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### Findings:

- 1) The number of prefixes and suffixes stated by A.S. Hornby in his Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English amounts to (207) . No infixes or impure affixes have been observed.
- 2) The number of affixes referred to in the present paper is (78) , 13 of which are prefixes (23) of which are infixes . (18) of which are suffixes , and (24) of which are impure affixes.
- 3) Some of these affixes are consonants , while other affixes are vowels .
- 4) It is found that one meaning can be expressed by more than one affix (as is the case of expressing the feminine form ) . Conversely ,we have found that one affix has several meanings (as is in the case of atta:?) .

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## **2)The first , the middle and the end of the base:**

?atta:? ?almaftu:ħa then ?alkasra then ?atta:? in tafʿila as an infinitive for faʿʿala (after deleting the gemination / derivational.

?almi:m ?almadmu:ma then ?alʿalif then ?atta:? in mufaʿʿila as an infinitive for faʿʿil / derivational.

?almi:m ?almaftu:ħa then atta:l? in ?almi:mi: mafʿala / derivational.

## **3)The first and the end of the base:**

?alhamza ?almaksu:ra then the repetition and the gemination of ?alla:m in ?afʿalalla /inflectional.

?alhamza ?almaksu:ra and the gemination of ?alla:m in ?afʿalla / derivational.

## **4) The middle and the end of the base:**

?alʿalif and ?alkasra in changing faʿʿala into faʿʿa:li / inflectional.

?alfatha then ?atta:? in faʿʿla / inflectional.

?alkasra then ?atta:? in fiʿla / inflectional.

?alkasra then ?alhamza in fiʿla:? As an infinitive for faʿʿla:

kasra (instead of ?alfatha) then ta:? Like ?iqa:ma as an infinitive for ?iqa:m.

The second part : impure affixes (?alaw:siq ?almuxtalata)

1) The first and the middle of the base:

?alhamza ?almaftu:ħa then ?alkasra in the form ?afʕil /derivational.

?alhamza ?almaksu:ra then ?atta:? almaftu:ħa in ?iftaʕala inflectional.

?alhamza ?almaksu:ra then ?alʕalif, then doubling ?alla:m in ?iftʕa:llun / inflectional.

?alhamza ?almaksu:ra and ?alwa:w and the repletion of the second sound in ?ifʕw ʕala / inflectional.

?alhamza ?almaksu:ra then ?annu:n and the repletion of ?alla:m in ?ifʕanlala / inflectional.

?alhamza ?almadmu:ma and ?atta:? ?almadmu:ma and ?alkasra in ?uftsila/ inflectional.

?atta:? then ?alya:? (with the doubling ?alif) in tafʕi:l as an infinitive for faʕʕala / derivational.

?almi:m ?almadmu:ma then ?alfatħa in the noun of time and place which has more than three sounds/ derivational.

?almi:m ?almadmu:ma then ?alkasra such as mustafʕil / derivational.

?almi:m ?almaftu:ħa then fathā in ?almasder ?almi:mi: (mafʕal). Its allomorph is ?alkasra instead of ?alfatha

(mafʕil) with a phonological condition /derivational.

?almi:m ?almaftu:ħa then ?alwa:w in mafʕu:l /derivational.

?almi:m ?almaksu:ra ?alʕalif in mifʕa:l /derivational.

?almi:m ?almaksu:ra and ?alfatħa in mifʕa:l /derivational.

?alkasra then ?alʕalif in fiʕa:l /derivational.

?al?alif and ?atta:? to put into the regular plural of the feminine form / inflectional, nonclosing.

?la?alif and ?annu:n ?almaksu:ra duality/inflectional, nonclosing. It has a syntactically conditioned allomorph, i.e. ?alya:? and ?annu:n.

?atta: ? ?assa: kina: to put into the feminine form of the past verb /inflectional, nonclosing.

?atta: ? ?almaftu:ha: A singular second pronoun /inflectional, nonclosing.

?atta: ? ?almadmu:ma : A singular first pronoun /inflectional, nonclosing.

?atta: ? ?almaksu:ra: A feminine second pronoun /inflectional, nonclosing.

?atta: ? ?almutahrika:

(a) femininity / inflectional, nonclosing . Before it comes a vowelless sound if it occurs in a one -syllable word.

(b) Distinguishing a singular from a plural in proper nouns / inflectional, nonclosing.

(c) exaggeration /inflectional, nonclosing.

(d) forming the infinitive from fa?lala /derivational, nonclosing.

(e) attribution/ inflectional, nonclosing.

(f) forming the infinitive from fa?lala /derivational, nonclosing.

(g) Forming the infinitive from fay?lala /derivational, nonclosing.

(h) Forming the infinitive from fa?wal /derivational, nonclosing.

(i) Forming the infinitive from fa?la: (after converting ?al?alif into ya:? /derivational, nonclosing.

(m) instead of ?alfatahatayn in fiʔa:l as an infinitive for faʔala/ derivational.

?alkasra then doubling the consonant and ?alkasra and ?alya:ʔ in fiʔi:l form / derivational.

### 3-Suffixes

?alhamza : it is used

(a) to form the infinitive for the past tense having the vowel ?alʔalif at the end (?almuʔtal ?alʔa:xir) on the form ?faʔal / derivational, nonclosing . (b) form the infinitive for the verb which contains the conjunctive hamza/ derivational, nonclosing. (c) to form the infinitive out of the form ?ifʔinla:/ derivational. nonclosing.

?alʔalif: (a) to put into the feminine of what is on the form fiʔla:n, derivational /nonclosing .(b)to refer to duality for the verb qa:ma:/ inflectional, nonclosing, having a syntactically conditioned allomorph ?alʔalif and ?annu:n in jaquma:n derivational, nonclosing.

?lʔalif : (a) to put into the feminine of what is of the form fiʔla:n, derivational /nonclosing .(b)to refer to duality for the verb qa:ma:/ inflectional, nonclosing, having a syntactically conditioned allomorph ?alʔalif and ?alnnu:n in jaquma:n (c) with ?almandu:b/ inflectional, nonclosing.

?alʔalif and ?alhamza: it is used to put into the feminine of what is on the form ?afʔal / inflectional, nonclosing.

It has an allomorph , i.e ?alʔalif and alwa:w in duality and plural (sahra:wa:n, hasna:wa:t)

- alkasra then ?al?alif: (a) instead of ?alfathatayn in ?infīʿa:l as an infinitive for ?infaʿal derivational .(b) instead of ?alfathatayn in ?iftīʿa:l as an infinitive for ?itftaʿal derivational .(c) instead of ?alfatha which is on the second sound , and in the double consonant in ?ifʿila:l as an infinitive for ?afʿalla / derivational .(d) instead of ?alfathatayn in ?istifʿa:l as an infinitive for ?istafʿal / derivational .
- (e) instead of ?alfatha on the second sound , and in the double wa:w in ?if ʿiwwa:l as an infinitive for ?ifʿawwal / derivational .(f) instead of ?alfathatayn in fiʿa:l as an infinitive for fʿlala / derivational.
- (g) instead of ?alfathatayn in ?hfʿinla:l as an infinitive for ?afʿanlala / derivational.
- (h) in ?ifʿillal as an infinitive for ?afʿanlala / derivational taking into consideration the place change.
- (i) instead of ?alfatahatayn in fiʿwa:l as an infinitive for faʿwal/ derivational.
- (j)instead of ?alfatahatayn in fiʿya:l as an infinitive for faʿjal/ derivational.
- (k)instead of ?al?alif and ?alfataha in fiʿa:l as an infinitive for faʿʿil/ derivational.
- (l)instead of ?alfatahatayn in ?ifʿa:l as an infinitive for ?afʿala/ derivational.



The second part : impure affixes (?alaw:siq ?  
almuxtalata)

1) The first and the middle of the base:

?alhamza ?almaftu:ħa then ?alkasra in the form ?afʕil /derivational .

?alhamza ?almaksu:ra then ?atta:? almaftu:ħa in ?iftaʕala inflectional.

?alhamza ?almaksu:ra then ?alʔalif, then doubling ?alla:m in ?iftʕa:llun / inflectional.

?alhamza ?almaksu:ra and ?alwa:w and the repletion of the second sound in ?ifʕw ʕala / inflectional.

?alhamza ?almaksu:ra then ?annu:n and the repletion of ?alla:m in ?ifʕanlala / inflectional.

?alhamza ?almadmu:ma and ?atta:? ?almadmu:ma and ?alkasra in ?uftsila/ inflectional.

?atta:? then ?alya:? (with the doubling ?alif) in tafʕi:l as an infinitive for faʕʕala / derivational .

?almi:m ?almadmu:ma then ?alfatħa in the noun of time and place which has more than three sounds/ derivational .

?almi:m ?almadmu:ma then ?alkasra such as mustafʕil / derivational.

?almi:m ?almaftu:ħa then fatha in ?almasder ?almi:mi: (mafʕal). Its allomorph is ?alkasra instead of ?alfatħa

(mafʕil) with a phonological condition /derivational.

?almi:m ?almaftu:ħa then ?alwa:w in mafʕu:l /derivational.

?almi:m ?almaksu:ra ?alʔalif in mifʕa:l /derivational.

?almi:m ?almaksu:ra and ?alfatħa in mifʕa:l /derivational.

?alkasra then ?alʔalif in fiʕa:l /derivational.

(c) the doubled ya: For attribution / inflectional, nonclosing.

(d) instead of ?al?alif to form the infinitive taf?ala: / derivational, nonclosing.

?alya: ? and ?atta:?

To form the artificial infinitive/ inflectional, nonclosing.

(j) Indicating how many times from the infinitive like ?ikra:ma/inflectional, nonclosing.

?alka:f (ك):

- (a) relative pronoun / inflectional, nonclosing. taking various forms in accordance with the person.
- (b) an addressing particle with a demonstrative , with allomorphs according to the addressee / inflectional, closing.

?annu:n (النون):

- (a) vowelless for emphasis . It is an allomorph with the geminated nu:n for emphasis / inflectional, nonclosing.
- (b) vowelless preceded by a syntactically conditioned short vowel, for indefiniteness / inflectional, closing.

?annu:n ?almaftu:ha:

- (b) The feminine nu:n, a nominative pronoun connecting with the verb; it is geminated when connecting with a noun / inflectional, nonclosing in the first, closing in the second.

?annu:n and ?al?alif:

a nominative and subjunctive / inflectional, closing.

?alha:? (الهاء):

The absent pronoun / inflectional, closing. It has allomorphs taking various forms according to the intended person (?alga: ?iba, ?alga:?iba:n, ?alga:, ?ibata:n ... etc).

?alwa:w:

It indicates plurality such as qa:mu: / inflectional, nonclosing. It has a syntactically conditioned allomorph i.e. ? alwa:w and ? annu:n in jaqu:mu:n.

?alya:?

It is preceded by ?alkasra.

- (a) the first pronoun / inflectional, closing.
- (b) the second pronoun / inflectional, nonclosing.

?al?alif and ?atta:? to put into the regular plural of the feminine form / inflectional, nonclosing.

?la?alif and ?annu:n ?almaksu:ra duality/inflectional, nonclosing. It has a syntactically conditioned allomorph, i.e. ?alya: ? and ?annu:n.

?atta: ? ?assa: kina: to put into the feminine form of the past verb /inflectional, nonclosing.

?atta: ? ?almaftu:ha: A singular second pronoun /inflectional, nonclosing.

?atta: ? ?almadmu:ma : A singular first pronoun /inflectional, nonclosing.

?atta: ? ?almaksu:ra: A feminine second pronoun /inflectional, nonclosing.

?atta: ? ?almutahrika:

(a) femininity / inflectional, nonclosing. Before it comes a vowelless sound if it occurs in a one-syllable word.

(b) Distinguishing a singular from a plural in proper nouns / inflectional, nonclosing.

(c) exaggeration /inflectional, nonclosing.

(d) forming the infinitive from fa?lala /derivational, nonclosing.

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(f) forming the infinitive from fa?lala /derivational, nonclosing.

(g) Forming the infinitive from fay?lala /derivational, nonclosing.

(h) Forming the infinitive from fa?wal /derivational, nonclosing.

(i) Forming the infinitive from fa?la: (after converting ?al?alif into ya:? /derivational, nonclosing.

the infinitive /derivational. (c) instead of ?alfatha which is on ?alla:m in tafa?lala to form infinitive /derivational. (d) in place of ?alfatha which is on the second sound in tafaw?al to form the infinitive /derivational. (e) in place of ?alfatha which is on the second sound to form the infinitive from tafy?al /derivational.(f) in place of ?alfatha on ?alwa:w in tafa?wal to form the infinitive from it /derivational .

?alkasra: it is used to form the passive past verb , having a vowel on the middle/ inflectional.

## 2- Discontinuous

?al?alif with ?alfatah in fa:? ala /inflectional.

?al?alif with ?alkasra in fa:? ilun /derivational.

?alfatha with doubling and ?al?alif in fa?u:l/derivational.

?alfatha with ?alkasra and ?alya:? in fasi:l/derivational.

?alfatha with ?alkasra in fasil/derivational.

?alfatha and ?alya:? ,then ?al?alif instead of ?al?alif ? and

?alfatha in fay?a:l as an infinitive for fa:? il/derivational.

?addama, then fatha and ya:? In fu?ayil (the diminutive)/ inflectional ?addama then fatha and ya:? then kasra in fu?ay?il (the diminutive)/ inflectional.

?addama then fatha and ya:? then kasra and ya:? In fu?ay?i:l (the diminutive)/ inflectional.

?addama, then ?alkasra in fu?ila / inflectional.

dammata:n then kasra in tufu?ila / inflectional

damma then damma then kasra in ?uftu?ila / inflectional.

damma then fatha in juf?al / inflectional.

?alba: ?(الباء):preposition :Prepositions have syntactic functions.

?atta? (التاء) : (a)muta: wa?a (fa?lala) inflectional .(b) the particle of the second person present tense /inflectional. (c) swearing / syntactic . (d) muta:wa?a (fa??ala)/ inflectional. (e) muta:wa?a (fa:? ala ) / inflectional.

?afa:?(الفاء): (a) coordination /syntactic . (b) causation /syntactic.

?alka:f? (الكاف) :simile and the like /syntactic.

?ala:m? ?almaksu:ra :(a) preposition/ syntactic . (b) ?atta?li:l (explanation/ syntactic .(c) emphasis /syntactic.

?alla:m? almufu:ha: emphasis /syntactic.

?annu:n (النون) : particle of the first person plural present tense.

?alha:?(الهاء) : It is used for warning with the demonstrative /inflectional .

?alya:? (الياء) particle of the third person present tense/ inflectional.

## 2. Infixes

### 1.continuous

?attad:? l:f (doubling) : like fa??la /inflectional .

?alla:m :it is used keeping distance in demonstrative /inflectional .

?al?alif : like fay?al to form infinitive /derivational.

?addama:(a) instead of ?alfatha on second sound as in takallum to form the infinitive / derivational .(b) instead of ?alfatha which is on the second sound in tafa:? al to form

change word class like ?al?alf and ?alkasra in katib, where kataba has changed into a noun.

Mention should be made of lawa:hiq ma:nisa a or ga:liqa (closing suffixes) and lawa :hiq gi:r ma:ni? a or ga:liqa( non-closing suffixes).

The former prevents any morpheme from occurring after it as in huma: in ra?ayna: huma:, where no morpheme usually occurs after it in the same word. The latter, however, may allow other morphemes to come after it as in na: in ra?ayna: <sup>1)</sup>(see Nida, 1978 for more details).

This study leads us to distinguish between lawa:siq xa:lisa (pure affixes) and lawa:siq muxtalata (impure affixes). The first type is meant to be that the affix may be prefix, infix or suffix. The second type is not restricted to anyone of the three said kinds of affixation, rather, it becomes part of it, for instance, before the base, and its complementary part in the middle of the base.

#### The first part: pure affixes:

1. Prefixes : They are all continuous.

?alhamza is used for

(a) Transitivity . (b) Inflection . (c) Interrogation / inflectional . (d) The particle of the first person singular present tense inflectional. (e) transferring the word to the relative form derivational (or inflectional) .

?ist(است) : is used for questions and it is not inflectional.

?al(ال) : is used for (a) definition inflectional . (b) as a relative pronoun inflectional

?in(ان) : is used for ?almuta :wa?a /inflectional.

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<sup>1)</sup>In standard Arabic such sentences as (?alzayda:ni) (?aldirhamu ?a?taytuhuma:h) are allowed (see Ibin ? aqi: 1/107) .

meaning in each . On the other hand, nu:n? alwiqa:ya is not considered to be a morpheme, because it is devoid of meaning.

Distinction can be drawn in morphology between the base (sometimes called the root ) and the baseless or non-root . The former carries the principal meaning of the word in addition to the affixes . The base may be free , being the most common daraba in jud a:ribu:naha:, or bound such as ma:ña in ? istima:h, which is rarely found in modern standard Arabic. Baseless, on the hand , may be free such as the syntactic particles la:fi: ...etc, or bound , i.e the affixes. Thus, affixes are baseless bound morphemes.

Affixes are divided into three kinds: ? attasdi:r or sawa :biq (prefixes ) which occur in the first position of the word ,?atta ji:l or lawa: hiq (suffixes ) occurring at the end of the word, and ? alñašu or ? aldawa:xil (infixes) occurring in the middle of the word.

Morphemes are also classified into two types : muttasil (continuous) and mutaqati? (discontinuous) . the former is one whose components are not separated as is the case of ?alya:? and? annu:n in muddarrisi:n ; the latter is one whose parts are separated by one separator or more such as ?al?alf and? alkasra in da:rib, where ?al? al:f and ? alkasra are separated by ?alra:?.

There are , moreover , inflectional and derivational affixes . Inflectional affixes or lawa:siq tasri:fija do not change word class ,i.e verbs remain verbs and nouns remain nouns with slight changes as regards gender or number as in ? alwa:w and? annu:n in ka:tibu: ka:tib has changed from the singular form into the plural, but the word retains its class , i.e it remains a noun). Derivational affixes or lawa:siq? is tiqa:qija, on the other hand , do



## Affixes in Standard Arabic A Morphological Study

Dr. Zuhair G. Farhan \*

### Introduction:

Morphology is defined as " the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words" (Nida, 1976:1) . Morphemes are the minimum meaningful units. Thus a morpheme is an abstraction just as morpheme is an abstraction. Morph on the other hand , is the particular realization of the morpheme in speech / writing . If a morpheme has a number of different realizations (Variant forms) we call them allomorphs. Morphemes are divided into free and bound (Allerton and French, 1975:81). The former can be used alone , e.g., kataba and daraba ; the latter cannot be used alone , e.g. the last ? alf in qama: . Allomorphs , being variant forms of the same morpheme, can be exemplified by ? alya: and ? annu:n in Kita: bayn, and by ?al? alf and ? annu:n in Kita: ba :n, which are allomorphs of the dual morpheme. This variation may be conditioned by syntactic considerations as in the said example , or by phonological considerations as is in the case of the amalgamation of ? alla:m (?idga:m) in the definite article .

In order to identify a morpheme there must be two conditions:

Its recurrence and its possession of meaning . Accordingly, the particle ?annun:n in naktub recurs in many verbs such as nadrus ; naqra? .. etc, having the same

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