ENGLISH GRAMMAR 3RD STAGE

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CHAPTER12: PART OF SPEECH: FORM CLASSES

- In this section we are going to study the words that are referred to as form-classes. The term form-classes are used to show that the class of word is determined by the bound morpheme it has.

- Form-classes units can be subdivided into:
  - Nouns
  - Verbs
  - Adjectives
  - Adverbs
  - Uninflected words

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- **Nouns**
  - Nouns are identified by their **inflectional morphemes** and **derivational morphemes**.

- **Inflectional Morphemes:**
  - Any word that has the plural –s is perceived as a noun.
  - Any word that has the possessive –s is perceived as a noun.
  - **Note**: The position of the word is also important, For example:-
  - ➤ The **author** seems happy.
  - ➤ Our teacher may **author** a new book.

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- **Exercise:-**

- Underline the words that are nouns according to the inflectional criteria. Explain your choice by using the following:

  1. Has a possessive morpheme.
  2. Has a plural morpheme.
  3. Can take plural morpheme in the same position with or without readjustment.

a) Our president has a new plan.

b) The counsellor may plan a different approach.

c) Mother's cake never tasted so good.

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- **Derivational morphemes:**

- We can identify nouns by their derivational morphemes, especially those that change different word classes to nouns, for example:

1) -er: This suffix is added to a verb to create a noun that refers to a person or thing that performs the action of the verb. For example, "baker," "teacher," and "writer" are all nouns formed using the -er suffix.

2) -ist: This suffix is added to a noun to create a noun that refers to a person who practices or specializes in something. For example, "artist," "chemist," and "pianist" are all nouns formed using the -ist suffix.

3) -ment: This suffix is added to a verb to create a noun that refers to the result or process of the action of the verb. For example, "movement," "enjoyment," and "development" are all nouns formed using the -ment suffix.

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4) -ness: This suffix is added to an adjective to create a noun that refers to the quality or state of being that adjective. For example, "happiness," "kindness," and "rudeness" are all nouns formed using the -ness suffix.

5) -ity: This suffix is added to an adjective to create a noun that refers to the state or quality of being that adjective. For example, "diversity," "creativity," and "purity" are all nouns formed using the -ity suffix.

6) -ation: This suffix is added to a verb to create a noun that refers to the action or process of the verb. For example, "evaluation," "exploration," and "meditation" are all nouns formed using the -ation suffix.

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- **Exercises:**

- Underline the nouns and mention their root and derivational suffix:

  1) Jim was distressed by his failure.

  2) He was a cleaver sailor.

  3) The catcher missed the ball.

  4) Who made the discovery

  5) She is often troubled by sickness

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- **Verbs**

- Verbs are identified by their **inflectional morphemes** and **derivational morphemes**.

- **Inflectional morphemes**

- -s or -es: This suffix is added to the base form of a verb to indicate third-person singular present tense. For example, "He walks to school" or "She watches TV."

- -ed: This suffix is added to the base form of a verb to indicate past tense or past participle. For example, "I walked to school" or "They have watched TV."

- -ing: This suffix is added to the base form of a verb to indicate progressive aspect or present participle. For example, "I am walking to school" or "They are watching TV."

- -en: This suffix is added to some irregular verbs to indicate past participle. For example, "I have eaten breakfast" or "She has taken the bus."

- **Exercise:**

- The president met the leaders of the parade.

- The mines had been swept away.

- The water is spreading into the meadow.

- The ruler is lying on the table.

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- **Derivational morpheme**

1. -ize or -ise: This suffix is added to a noun or adjective to create a verb that means "to make" or "to become." For example, "modernize," "advertise," and "polarize" are all verbs formed using the -ize or -ise suffix.

2. -en: This suffix is added to a noun or adjective to create a verb that means "to make or become." For example, "darken," "lengthen," and "soften" are all verbs formed using the -en suffix.

3. -ify: This suffix is added to a noun or adjective to create a verb that means "to make" or "to cause to be." For example, "beautify," "simplify," and "purify" are all verbs formed using the -ify suffix.

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- **Derivational morpheme**

4. -ate: This suffix is added to a noun or adjective to create a verb that means "to cause to be" or "to become." For example, "activate," "educate," and "accelerate" are all verbs formed using the -ate suffix.

5. -ize: This suffix is added to a noun to create a verb that means "to give the qualities of" or "to make similar to." For example, "heroize," "eulogize," and "idolize" are all verbs formed using the -ize suffix.

6. -en: This suffix is added to an adjective to create a verb that means "to become like" or "to make like." For example, "harden," "flatten," and "strengthen" are all verbs formed using the -en suffix.

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- **Exercises:**

1) The judge personifies justice.

2) The paragraph will weaken your paper.

3) I can't soften it.

4) The tale must have terrorized you.

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- **Adjectives:-**

- Adjectives are identified by their **inflectional morphemes** and **derivational morphemes**.

- **Inflectional Morphemes**

1) -er: This suffix is added to the base form of an adjective to indicate the comparative degree. For example, "taller," "faster," and "smarter" are all comparatives formed using the -er suffix.

2) -est: This suffix is added to the base form of an adjective to indicate the superlative degree. For example, "tallest," "fastest," and "smartest" are all superlatives formed using the -est suffix.

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- **Derivational Morphemes**

1. -ful: This suffix is added to a noun to create an adjective that means "full of" or "having." For example, "cheerful," "helpful," and "playful" are all adjectives formed using the -ful suffix.

2. -ous: This suffix is added to a noun to create an adjective that means "full of" or "having." For example, "dangerous," "famous," and "poisonous" are all adjectives formed using the -ous suffix.

3. -able or -ible: This suffix is added to a verb to create an adjective that means "able to be" or "capable of." For example, "flexible," "edible," and "incredible" are all adjectives formed using the -able or -ible suffix.

4. -al or -ial: This suffix is added to a noun to create an adjective that means "related to" or "pertaining to." For example, "cultural," "financial," and "spatial" are all adjectives formed using the -al or -ial suffix.

5. -y: This suffix is added to a noun to create an adjective that means "full of" or "having." For example, "salty," "oily," and "foggy" are all adjectives formed using the -y suffix.

6. -ish: This suffix is added to a noun to create an adjective that means "somewhat like" or "resembling." For example, "reddish," "childish," and "sweetish" are all adjectives formed using the -ish suffix.

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- **Adverbs**

- adverbs are identified by their **derivational morphemes.**

- **Derivational morphemes**

1) -ly: This is the most common suffix used to create adverbs, and it is added to an adjective to create an adverb that describes how something is done. For example, "quickly," "happily," and "completely" are all adverbs formed using the -ly suffix.

2) -ward: This suffix is added to a noun to create an adverb that indicates direction. For example, "toward," "upward," and "forward" are all adverbs formed using the -ward suffix.

3) -wise: This suffix is added to a noun to create an adverb that means "in the manner of" or "with respect to." For example, "clockwise," "likewise," and "otherwise" are all adverbs formed using the -wise suffix.

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- -ly or -ways: This suffix is added to an adjective to create an adverb that means "in the manner of" or "with respect to." For example, "manly," "womanly," and "sideways" are all adverbs formed using the -ly or -ways suffix.