



## **METHODS OF THE MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE WORD.**

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Morphological analysis is the study of the structure and formation of words. It helps us understand how words are built from smaller meaningful units called morphemes. There are several methods used in morphological analysis to examine and break down words:

### **1. Segmentation Method**

This method involves dividing a word into its smallest meaningful parts, or morphemes. For example, the word unhappiness can be segmented into un- (a prefix), happy (the root), and -ness (a suffix). Segmentation helps to identify the basic units that make up words.

### **2. Paradigmatic Method**

This approach analyzes a word by comparing it with other words in the same paradigm or set. For example, by looking at different forms of a verb like run, runs, running, ran, we can understand how morphemes change depending on tense or number.

### **3. Derivational Analysis**

Derivational morphology studies how new words are created by adding derivational affixes (prefixes or suffixes) that change the meaning or grammatical category of the base word. For example, teach (verb) can become teacher (noun) by adding -er.

### **4. Inflectional Analysis**



This method focuses on the use of inflectional morphemes that modify a word's grammatical properties without changing its core meaning or word class. For example, cat and cats differ by the plural suffix -s.

#### 5. Comparative Method

This method compares words across different languages to study how morphological systems differ or relate. It is especially useful in historical linguistics and language typology.

#### 6. Computational Morphology

With advances in technology, computational tools analyze word structure automatically using algorithms. This method is important for applications like spell checkers, search engines, and language translation software.

In summary, morphological analysis uses a combination of these methods to understand the internal structure of words, how they change form, and how new words are created. This knowledge is important in linguistics, language teaching, and natural language processing.

### **LITERATURE:**

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