

References

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In table (2), the frequency of each type of affixes: Prefix (un) is (3), inflectional affixes: (s 3rd person singular present is = 7), (-s plural and irregular plural=55), ('s singular possessive= 9), (s' plural possessive= 1), (ing participle=), (ed past and irregular

past= 142), (ed participle and past participle=14), (er comparative=4), (est superlative=1), and derivational suffixes: (ful= 9), (ness= 2), (ly=2), (Nominal ing=2), (Nominal er=2), (nominal ar=1), (ant=2), (Ed adjectival=1), (en=3).

Table (5): The Total Frequency of the Types of Affixes in The Happy Prince

.No	Types of Affixes	Total Frequency
.1	Prefixes	3
.2	Inflectional Affixes	265
.3	Derivational Suffixes	24

5.Results

The results of this paper are as the following:

- 1.The only prefix, that is used in The Happy Prince, is (un) and the frequency of this affix is (3).
- 2.Inflectional affixes that are used in the Happy Prince are: (s 3rd person singular present is = 7), (-s plural and irregular plural=55), ('s singular possessive= 9), (s' plural possessive= 1), (ing participle=), (ed past and irregular past= 142), (ed participle and past participle=14), (er comparative=4), (est superlative=1). The total Frequency of all inflectional affixes is (265) which is the highest frequency.
- 3.The derivational suffixes, which are used in The Happy Prince, are: (ful= 9), (ness= 2), (ly=2), (Nominal ing=2), (Nominal er=2), (nominal ar=1), (ant=2), (Ed adjectival=1), (en=3). The total frequency of all

the derivational suffixes is (24).

6. Conclusions

The conclusions of the study are as the following:

- 1.The most frequent affixes in the Happy Prince are inflectional suffixes which are used about (265).
- 2.The frequency of derivational suffixes, which are used in the Happy Prince, is about (24).
- 3.The less frequent affixes, which are used in the Happy Prince, are prefixes about (3) times only.

Table (4): Frequency of Each Type of Affixes in the Happy Prince

.No	Types of Affixes	Description	Frequency of each affix
.1	Prefixes	(-un)	3
.2	Inflectional suffixes	s 3 rd person singular present -	7
		s plural and irregular plural-	55
		s singular possessive'	9
		s' plural possessive	1
		ing participle	29
		ed past and irregular past	142
		ed participle and past participle	14
		er comparative	4
		est superlative	1
.3	Derivational suffixes	ful	9
		ness	2
		ly	2
		Nominal ing	2
		Nominal er	2
		Nominal ar	1
		ant	2
		Ed adjectival	1
		en	3

	ly-	happily) which changes the adjective (happy) into an)- “adverb. “He cried happily kindly) which changes the adjective “kind” to an)- adverb. “I’ll wait with you for one more night” said the bird kindly
	nominal ing-	the suffering of men and women) changes from a)- .verb (suffer) to a noun
	er nominal-	.stranger) changes from adjective (strange) to a noun)- writer) changes from verb to noun. (I can see a young)- (writer in a little room at the top of a house
	ar nominal-	beggar) changing a verb (beg) into a noun. “He)- ‘looks like a beggar
	ant-	servant) changing the verb (serve) to a noun. “God)- said to his servants”, (important) changing the verb ((import) to an adjective “an important man in the city
	ing nominal-	the sound of dancing) the derivational suffix (ing))- changes the verb to a noun. (Now I can finish writing (!this story
	ed adjectival-	tired (she was so tired.) ed adjectival changes the verb- . (tire) into an adjective
	-en	golden) changing the noun “gold” to adjective (I)- have a golden bedroom.”-(broken) changing verb to .adjective

In the above table, the affixes that are mentioned in The Happy Prince are: prefix (un), Inflectional affixes: (s 3rd present singular), (s plural and irregular plural), (‘s singular and s’ plural possessive), (ing participle), (ed past and irregular past), (ed and irregular past participle), (er comparative), and (est superlative). It also includes derivational suffixes: (ful, ness, ly, nominal ing, nominal er, nominal ar, ant, ed adjectival, and en). In the following table, the affixes

that are mentioned in The Happy Prince are: prefix (un), Inflectional affixes: (s 3rd present singular), (s plural and irregular plural), (‘s singular and s’ plural possessive), (ing participle), (ed past and irregular past), (ed and irregular past participle), (er comparative), and (est superlative). It also includes derivational suffixes: (ful, ness, ly, nominal ing, nominal er, nominal ar, ant, ed adjectival, and en).

		ed past and irreg-- ular past	Cried (when they cried), "He cried happily", ("I am going to Egypt", he cried), (said) irregular past of "say" "mothers said to their little boys", (flew) irregular past of "fly" "One night a little bird flew alone over the city", (thought) irregular past of "think" "Where can I stay tonight?" he thought ", (saw) irregular past of "see" . "Then he saw the statue
		ed participle-	It was covered ed with gold.", "they have put me up" here.", "My heart now is made of a cheap metal.", "this is because you have done a good thing", "Her eggs . "...have fallen
		er comparative- degree	Better (I think I am getting better), -colder "The little-bird became colder", -stranger, and "and the children's "faces became brighter
		est superlative- degree	"best "the best two things-
.3	Deriva- tional Suffixes	ful-	beautiful) changing the noun (beauty) into adjec-)- tive (beautiful). "Everyone thought that it was very "beautiful wonderful 'you are telling me about strange and - ."wonderful things
		ness-	sadness changing the adjective (sad) into a noun- (sadness). "there was no sadness", (unhappiness) which changes the adjective into a noun. "I can see all the "unhappiness of my city

Table (3): A Morphological Analysis of the Types of Affixes in The Happy Prince

.No	Types of Affixes	Affixes	Description
.1	Prefixes	-Un	<u>un</u> happiness) the prefix (un) refers to negation. (I- can see all the <u>un</u> happiness of my city.), (his mother is (so <u>un</u> happy), (<u>un</u> usual) (that is very <u>un</u> usual
.2	Inflectional Affixes	s 3 rd person singular - present	“.Someone likes my stories” , “He looks like a beggar”
		s plural and-irregular plural	its eyes were bright blue”. “He watched the seamen” ,“working on the ships.”, “the trees are green Sad men looked at the statue”,”he slept at the prince’s“ feet”, “fell down dead at his feet.”, “Those women are .‘so lazy
		s possessive’ singular	the queen’s ladies”, “the prince’s waist”, “the boy’s“- face”, “the prince’s eye”, “the young man’s room”, “the bird’s wings”, “the prince’s other eye”, “the prince’s feet”, ““the man’s friends
		s’ possessive plural	children’s faces-
		ing participle-	it is raining”, “Then why are you crying?”), (He is“ .“crying), (the boy is crying

2.4.Functions of Inflectional Suffixes

Abdul Razzaq (2016, p. 147) mentions the functions of inflectional suffixes are as the following:

- 1.Inflectional suffixes indicate tense which is related to verb. For example, plays (3rd person singular present) , and (played=past tense).
- 2.Inflectional suffixes indicate number. By adding (s plural), the noun is changed from singular to plural.
- 3.Inflectional suffixes of comparative and superlative degrees (er) and (est) are added to adjectives. For example, small-small-er-smallest.

According to Valli and Lucas (2000, p. 209), inflectional suffixes indicate the following:

- 1.The inflectional suffixes refer to syntactic and semantic relations between different words in the sentences.
- 2.Inflectional suffixes occur with all members of class of morpheme. For example, (s plural) suffix is added to nouns, (er and est)

are added to adjectives; and (s 3rd singular present, ing, ed) are added to verbs.

3.Methodology

The article examines A Morphological Analysis of the Types of Affixes in The Happy Prince. The article deals with what is meant by morpheme, types of morphemes (free and bound), and types of affixes (prefixes and suffixes: inflectional and derivational suffixes). The data is The Happy Prince.

4.Data Analysis and Discussion

The following table illustrates the types of affixes (prefixes and suffixes: inflectional and derivational) which are used in The Happy Prince. The model is according to Stageberg (1981) in his *An Introductory English Grammar*.

Table (2): Derivational Suffixes in English

.No	Derivational Suffixes	Meaning	Examples
.1	able	can be done	comfortable
.2	al	having the characteristics of	personal
.3	en	made of	wooden
.4	er ,or ,ar	One who	Teacher , actor
.5	less	without	fearless
.6	ness	state of condition of	kindness
.7	ment	action or process	enjoyment

“Adjectives can derive new adjectives by attaching some prefixes and some suffixes to the existing lexemes.” (Abd Allah & Qadir, 2020, p.25-34).

The characteristics of derivational suffixes are:

According to Stageberg (1981, p. 94), the characteristics of derivational suffixes are as the following:

1. Derivational suffixes change the part of speech. For instance, the word (fail) is a verb, when (ure) derivational suffix is added to it; it will be a noun (failure).
2. More than one derivational suffixes are

added to the word. Derivational suffixes do not close the word because inflectional suffixes can be added to the word to close it. For instance, the word (failure) can be closed by adding the inflectional suffix (s plural) (failures).

Figure (3): Types of Suffixes in English

Table (1): Inflectional Suffixes in English

.No	Inflectional Suffixes	Parts of Speech	Examples
.1	s plural	Noun	Doors, watches
.2	s singular possessive and s' plural possessive	Noun	Boy's book Teachers lectures
.3	s 3rd person singular present	Verb	plays
.4	ing present participle	Verb	playing
.5	ed past tense	Verb	played
.6	ed participle	Verb	played
.7	er comparative degree	Adjective	shorter
.8	est superlative degree	Adjective	shortest

The Characteristics of inflectional suffixes are as the following:

1. Inflectional suffixes do not alter the part of speech (noun remains noun, verb remains verb, and the adjective remains adjective).

2. Inflectional suffixes come at the end of the word.

3. There is no accumulation of inflectional suffixes. Only one inflectional suffix is added to the word.

2. Derivational Suffixes

Derivation means creating a word by the appendixation of words or morphemes for example, insanity which consists of the base "sane", the prefix "in" and the derivational suffix "inty" (Richards & Schmidt, 2010, p.103).

Derivation is the process of forming new words by adding affixes to the words or

stems. For instance "unhappy" is derived from "happy" (Trask, 1992, p. 78).

The process of creating new words from pre-existing ones in a regular pattern is called derivation (Hurford & Heasley, 1983, p. 106).

Derivational suffixes are: (able) means (can be done) (comfortable), (al) (having the characteristics of) (personal), (en) (made of) (wooden), (er) (or) (ar) (one who) (actor) (teacher), (less) (without) (fearless), (y) (characterized by) (fatty), (ous) (possessing the qualities) (joyous), (ness) (state of condition of) (kindness), and (ment) (action or process) (enjoyment).

2.3. Types of Affixes

Morphemes classified as affixes are non-free in that they are always bound to a root morpheme (Crowley et al., 1995, p.6).

A bound morpheme that appears before or after a base is called an affix. Prefixes and suffixes are two categories of affixes (Stageberg, 1981, p.89).

Affixes are the most prevalent word-formation mechanism used in the creation of new English words (Yule, 2010, p.58). According to Richards & Schmidt (1985, p. 184), an affix is a letter or set of letters that are added to a word to alter its meaning or function. Affixes come either before or after a word. While Swan (2005, p. 149) states that an affix is a group of standard set of letters added to the base word to form new item in language.

2.3.1. Prefixes

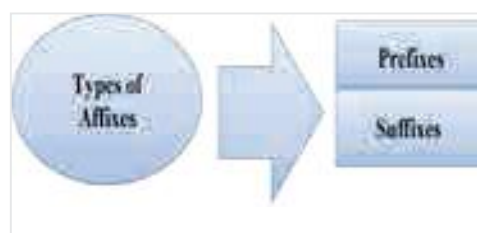
Bound morphemes that appear before bases are called prefixes. For example, **re-**consider. In English, prefixes are a small class of morphemes about seventy - five. They frequently have the same meanings as prepositions and adverbs. Prefixes are appended to the beginning of words to create new words with a distinct meanings. Prefixes can, for example, form a new word that has the opposite meaning of the word

to which they are connected. They can also convey relationships of a place, time, turn a term negative (Stageberg, 1981, p. 89).

2.3.2. Suffixes

Bound morphemes that occur at the end of words are called suffixes such as **-er**, **-s**, and **-ure** in (teacher, doors, and failure). Suffixes are two types: inflectional and derivational (Stageberg, 1981, p. 81).

Figure (2): Types of Affixes



2.3.2.2. Types of Suffixes

Types of suffixes are clarified as the following:

1. Inflectional Suffixes

The process of adding a suffix or altering a word to conform to grammatical rules is called inflection. A single lexical noun can take on different forms depending on whether it is singular or plural, possessive, or an adjective of comparative or superlative degree, or a verb contains (s 3rd person singular present, ing participle, ed participle) (Stageberg 1981, p.92):

والمقيدة)، وأنواع الاضافات (البادئات واللاحقات: البادئات التصريفية واللاحقات الاشتقاقية). ان البيانات التي تعنى بهذه الدراسة هي القصة القصيرة الأمير السعيد. وقد تمثل تحليل البيانات بتحليل أنواع البادئات (البادئات واللاحقات) في الأمير السعيد وفقاً لنموذج (Stageberg 1981) في كتابه قواعد اللغة الإنجليزية التمهيدية. يظهر تكرار كل نوع من البادئات في تحليل البيانات ثم التردد الإجمالي للبادئات واللاحقات التصريفية والبادئات واللاحقات الاشتقاقية. تُظهر الاستنتاجات ماهي انواع الاضافات الاكثر استعمالاً والاقبل استعمالاً في الامير السعيد. ثم تردد كل نوع والتردد الإجمالي للبادئات واللاحقات التصريفية واللاحقات الاشتقاقية. الكلمات المفتاحية: المقطع الصرفي، الاضافة، اللواحق، الاضافات التصريفية، والاضافات و اللواحق الاشتقاقية.

1.Introduction

Affixes are bound morphemes occur at the beginning or at end of words to show either grammatical changes or changing the meaning of words. Affixes are classified into prefixes and suffixes which are two categories of words. Words get prefixes appended to their beginnings. Suffixes comes at to the end of words and divided into: inflectional and derivational. The study deals with affixes in The Happy Prince. The research question is: What are the affixes that are used the most in the Happy Prince? The aim of the study is to identify the various affixes which are used in English language and the affixes that are used the most in the

Happy Prince. It is hopeful that this study will be a good value to students, teachers, and researchers who would like to write about affixes in English language.

2.Literature Review

2.1.Morpheme

Morpheme is a basic unit of meaning or grammatical function (Yule, 2010, p. 67). While Stageberg (1981, p. 83) defines morpheme as a brief linguistic segment. A word and a morpheme are different. A word can stand alone while a morpheme cannot always stand alone. Morphology is the name of the field that studies morpheme.

2.2. Types of Morpheme

2.2.1. Free Morpheme

A Free morpheme can be defined as an independent element in language. For example, open and tour (Yule, 2010, p.68).

A Free morpheme is one that has meaning by itself. It can be an adjective, a noun, a verb and an adverb (Stageberg, 1981, p. 83).

2.2.2. Bound Morpheme

Bound morphemes are forms that are frequently tied to the word and are incapable of standing alone, such as re-, -ist-, -s-, -ed. A Bound morpheme cannot be meaningfully spoken on its own, such as dis-, un-, -able, -ing, -ly, and etc. (Kroeger, 2005, p.13; Stageberg, 1981, p. 85).

Figure (1): Types of Morpheme



A Morphological Analysis of the Types of Affixes in The Happy Prince

التحليل الصرفي لأنواع الاضافات في الامير السعيد

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Abstract

This paper is a qualitative descriptive study of the types of affixes in the Happy Prince. It is a morphological study. It deals with what is meant by morpheme, types of morphemes (free and bound), and types of affixes (prefixes and suffixes: inflectional affixes and derivational suffixes). The data is The Happy Prince. Data analysis is clarified by analyzing the types of affixes (prefixes and suffixes) in The Happy Prince according to the model of Stageberg (1981) in his *An Introductory English Grammar*. The frequency of each type of affixes is shown in data analysis and then the total fre-

quency of prefixes, inflectional affixes and derivational suffixes. The conclusions show the types of affixes which are used the most and the less in the Happy Prince. Then, the frequency of each type and the total frequency of prefixes, inflectional affixes and derivational suffixes.

Key words: morpheme, affix, suffix, inflectional suffixes, and derivational suffixes.

المستخلص

ان هذه الدراسة هي دراسة صرفية وصفية نوعية لأنواع الاضافات في القصة القصيرة الأمير السعيد. تهدف الدراسة إلى ما يعنيه المقطع الصرفي، وأنواع المقطع الصرفي (الحرّة



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