

**Derivational Morphemes
in English with Reference to Dialects in Kurdish**

(A Comparative Analysis)

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ABSTRACT

Derivational morphology form new words either by changing the meaning of the base to which they are attached, or by changing the (word – classes).The present study aims at investigating (The derivational morphemes) in English language versus in Kurdish language as a significant comparative analysis. According to a genetic factor (i.e. genetic similarities), both languages are two branches of Indo – European Language Family.

Section one deals with the introduction that sheds light on the derivational morphology. The purpose of the study to create new words. The limitation of the study. The value of the study for non – native learners and educators as a second language in both languages English and Kurdish.

Section two consists of the definitions of morphology, morphological terms such as derivation versus inflection, root, base, morpheme, types of morphemes, two diagrams of subdivision of morphology and different types of morphemes, and affixes (prefix, infix, suffix).

Section three includes the allomorphy, allomorphic forms, phonological conditioning, morphological conditioning, grammatical conditioning, and the rules of word formation.

Section four points out the comparative analysis of derivational morphemes in English language versus Kurdish language, it comes up with some significant points. At the end the study presents references and websites.

1.1 Introduction

The perspective study refers to a morphological phenomenon , it is known as **derivational morphology** which covers a complete description of derivation as a branch of morphology , types of morphemes, prefixes, suffixes, morphological rules and word formation in both languages English and Kurdish, they are two grand sisters of (Proto – Indo European Language Family). There is a genetic factor which is the standard way of demonstrating the real genetic relations of languages is by the means of comparative method (C – M).

1.2 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study is to familiarize cognates and similar rules to give the learners of Kurdish and English languages more information about comparative derivation. The aim of derivation is to form new words, by adding derivational morphemes to affixes which give new meaning to the word.

1.3 Limitation of the study

This paper is a complete survey of derivational morphemes; similar morphemes particularly (word – formation) and analysis of comparative data, in other words these data (affixes) help forming new words by changing the meaning of words or by changing their classes in English and Kurdish .

1.4 Value of the study

This study is a contribution to a comparative analysis of morphemes particularly (Derivation) between these two Indo – European languages, English (from Centum branch) and Kurdish (from Satum branch)* ... (*Hamawandy 2007 : 85*). It is also expected that the nonnative learners of English and Kurdish will make use of the examples presented in the analysis carried out in this study, it is hoped to be of value and importance for educators and learners of both languages.

* (Centum) in Latin language and (Satum) in Avestan (Old Kurdish) are lexical items (i.e. one hundred).

2.1 What is morphology ?

First of all, Phonology, Syntax, and Semantics are the (bread and butter)

of linguistics, the term Syntax is restricted to the arrangement of words, and the standard term Morphology is used for their make – up.

(*Aitchison 1999 : 8*)

Morphology is the oldest and one of the youngest sub-disciplines of grammar. It is the oldest because the first linguists were primarily morphologists and it is the youngest because the term morphology was invented in the second half of the nineteenth century.

(*Haspelmath 2002: 1-2*)

Earlier, there was no need for a special term, because the term (Grammar) mostly evoked word structure (i.e. Morphology) .These terms phonology (for sound structure), and syntax (for sentence structure) had existed for centuries when the term (Morphology) was invented.

Thus, in this sense linguists define (Morphology) in various ways as follows :

Morphology is the branch of grammar dealing with the analysis of word structure, conventionally divided into derivational morphology (the study of word – formation) and inflectional morphology (i.e. the study of the variation in form of single lexical items for grammatical purpose).

(*Trask 1993: 176*)

Another definition for morphology is the study of the internal structure of the words. The major two branches of morphology are (word – formation and inflection).Word – formation deals with the creation of new words, whereas inflection deals with grammatical forms of the same word (See Chart 1) for example :

Pluggable is derived by the addition of the suffix (- able) to the root (plug), *unplug* adds the prefix (un -) to the same root, and *sparkling – plug* combines the two words *sparkling* and *plug* . On the other hand, the suffix (- s) in the noun *Plugs* is an inflection, *plug* is the singular form of the noun and *plugs* is the plural form. (*Greenbaum 1996: 470*)

Morphology, which literally means (the study of forms), since the middle of the nineteenth century, has also been used to describe the type of invention that analyzes all basic elements used in a language. What we have been describing as elements in the form of a linguistic message are technically known as (morphemes). (*Yule 2006 : 63*)

Thus, according to Traditional Kurdish Grammar about Morphology :
The term (word – formation) deals with words, not from semantic point of view, but from syntactic point of view (i.e. word – structure), for example :

Kurdstan is derived by the addition of the suffix - Stan (i.e. land) to the root *Kurd*. In other words *Kurdstan* includes two parts *Kurd* and *Stan*; each part can be combined with another suffix / prefix to form a new word, such as :

1- *Kurd* + suffix

Kurdayeti (i.e. patriotism) combines the two morphemes *Kurd* and *ayeti* .

(*Marf 2000 : 21*)

There is another definition in the modern Kurdish linguistics :

Morphology is the study of (word – formation), it is possible to change the meaning of words e.g.

1- noun + suffix

Huner + *mand* (artist)

Art + owner

American morphologists (i.e. structuralists) have proved that the words will be split into smaller meaningful components for grammatical purpose. For instance:

2- noun + suffix1 + suffix 2 (allomorph)

kizh + *aka* + *m*

girl + the + my

(*Fattah 2006 : 7*)

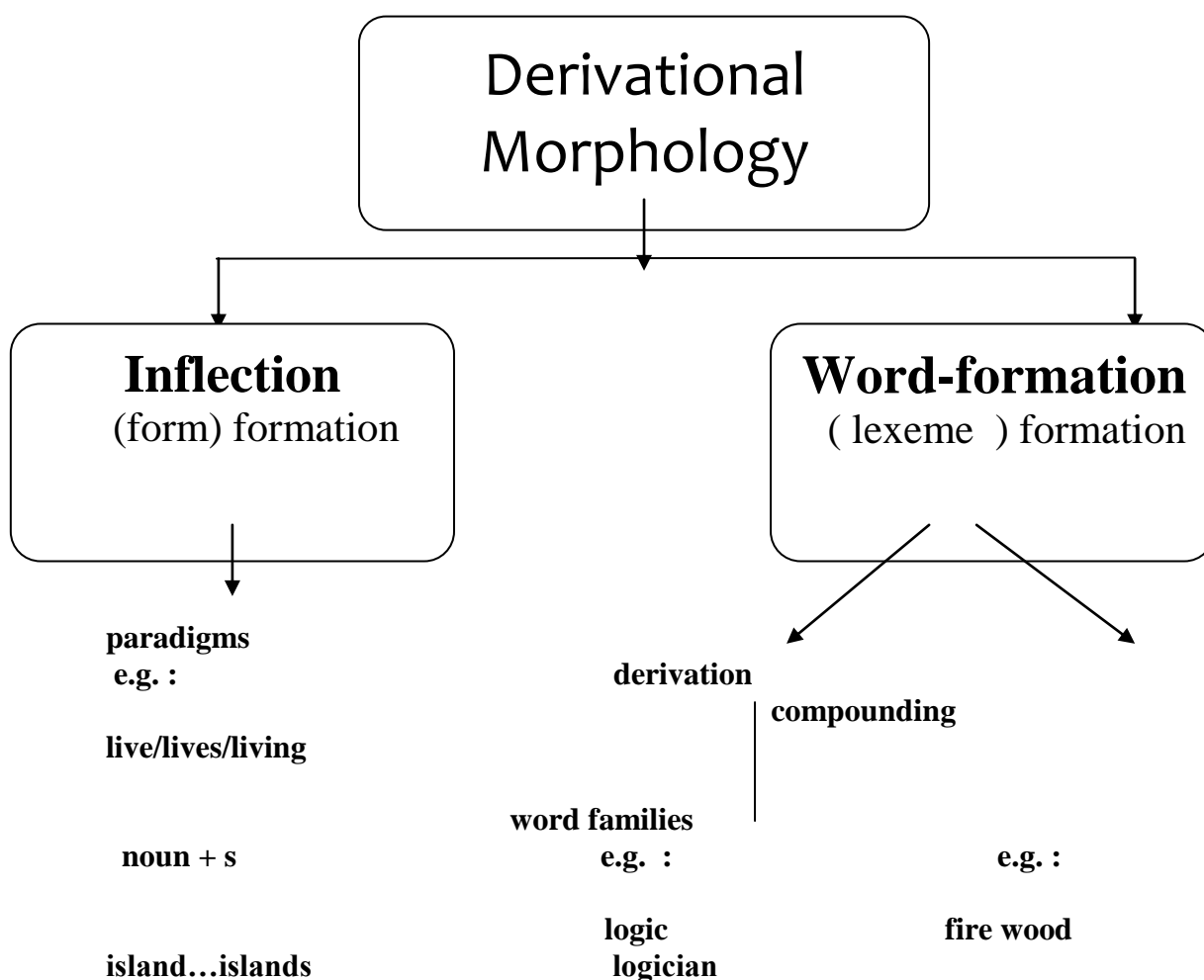


Chart 1 : (*Subdivision of Morphology*)

(Adapted from Haspelmath 2002 : 16)

2.2 Morphological terms.

2.2.1 Derivation

Derivation is the formation of lexemes by means of adding a derivation affix (See Chart 1). The term is used in morphology to refer to one of the two categories of word formation (i.e Derivation Morphology) , the other being inflectional. These terms also apply to the two types of affixes involved in word formation, basically the result of a derivational process is a new word, for example :

nation —→ rational (*Crystal 1991 : 99*)

Derivational word formation in Kurdish is the process of obtaining new words by adding prefix/suffix, or both together. Another way to exist new words by changing the meaning of the word e.g. :

1- noun + suffix

kar + ga —→ *karga* (factory)

job + place

(Kurdish Academy Journal 1975 : 404)

2.2.2 Inflection

It is a part of morphology (word – formation), inflection refers to one of two main categories of word formation, inflectional affixes, signal grammatical relationships , such as plural , past tense and possession , and do not change the grammatical class of the stem to which they are attached, for example :

walk , walks , walked .

(Crystal 2003 : 233)

Hence , (Trask) states that inflection is the variation in form of a single lexical item as required by its various grammatical rules in particular sentences .

(Trask 1993 : 142)

2.2.3 Base

Is the lexeme (or set of lexemes) which a word formation rule takes and turns into constituents of the new lexemes created by the rule.

(Kuiper and Allan 1996 : 203)

Bases are very numerous , and most of them in English are free morphemes, e.g. :

Womanly, endear and lighten , but some are bound like cide in *suicide* , *patricide* and *infanticide*, also ora in *oral* , *oracle* , *oration* , and *oratory*.

(Stageberg 1995 : 88)

Prof. Fattah sheds light on bases in Kurdish; bases are the morphemes (i.e. past simple tense) of Kurdish infinitives (root + a / d / i / u / t + n) as the following examples :

suta	+ n	→	sutan	(to burn)
mird	+ n	→	mirdn	(to die)
bri	+ n	→	brin	(to cut)
chu	+ n	→	chun	(to go)
shusht	+ n	→	shushtn	(to wash)

(Fattah 2006 : 56)

2.2.4 Root

A base can not be analyzed any further into constituent morphemes, for example in *readability*, read is the root (and the base for readable), and readable is the base for readability, but it is not a root.

(Haspelmath 2002 : 19)

About the root, same five types of Kurdish infinitives will be turned into roots after decreasing (- a: n / - d ∂ n / - i: n / - u: n / - t ∂ n) from the infinitives, the root can not be split any farther into meaningful morphemes.

(Fattah : 55 - 56)

2.3 Morpheme

The word morpheme is derived from the Greek word " morph " which means (form). Morphemes are certainly part of the formal – or syntactic structure of language. In fact, every word in English contains at least one morpheme, the individual words like boy is a morpheme and suffix such as / -s / is also a morpheme.

(Thomas & Kintgen 1974 : 264-265)

Another definition of morpheme is that morphemes are abstract units, established for analyses of word structure, for example : *infamous* consists of three morphs : in- , fam(e) , -ous , each representing one morpheme ; *harmful* contains two morphs ; and *house* just one.

(Greenbaum 1996 : 470)

Ronald Wardhaugh as well as V. Fromkin defines morpheme as the minimal unit of meaning , e.g. *cats* (cat , s) contains two such units and *unwisely* (un , wise , ly) contains three.

(Wardhaugh 1977 : 246)

Stageberg (1995 : 85) as well as Marf in Kurdish (2000 : 27) define morpheme as a word or a part of a word that has meaning and can not be divided into smaller meaningful parts without violation of its meaning or without meaningless remainders.

A morpheme is not necessarily a word itself , for example the words : *dogs , baked , badly , and kindness*. Each contains two morphemes; one of those morphemes is also a word, the other is not :

s , d , ly , and ness are not words. Such words that do not occur independently are called free morphemes. Every free morpheme is a word, but not every word is necessarily a free morpheme because some words contain more than one morpheme.

(*Falk 1978 : 29*)

There are many sources in English and Kurdish to classify theses morphemes, we have prepared and summarized the best of them ; according to Marf's classification (*A Traditional Grammar of Kurdish*) there are three types of morphemes (Root morpheme, Derivational morpheme ,and Inflectional morpheme) in Kurdish.

(*Marf 2000 : 30 – 33*)

In A Generative Grammar of Kurdish, Fattah says:

Morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit. (*Fattah 2006 :8*)

He has classified morphemes into free morphemes and bound morphemes, Free morphemes are lexical morphemes and grammatical (i.e. functional) morphemes. Bound morphemes are derivational morphemes & grammatical morphemes.....(*ibid. 2006 : 28*), this classification is as well as G. Yule's who has classified all the types of morphemes in English (See Chart 2) as the following types :

1- Free Morpheme.

2- Bound Morpheme.

2.3.1 Free morpheme

Free morpheme is a morpheme that can function as a word , and Yule's definition is that free morphemes can stand by themselves as single words , for example (*open* and *tour*). Free morphemes fall into two categories :

First category is that set of ordinary nouns, adjectives and verbs which carry the "content" of messages we convey. These free morphemes are called (lexical morphemes) such as *girl, man, house, tiger, sad, red long, yellow ,sincere, open, look, follow, and break*. On the other hand, In Kurdish there are lexical / free morphemes such as nouns : (e.g *dar/tree, bizn/goat, bal/wing*), verbs (*hatin-hat/come, chun-chu /go, kushtin-kusht/kill*) (*Marf 2000 : 31*),and adjectives for instance (*drezh / long , gawra / big , khir / round , lawaz / thin , germ / hot , sard / cold*) (*Fattah 1990 : 79– 86*) .

We can add new lexical morphemes to the language rather easily , so they are treated as an " open class " of words .

The second category is called functional morphemes and some examples are *but* , *when* , *because* , *on* , *and* , *near*, *in* , *it* , *them*, *above* , *the* , and *that*. This set consists largely of the functional words in the languages (English and Kurdish) such as conjunctions , prepositions, articles and pronouns, because we almost never add new functional morphemes to the language , these (parts of speech) are described as a " closed class " of words.

Morpheme

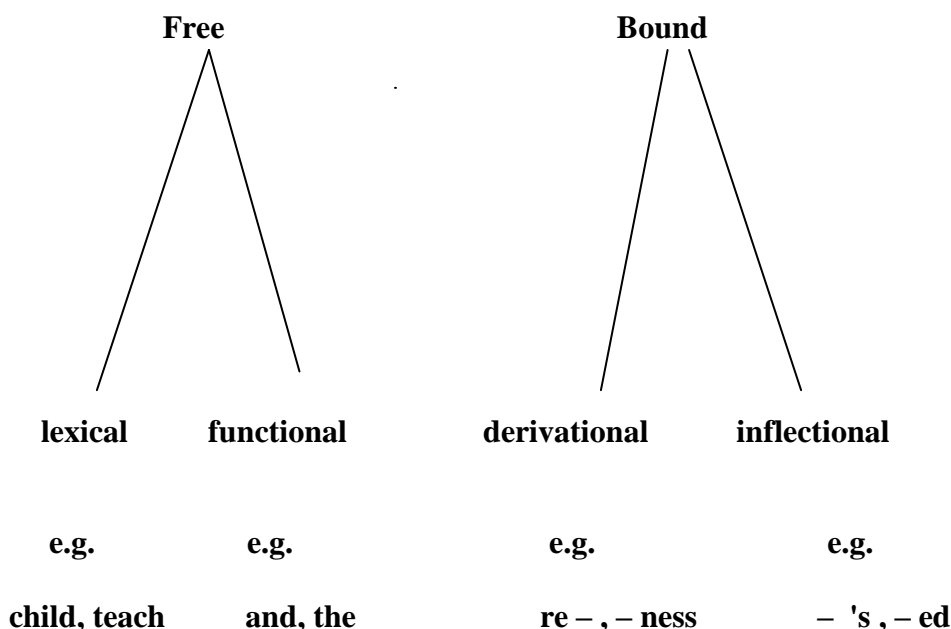


Chart 2 : (Different Types of Morphemes)

(G. Yule 2006 : 66)

2.3.2 Bound morpheme

There are so many differences between free and bound morphemes, first type which provide the basic element in words, while bound morphemes can be attached to free morphemes (Sic.)* to create other words.

(Falk 1978 : 29)

Bound morphemes cannot normally stand alone, but they are typically attached to another form for example : (re – , – ist , – ed , and – s). The set of affixes which fall into the bound category can also be divided into two types :

The first type is derivational morphemes which are used to make new words in the language, for instance the addition of the derivational morpheme (–ness) changes the adjective (*good*) to the noun (*goodness*), and the noun (*care*) becomes the adjective (*careful*) or (*careless*). The second type of bound morphemes are called inflectional morphemes. These are not used to produce new words in the English language , but rather to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word, they are used to

* Sic = it is not my mistake !!!

show if a word is singular or plural , if it is past tense or not , and if it is a comparative or possessive or superlative form.

(Yule 2006 : 64)

2.4 Affixes

An affix is a bound morpheme that changes the basic meaning of the root, they are either derivational or inflectional, they can occur before or after or within a base. From the point of view of their position in relation to the root.

Fatth says: the root has a semantic value , but each language concerns with affixes to practice its purposes , to create new words, according to morphological criteria for language classification. There are two types of affixes in Kurdish such as:

- 1- Derivational affixes.
- 2- Grammatical affixes(inflectional)

(Fattah 2006 : 48)

Inflecting languages are like Latin , Sanskrit , Kurdish , Persianetc.

(www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/inflection)

Affixes are generally classified into three types :

2.4.1 Prefixes

Prefixes are those bound morphemes that can occur before a base as in insure , subway , preway , antifreeze , and imperfect. Prefixes in English are a small class of morphemes numbering about seventy five.

(Stageberg 1995 : 91-92)

The word recapture has the structure re- plus capture ; the prefix (re-) is attached not to the root (capt) but to the base (capture).

(Greenbaum 1996 : 439)

2.4.2 Infixes

These affixes are positioned within a word as opposites to prefixes and suffixes as in :

give — gave
grind — ground
bite — bit..

(Stageberg 1995 : 104)

In Old Kurdish Language (Avestan Language), there were infixes, the unique Kurdish thinker Masud Mohammed has clarified infixes such as :

- 1- Shabak (dawn) from shak.
- 2- Asaawar (relics) from asar(athar).
- 3- Bzautin (movement) from bzutin.

(Fattah 2006 : 37)

The most of modern Kurdish linguists have denied infixes in the Modern Kurdish Language from 935 A.D. (i.e. The date of birth of Baba Tahir Hamadany) to the present time, because these words are borrowing data, they have been borrowed from Arabic language or foreign languages with sound change. Or may be repeating words (the same lexemes) among four Kurdish dialects with phonological changes.

(Hamawandy 2007 : 88)

2.4.3 Suffixes

Suffixes are bound morphemes that occur after a base such as shrinkage , failure , and dreamed . They are more numerous than prefixes, they may pile up to the number of three or four, whereas prefixes are commonly single, except for the negative (un –) before another prefix. In (normalizers) we perhaps reach the limit with four , the base (norm) plus the four suffixes (-al , -ize , -er , and -s)

(Stageberg 1995 : 93)

In Kurdish bound morphemes are also called derivational morphemes and inflectional (grammatical) morphemes. Inflectional morphemes (as prefixes and suffixes) add to the words according to grammatical rules, for example :

These suffixes (a , i , aka , aka – i , an , an – i , ek , ek – i) add to the noun kur (boy) and change grammatical cases.

(Marf 2000 : 33)

3.1 Allomorphy

Allomorph is the various forms of the same morpheme e.g. (s).....

(Kuiper and Allan 1996 : 203)

Greenbaum (1996 : 470) states that variant members of a set of morphs of the same morpheme are allomorphs of the same morpheme , (in - , il - , im - , and ir -) are allomorphs of a particular prefix morpheme. The negative prefix morpheme of (infamous) for instance differs from the directional prefix morpheme of (indoors , and income) , but it also has allomorphs of in il - (illuminate) , im -(immigrant) , and ir - (irrupt) .

(ne - , na -) are allomorphs of a negative prefix morpheme in Kurdish , for example :

1- sagh (healthy)..... ne sagh (sick)

2- rek (regular)..... na rek (irregular)

(Marf 2000 : 69 - 70)

There are deferent examples :

1- na + root

na rom (negative present tense)

2- na + adjective

na + pak (innocent)

ne + khosh (patient)

(Fattah 2006 : 11,59)

The choice of allomorphs depends on three types of conditioning : -

3.1.1 Phonological Conditioning

It may involve either progressive assimilation (determined by the following sound) or regressive assimilation (determination by the preceding sound). The allomorph of negative prefix (in –) is conditioned by the sound that follows the prefix , il - before / l / , im - before / m / or / p / , ir - before / r / , and in - before Any other sound , for instance :

il - =====	im - =====	ir - =====	in - =====
illegal	immature	irrational	inadequate
illogical	impolitely	irregularity	independent
illegibly	impossible	irresponsible	invalid

(Greenbaum 1996 : 470 – 471)

The negative prefixes (un –) and (in –) can be attached to adjectives to form a corresponding negative adjective (cf. pairs such as happy / unhappy and flexible / inflexible), but not to nouns (so that a noun like fear has no negative counterpart *unfear), nor to prepositions (so that a preposition like inside has no negative antonym *uninside)

(Radford 2002 :32)

In Kurdish, the negative prefixes (ne –) and (na –) can be attached to adjectives or the root of verbs to form a corresponding negative adjective, e.g. (shireen = sweet) or (shireen = beautiful) and (mir = die) are an adjective and a root , (nashireen = ugly) and (nemir = immortal) are negative adjective forms.... (Fattah 1990 :79-86). No phonological conditioning for the negative prefixes in Kurdish, because the negative prefixes (ne –) and (na –) can be attached to adjectives NOT according to the first phoneme of the words like English negative prefixes; for instant the same adjective khosh (palatable / nice / good /) :

prefix + adjective

- 1- na + khosh = nakhosh (unpalatable / bad)
- 2- ne + khosh = nekhosh (sick / ill)

3.1.2 Morphological Conditioning

It applies when the choice of allomorph depends on the particular word. The plural allomorph (– en) of oxen for example is unique to the word , similarly the words like (men) and (teeth) are fossils from an earlier period of the language, allomorphs of other irregular nouns , some of them are borrowed from foreign languages , cannot be predicted by rules but refer to the particular word , for example :

(curriculum / curricula , thesis / theses , appendix / appendices , medium / media)

Allomorphs of irregular verbs may also be morphologically conditioned, irregular verbs have allomorphs of the past tense or of the (– ed) participle, or both, for example :

Base =====	Past =====	Past participle =====
see	saw	seen
take	took	taken
put	put	put

The plural allomorph (– an) of kur (boy) kur + an (boy + s) for instance is a standard plural allomorph to the words (nouns) In Kurdish .

Allomorphs of odd words may also be morphologically conditioned, the noun plural suffixes (at / hat / aha / gal) in Southern Kurdish (Sorany), and the noun plural suffixes (en / et / ed) in Northern Kurdish (Badinany) have same function of noun plural suffix (— s). For example :

1- Southern Kurdish (Sorany) as following nouns : -

bakh (orchard)..... bakhat (orchards)

de (village).....dehat (villages)

sal (year)salaha (years)

kur (boy)kurgal (boys)

2- Northern Kurdish (Badinany) as follows : -

hirsch (bear).....hirschen (bears)

masy (fish).....masyet (fishes)

kur (boy)kured (boys)

(Committee of Basic Education 2008 : 32)

3.1.3 Grammatical Conditioning

It is recognizable in the shift of stress in some verbs of two syllables that are converted into nouns. Whereas the unstressed first syllable of the verb generally has the reduced vowel /ə/. The (noun – verb) pairs include :

(convert, convict, extract, permit, present, rebel, record, reject, and suspect)

(Greenbaum 1996 : 471 – 472)

Here are some examples of allomorphs of English morphemes :

the "indefinite" article (a / an) which has the two forms a / ə / and an / ən / the former article for use before words beginning with the consonants (a car, a dog) and the other for use before words beginning with vowels (an apple, an eagle)

The noun plural suffix spelled (-s) and pronounced / ɪz / or / əz / in words like : (kisses, and catches) which end in fricatives / s / in words like (cuts and works), which end in voiceless consonants and / z / in words like (dogs and runs) which end in voiced consonants.

(Hudson 2000 : 56)

The past tense has also three allomorphs : / əd / , / t / and / d / . These are phonologically conditioned, / əd / occurs if the stem ends in either / t / or / d / , / t / occurs if the word ends in any voiceless segment except / t / , and / d / occurs if the word ends in any voiced segment except / d / , for example :

clapped / t /

canned / d /

wanted / əd /

(Kuiper and Allan 1996 : 97)

It is well known except the negative prefixes (dis -, un -, in -, im -, ir -, il -) which can be attached to adjectives to form a corresponding negative adjective, other types of allomorphs such as / əd / , / t / and / d / from the past tense morpheme (ed), and the English plural morpheme and the third single personal morpheme in

present simple tense (s / es) which has three allomorphs such as / s / , / z / , and / ə z / both of them (ed and s) are inflectional morphemes.

Allomorphs in Kurdish are as the following examples :

A : Morpheme I (the first single personal morpheme) has two phonological forms :

1- Min (I)

2- root + M (I)

B : Morpheme you (the second single personal morpheme), This morpheme has three allomorphs / to / , / t / , and / it / , as the following examples :

1- to (you) is a subject.

2- t (you /your)

3- it (you)

(*Fattah 2006 :17*)

3.2 Word Formation Rules

Word formation is a process that deals with the creation of new words .

(*Greenbaum 1996 : 470*)

A very productive means of word formation involves building up complex words from base morphemes and affixes, for instance :

Verb	Agentive noun (v. + er)
=====	=====
scrape	scraper
roll	roller
open	opener

There is evidence from many languages of the world that word formation follows systematic morphological principles. That is, there are rules by means of which complex words are built up from simpler words(morphemes ,allomorphs). Conversely, these same rules permit complex words to be analyzed into simpler ones, for instance ; the word formation rule for the derivational suffix (– able) is like the following : -

Verbs	Adjective
=====	=====
move	movable
break	breakable
pay	payable

The left–hand column is a set of verbs, the right–hand column is the same verbs which have the derivational suffix (– able) attached to them. There is an obvious systematic relation between the two columns. Obviously , there is a phonological change when the (– able) suffix is added , the pronunciation of the verb must be augmented by a certain sequence of sounds that we can transcribe with the symbols / ə bl /. We can state the (– able) word formation rules as follows :

3.2.1 Phonological Change

When (– able) is attached to a base, the pronunciation of the base is augmented by the phonetic symbols / əbl / .

3.2.2 Category Change

(– able) is attached to verbs and converts them into adjectives.

3.2.3 Semantic Change

If the " x " is the meaning of the verb , then (– able) adds the meaning " abl to be x'd " . Another example is the addition of the suffix (ion) to verbs, it makes sound change in the verb stem itself as in :

relate	_____	relation
dictate	_____	dictation
appreciate	_____	appreciation

The changes are taking place. The / t / in the (-ate) words is pronounced as(sh) in the corresponding(ion) words, and no matter where the main stress is located in the (-ate) words, it always occurs on the vowel just before (ion) in the (ion) words.

(Akmajian 1995 : 33)

After all, in Kurdish (– n) is attached to the base (past simple tense) and converts them into infinitives according to the category change , and phonologically its phonetic symbol is / n /.The semantic changes are taking place, for instance five suffixes(a:n / tə n / də n / u:n / i:n)are attached to roots. The word formation rule for the derivational (prefix + root) or (root + suffix) to form derivational adjectives is as these examples :

Root of verbs	Root + suffix	Adjectives
gar (move) -----	gar + ok -----	garok (movable)
di: (see) -----	di: + ar -----	diyar (famous)

(Marf 2000 : 71)

4.1 Conclusions

The comparative analysis in order to pinpoint similarities between two languages according genetic, areal, or typological factors, to study characteristics shared by them. At the end of this research paper, some significant points sum up about derivation which is a process of forming new words by adding derivational affixes which gives a new meaning to the base. ((Derivation)) is one of the two main processes of word – formation in English , the other one being ((inflection)).On the one hand according to many references particularly, Yule's classification there are (Free morpheme) and (Bound morpheme) in English, but on the other hand as a comparative study according to Traditional Kurdish Grammar (Marf's classification) there are three types of bound morphemes(Root morpheme, Derivational morpheme, and Inflectional morpheme), it is well known the (root

morpheme) means (Free morpheme). In (A Generative Grammar of Kurdish) such as (Fatth's classification), he has clarified all kinds of morphemes versus Yule's.

Another point is according to Britanica Encyclopedia English is an isolating language , and Kurdish is an inflectional language, they share in agglutinative morphemes according to morphological criteria for language classification. The linguists and researchers could add several prefixes and suffixes to the previous verb (establish) to form the longest word in English as the following example :

- 1- anti + dis + establish (v.) + ment + arian + ism =
Antidisestablishmentarianism consists of six morphemes, (28 letters) .
- 2- kur + aka + m + an + i + be + ni (he saw our sons)

Derivational morphemes in the present analysis is a significant comparison , derivational form of the following parts of speech (nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs) , according to N. Chomsky's new look grammar, the structure of sentences, and the linguistic model of (Generative Grammar) which initiated by him in 1980s.

Prefixes in English are a small class of morphemes numbering about seventy five. On the other hand in Kurdish there are a small number of prefixes. The most derivational morphemes are suffixes in English and Kurdish languages. In English allomorphs of derivational morphemes are the negative prefixes as well as in Kurdish there are two negative prefixes / na / and / ne / can be attached to adjectives.

Eventually, There is evidence from many languages of the world that word formation follows systematic morphological principles. That is, there are rules by means of which complex words are built up from simpler words (morphemes and allomorphs), there are infixes (only in English) not in Kurdish, infixes had in Old Kurdish (Avestan Language) in this period (600 B.C. – 330 B.C.)

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المستخلص

الصرف الاشتقاقي في الإنجليزية والكردية
(دراسة مقارنة)

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يشمل هذا البحث فرعاً رئيسياً مما يأتي :

١. الصرف الاشتقاقي
 ٢. التغير في بنية الكلمة
- زيادة على تغطيته مسألة الاشتقاق في الصرف مثل انواع المورفيم ،و التغيرات الجذرية للكلمة، (السابقة واللاحقة) التي تضاف الى الكلمة ، وكما تشمل قواعد الصرف وبناء الكلمة في اللغة الانجليزية وأمثلة تقابل ذلك في اللغة الكردية.

يعد الصرف من أقدم فروع النحو ، كما يعد أحدث فروع علم اللغة (Linguistics) ، وهذا الأخير

ظهر في النصف الثاني من القرن التاسع عشر. كما تطرق البحث ،بعد المقدمة، على تعريفات مثل المشتق،المغير، الجذر، المورفيم بنوعيه (المورفيم الحر، المورفيم المركب). أعتمدنا في تصنيف المورفيم المركب على تخطيط عالم اللغة إنجليزي (جورج يول) وقابلنا ذلك في الكردية على أبحاث (د.عبدالرحمن الحاج

معروف)، و هو من خريجي المدرسة الروسية التقليدية حيث يؤكد وجود (المورفيم الجذري) في الوقت الذي ينفي (جورج يول) هذا الرأي و تخطيط (د. محمد معروف فتاح) مطابق مع تخطيط جورج يول و هو من خريجي المدرسة الحديثة. كما تطرقنا الى (المورف) من الناحية الصرفية والصوتية والنحوية، وكيفية بناء الكلمة من جوانب عديدة من تغيرات صوتية ومعنوية و تصنيفية.

وختاماً ان اللغات الكردية و الانجليزية من أسرة اللغات الهندو- أوروبية وتتشابه القواعد من ضمنها المورفيم وهذا البحث دراسة مقارنة يلقي الضوء على التشابه similarities لا على المفارقات differences والتشابه . و يؤكد هذا البحث أهمية علم الصرف و بناء الكلمة و مما يحصل من تغيرات من إضافة (السوابق واللاحق)، على سبيل المثال مما يحصل للفعل (establish) حين تصبح هذه الكلمة (disestablishmentarianismAnti)، و معناها عدم ربط السلطة السياسية مع السلطة الدينية، وهي اطول كلمة في الانجليزية إذ تتكون من (٢٨) حرفاً أي (٦) مورفيم، متمنياً ان يستفيد القاريء من هذا البحث عسى أن يكون بحثاً هادفاً لا سهماً دالفاً.