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B. English Bibliography:

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 ata:).

A. Arabic Bibliography

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المعارف.
2) The first, the middle and the end of the base:
?attā.ʔ almasfū.tu:ha then ?alkasra then ?attā.ʔ in tafīla as an
infinitive for faʕala (after deleting the gemination /
derivational.
?almī:m almadmu:ma then ?al?alif then ?attā.ʔ in mufaʕīla
as an infinitive for faʕil / derivational.
derivational.

3) The first and the end of the base:
alhamzā almaksū:ra then the repetition and the
alhamzā almaksū:ra and the gemination of ?alλa:m in
?afʕalla / derivational.

4) The middle and the end of the base:
al?alif and ?alkasra in changing faʕala into faʕa:li /
inflectional.
alfathā then ?attā.ʔ in faʕla / inflectional.
alkasra then ?attā.ʔ in fiʕla / inflectional.
alkasra then ?alhamzā in fiʕla:ʔ As an infinitive for faʕla:
kasra (instead of alfathā) then ta:ʔ Like ?iqā:ma as an
infinitive for ?iqā:m.
The second part: impure affixes (؟الو:سِيِق ؟الْمُخْتَلَةِ)

1) The first and the middle of the base:


?alhamza ?almaksu:ra then ?al?alif, then doubling ?alla:m in
?ift'a:llun / inflectional.


?alhamza ?almaksu:ra then ?annu:n and the repletion of

?alhamza ?almadmu:ma and ?atta:? ?almadmu:ma and

?atta:? then ?alya:? (with the doubling ?alif) in taf?i:l as an
infinitive for fa'?ala / derivational.

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

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

(maf?'al). Its allomorph is ?alkasra instead of ?alfatha
(maf?'al) with a phonological condition /derivational.


?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$\lambda$ala /derivational, nonclosing.
(e) attribution/ inflectional, nonclosing.
(f) forming the infinitive from fa$\lambda$ala /derivational, nonclosing.
(g) Forming the infinitive from fay$\lambda$ala /derivational, nonclosing.
(h) Forming the infinitive from fa$w$al /derivational, nonclosing.
(i) Forming the infinitive from fa$?lala: (after converting ?al?alif into ya: ?/derivational, nonclosing.
(m) instead of ʔalfatahatayn in fiʔa:l as an infinitive for faʔala/ derivational.
ʔalkasra then doubling the consonant and ʔalkasra and ʔalya:ʔ in fiʔi:l form / derivational.

3-Suffixes
ʔalhamza: it is used to form the infinitive for the past tense having the vowel ʔalʔalif at the end (ʔalmuʔal alʔa:xir) on the form ʔafʔal / 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 ʔifʔinla:/ derivational, nonclosing.

ʔalʔalif: (a) to put into the feminine of what is on the form fiʔa:n, derivational /nonclosing. (b) to refer to duality for the verb qaʔma:/ inflectional, nonclosing, having a syntactically conditioned allomorph ʔalʔalif and ʔanuʔn in jaquma:n derivation, nonclosing.

ʔlʔalif: (a) to put into the feminine of what is of the form fiʔa:n, derivational / nonclosing. (b) to refer to duality for the verb qaʔma:/ inflectional, nonclosing, having a syntactically conditioned allomorph ʔalʔalif and ʔalnuʔn in jaquma:n (c) with ʔalmandu:b/ inflectional, nonclosing.

ʔalʔalif and ʔalhamza: it is used to put into the feminine of what is on the form ʔafʔal / inflectional, nonclosing.
It has an allomorph, i.e. ʔalʔalif and alwa:w in duality and plural (sahra:wa:n, hasna:wa:t)
The second part: impure affixes (؟الوا:سیق ی؟المنعشالاتة)

1) The first and the middle of the base:
؟الهامزا یالختو:ها then یالكسرا in the form یاف:یل /derivalional.
؟الهامزا یالمكسو:را then یالتا:؟ الختو:ها in یىفتا:الا/inflectional.
؟الهامزا یالمكسو:را then ی الیالیف, then doubling یاللایم in
ییفتا:الع/inflectional.
؟الهامزا یالمكسو:را and یالوا:و and the repletion of the
second sound in ییفتآ یا/inflectional.
؟الهامزا یالمكسو:را then یانع:ن and the repletion of
یاللایم in ییفتآالا/inflectional.
؟الهامزا یالمادموما:ما and یالتا:؟ یالمادموما:ما and
یالكسرا in یعتسیلا/inflectional.
یالتا:؟ then یالیا:؟ (with the doubling یالیف) in یاتفی:ل as an
infinitive for یفا:الا /derivalional.
؟الیمیل: یالمادموما:ما then یالفتا:ها in the noun of time and
place which has more then three sounds/derivalional.
؟الیمیل: یالمادموما:ما then یالكسرا such as یماستفیل /
derivalional.
؟الیمیل: یالختو:ها then یالها in یالمسدیر یالیمیل: (یمافتا:ل). Its allomorph is یالكسرا instead of یالفتا:ها
(یمافتا:ل) with a phonological condition/derivalional.
؟الیمیل: یالختو:ها then یالوا:و in یمافتا:ل/derivalional.
یالكسرا then یالیالیف in ییفتا:ل/derivalional.
(c) the doubled ya: For attribution / inflectional, nonclosing.
(d) instead of ál?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 (الك):
(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:? (الياء):
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:? (اليا)
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.
?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.

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the infinitive /derivational. (c) instead of ?alfatha which is on ?alla:m in tafa?lama 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


?addama, then fatha and ya:?: In fu?ayil (the diminutive)/ inflectional ?addama then fatha and ya:?: then kasra in fu?ay?i:l (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.
?atta?: (التاء): (a) muta: wa?a (fa?ala) 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?: (الفواء): (a) coordination / syntactic. (b) causation / syntactic.
?alka: (الكاف): simile and the like / syntactic.
?ala:m? ?alma?u:ra: (a) preposition / syntactic. (b) ?atta:li: (explanation / syntactic. (c) emphasis / syntactic.
?alha?: (الباء): It is used for warning with the demonstrative / inflectional.
?alya?: (الياء): particle of the third person present tense / inflectional.

2. Infxes
   1. continuous
   1: (doubling): like fa?la /inflectional.
?alla:m :it is used keeping distance in demonstrative / inflectional.
?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: ¹(see Nida, 1978 for more details).

This study leads us to distinguish between lawa:siq xa:li:a (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 elative form
   derivational (or inflectional).

?ist(أس) : is used for questions and it is not inflectional.
?al(ال) : is used for (a) definition inflectional. (b) as a
relative pronoun inflectional.

¹In standard Arabic such sentences as (?alzayda:ni) (?aldirhamu ?a?taytuhuma:ha) 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:ha 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 ? alhašu or ? aldawa:xil (infixedes) 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 muddarris:i: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? alf 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:ti:bu: ka:ti:b 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:qiqa, 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 ? annu:n in naktub recurs in many verbs such as nadrus, naqra? etc, having the same

Assistant Professor / Department of Translation / College of Arts, University of Mosul

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