

تحلیل و بررسی

انتظام ساختاری در پیوست

تکواژهای انگلیسی

همراه با تحلیل الگوهای هم نشست حلقه های واجی در
شکل گیری زنجیره های تکواژی

تدوین و نگارش

محمد آذروش

عضو هیئت مدرسین دانشگاه جامع علمی کاربردی

تقدیم به

همسر عزیزم مهندس فیروزه امامی

و پسر دلبندم دکتر آرش آدروش

و همه عزیزانی که در تدوین و انتشار این مختصر اینجانب را یاری کردند

با احترام و سپاس

پیشگفتار

این مختصر پیرامون واژگان و روابط آنها با یکدیگر ، اجزای تشکیل دهنده واژگان ، و سازمان بندی درونی واژگان نوشته شده است . اعتقاد من بر این است که این اطلاعات برای هر کسی که به هر دلیلی به علم واژه شناسی علاقه مند باشد ، برای هر کسی که به فرهنگ لغت علاقه مند است ، برای هر کسی که به ویژه در توسعه واژگان افراد بومی و غیر بومی زبان انگلیسی نقش دارد ، برای هر کسی که در برنامه های درسی نوشتن انگلیسی را تدریس می کند و باید ویژگی های دستور زبان و کلمه های خاص این رشته را آموزش دهد ، برای هر کسی که نویسندگی تدریس می کند و باید با این واقعیت که جوامع مختلف انگلیسی زبان از فرم های مختلف دستوری و واژگانی استفاده می کنند که فقط یکی از آنها به عنوان استاندارد در نظر گرفته می شود ، و موارد متنوع دیگری از این دست ، ارزشمند خواهد بود.

محمد آدروش

Sound Terminology

اصطلاحات تخصصی مربوط به آواها

Phoneme is the abstract realization of the smallest sound unit of language . Phonemes are studied due to how they are set together to form a meaningful unit .

/ɪ , /æ / , /m/ , /p/ : /læmp/

واج درک انتزاعی کوچکترین واحد صدایی زبان است. واج ها با توجه به نحوه چینش آنها در پیدایش یک واحد معنی دار مورد مطالعه قرار می گیرند.

Phonemes are categorized in two groups :

- i) **Consonants ; In the articulation of consonants, the air exiting through the larynx meets a stricture . English consonants are :**

واج ها به دو گروه تقسیم می شوند:

همخوان ها؛ در فراگویی همخوان ها، هوایی که از حنجره خارج می شود با یک تنگی مواجه می شود. صامت های انگلیسی عبارتند از:

- 1 . Bilabial : */m/ , /b/ , /p/ , /w/*
- 2 . Dental : */ð/ , /θ/*
- 3 . labio-dental : */f/ , /v/*
- 4 . Alveolar : */n/ , /d/ , /t/ , /l/ , /s/ , /z/*
- 5 . Post alveolar : */tʃ/ , /dʒ/ , /ʃ/ , /ʒ/ , /r/*
- 6 . Palatal : */j/*
- 7 . Velar : */k/ , /g/ , /ŋ/*
- 8 . Glottal : */h/ , /ʔ/*

- ii) **Vowels : In the articulation of vowels, vibrated air in the pharynx exits freely.**

واکه ها: در فراگویی واکه ها ، هوای ارتعاشی در حلق آزادانه از دهان خارج می شود.

/e/ , /ɪ/ , /o/ , /ʊ/ /i/ , /u/ , /æ/ , /a/ /ɪ/ , /ɜ:/ , /ɔ/ , /ə/

Diphthongs :

/ɪə/ , /eə/ , /ʊə/ , /eɪ/ , /aɪ/ , /ɔɪ/ , /əʊ/ , /aʊ/

Triphthongs

eɪ + ə = eɪə , əʊ + ə = əʊə , aɪ + ə = aɪə , aʊ + ə = aʊə , ɔɪ + ə = ɔɪə

Phonetic transcription of some sample words :

Introduction [ˌɪntrəˈdʌkʃn]
hesitate [ˈhezɪteɪt]
enthusiasm [ɪnˈθjuːziæzəm]

realize [ˈriəlaɪz]
stricture [ˈstrɪk.tʃər]
merchandise [ˈmɜː.tʃən.dɑɪs]

vibrate [vaɪˈbreɪt]
concept [ˈkɒnsept]
abstract [ˈæb.strækt]

grammatical [grəˈmæt.ɪ.kəl]
occur [əˈkɜːr]
bring [brɪŋ]

Transcribe the following words :

consonant /...../

articulation /...../

abstract /...../

bilabial /...../

palatal /...../

pharynx /...../

vowel /...../

velar /...../

glottal /...../

alveolar /...../

Morpheme

A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of language which cannot be separated into any smaller meaningful units. Any morpheme is a grammatical unit. When a morpheme can stand alone, it is considered independent because it has a meaning of its own, such as the morpheme cloud. When it attaches to another morpheme to express an idea, it is dependent because it has a grammatical function, such as 's' in 'winds' to indicate plurality or 'y' in 'windy' to indicate quality.

تکواژ

تکواژ کوچکترین واحد معنی دار زبان است که نمی توان آن را به واحدهای معنی دار کوچکتر تفکیک کرد. هر تکواژ یک واحد دستوری است. وقتی یک تکواژ بتواند به تنهایی به کار برود ، آن را تکواژ آزاد می نامند زیرا معنای خاص خود را دارد ، اما هنگامی که برای بیان ایده به یک تکواژ دیگر متصل شود ، تکواژ وابسته است زیرا صرفاً دارای عملکرد دستوری است .

Morphemes are divided into two groups :

- i) Free morphemes : Morphemes that have meaning by themselves and can occur freely as a word in language or appear within lexemes:
from , cloud , textbook

Free morphemes are themselves categorized in two groups :

A. Functional free morphemes , free morphemes to which no bound morphemes attach :

of , my , there

B. Lexical free morphemes , free morphemes to which other morphemes attach:

cloud : cloud + s >>> clouds ; cloud + y >>> cloudy

تکواژها به دو گروه تقسیم می شوند :

۱ . تکواژهای آزاد : تکواژهایی که از خود معنا دارند و در سطح زبان می توانند آزادانه به صورت یک واژه منفرد و یا درون قالب واژگان ترکیبی ظاهر شوند.

الف - تکواژهای آزاد نقشی ، تکواژهای آزادی که هیچ تکواژ دیگری به آنها وصل نمی شود.

ب - تکواژهای آزاد واژگانی ، تکواژهای آزادی که تکواژهای دیگر به آنها متصل می شوند.

Determine the free morpheme in the following words :

Wonderful , Explained , Misused , Followers , Statement , Faithless , Watery
Monorail , Bicycle , Studious , From , Without , Hereafter , Healed , Copilot
Laughter , Enough , Easiest , Eaten , Shorter , Enriched , Abused , Smiles

ii) Bound morphemes : Morphemes that cannot occur freely, but should attach to other words to occur in language:

s : girl + s >>> girls ; ment : employ + ment >>> employment

Bound morphemes themselves, can be classified as derivational and inflectional morphemes. The difference between derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes is their function in relation to words which will be discussed later. Bound morphemes attach to the words through a process titled as “affixation”. In this process, they are studied as prefixes, infixes and suffixed due to the following procedures :

a) Prefix : The bound morpheme attaches to the very beginning of a word :

en+rich : enrich

b) Infix : The bound morpheme is inserted inside a word :

IndoEuropean

c) Suffix : The bound morpheme attaches to the end of a word :

played ; careful

۲ . تکواژهای وابسته : تکواژهایی که نمی توانند به تنهایی پدیدار شوند، بلکه باید به کلمات دیگر پیوست شوند تا بتوانند در سطح زبان حاضر شوند.

تکواژهای وابسته خود در دو گروه تکواژهای اشتقاقی و تکواژهای صرفی طبقه بندی می شوند. تفاوت بین تکواژهای اشتقاقی و تکواژهای صرفی مربوط به عملکرد آنها در رابطه با واژگان است که در ادامه مورد بحث قرار خواهد گرفت. تکواژهای وابسته از طریق فرایندی با عنوان "وند گذاری" به واژگان پیوست می شوند. در این فرآیند ، آنها در نقش پیشوندها ، میانوندها و پسوندها مطالعه می شوند :

الف - پیشوند: تکواژ وابسته ای که به ابتدای واژه پیوست می شود.

ب - میانوند: تکواژ وابسته ای که درون یک واژه درج می شود.

ج - پسوند: تکواژ وابسته ای که به انتهای واژه پیوست می شود.

Determine the bound morphemes in the following words:

disarticulation , imprisonment , uncovering , malfunctions , discovered , acts

Suffixes have two functions :

a) Inflection: Inflectional suffixes attach to the word to modify the tense, aspect, mood, person, number of a verb, the number, gender, case of a noun or adjective or pronoun. Inflectional morphemes do not affect the meaning of the word or its part of speech ; while, they may change the form of a word. English has eight inflectional morphemes as the following:

- s – an indicator of a plural form of nouns : dog + s >>> dogs
- 's – marks the possessive form of nouns : the boy + 's >>> the boy's
- s – attached to verbs in the third person singular : walk + s >>> walks
- ed – an indicator of the past tense of verbs : play + ed >>> played
- ing – indicates the present participle : sleep + ing >>> sleeping
- en – marks past participle : fall + en >>> fallen
- er – an indicator of the comparative form of adjectives : tall + er >>> taller
- est – an indicator of the superlative form of adjectives : short >>> shortest

پسوندها دارای دو نقش هستند :

الف – صرفی : پسوندهای صرفی به واژه متصل می شوند تا زمان، جنبه، حالت، شخص، تعداد فعل، تعداد، جنس، حالت اسم یا صفت یا ضمیر را تطبیق دهند. تکواژهای صرفی بر معنای واژه یا نقش دستوری آن تأثیر نمی گذارند اما ممکن است شکل آن واژه را تغییر دهند. در انگلیسی هشت تکواژ صرفی هست .

Determine the inflectional morphemes in the following words :

Misunderstandings , Caller's registration , Fewer complaints , Explains

Answered , Watching , Given , Tallest , The athletes' , Fixes , Doing

Libraries , Facilities , Emptied , Heavier , Simplest , accompanied , risen

Encodings , Saved , Fastened , Joys , Encourages , Additions , Happiest

b) Derivation : Derivational suffixes, when attached to a word, change the semantic meaning and the part of speech of the affected word resulting in the formation of new words with new meanings related to the root.

ب - اشتقاقی : پسوندهای اشتقاقی، هنگامی که به یک واژه پیوست می شوند، معنای واژه و نقش دستوری آن را تحت تأثیر قرار داده و در نتیجه واژگان جدید با معانی جدید و مرتبط با ریشه می سازند.

General affixes in English word morphology are categorized as the following :

A) Prefixes :

i) Verb makers : en , as in : enable ; em , as in : empower

ii) Negative makers : dis , as in : disappear ; un , as in : unkind ;
mis , as in : mislead ; in , as in : independent ;
im , as in : immortal ; ir , as in : irregular ;
il , as in : illegal

B) Suffixes :

i) Noun makers of verbs : ment , as in : statement ; ation , as in : information
ion , as in : invention ; sion , as in : division
ance , as in : appearance ; ence , as in : reference

al , as in : arrival ; ing , as in : building

y , as in : discovery

ii) Noun makers of adjectives : ness , as in : fatness ; ship , as in : hardship
hood , as in : falsehood ; ity , as in : timidity
dom , as in : freedom

iii) Noun makers of nouns : hood , as in : childhood ; ship , as in : citizenship
dom , as in : kingdom ; ist , as in : geologist

iv) Adjective makers of nouns : less , as in : careless ; some , as in : troublesome
ish , as in : childish ; ible , as in : sensible
able , as in : comfortable ; like , as in : manlike
ful , as in : careful

v) Adjective makers of verbs : less , as in : fearless ; able , as in : readable
ive , as in : active

vi) Noun makers of verbs : er , as in : teacher ; or , as in : visitor
ess , as in : actress

vii) Verb makers of adjectives : ize , as in : realize ; en , as in : ripen

viii) Verb makers of nouns : en , as in : lengthen

Determine the derivational morphemes in the following words :

disappear , dishonest , disagree , disarm , disarm , unbelievable , unkind
unknown , unlucky , uncomfortable , misguide , misunderstand , mislead , mistrustful
inaccurate , insufficient , incomplete , independent , immortal , immoral , imperfect
impatient , irresponsible , irregular , irrelevant , illegal , illiterate , illicit
statement , arrangement , agreement , investment , examination , consideration
information , invention , protection , translation , dictation , appearance , existence
assurance , reference , difference , insistence , arrival , proposal , approval , fastening
happening , building , unity , discovery , whiteness , fatness , happiness , hardship
falsehood , maidenhood , timidity , scarcity , torpidity , freedom , wisdom
neighborhood , childhood , manhood , membership , leadership , citizenship , friendship

kingdom , botanist , geologist , biologist , faithless , careless , hopeless , senseless
troublesome , childish , foolish , sensible , comfortable , manlike , lawful , careful
doubtful , faithful , restless , fearless , readable , changeable , aggressive
exceptive , active , player , lecturer , writer , teacher , actor , visitor , ventilator
actress , realize , legalize , familiarize , rationalize , shorten , loosen , fasten
tighten , lessen , strengthen , lengthen

Zero morpheme : A zero morpheme , signed by [Ø] , is an invisible affix whose influence in the word exists but is not present in the word itself. The process of adding a zero morpheme to a stem is titled as “zero affixation”.

sheep	(singular)	>>>	sheep	plural)	(inflection)
record	(noun)	>>>	record	(verb)	(derivation)

تکواژ صفر : تکواژی نامرئی است که تأثیر آن در واژه وجود دارد اما مستقیماً در خود واژه حضور ندارد. فرایند افزودن تکواژ صفر به یک واژه ، "وند-پیوست صفر" نام دارد .

Determine in which of the following words zero morpheme is applied :

bent , sheep , slept , put , best , deer , sat , fish , fell , children , cut , loud

Allomorph : An allomorph is a variant phonetic form of a morpheme ; in other words an allomorph is a unit of meaning that varies in sound and spelling but is not different in meaning . The unit that represents a morpheme or an allomorph is termed as “morph”.

in >>> ir : in + regular >>> irregular

تکواژگونه : صورت آوایی متفاوتی از یک تکواژ است ، به بیان دیگر تکواژگونه واحد معنایی است که در صدا و واج با تکواژ مربوط به خود متفاوت است اما از نظر معنا هیچ تفاوتی با آن ندارد. واحدی که یک تکواژ یا یک تکواژگونه را نشان می دهد "واژ" نامیده می شود.

Determine the morpheme of the allomorphs attached to the following stems :

impossible , illegal , irresponsible , impolite , illegible , irregular , imprison , irrational

Fossilized morpheme : A morpheme which is unproductive and is institutionalized in a current word.

to : tonight , tomorrow , today

تکواژ سترون : تکواژی است که زایا نبوده و دیگر در ساخت واژگان شرکت نمی کند و فقط در بافت برخی از واژگان دیده می شود.

Determine the fossilized morphemes in the following words :

repeat , correct , conceive , substitute , collect , predict , company , perceive

Lexeme : A lexeme is a unit of lexical meaning that underlies a set of words that are related through inflection:

play > played > playing > plays

واحد واژگانی : زیر بنایی از معنای واژگانی است که مجموعه واژگان صرفی مربوط به آن واژه را در بر می گیرد.

Determine the set of inflected words related to the following words :

sleep , wall , hard , write , happy , bring , think , get , show , child , wall , do

Root : A lexical free morpheme from which all derivational affixes have been separated:

unchangeable : un + change + able >>> change

ریشه : یک تکواژ آزاد واژگانی است که تمامی تکواژهای اشتقاقی از آن جدا شده اند.

Determine the root in the following words :

supernatural , hyperactive , variations , differentiations , malware , subway , undo

Stem : A stem is a combination of morphemes to which a derivational affix is added.

uncomfortable : un + comfortable

ساقه : ساقه عبارت است از واژه ای که خود از یک یا چند تکواژ تشکیل شده و به آن وند اشتقاقی پیوست می شود.

Determine the stem in the following words :

infamous , bilingual , unproductive , exemplification , simplification , equalizer

The Hierarchical Structure of Derived Words

Words are the sequences of attached morphemes. Every word has an inner structure which is sequenced hierarchically. This hierarchy can be represented by tree diagrams which indicate the steps involved in the formation of the words.

To simplify titles of the branch nodes , sometimes the titles are abbreviated as :

Adjective : Adj

Adverb : Adv

Derivational : D

Inflectional : I

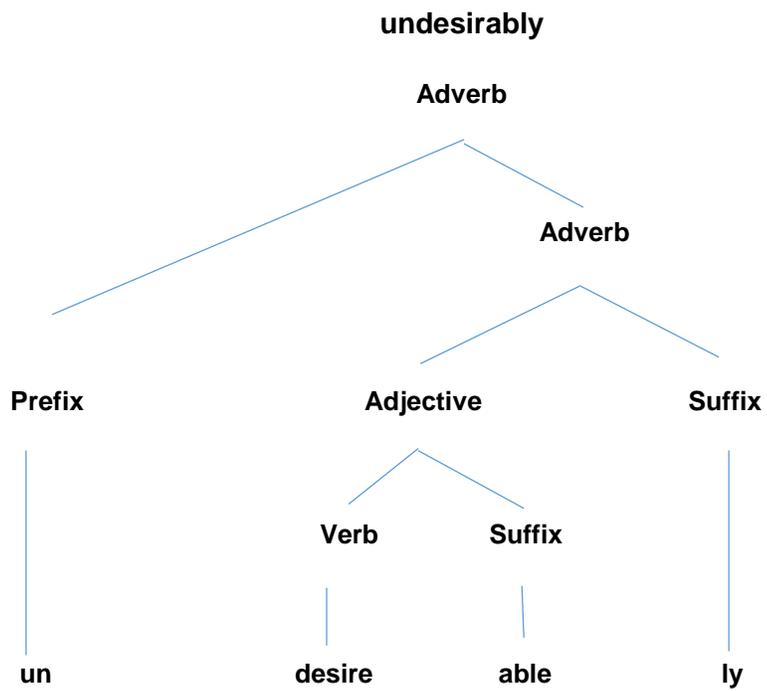
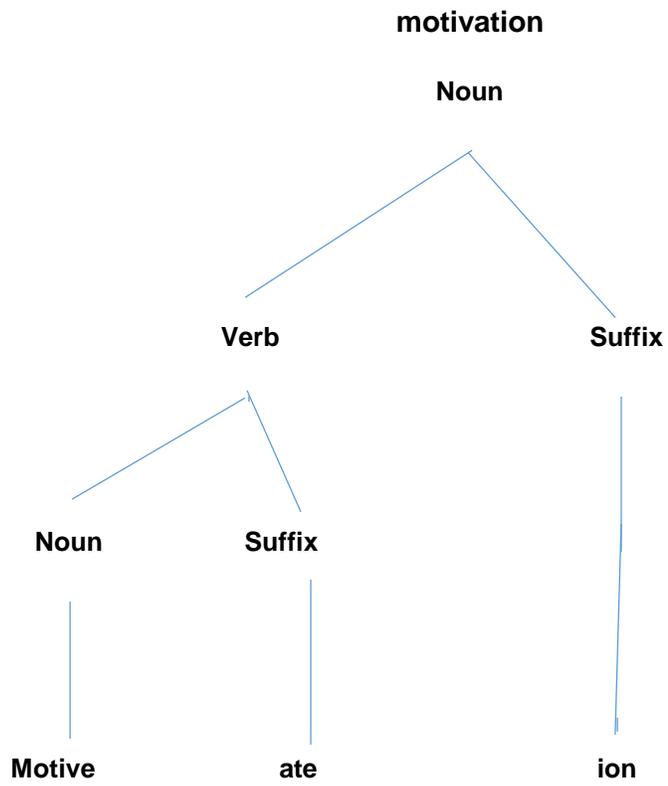
Affix : Af

Prefix : Pref

Suffix : Suf

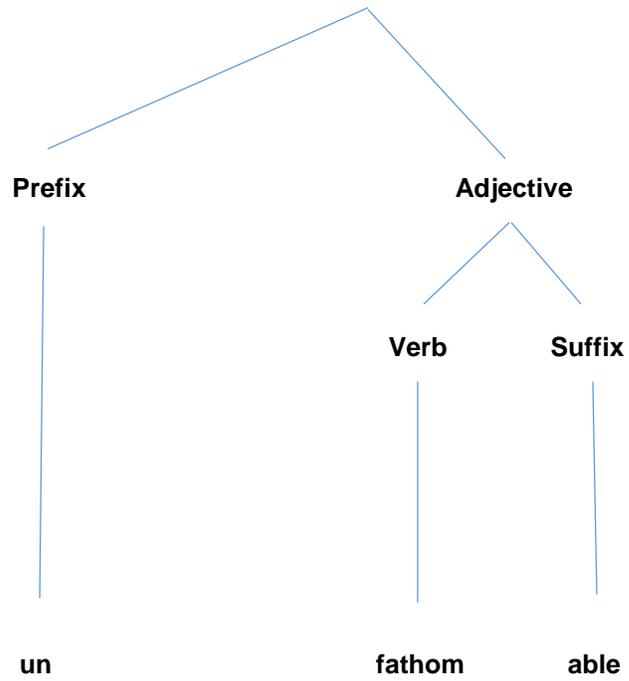
Noun : N

Verb : V



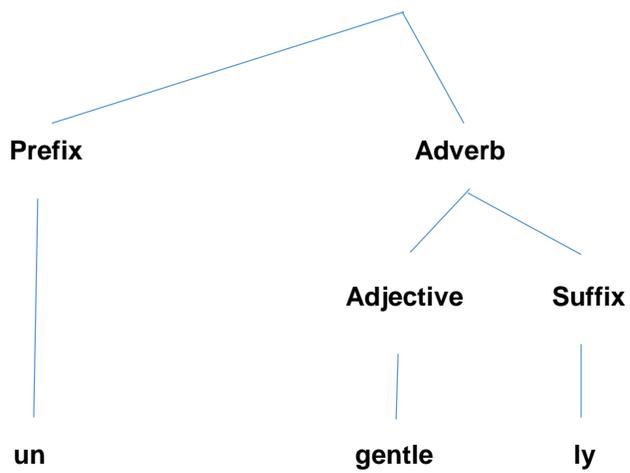
unfathomable

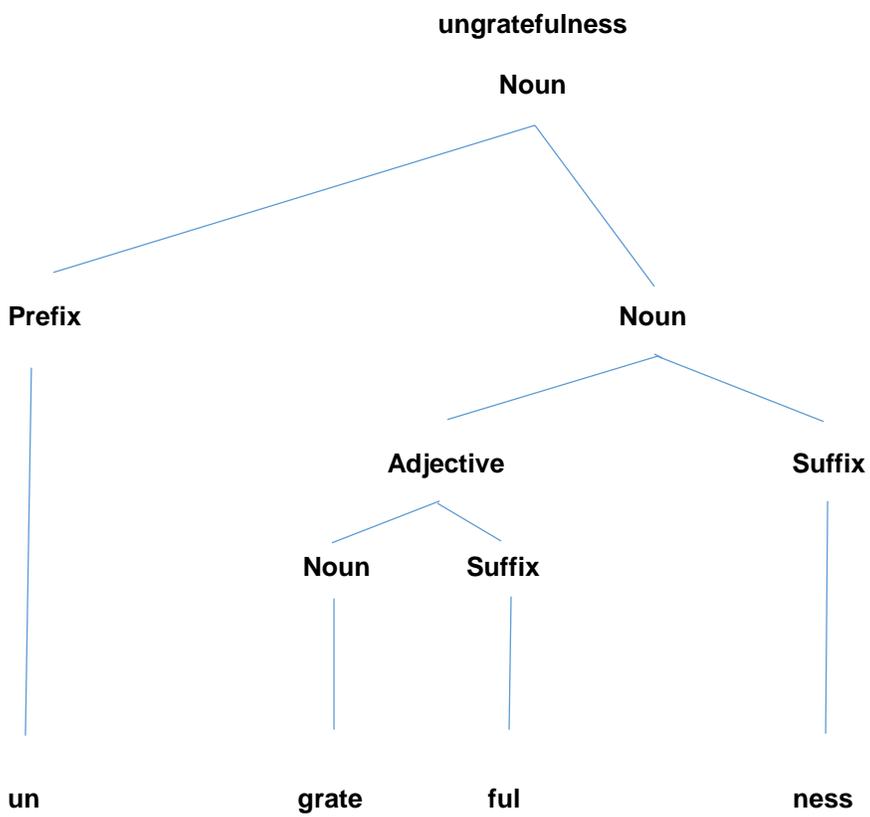
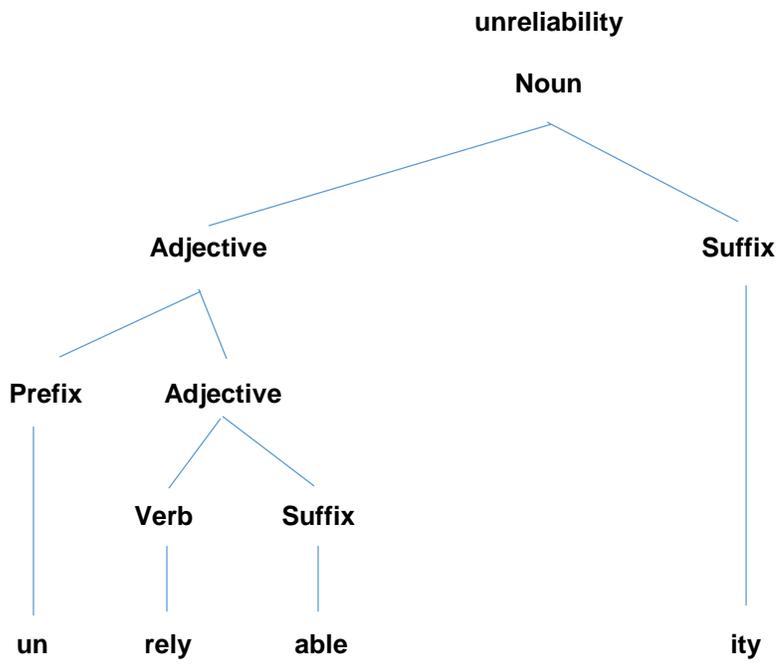
Adjective

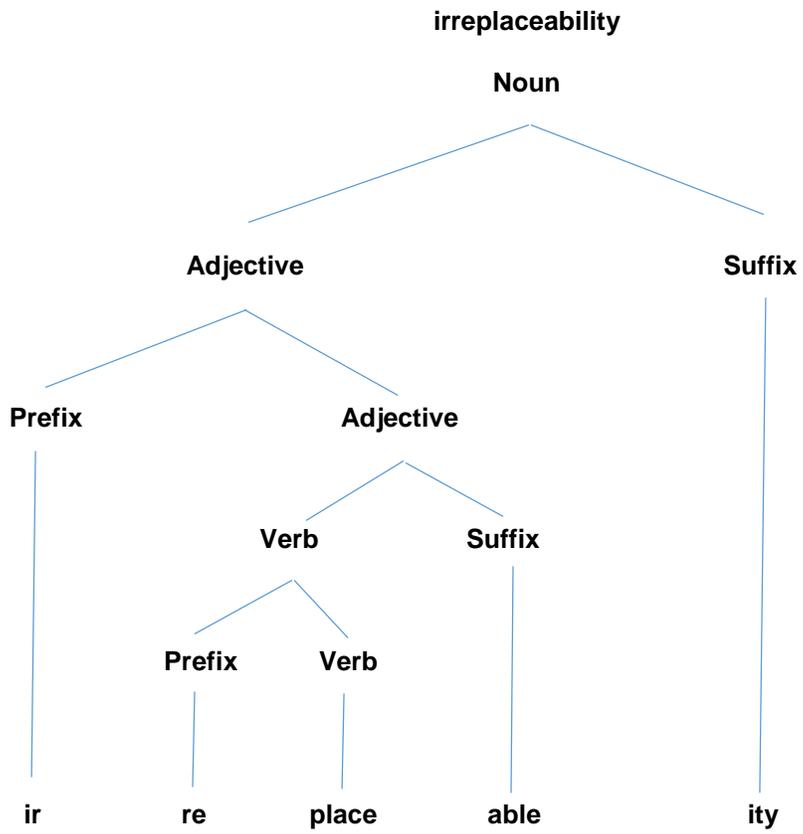
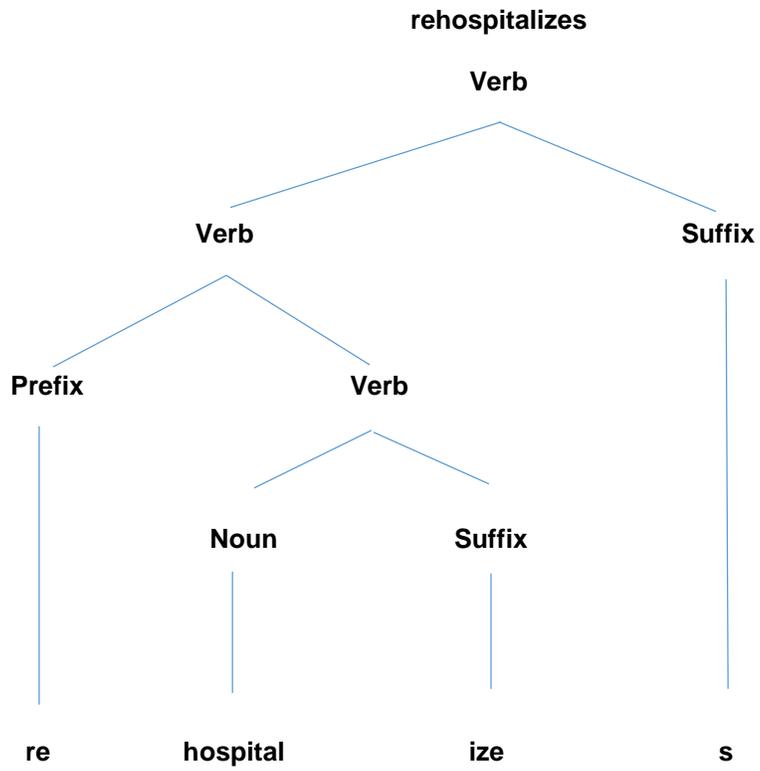


ungently

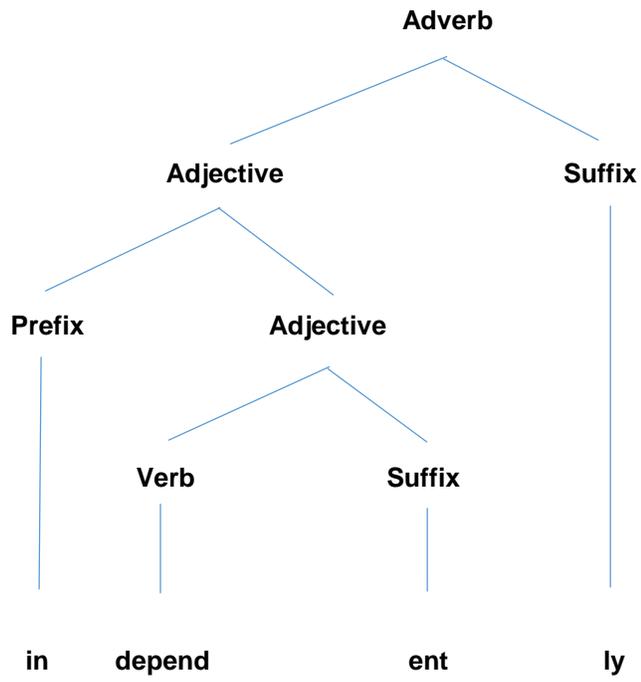
Adverb



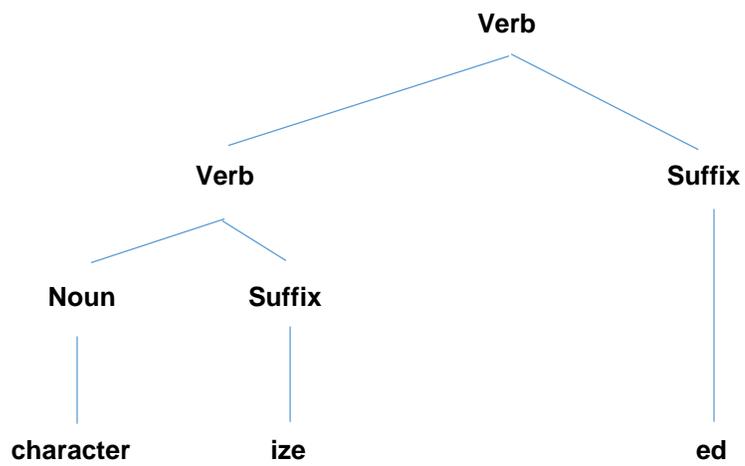


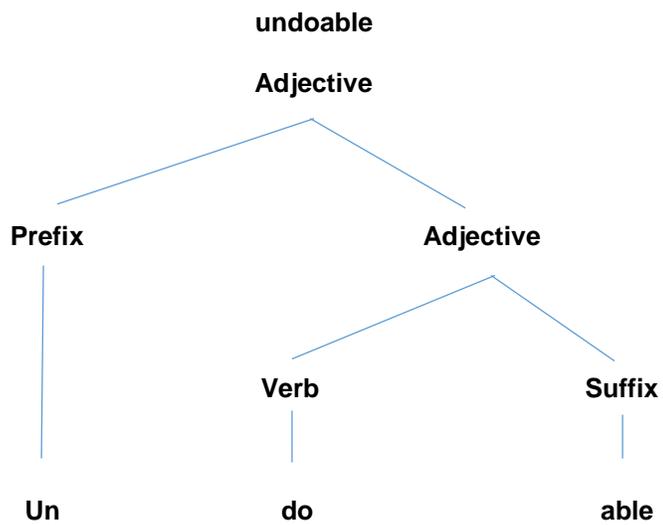
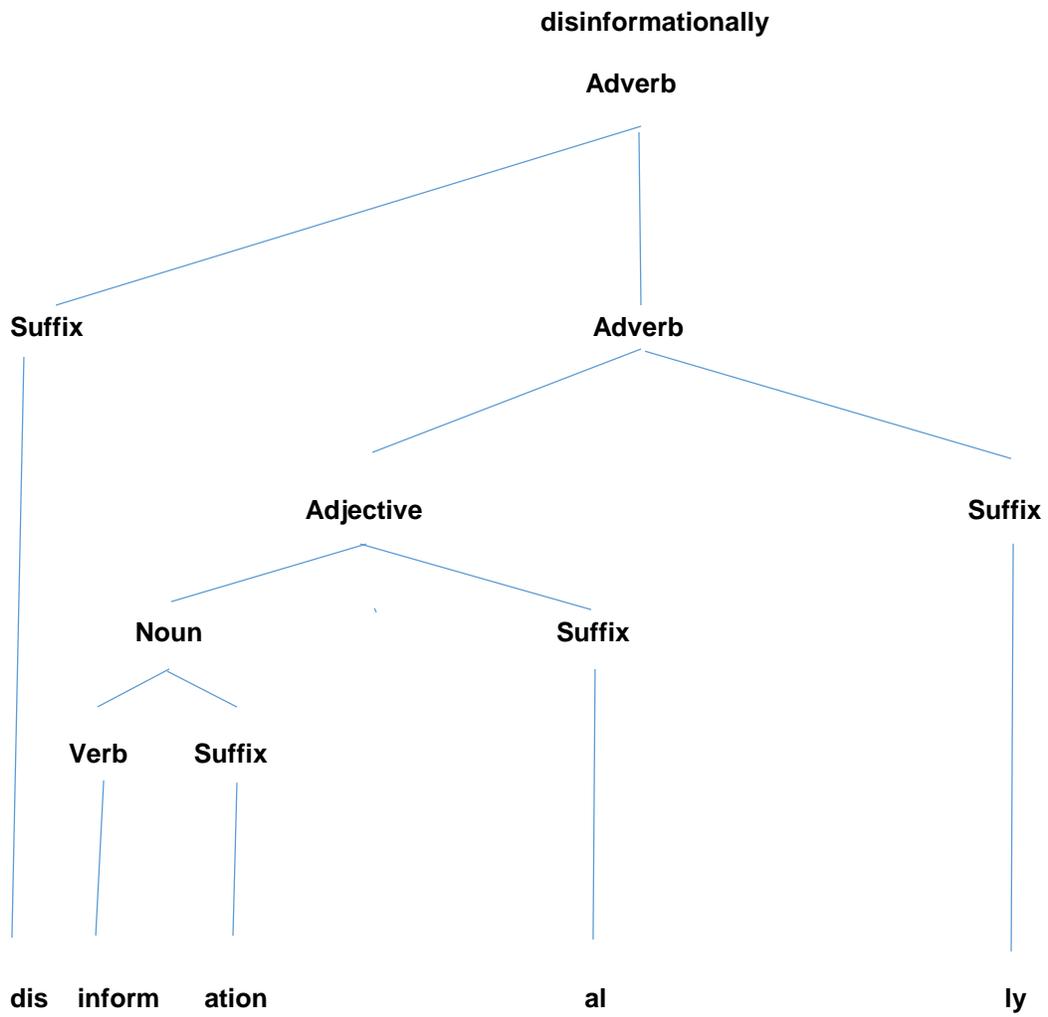


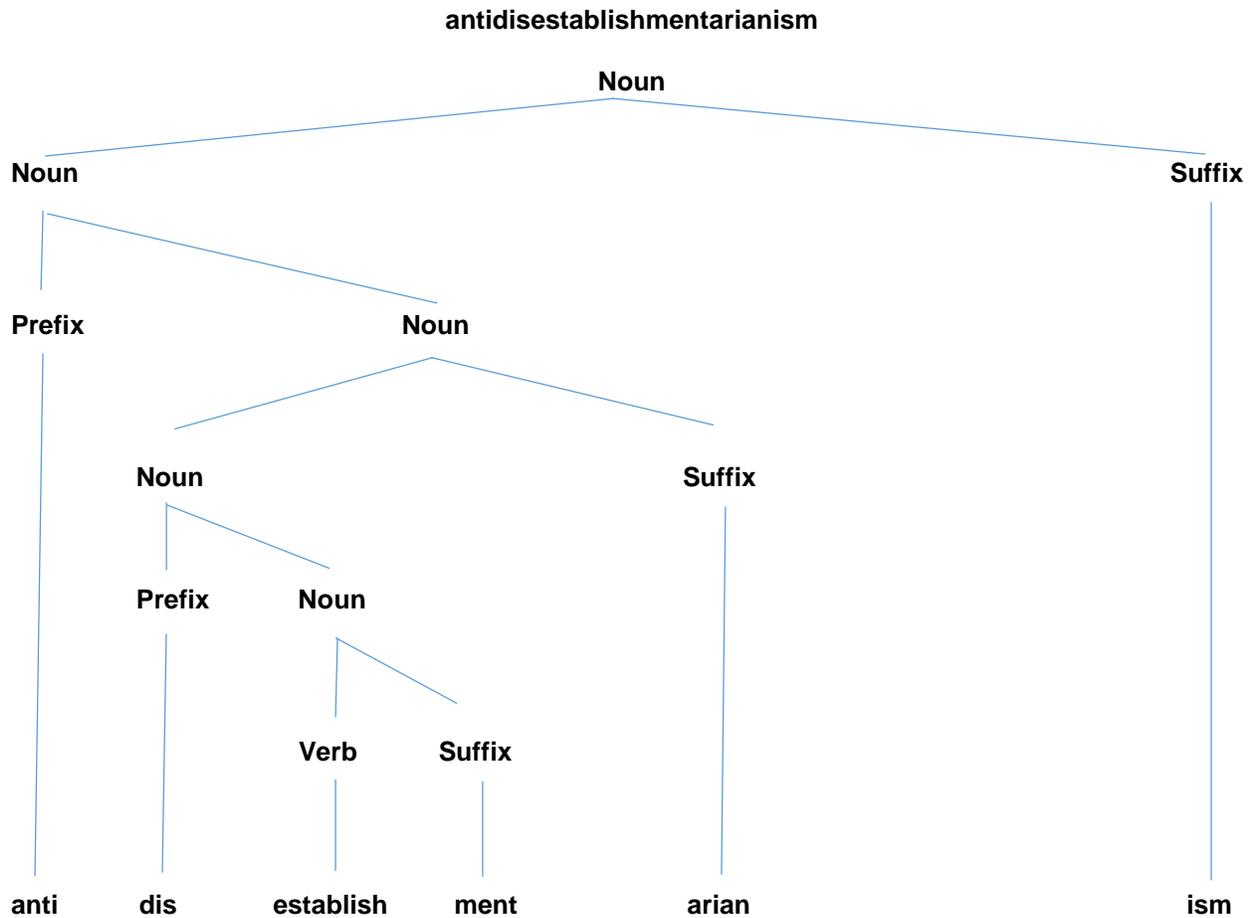
independently



Characterized

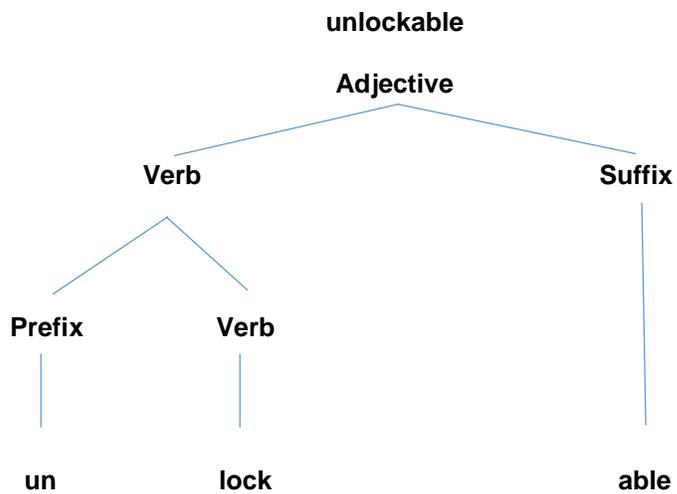




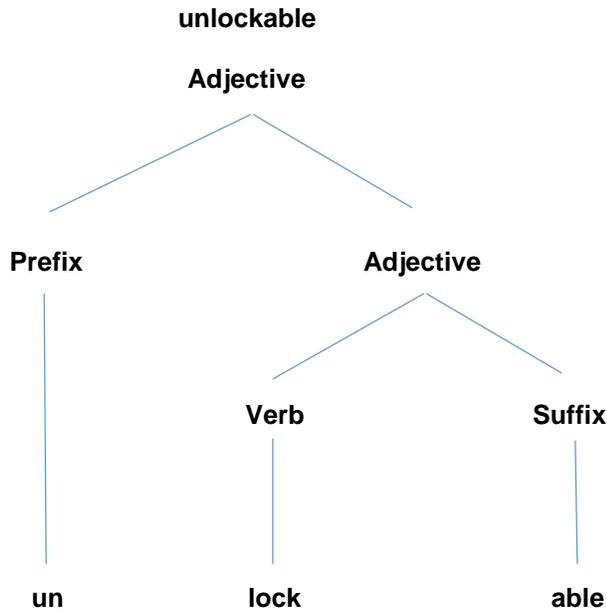


Semantic Approach :

unlockable : able to be unlocked



unlockable : not able to be locked



Multi-Processes in Word Formation

Etymology : The study of the origin and history of words is known as etymology:

Magazine : makhazin > makhzan > khazana (Arabic)> magazzino (Ita) magasin (Fr)

ریشه شناسی: مطالعه در مورد ریشه و تاریخچه واژگان ریشه شناسی نامیده می شود.

Neologism : Understanding a word and accepting the use of different forms of that word in the language:

google >>> to google

ننولوژیسم : عبارت است از درک یک واژه و پذیرش استفاده از شکل های مختلف آن واژه در سطح زبان .

Minimal pairs : Pairs of words that differ in only one phonological element , such as a phoneme .

{lip} : /l/ >>> /t/ : {tip}

زوج های کمینه : جفت واژگانی هستند که فقط در یک عنصر از جمله یک واج از یکدیگر متمایز هستند.

Eponym : A person , place or a thing after which something is named or believed to be named :

Amper , Ohm

اپونیم : عبارت است از شخص ، مکان یا چیزی که به دنبال آن نامگذاری انجام می شود.

Coinage : The creation of a new word that never existed before . Coinage is considered as a type of neologism.

nylon , Xerox

ابداع : عبارت است از نوآوری و ساخت واژه ای جدید که قبلاً هرگز وجود نداشته است. می توان ابداع را شاخه ای از ننولوژیسم به شمار آورد.

Borrowing : The use of a word existing in one language in another language:

radio , bus

وام گیری : استفاده از واژگانی که در یک زبان وجود نداشته اما در زبان دیگر وجود دارند.

Compounding : Setting two words beside each other to make a new lexeme:

text + book >>> textbook

ترکیب: قرارگرفتن دو واژه در کنار یکدیگر برای ساخت واژه ای جدید.

Blending : Breaking two words into their phonemes, then setting their selected phonemes to form one word :

modulator + demodulator >>> modem

تلفیق: شکستن دو واژه در سطح واجهای آنها، سپس ترکیب واجهای انتخاب شده در ساخت واژه ای جدید حاوی معنی هر دو واژه.

Acronym : Setting the initial phonemes of a group to make a common noun :

Light Amplified by Stimulating Emission of Radiation >>> laser

سرواژه عام : کنارهم قرار دادن واج های نخستین یک گروه واژگانی برای ساختن یک اسم عام .

Abbreviation: Setting of the initial phonemes of a group to make a proper noun:

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries >>> OPEC

سرواژه خاص : کنار هم قرار دادن واج های نخستین یک گروه واژگانی برای ساختن یک اسم خاص.

Loan translation : The process of separating the morphemes of a word in one language , translating the morphemes and finally setting the translated equivalents beside each other to use it as a word in that language .

ubermensch : uber : super , mensch : man >>> super + man : superman

ترجمه قرصی: فرایند تفکیک تکواژهای یک واژه در یک زبان بیگانه و ترجمه آن تکواژها و کنار هم قراردادن معادل های ترجمه شده آنها در کنار یکدیگر.

Clipping : The process of reducing a word of more than one syllable to a shorter form .

gasoline > gas

کوتاه کردن : فرایند کاهش هجاهای واژه دارای بیش از یک هجا به هجاهای کمتر .

Hypocorisms : The process of reducing a long word to a single syllable then adding /y/ or /ie/ to the end of the word :

moving pictures – ing pictures + ie >> movie ; television – evision + y >> tely

هایپوکوریزم : فرایند کاهش یک واژه چند هجایی به یک هجا و سپس پیوست واج "ی" به انتهای آن .

Backformation : The process of reducing a word of one part of speech, to form a new word with another part of speech:

television – ion + ise > televise

پس سازی : فرایند کوتاه سازی یک واژه با یک نقش دستوری معین، برای ساخت یک واژه جدید با نقش دستوری دیگر با استفاده از قواعد مورفولوژیکی موجود در زبان .

Conversion : The process of a change in the function of a word without any increase or any reduction, as for example when a noun comes to be used as a verb :

water (noun) > water (verb)

تبدیل : فرایند تغییر در نقش دستوری یک واژه بدون هیچ گونه افزایش یا کاهش، به عنوان مثال استفاده از اسم در جایگاه فعل .

Extension : The process of the expansion of the meaning of the new lexical items which are created from proper names. Whitex

گستره سازی : بسط معنایی واژگان جدیدی که در ابتدا به شکل اسم های خاص تجاری در سطح زبان رواج پیدا می کنند.

Exercises

Inflect the words in parentheses to insert them in the blanks.

- 1 . Julia working at 8 am. and the office at 4 pm. everyday. (start / leave)
- 2 . There , you may find a couple of which may be helpful in your research. (book)
- 3 . She too late yesterday, therefore shenot take the exam. (be / can)
- 4 . Well I have a sedan but that sedan is not mine , it is (Marlin)
- 5 . In order to review the lessons for the test, sheawake until 3 am last night. (stay)

In , ir , im . il , un , mis , re , dis , under

Attach the proper affixes to the words in the following sentences .

- 1 . It is almost __believable that man life exists on the moon.
- 2 . He seems __comfortable in that armchair as he is not still in sitting.
- 3 . I did not mean what you say ; you certainly __understood my words.
- 4 . The man __guided the group, so they were lost in the forest and stayed there the whole night.
- 5 . The evidence to prove the crime was __sufficient, so the man was sentenced innocent.
- 6 . Fraud and treason are considered as __moral acts and they are recommended not to be committed.
- 7 . The points you are talking about are actually __relevant to the subject we are discussing.
- 8 . Money laundry is an __legal act.
- 9 . I can't believe it! The story is __believable!
- 10 . No, that answer is ____correct. It is wrong.
- 11 . Let's look at this information again. We should ____view it before the test.
- 12 . I saw Allison just a moment ago, but now I can't find her! It seems that she ____appeared!
- 13 . Oh, I'm sorry, I didn't hear you correctly. I ____understood you.

14 . The subway does not go over the land like a normal train. It moves ____ground.

15 . She has a very __regular work schedule. Some weeks she works mornings.

Attach proper suffixes to the stems inside the parentheses in the following sentences .

1 . Your brother behaved very..... He ran away immediately. (coward)

2 . That snake looks dangerous, but it's totally..... Don't worry! (harm)

3 . To work as an acrobat in the circus, you should have a very..... body . (flex)

4 . Oh, look at those..... puppies. Can I have one? (adore)

5 . He's running about very..... He'll be in the Olympics one day.(athlete)

6 . What a painting. Do you know who painted it? (beauty)

7 . We need a full and account of what happened. Tell us everything. (truth)

8 . These animals sleep during the day and are then..... during the night.(act)

9 . It must be very..... living on this mountain without any neighbors.(lone)

10. Betty is a very..... little girl, she is always painting or drawing . (create)

11 . If the children's.....(behave) is not good, they must go to bed early.

12 . You can't.....(do) what's already been done.

13 . The letter is full of mistakes , we will have to.....(write) it.

14 . She is the most..... (grace) dancer in the group.

15 . The situation is not as.....(help) as I think. There are some other options.

16 . Susan is much more.....(response) than Jack. He never does his homework.

17 . They might not like it, because it is not (approve)

18 . To me, there is nothing worse than watching a.....(bore) movie.

19 . Dogs are great for those looking for.....(companion).

20 . Male elephants will sometimes show toward human beings. (aggress)

Properly attach the suffixes of each box to the words given.

ity ce ity ment ing ship ion er or

1 . Here , member___ of the club is open to all residents.

2 . Continuing violen___ in the south of the country has slowed down development.

3 . Increasing hostil___ between the two countries has led to a reduction in trade and tourism.

4 . You must keep completely still as even the slightest move___ will frighten the animals away.

5 . Research___ at the institute now think they have discovered a link between diet and depression.

6 . This kind of anti-social behave___ will not be tolerated!

7 . There is absolutely no eviden___ that my government is involved in the sale of arms to terrorists.

8 . The defendant claimed he was suffering from depress___ at the time of the attack.

9 . The charity aims to reduce suffer___ after natural disasters by providing food and medicines.

10 . The develop___ of mobile phone networks in poor countries has benefitted their economies.

able ive less

1 . The boy never stands still. He is always moving! He is rest_____.

2 . The dog is very cute! He's ador_____!

3 . Melanie can't remember anything! She's very forget_____!

4 . This method of teaching English is quite communicat_____ .

Dom ing al ment or ful ness ly ity ion

1 . Sir Alan is King Richard's best knight and the most important knight in Richard's whole king_____!

2 . Henrietta is my best friend. She is wonderful! The best thing about her is her kind_____.

3 . The kids always have fun together. They never disagree or have an argu_____.

4 . We organized a number of fun activ_____ for the children.

- 5 . Many people often make a between London and New York. (compare)
- 6 . The power stations across Europe use the..... rise and fall of the ocean tides. (day)
- 7 . If you weren't so against Ben, he'd be happier to spend time with you. (critic)
- 8 . Don't you find it..... how Joe always comes to work looking so untidy? (intrigue)
- 9 . A glass of warm milk before bedtime can result in a more..... night's sleep. (rest)
- 10 . Tim-Berners Lee received many awards as the..... of the world wide web. (invent)

ant ly ate ing ity ure ion ism ical in

- 1 . On the final day, we visited the..... Victoria Falls and then flew home. (majesty)
- 2 . The..... recommended intake of Vitamin C varies from country to country. (day)
- 3 . When shopping online, many people make use of price..... websites. (compare)
- 4 . The book tracks the anxiety and..... pains of a teenager in 1970s Germany. (grow)
- 5 . This wine has a very fruity flavor to it and a..... after-taste. I really like it. (please)
- 6 . I've lost all..... for this concert, I'm finding it boring. Can we go? (enthuse)
- 7 . The opening of the restaurant satisfies the..... of local Indonesian food fans. (sophisticate)
- 8 . You don't respond well to positive..... which is only made to help you. (critic)
- 9 as it may seem, mammoths were alive only five thousand years ago. (credible)
- 10 . Large spiders..... from South East Asia, are seen in the local countryside. (origin)
- 11 . Collecting garden gnomes might seem an unusual..... but many people do it. (active)
- 12 . He wasn't only an..... to me, but to thousands of others lucky meet him. (inspire)
- 13 . For someone so young, Carl is a very literate and.....young man.(eloquence)
- 14 . The new year..... here involves dancing and a drink made from melons.(celebrate)
- 15 . The..... of the Rubik's Cube peaked in the early 1980s. (popular)

ly ship y ent al ance ive in able ion less or ing

- 1 . The musician's work is and difficult to understand. It's just noise. (concept)
- 2 . Tom..... told us he wasn't coming, then he turns up with two guests! (initial)
- 3 . Though expensive, the..... tour we took in London was worth every penny.(guide)
- 4 local police are saying the people sleeping on the streets have mental issues.(increase)
- 5 . The Lavet Institute fights against..... in movies and literature.(censor)
- 6 . Baron's latest crime thriller ends with an..... final chapter keeping us guessing.(intrigue)
- 7 . The true..... of spoken language remain an area of fierce debate. (original)
- 8 . The two families fell out after Mr Raw said Susan wouldn't be a..... wife for his son.(suit)
- 9 . It is the bride's father who has..... paid for a wedding.(tradition)
- 10 . . I had a..... night's sleep. My back was hurting and the storm made such a noise.(rest)
- 11 . The Age Of Enlightenment was one of great inventions and revolutionary.....(discover)
- 12 . The judge was forced to acquit, saying the evidence was wholly.....(conclusion)
- 13 . The..... of the opening of the new bridge continued until nearly midnight. (celebrate)
- 14 . Harry Stevens is the man most often credited as being the..... of the hot dog. (create)
- 15 . Can you think of one..... reason why I should give you your job back? (solitude)
- 16 . That the Vikings had horns in their helmets is a common.....(concept)
- 17 . Local officials were surprised at the scale of the..... against plans for a local casino. (cry)
- 18 . I agree with the sentiments so..... expressed in David's wonderful speech. (eloquence)
- 19 . In..... with an ancient tradition, dinner will be served on blue china. (keep)
- 20 . It's..... rare to see large sharks in the Mediterranean Sea. (credible)

ity ous ly ion ical ed ence al able ing

- 1 . This morning's explosion at a chemical plant resulted in one..... and four injuries. (fatal)
- 2 . We stopped at the church to pay our..... to a local writer who had died. (respect)
- 3 . I think a toy gun is a totally..... toy for a ten-year old. (suit)
- 4 . Colin acted with..... restraint, despite how angry he must have been feeling. (admire)
- 5 . The..... of this department helps the company face the next ten years more effectively. (create)
- 6 . The summer school organized many..... for us to do. We were never bored. (active)
- 7 . The mayor was forced to resign after..... at his ill-considered remarks.(cry)
- 8 . It can be..... to cross the train line so be very careful. (danger)
- 9 . I really like this sofa. It's extremely.....(comfort)
- 10 . He is probably one of the most..... football players in Britain. (fame)

ful ing ive ic dis im un al ment ent

- 1 . It's always use___ to carry some cash on you, in case of an emergency.
- 2 . Planning a holiday can be as excit___ as going on holiday.
- 3 . I found that this medicine is the most effect___ for colds.
- 4 . She speaks Arab___ very well because she was born in Syria.
- 5 . You must not be ___polite to your boss at all.
- 6 . I am ___satisfied with working in the weekends.
- 7 . His sex___ comments made him hated by the female employees.
- 8 . I don't want to get into an argu___ with you about this.
- 9 . Living close to the station is conven___ for me.
- 10 . He has to change the plan as the manager may ___agree with it .

Decide a proper affix for the stems in parentheses to complete the sentences.

- 1 . We have decided to have our picnic in the garden as it is a lovely.....day. (sun)
- 2 . John's tooth was quite..... and he had to go to the dentist. (pain)
- 3 . Let's go sailing! It's a perfect day for it, the sun is shining and it's not too.....(wind)
- 4 . This is really..... you will like it too. (enjoy)
- 5 . This film isn't very..... for children under 10 . (suit)
- 6 . The shop assistant was so..... He gave me a lot of information. (help)
- 7 . It's really..... to be able to speak another language. (use)
- 8 . Your party was the most party I had ever been a member of. (success)
- 9 . The doctor said that her was a result of overwork. (ill)
- 10 . There were so many days that we spent a lot of time watching T.V. (rain)
- 11 . My children have all received a education. (music)
- 12 . Ingrid spent her in Sweden. (child)
- 13 . I was glad to have the small..... that describes the courses. (book)
- 14 . None of my..... went on strike since they are satisfied with the working conditions. (employ)
- 15 . You should get your mother prepared for the good news. It's(hope)
- 16 . Why did you look at me so..... (suspicious)
- 17 . Carol's parents were very upset by your..... (refuse)
- 18 . She is so that she has even left the cooker on . (forget)
- 19 . They wouldn't like to live in a noisy..... (neighbor)
- 20 . We understand your..... it's a very good news. (excite)
- 21 . Try to be more when you talk to them. (friend)
- 22 . My cousin has..... qualities. Children are fond of her. (mother)
- 23 . Don't you hate his reactions ? (child)
- 24 . It's very fragile ! Handle it (careful)
- 25 . Before sleeping , give him a of that syrup. (spoon)
- 26 . Avoid the road that goes to the forest, it's.....(danger)
- 27 . I can't bear the pain of a A headache isn't better. (tooth)

- 28 . I'd like to put my head down on a pillow! (comfort)
- 29 . I suppose you won't help me! You ever work ! (hard)
- 30 . Don't be so nasty ! must be our ideal. (friend)
- 31 . Grumpy, can you please show me how to work? Then I will be your..... (train)
- 32 . Your anger is..... I'm sure ! (child)
- 33 . Do you mean that my job is a serious one? (real)
- 34 . I need a new to prepare the meal. (cook)
- 35 . Come and keep this away from your face! (sad)
- 36 . He was acting in a very..... way. (child)
- 37 . I passed it. I was..... for the first time. (succeed)
- 38 . The team that he supported was able to win the.....(champion)
- 39 . I didn't find any..... in his theory. (weak)
- 40 . He will be a when he grows up. (mathematics)
- 41 . There were only a of people there. (hand)
- 42 . The road was narrow, they had to..... it. (wide)
- 43 . I think you should your decision. It may not be the best thing to do. (consider)
- 44 . You need a of motivation, organization and hard work to realize your dreams. (combine)

co (with) / re (again) / ex (before) / Inter (between) / post (after) / anti (against) / non (not)

- 1 . The —— pilot took over the plane's controls while the captain had a coffee and sandwich.
- 2 . She's divorced but she's still on good terms with her —— husband.
- 3 . Does —— national sport really improve relations between countries?
- 4 . The teacher told his student to —— write his bad composition.
- 5 . Some flights go from London to the Middle East ——stop.
- 6 . The principal ——war problem was to rebuild the destroyed cities and industries.
- 7 . To prevent petrol from freezing, put —— freeze in the tank.

pro (for) / sub (under) / de (acting against) / super (above) /over (too much) /under (not enough)

- 1 . The train became —— railed at 60 miles per hour but no one was seriously hurt.
- 2 . He was so powerful that he sometimes seemed almost —— human.
- 3 . That road is very dangerous. Use the —— way to get across.
- 4 . He likes British people and culture. He's very —— British.
- 5 . He needs a good holiday. He's suffering from —— work.
- 6 . They say they're —— paid and want more money.

un (not) / dis (not) / ir (not) / il (not) / im (not) / in (not)

- 1 . The boss ___agreed with what his assistant suggested .
- 2 . Some verbs have ___regular forms when used in past tense .
- 3 . It is ___possible to go on living without air for a long time .
- 4 . It is ___ legal to commit those acts.
- 5 . All hibernating animals are almost ___active in winter.
- 6 . If they live in an ___clean place , many of them may get sick.

ish (more or less) / ful (having) / less (lacking) / proof (safe against)

- 1 . He behaved very badly at lunch. He really has child___ manners.
- 2 . Don't be afraid of the dog. He's quite harm___ .
- 3 . I hope you are-success___ in your exams.
- 4 . Your watch is water___ . You needn't take it off your wrist in the pool .
- 5 . This watch is water..... . You can wear it in the water.

er (agent) / or (agent) / ar (agent) / ist (agent) / ian (agent)

- 1 . He is the most famous act___ in their country.
- 2 . So many beg___s in this city can be the result of poverty.
- 3 . Who knows the write___ of that novel ?
- 4 . He is a football___ . He plays for Liverpool FC.
- 5 . Do you know what the meaning of librari___ is ?

ance / al / age / sis / ure / y / ence

- 1 . The doctor's dignos _____ was that I had bronchitis.
- 2 . It's my great please ___ to help you.
- 3 . The sky is cloud ___ today. It might rain soon.
- 4 . Dictionaries, encyclopedias and atlases are called refer_____ books.
- 5 . This signature bears no resembl _____ to mine! It's a forgery!
- 6 . I don't understand his refus _____ to help us. He's usually very helpful.
- 7 . With the pass _____ of time, her heartache grew less painful.

sion / ment / tion / ion / ation / ly

- 1 . She has a good pronunc ___ of the words she speaks.
- 2 . Her addict _____ to drugs nearly killed her.
- 3 . There's a lot of compete _____ among car manufacturers to sell most cars.
- 4 . A lot of country people without jobs came to the city to look for employ_____.
- 5 . There was a very loud explode _____ when the bomb went off.
- 6 . 'Time' is an American week__ news magazine.

ous / ic / ical / able / ive / en/ atic

- 1 . His lecture was very informat _____ . We learnt a lot.
- 2 . He's a very depend _____ boy. You can rely on him.
- 3 . The index at the back of a book is in alphabet _____ order.
- 4 . I feel very fit and energy _____ today.
- 5 . It can be danger ___ to stay alone in the forest .
- 6 . The fruits rip---- in the autumn.
- 7 . They made the first atom--- bomb years ago.
- 8 . This is the inform----- department of the organization.

Sample examples for the words registered in technical fields :-

Audience : The excited audience encouraged the artist by clapping hands .

Broadcast: The lecture of the president was broadcasted all over the country.

Arrest: The criminal was arrested by the police just as he escaped from the jail .

Charge: The judge who is in charge of the court starts the trial .

Accuse: He was accused of the bank robbery although he claimed that he was innocent.

Admit: He admitted to complete the project in two years.

Condemn: The thief was condemned to six years of imprisonment.

Threat: Crime is a severe threat against any society .

Cautious: Any expert should be cautious in interpreting the rules.

Eager: I am eager to know your opinion about this subject.

Confident: I'm confident that he will cope with the whole responsibility imposed to him.

Brave: They are brave enough to defend their country against any threats .

Generous: They are quite generous in holding parties .

Character: He is quite gentle in character, everybody respects him sincerely.

Admire: He admired the brave man who had saved my life .

Curious: I am curious to know who helped you solve this problem.

Afraid: I'm afraid I couldn't finish the job in the appointed time .

Angry: He is angry with you for you didn't respect your promise .

Delicious: Having hired an experienced chef, this restaurant always serves delicious food.

Roast: Like many others, they ,too ,roast the chicken on fire .

Ache: I used to suffer from a dull ache in my hand when I was a child.

Cure: Some medicines seem to cure particular types of AIDS.

Active: He was very active before he left our group .

Appetite: Seeing an insect in the soup, he completely lost his appetite.

Addiction: Addiction is a serious problem which many societies are engaged with .

Athlete : Athletes from various countries take part in the Olympics every four years.

Allergy: Some people have allergy against melon.

Bleed: The wound was bleeding which caused the patient to faint.

Debt: You have to pay back your debt to him otherwise you will lose your credit.

Bargain: It was a bargain for I could buy it much less than it really costs .

Deposit: In order to pay your bills, deposit enough money in your bank account.

Wage: Simple labors are not paid good wages in this factory .

Exchange: In traditional trading , goods were exchanged for goods .

Bonus: Here every employee is awarded with a bonus at the end of the year .

Afford: The expenses of a routine life in London is so high that few people can afford it.

Tip: Before you leave the table, remember to pay the waiter a tip.

Hire: They couldn't do the job alone, therefore they hired some hands to help them.

Raise: In his farm, he raised goats and sheep as well as cows .

Retail: His job is to go to rural villages and retail simple home appliance.

Success: Nowadays success in business is based on advertisement and competition.

Stone: In the Roman Era, the engineers used big pieces of stones in the structure of bridges.

Rust: Iron rusts if it is exposed to water for a long time.

Bloom: In the spring , many fruit trees wear blooms.

Cave: Natural caves are the reason of erosion caused by winds and water.

Breeze: Early in the morning, you may enjoy cool breezes on this hill.

Flame: The flame of the fire could be seen from a far distance.

Hunt: The tourists are not allowed to hunt deer in this field.

Fertile: The soil here is so fertile that you may plant anything in it.

Forest: You may even see bears in this forest.

Pollution: Soil , water and air pollution are severe threads to the nature.

Govern: This country is governed directly by an elected president .

Province: The central council decides the managerial procedures of this province.

Citizen: Every citizen has the right to take part in the elections .

Border: The United States has its longest land border with Canada .

Candidate: My friend is one of the candidates of the city council this year .

Forbid: Smoking in this room is forbidden.

Advance: Before applying for the job , you should improve your language skills in advance.

Species: Various species of these birds migrate to this zone every autumn .

Classify: Branches of science have been classified into various categories .

Experiment :To prove his theory, the scientist had to do an experiment.

Accelerate: Because of the gravity, the object accelerates when it starts to move .

Add: He had to add the tax fee to the final price .

Apology: The employee begged the boss to accept his apology for being late .

Blame: Instead of blaming him, you had better ask him not to do it again.

Congratulate: I congratulated him for his success in the final exams .

Chat: The boss and his assistant had a brief chat on their weekly program .

Behave: He behaves in a way that everybody thinks he is not familiar with our customs.

Quarrel: It's not logical to quarrel on such unworthy subjects .

Introduce: The manager introduced the new employee to his assistant .

Advise: The engineer advised him not to insist on leaving the project.

Celebrate: His birthday was celebrated by a large group of his colleagues.

Criticize: While criticizing someone , we should help him correct his faults , too .

Tower: That is the highest tower in their country .

Tunnel: Passing through several tunnels, the train arrives at the plain.

Destroy: Invading the town , the aggressive enemy destroyed many hospitals .

Retreat: Being in shortage of weapons , the troops decided to retreat.

Execute: The criminal was executed early in the morning .

Torture: Torture is severely blamed by the International Amnesy Organization .

Defend: Brave soldiers always defend their country against any hostile threat .

Explode: A bomb exploded in the metro station which left one injured .

Defeat: They were defeated because of the brave resistance of your troops .

Enemy: That strategic zone was captured by the enemy at the very beginning of the battle.

Destroy: Invading the town , the aggressive enemy destroyed many hospitals .

Retreat: Being in shortage of weapons , the troops decided to retreat.

References

- Adams, Valerie (1973), *An Introduction to Modern English Word-Formation*, London: Longman.
- Anderson, Stephen R. (1992), *A-Morphous Morphology*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Aronoff, Mark (1976), *Word Formation in Generative Grammar*, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Aronoff, Mark (1994), *Morphology by Itself: Stems and Inflectional Classes*, Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Baayen, Harald (1992), 'Quantitative aspects of morphological productivity', in Geert Booij and Jaap van Marle (eds), *Yearbook of Morphology 1991*, Dordrecht: Kluwer, pp. 109–49.
- Bauer, Laurie (1983), *English Word-Formation*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Bauer, Laurie (1988), *Introducing Linguistic Morphology*, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Bauer, Laurie (1994), *Watching English Change*, London: Longman. Bauer, Laurie (1998), 'When is a sequence of two nouns a compound in English?', *English Language and Linguistics*, 2: 65–86.
- Clark, Eve V. (1993), *The Lexicon in Acquisition*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Comrie, Bernard (1989), *Language Universals and Linguistic Typology: Syntax and Morphology*, 2nd edn, Oxford: Blackwell.
- Fortescue, Michael (1984), *West Greenlandic*, London: Croom Helm.