



University of Tripoli
Faculty of Languages
Department of English
Graduate Studies

**Affixation Process in English and Western Libyan Arabic Dialect:
A Comparative Study**

By
Khawla Ibrahim Ali AL-Rotob

Supervised by
Prof. Mohammad Faraj Botagga

**A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Master in Theoretical Linguistics**

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Declaration

I, Khawla Ibrahim Ali AL Rotob, the undersigned, hereby confirm that the work contained in this thesis, unless otherwise referenced, is the researcher's own work and has not been previously submitted to meet requirements of an award at this University or any other higher education or research institution, I furthermore, cede copyright of this thesis in favour of University of Tripoli.

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Abstract

This thesis explores the affixation process and its types in both English and the Western Libyan Arabic (WLA) dialect spoken in Zliten. The aim is to provide a descriptive analysis, comparison, and analysis of affixation in these languages. The study investigates different types of affixes, specifically derivational and inflectional affixes, highlighting their positional and functional roles. Furthermore, it examines the process of multiple affixations and the order in which affixes occur in both languages. Through this investigation, a deeper comprehension of the complicated relationship between affixation and word formation is achieved. To establish a comprehensive understanding of affixation in these languages, and to highlight the similarities and differences between these languages in terms of their affixation processes, a descriptive-analytical approach is adopted. Through a detailed descriptive analysis of the affixation process in English and the WLA dialect spoken in Zliten, the thesis compares their respective affixation systems. The findings reveal that both languages employ affixation as a linguistic mechanism. Moreover, while the morphological procedures of affixation in English and the Zliteni Dialect share similarities in terms of divisions, positions, and functions, there are notable distinctions that distinguish each language's affixation process.

Key words/phrases: affixation process, affixes, derivational, inflectional, multiple affixation, affix order.

Dedication

To my parents for their endless encouragement, and to my husband and my children for their support and patience.

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I would like to thank all the people who helped, encouraged, and motivated me to complete this thesis. Those people, their presence beside me, and their support played an important role in finishing this thesis.

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Appendix 1: Consonant sounds in ZD

Appendix 2: Short vowels (Al harakaat) in ZD

Appendix 3: Long vowels (Hruuf al madd) in ZD

List of Abbreviations and Symbols

Adj	Adjective
Adv	Adverb
F	Feminine
M	Masculine
MSA	Modern Standard Arabic
N	Noun
P	Plural
S	Singular
V	Verb
WLA	Western Libyan Arabic
ZD	Zliteni Dialect

Chapter One: Introduction

1.0 Introduction

Languages worldwide employ various morphological processes to expand their vocabulary and create new words. One of these processes is affixation, which involves the addition of affixes (letters or groups of letters) to existing words, thereby creating new words with different meanings and, in some cases, altered grammatical categories. While affixation is commonly associated with official languages like English or Arabic, it also holds significance within dialects such as the Western Libyan Arabic (WLA) dialect spoken in Zliten, referred to as the Zliteni Dialect (ZD).

This thesis investigates the process of affixation in both English and the WLA dialect by presenting a comprehensive analysis of different affix types, their descriptions, and classifications. Additionally, it explores the complexities of multiple affixation and affix ordering present in both languages.

Within morphology, the process of affixation involves appending one or more affixes to a word. These affixes can be categorized into two main types: inflectional affixes and derivational affixes (Katamba & Stonham, 2006). Inflectional affixes modify a word to indicate syntactic properties, while derivational affixes alter the meaning or word class of the base word. For example, when the affixes (-s, -al) are appended to the word "nation", it transforms into "nations" and "national". The first affix serves as an inflectional marker, signifying grammatical information such as plurality (-s), while the second affix acts as a derivational element, resulting in a modified base word with a different meaning and grammatical category, specifically an adjective (-al).

In particular, the thesis discusses the categorization of affixes into derivational and inflectional types. Within English and ZD, derivational affixes are further divided into four kinds: prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes. However, in English, only one kind namely suffixes, is classified under inflectional affixes, while the ZD dialect includes four different kinds within inflectional affixation. These divided kinds of affixes play a significant role in language systems, facilitating the creation of new words by attaching one or more affixes to existing bases. The process of producing new words is applied by attaching one or more affixes to a word, where more than one type may be used. For example, in the word "arguments", two different types of affixes are

appended. The first one is the derivational affix (-ment), and the second one is the inflectional affix (-s). Each type of affix has its own position and function in relation to the word to which it attaches.

Furthermore, the function of affixes and their impact on word class and meaning are dependent upon their position and the type of the base word. According to Ndimele (1999), position and function serve as crucial criteria for affix categorization. By employing these criteria, a comprehensive understanding of the placement and role of different affixes can be obtained, shedding light on their usage within the word formation process. For instance, the derivational suffix (-ic) transforms the noun "economy" into the adjective "economic" when appended to the end of the word. This observation demonstrates that the position of the suffix is essential in altering the word class from noun to adjective.

In addition to examining the classifications and types of affixes in the affixation process, this thesis aims to shed light on the role of multiple affixes in word formation and how they contribute to the creation of complex words in both English and the Western Libyan Arabic (WLA) dialect, also referred to as ZD. Furthermore, it emphasizes the importance of observing a specific order when employing multiple affixes.

When multiple affixes of different types and kinds are added to a word, there exists a predetermined sequence. Derivational affixes should precede inflectional affixes, ensuring consistency in their application. Similarly, when multiple affixes of the same type, such as derivational affixes, are used, they should follow a specific order based on their intended use or function. For example, in the word "operational", the derivational suffix (-tion) is added before the suffix (-al) to form a noun from a verb and then an adjective from that noun.

In conclusion, the affixation process stands as a crucial mechanism in morphological word formation, widely employed across various languages and their respective dialects. By utilizing affixation, new and different words can be created, enriching vocabulary, and facilitating effective communication. However, Libyan learners of English as a foreign language may encounter difficulties in mastering the affixation process. Therefore, exploring and comparing affixation types and the order of

affixes in English and ZD can enhance their understanding of this process within the English language.

This thesis comprehensively examines the affixation process in English and the WLA dialect, also known as ZD. It provides a detailed analysis of affix descriptions, classifications, types, and emphasizes the importance of observing the correct affix order when employing multiple affixations.

1.1 The Aim of the Thesis:

This thesis aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the affixation process in both the English language and the Western Libyan Arabic (WLA) dialect spoken in Zliten. By conducting a comparative study, the thesis seeks to identify and examine the similarities and differences between these languages in terms of affixation. Furthermore, the study aims to elucidate the role of affixation and multiple affixations in the formation of new words.

1.2 Hypothesis:

The hypothesis supposes that both English and the Western Libyan Arabic dialect (Zliten Dialect) employ similar types of affixes within the affixation process. Additionally, it is hypothesized that both languages utilize multiple affixations as a means of word formation.

1.3 Methodology of the Study:

This thesis is a theoretical study, employs a descriptive-analytical approach to illustrate the process of affixation and the several types of affixes present in both English and the Western Libyan Arabic dialect spoken in Zliten. Furthermore, the study examines the process of multiple affixations in both languages. Through meticulous analysis, a comparative framework is established to highlight the similarities and differences between the affixation systems of these languages.

This thesis is divided into five chapters:

- Chapter 1 serves as an introduction, presenting the research hypothesis, objectives, research methodology, and a review of previous studies.
- Chapter 2 provides an extensive description of the affixation process and the different types of affixes found in English.

- Chapter 3 focuses on the affixation process and the types of affixes in the Western Libyan Arabic dialect (Zliteni Dialect).
- Chapter 4 offers a comparative analysis of affixation between English and the Western Libyan Arabic dialect, elucidating the shared features and distinguishing characteristics.
- Chapter 5 provides a brief summary and conclusive remarks.

The research draws upon a range of scholarly sources, including books, documents, printed articles, and reputable online resources. Moreover, data from native speakers is collected to supplement the analysis.

1.4 Literature Review

Affixation is a widely employed linguistic process in numerous languages worldwide for the creation of new words. Extensive research has been conducted on the affixation process in English and other languages; however, there is a noticeable lack of sources investigating the affixation process specifically in the WLA dialects. It is reasonable to assume that both English and WLA share similar types of affixes and utilize multiple affixations in the formation of new words.

Fasold and Connor-Linton (2006) assert that the addition of affixes, such as prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes, leads to the production of more complex words. While prefixes and suffixes are commonly found across different languages, infixes and circumfixes are less common. The authors also categorize morphological processes into two primary types: derivational morphology and inflectional morphology. According to Fasold and Connor-Linton (2006), derivational morphology involves "the creation of new lexemes from existing ones, often with a change in meaning" (p. 73), while inflectional morphology "adds grammatical information to a lexeme in accordance with the particular syntactic requirement of a language" (p. 80).

Ryding (2014) agrees with the assertions by Fasold and Connor-Linton (2006) regarding derivational and inflectional morphology. According to Ryding (2014), derivational morphology facilitates the creation of new words, thereby increasing the lexicon of languages. Conversely, inflectional morphology modifies words within the grammatical structure of a language.

Yule (2010) provides a comprehensive analysis of common affixes, including prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. He emphasizes the significance of derivation as the primary word formation process in creating new English words, stating, "the most important word formation process to be found in the production of new English words" (p. 58). Yule further explains that derivational morphemes (affixes) play a fundamental role in producing new words, while inflectional morphemes (affixes) primarily serve to express grammatical function.

Supporting Yule's (2010) assertions, O'Grady et al. (1999) discuss the two essential morphological processes: derivation and inflection. They clarify that derivational affixes, when attached to a base word, create a new word with altered meaning and/or word class, whereas inflectional affixes modify the form of a word without changing its meaning or word class.

Furthermore, O'Grady et al. (1999) highlight the recursive nature of derivation, enabling the creation of multiple layers within a word's structure. They also underscore the necessary order of affixes within a word, emphasizing that derivational affixes should precede inflectional ones. As they succinctly state, "inflection takes place after derivational" (p. 163).

In line with O'Grady et al.'s (1999) findings, Stageberg (1965), Katamba (1993), and Baker and Hengeveld (2012) agree with the established gradation of affixes during the process of multiple affixations. These scholars assert that the order of suffixes follows a fixed pattern, resulting in meaningful and comprehensible words. Specifically, when combining different suffixes, derivational suffixes take precedence, followed by inflectional suffixes.

By assembling these scholarly perspectives, a deeper understanding is gained of the complex combinations involved in word formation. The analysis reinforces the essential role of derivation in creating new words and highlights the prescribed ordering of affixes in the formation of meaningful words.

On the other hand, numerous research studies have been conducted on the affixation processes, namely derivation and inflection, in Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) and its dialects. These studies often draw comparisons or contrasts with English. However, perhaps there have been no specific studies comparing the affixation process

in WLA (the dialect spoken in Zliten), which creates an opportunity for researchers to investigate into this topic.

One notable study by Abdul-Halim et al. (2015) focus on MSA and English inflectional morphology, aiming to identify similarities and differences between the two languages. Their research attempt to support language learners and instructors by determining morphological distinctions between the languages.

In another investigation, Igaab and Kareem (2018) thoroughly describe, analyzed, and compared the affixation process in English and MSA. Their study aims to identify both similarities and differences between the languages by categorizing affixes and clarifying their types. The researchers also examine the order of derivational and inflectional affix combinations, as well as the process of multiple affixations in both languages.

Overall, although research on the affixation process is well-documented for various languages, limited attention has been given to exploring this process within the WLA dialects. Understanding the affixation patterns in these dialects can contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of language evolution and development.

However, researchers exploring the ZD dialect have only briefly touched upon this topic, with limited attention paid to it. One such instance is Professor Abdul Hamid Abumdas, whose dissertation provides a brief overview of the affixation process in ZD, specifically, it discusses the phonology of Libyan Arabic as spoken in Zliten. Nevertheless, Abumdas primarily focused on suffix metathesis from a phonological perspective rather than a morphological one.

In conclusion, while numerous studies have investigated the affixation process in English, most of them compare it with MSA or other languages. This thesis, on the other hand, aims to compare the process of affixation in English with the WLA dialect spoken in Zliten. By presenting comprehensive descriptions and analyses of different types and classifications of affixes, this research seeks to identify both similarities and differences between the two languages in question.

Chapter two: Affixation in English Language

2.0 Introduction

Affixation is a common morphological process in the English language, utilized to create and form new words. This process involves attaching one or more affixes to a base, with the possibility for employing multiple types of affixes. These affixes can be categorized into two types, each further classified into various kinds.

The purpose of this chapter is to present a comprehensive exploration of affixes in English, including their positioning within words and their functional role when added to a word. Additionally, it investigates the process of multiple affixations, where the addition of more than one affix to a base creates a new word different from its original form. It also examines the correct order of affixes in such instances.

2.1 Types of Affixation:

2.1.1 Derivational Affixes

Derivation is a morphological process employed to derive new words from existing ones. This process often leads to changes in meaning and/or word class.

According to Fasold and Conor-Linton (2006), derivational affixation is the most prevalent method across languages worldwide for deriving new words from existing ones. It frequently alters the lexical category or meaning of a word. For instance, the addition of the suffix (-ist) to the word "art" creates the new word "artist", while the suffix (-er) added to "work" produces "worker", both with different meanings.

Yule (2010) characterizes derivational affixes as bound morphemes, capable of creating words with different word classes. Yule supports the observations made by Fasold and Conor-Linton (2006) and offers further insight through illustrative examples. For instance, the addition of the suffix (-ness) to the adjective "kind" transforms it into the noun "kindness", representing a change in word class. Conversely, adding the suffix (-ful) to the noun "peace" results in the adjective "peaceful".

Derivational affixes can be classified or divided into four kinds: prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes. These divisions are based on the positions and functions of affixes within words.

2.1.1.1 Positional Types of Derivational Affixes

2.1.1.1.1 Prefixes

Prefixes are a kind of affixes that are added to the beginning of a word to create a new word. Fasold and Connor-Linton (2006) define prefixes as "affixes that attach to the left, or front, of a base" (p. 76). For example, the prefix (un-) can be found in words like "unhappy" and "unusual", while (mis-) is present in "misunderstand" and "mistake", (dis-) in "dishonor" and "distrust", and (re-) in "rebirth" and "reform". These prefixes are positioned at the beginning of the word they are attached to, thereby earning the term "prefixes".

Occasionally, a word with an existing prefix can undergo further prefixation. In such cases, the new prefix is added before the previous one. For instance, consider the prefixes (re-) and (post-) in words like "re-remark" and "post-reformation", where the base words are "mark" and "form" respectively. The prefix (re-) is added in front of these base words, resulting in "remark" and "reform"/"reformation". Consequently, if another prefix is added to these modified words, it must be positioned before the existing prefix. It is also worth noting that the prefix (re-) can be repeated within a word, as evidenced by examples such as "re-remark" and "re-rewrite".

This highlights the hierarchical nature of prefixes, where they can be combined and attached to words in a particular order. Understanding the positional types of derivational affixes, such as prefixes, provides valuable insights into word formation processes and the complex structure of language.

2.1.1.1.2 Suffixes

Suffixes are a kind of affixes that are appended to the end of words. Fasold and Connor-Linton (2006) define suffixes as "affixes that attach to the right, or end, of a base" (p. 67). Consequently, suffixes are positioned at the end of the base word or root word. For instance, suffixes such as (-ful), (-less), (-ed), (-s), and (-er) are affixed at the end when they are added to words or bases, as demonstrated in the words "grateful", "homeless", "walked", "boys", and "faster".

Furthermore, it is important to note that the addition of suffixes to words is not restricted to a single suffix. Multiple suffixes can be incorporated into a word. The exact order of these suffixes is determined by the specific function of each suffix. For example, the word "kind", which is a noun, can be transformed into the adjective

"kindless" by adding the suffix (-less), and subsequently, the noun "kindlessness" is formed by attaching the suffix (-ness) to the adjective "kindless". It is noteworthy that (-less) is typically used to form adjectives from nouns, while (-ness) is used to form nouns from adjectives. Therefore, the sequential arrangement of these suffixes is of major importance.

Moreover, suffixes can be categorized into two main types: derivational and inflectional suffixes. According to Yule (2010), when these two types are used in combination, derivational suffixes should precede inflectional suffixes. In words such as "teachers", "divisions", "characterized", and "reformations", the derivational suffixes (-er, -ion, -tion, -ed) are initially added to the base words (teach, divide, character, form), followed by the attachment of the inflectional suffixes (-s plural, -ed past tense) at the end.

In summary, suffixes serve as affixes that are affixed to the end of words. Their placement, order, and function depend on the specific grammatical role they fulfill in transforming the base word. By understanding the principles and rules governing the use of suffixes, new words and comprehend the complex structure of language can be accurately derived.

2.1.1.1.3 Infixes

Infixes are a kind of affixes which, unlike in other languages where they are commonly used, are not common in formal English. These affixes are inserted inside the base word. Fasold and Connor-Linton (2006) describe infixes as "a kind of affix that is inserted inside a lexical root. Infixing is less common than suffixing or prefixing across world languages" (p. 67). From this, it is understood that infixes, which are usually used in languages such as Arabic and Spanish, are not typically used in formal English. However, they are often found in colloquial speech, as seen in words like "abso-bloody-lutely" and "edu-ma-cation". Furthermore, infixes are less common among world languages compared to prefixes and suffixes.

Yule (2010) agrees with the statement (Fasold & Connor-Linton, 2006) by stating that infixes are not usually used in English but are commonly used in other languages. He also describes the position of an infix, stating that it is "incorporated inside another word" (p. 59). Therefore, it can be understood that the position of an infix is in the middle of a word, dividing it into two parts. For example, in the words "education" and

"absolutely", when an infix is added to each of these words, it must be inserted inside the word itself, not before or after it. Thus, the placement of the infixes (-ma-, -bloody-) is in the middle of these words, resulting in "edumacation" and "absobloodylutely".

Furthermore, Beljan (2015) provides a clear explanation of the process of infixation, which involves the insertion of an infix in the middle of a word. This process facilitates the identification of the infix within the word, as it is not positioned at the beginning or the end (Beljan, 2015). This assertion supports the earlier statement made by the previous source (Yule, 2010), emphasizing the middle position of an infix in a word.

On the contrary, there are opposing views regarding the process to infixation, as held by some morphologists, including Fromkin et al. (2003). They dispute the notion that infixation involves the insertion of an affix within a word, as exemplified by the term "edumacation" (Fromkin et al., 2003). According to their perspective, English does not incorporate infixes with affixes; rather, complete words are infixes themselves, illustrating a strong negative connotation when inserted into other English words. For instance, the word "bloody" functions as an independent word and is embedded within certain English words to convey a powerful negative attitude, as seen in the term "kanga-bloody-roo".

In summary, Beljan (2015) clarifies the process of infixation, highlighting the middle position of an infix within a word. Conversely, Fromkin et al. (2003) presents an alternative viewpoint, contesting the notion of infixes with affixes in English, emphasizing the insertion of complete words as infixes instead.

2.1.1.1.4 Circumfixes

Moving on to another aspect of affixation, circumfixes are a specific kind of affix used to create or produce new words. Fasold and Connor-Linton (2006) introduce the concept of circumfixes, which consist of two distinct parts surrounding a word to form a new word. They define circumfixes as "a two-part or discontinuous morpheme surrounds a root" (p. 68). Essentially, circumfixes involve placing a prefix before the word and a suffix after the word. This concept is further supported by Fromkin et al. (2003), who describe circumfixes as "morphemes that are attached to another morpheme both initially and finally, these are sometimes called as discontinuous

morphemes" (p. 80). Therefore, circumfixes contains separate morphemes surrounding the base word, both at the beginning and the end, thereby creating a complex new word.

Several examples of circumfixes can be observed in English. For instance, the affixes (il-, -ity) combine to form "illegality", while (un-, -able) result in "unreasonable". Additionally, the combination of (in-, -ly) gives rise to "ineffectively". Furthermore, certain affixes exhibit circumfixes properties when used together with words. For instance, (a-, -ing) form "a-coming" and "a-hunting", respectively. Moreover, the combination of (em-, -en) occurs before words beginning with "p," "b," or "m," as in "embiggen". Similarly, the pairing of (en-, -en) results in words like "enlighten", "endarken", and "engreaten".

2.1.1.2 Functional Types of Derivational Affixes

2.1.1.2.1 Prefixes

Prefixes play a crucial role in the English language as derivational elements, serving to create new words by attaching them to base words. Their function is significant in shaping the meaning and category of the resulting words.

According to McCarthy and O'Dell (1994), when prefixes are added to adjectives, they introduce a negative connotation. For instance, words like "honest", "possible", and "usual" acquire opposite meanings when combined with negative prefixes, becoming "dishonest", "impossible", and "unusual". Furthermore, prefixes such as (dis-) and (un-) are employed to form negatives from verbs, as seen in pairs like "appear – disappear", "agree – disagree", "lock – unlock", and "like – unlike".

The prefix (in-) is particularly interesting as it adds a negative meaning to words like "visible – invisible" and "active – inactive". However, the shape of this prefix varies depending on the initial sound of the word it modifies. When attached to words beginning with "m" and "p", it transforms into (im-) (e.g., "polite – impolite", "moral – immoral"). Similarly, it becomes (ir-) before words starting with "r" (e.g., "regular – irregular") and (il-) before words starting with "l" (e.g., "legal – illegal"). Alternatively, the prefix (in-) can also convey the notion of "inside" or "into", as observed in words like "income", "insert", "include", and "import".

Adebileje (2013) agrees with McCarthy and O'Dell's (1994) view on the negative connotation that prefixes add to words. She notes that "when morphemes (prefixes) are added before root morphemes, for instance in English, it denotes a sense of negation,

thus changing polarity from positive to negative" (p. 1757). This confirms that the primary function of prefixes is to give a negative or opposing meaning to the words they modify.

While prefixes typically preserve the word category they attach to, there are cases where they introduce changes. For example, in words like "write-rewrite", "like-dislike", and "connect-disconnect", the word category remains unchanged. The prefixes (re-) and (dis-) are affixed to verbs, resulting in new verb forms. Conversely, when the prefix (en-) is added to nouns and adjectives such as "title-entitle", "close-enclose", "large-enlarge", "sure-ensure", and "rich-enrich", the category of these words is transformed into verbs.

Therefore, the functions of derivational prefixes involve the creation of new word forms while occasionally altering the word category in the process.

2.1.1.2.2 Suffixes

There are two primary types of suffixes: derivational suffixes and inflectional suffixes. Derivational suffixes are appended to the ends of words, thereby creating new words with altered meanings, often accompanied by a shift in their grammatical category.

McCarthy and O'Dell (1994) assert that suffixes possess the ability to modify both the word class and the semantic meanings of a word "suffixes can change the word class and the meaning of the word" (p. 16). For instance, when certain suffixes such as (-er), (-or), (-ee), and (-tion) are affixed to verbs, they transform the verbs into nouns. Examples include the word pairs "drive - driver", "act - actor", "pay - payee", and "attract - attraction". The word class of these words undergoes a transition from verbs to nouns. Similarly, the suffix (-ness) is employed with adjectives to create nouns, as seen in words like "kind - kindness" and "happy - happiness". On the other hand, the suffix (-able) is used with verbs to form adjectives, while the suffix (-ise/-ize) is applied to adjectives to produce verbs. For instance, the formation of words such as "manage - manageable", "drink - drinkable", "vocal - vocalize", and "real - realize" exemplify this pattern. Thus, the theory of derivational suffixes effectively demonstrates the transformation of word class.

Furthermore, Tomori (1977) confirms McCarthy and O'Dell's (1994) viewpoint concerning the functionality of derivational suffixes. According to Tomori, derivational

morphemes serve the purpose of deriving new words from their original forms. For instance, by adding suffixes such as (-less), (-ness), (-ion), (-ive), and (-ful) to the base words "care" (N) and "attract" (V), various new words are produced, accompanied by changes in their grammatical categories. These include the words "careful" (Adj), "careless" (Adj), "carefulness" (N), "attraction" (N), "attractive" (Adj), and "attractiveness" (N).

Therefore, derivational suffixes enable the creation and derivation of an extensive range of words from existing ones, while simultaneously facilitating a transformation in their respective word classes. This grammatical shift plays a crucial role in produce new words with different meanings.

2.1.1.2.3 Infixes

Infixation is a morphological word formation process observed in numerous languages worldwide. While it is not common in English, it finds usage in colloquial speech.

Beljan (2015) emphasizes that infixation, as a morphological process, does not aim to create new words with new meanings. Instead, its purpose lies in expressing stylistic variations in an expressive manner, encompassing humor, obscenity, vulgarity, cultural habits, and language peculiarities of specific social groups. Notably, there exists no semantic difference among the words "absolutely", "abso-bloody-lutely", and "abso-blooming-lutely". The dissimilarity only lies in the stylistic presentation of these words, whether written or spoken. Furthermore, Beljan asserts that infixation does not modify the word class of the infixed words. For instance, if the word "bloody" is infixed in the nouns "kangaroo" and "absolutely", resulting in "kanga-bloody-roo" and "abso-bloody-lutely" respectively, their grammatical categories remain unaffected, i.e., noun and adverb.

In addition to Beljan's (2015) perspective on infixation as a morphological process that does not create new words, Lieber (2009) agrees, stating that "English does not have any productive processes of infixation" (p. 77). Lieber highlights the usage of the word "bloody" as an infix in British slang English, wherein it is inserted within another word. This type of infixation serves the purpose of emphasizing the word, producing it with greater strength (Lieber, 2009). Thus, it becomes obvious that such infixation is employed exclusively for emphasis or to convey a specific style or manner.

To summarize, infixation in colloquial English does not require the creation of new words or meanings. Instead, it functions to emphasize or assign increased significance to the infixed words themselves.

2.1.1.2.4 Circumfixes

Circumfixing is a morphological process that serves to create or derive new words from existing ones, resulting in new meanings. This process involves the addition of both a prefix and a suffix to a base word, thereby forming a new word (Lieber, 2009). By employing circumfixes, new words with new meanings and, at times, altered grammatical categories can be created.

Lieber (2009) defines a circumfix as "consist[ing] of two parts: a prefix and a suffix that together create a new lexeme from a base" (p. 78). Thus, the addition of affixes such as (un-, -ness) to the noun "sound" or (in-, -ity) to the noun "hospital" gives derived noun forms like "un-sound-ness" and "in-hospital-ity". Similarly, when the affixes (un-, -able) are attached to the verb "teach", the resulting adjective is "un-teach-able". This exemplifies the creation of a new word with a different meaning and a modified grammatical category. Additional instances of circumfixes include (il-, -ity) in "illegality", (im-, -ity) in "immorality", and (in-, -ly) in "incorrectly". In the former two examples, the derived words undergo a shift from adjective to noun, while the latter example demonstrates a transition from adjective to adverb.

Consequently, the process of circumfixing requires a creative method of word formation, wherein new terms are derived from preexisting ones. Moreover, this process possesses the capacity to alter the word class of the resulting words.

2.1.2 Inflectional Affixes

Inflectional affixes are morphemes that are added to words to signal grammatical functions. Yule (2010) asserts that "in English, all the inflectional morphemes are suffixes" (p. 69). Therefore, this type of affixes exclusively consists of suffixes, which can only be added to words once, thus resulting in what is referred to as inflectional suffixes.

Abdul-Halim et al. (2015) agree with Yule's (2010) claim regarding the kinds of affixes that can be considered inflectional, as they confirm that in English, "only suffixes can be inflectional" (p. 148). Consequently, it can be deduced that suffixes are the single kind of affixes that possess the property of inflection. The specific

inflectional suffixes in English include eight different forms: plural (-s) and genitive(-s), appended to nouns (e.g., cars - Noor's car); comparative (-er) and superlative (-est), applied to adjectives (e.g., taller - tallest); and third-person (-s) singular number present tense, past tense, past participle (-ed), and present participle (-ing), attached to verbs (e.g., walks - walked - walked - walking).

Lieber (2009) defines inflection as "a word formation that does not change the category and does not create a new lexemes, but rather changes the form of lexemes. So that they fit into different grammatical contexts" (p. 88). She further indicates several types of inflection, such as number (singular, plural), person (first person, second person, and third person), and tense (present, past, and future).

It is important to note that inflectional suffixes do not serve to create new words or alter the grammatical category of words. Instead, their purpose lies in indicating the grammatical function within the words to which they are affixed.

2.1.2.1 Positional Types of Inflectional Affixes

2.1.2.1.1 Suffixes

Inflectional suffixes occupy a position similar to that of derivational suffixes, namely at the end of base words. Tomori (1977) describes this position by stating that inflectional suffixes are placed at the word's final position. For example, when the morphemes (-s, -ed) are attached to the verb "walk", they are positioned at the end of the word, resulting in the inflected forms "walks" and "walked".

On the other hand, when new forms of words are created by attaching more than one suffix, which may include both derivational and inflectional suffixes, the inflectional suffixes are situated after the derivational ones. This theory is supported by Fromkin et al. (2003), who state that inflectional morphemes typically appear after derivational morphemes. For instance, words like "teachers" and "attractions" possess two suffixes each, representing different types: derivational suffixes (-er, -tion) and the inflectional suffix (-s plural). This observation highlights the position of the inflectional suffix (-s plural) occurring after the derivational suffixes, or at the end of the derived words.

2.1.2.2 Functional Types of Inflectional Affixes

2.1.2.2.1 Suffixes

Inflectional suffixes are used to produce new word forms by adding grammatical information without altering the word's grammatical category or fundamental meaning.

Tomori (1977) and Spencer (1991) agree on the function of inflectional suffixes. They assert that these morphemes (suffixes) do not change the word class of the affixed words, but rather provide them with grammatical functions. For example, the addition of inflectional suffixes (-er, -ed, -s, -est) to words like "fat" (Adj), "wash" (V), "door" (N), and "tall" (Adj) produces modified forms such as "fatter", "washed", "doors", and "tallest". Notably, the grammatical categories and meanings of these produced words remain consistent with their bases. Consequently, the word class (i.e., grammatical category) of the new words remains unchanged, but the suffixes only contribute to the grammatical information. For instance, the verb "wash" in the present tense becomes a verb in the past tense when the inflectional suffix (-ed) is added.

Hence, it can be deduced that inflectional suffixes serve to produce new word forms without altering the grammatical category or the meaning of the base words. Instead, they provide grammatical information to the words they modify.

2.2 Multiple Affixation and Affix Ordering

Multiple affixations are a common process in language systems, including English, used to create new words with different meanings. In this process, more than one affix is added to a base word in a predetermined order, resulting in complex words that possess new meanings and occasionally different grammatical categories.

According to Katamba and Stonham (2006), "complex words are formed by creating bases that contain several derivational morphemes" (p. 54). This suggests that complex words can be formed through multiple affixations, involving the addition of multiple affixes to a base. For example, the base word "continue" in the term "discontinuousness" undergoes multiple affixations, with a prefix added at the beginning (dis-) and two suffixes appended at the end (-ous, -ness). Furthermore, the process of multiple affixations can involve the repetition of the same affix, as seen in words like "re-re-return" and "re-re-re-mark", where the prefix (re-) is repeated.

Moreover, Baker and Hengeveld (2012) agree with the scholars regarding the order of affixes within a word. They emphasize that the order of affixes in a word must restrict to a fixed structure; otherwise, it may result in an incorrect word form. For example, in words such as "classifications" and "justifications", the inflectional suffix (plural -s) is placed at the end of the word, following the derivational affixes, conforming to a universal linguistic rule. Thus, the order in which suffixes are added to words must arrange with their respective classification or type. Derivational suffixes should precede inflectional suffixes in the correct order.

The principle of affix order in the process of multiple affixations is also supported by the morphologist Stagebery (1965), who asserts that when employing multiple affixations, the affixes must follow a fixed order. This involves adding derivational affixes before inflectional affixes. For instance, the word "nationalizers" consists the base word "nation" and the suffixes (-al, -ize, -er, -s). In this example, it is noteworthy that the three derivational suffixes (-al, -ize, -er) are positioned before the inflectional suffix (-s).

Katamba (1993) further explains that when multiple affixes of the same class are added to a word, their order within the word is also regulated. For instance, when the suffixes (-ness, -less), both derivational in type, appear in a word like "fear", careful attention must be given to the fact that the suffix (-ness) is added to adjectives to form nouns, while the suffix (-less) is added to nouns to form adjectives. Consequently, the suffix (-less) should be suffixed first to the noun "fear" to create the adjective "fearless", followed by the addition of the suffix (-ness) to form the noun "fearlessness". A similar approach is applied to the word "power", resulting in the complex word "powerlessness" by adding the two suffixes (-ness, -less).

Therefore, the process of multiple affixations is employed to produce new words with distinct meanings and, in some cases, new grammatical categories. This process involves the addition of multiple affixes, either of the same type or various types, in a predetermined order to form accurately structured complex words.

Chapter three: Affixation in Zliteni Dialect

3.0 Introduction

It is widely known that the WLA dialect is spoken in numerous western regions of Libya. Within these regions, individuals utilize the affixation process to increase their vocabulary for daily interactions and communication. However, these dialects are not employed in official transactions or educational settings. Zliten, situated in the western part of Libya, represents one such city where the residents speak ZD, a variant specific to the western region.

This chapter aims to investigate the affixation process of ZD as spoken in the central city of Zliten. Despite slight variations in vocabulary and phonetics among different areas within Zliten, significant similarities are observed. The chapter presents a comprehensive exploration, description, and analysis of the various classifications and types of affixes in ZD. Moreover, it examines the process of multiple affixations, addressing the proper sequencing of these affixes.

3.1 Types of Affixation:

Owing to the inherent challenges encountered when examining a subject that may have received limited attention previously, the researcher has attempt to explain and analyze this aspect of the research based on their own background knowledge and experience.

Hence, it is important to highlight that the sources and quotations utilized as references in this chapter are drawn from scholarly works wherein the process of affixation in the Standard Arabic language has been illustrated and expounded upon. Nevertheless, a substantial parallel is evident between these scholarly writings and the affixation observed in ZD. Consequently, these references are cited as resources for the study of ZD.

3.1.1 Derivational Affixes

As discussed in the preceding chapter, derivation is a linguistic process employed for the creation of new words from existing ones. This morphological mechanism is not limited only to formal languages but extends to colloquial dialects as well.

In their research, Igaab and Kareem (2018) assert that Al-Jarajaany (2003) and Al-Galajiiny (1993) define derivation as the process of creating new words from

pre-existing ones while maintaining compatibility in terms of meaning and structure, even though differing in form. Furthermore, during the process of derivation, the lexical category or word class of the derived word may undergo a change (Erwin, 2004). For instance, if the affixes (hamza/alif) /ʔ/ and (nuun) /n/ are added to the word [ʒaaʕ] (signifying "he felt hungry" (V)), the resulting word [ʒiʕaan] denotes "I am hungry" (Adj). In this case, a new lexeme is produced with the same meaning, but with differing in form and word class. Similarly, by adding the affix (al-yaaʔ) /y/ (attributive) to the noun [ʕamil] (meaning "work"), the derived adjective [ʕamaliyy] (conveying "workable/practical") demonstrates a change in both the word class and form of the original word.

Ryiding (2014) corroborates the viewpoint presented by (Erwin, 2004). He posits that "sometimes the process of derivation changes the word's form class" (p. 55). For example, when the affix (al-yaaʔ) /y/ is appended to a word such as "Libya", the resulting word [libiyy] creates an adjective from a noun.

Moreover, derivational affixes are inherently limited in number, categorized into consonants and vowels. Consonants include (miim, nuun, waaw, yaaʔ, taaʔ, hamza/alif), while vowels consist of long vowels (al-yaaʔ, al-waaw, al-alif) and short vowels or signs (al harakaat, a, i, u), which partly function as affixes when incorporated into a word.

Additionally, derivational affixes are classified into two distinct classes or divisions, namely positional and functional. Both classes can further be subdivided into four distinct kinds: prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes.

3.1.1.1 Positional Types of Derivational Affixes

3.1.1.1.1 Prefixes

Prefixes are a kind of affix that is added to the beginning of a word. This kind of affix is positioned at the onset of or before a root word. Tulaymat (2000) defines prefixes, stating that they precede a root. In ZD, prefixes are used to produce or derive new words by appending them to words to be derived from. There is a set of common prefixes that are widely utilized in ZD. These prefixes are: (hamza /ʔ/), (taaʔ /t/), (miim /m/), and (nuun /n/). For instance, (hamza /ʔ/) in [ʔaʕlin], [ʔabda] (announce, start), (taaʔ /t/) in [tidmiir] (destruction), [tartiib] (order), (miim /m/) in [malʕib], [mawʒuud] (play ground, found), (nuun /n/) in [ʔinʕalab], [ʔinʒirah] ((upset, injure) hamza affix/ʔ/

with short vowel /i/ are prefixed because of the unpronounceable initial consonant cluster.)

The utilization of these affixes is not limited to their use as prefixes; they are also used as suffixes and infixes. Therefore, the position of these affixes must be at the beginning of the word to acquire the term of prefixes. Moreover, new words can be produced or derived by attaching prefixes to words with existing prefixes. For example, the addition of the prefix (miim/ma) (with al fatha) to the word [yi-mʃii] (goes) produces [maa-yimʃii] (does not go/ does not move/ is not allowed to leave), or the prefix (?ib) to the word [ni-mʃii] (I go) becomes [ʔib-nimʃii] (I will go). Thus, the second or new prefix is positioned before the previous one, which is attached to the root directly.

3.1.1.1.2 Suffixes

It has been previously indicated that suffixes are a kind of affix that is appended to the end of the base word. Ryding (2014) describes suffixes and their position as "a letter or a sound or a group of letters or sounds which is added to the end of a word" (p. 51). Consequently, it can be stated that suffixes of ZD are also positioned at the end of or after the base word. For instance, suffixes such as (taaʔ, nuun, waaw, yaaʔ), when they are added to words, have to be placed at the end of the root word. In words like [maʃya(t)] (a walk), [fittaḥa(t)] (opener), [niʃsaan] (sleepy), [ʒiʃaan] (hungry), [Tuunsiyy] (Tunisian), [masʔuuliyya(t)] (responsibility), [sanawiyya(t)] (annual). The positioning of these suffixes is at the end of the words. Here, the use of the (taaʔ) suffix is in the form of (taaʔ Marbuuṭa(t)), and the (yaaʔ) suffix is used along with (taaʔ Marbuuṭa(t)) as a compound. Likewise, the suffix (waaw) is added to the end of the word [sana(t)] (a year) with a number of other suffixes. Consequently, in ZD, the ability to suffix more than one affix to a word is possible, while the positions of these suffixes are all at the end of or after the base word. Ryding (2014) illustrates this point by giving examples of suffixing consonant (waaw), as it can be observed that the derivational (waaw) affix is suffixed to words with other suffixes. For instance, the word [sanawiyy(t)], where three affixes are suffixed at the end (waaw), (yaaʔ), and (taaʔ) marbuuṭa(t).

On the other hand, when appending similar types of suffixes (derivational), the position of those added suffixes should be ordered. Such as the words [maktabiyya(t)]

(office) and [tarixiyya(t)] (historical). Here, the addition of the suffixes (yaaʔ /iyy attribution) with (taaʔ Marbuuṭa(t) feminization) as compound is ordered. As the suffix (yaaʔ /iyy) used to convert nouns [maktab] (office) and [tarix] (history) to adjectives [maktabiyy] and [tarixiyy] is suffixed first, then the suffix (taaʔ Marbuuṭa(t)) used to convert adjectives to nouns is suffixed last.

In addition, when more than one suffix of different types (derivational suffixes and inflectional suffixes) is appended to a word, the derivational suffix is attached to the word first, and then the inflectional suffix is added. This point is also highlighted by Ryding (2005), who states that "derivation, since it is the process of creating words or lexical units, is considered procedurally prior to inflection, which subsequently acts upon the word stem and modifies it" (p. 44). For instance, in the word [ṣamaliyyaat] (operations), it can be observed that there are two appended suffixes to the word [ṣamil] (work). The derivational suffix (yaaʔ/iyy) and the inflectional suffix (taaʔ/aat). The positions of these two suffixes in the word are ordered, where the inflectional suffix is added after the derivational one. In additional example of the word [sanawaat] (years), the first suffix (waaw/wa) is derivational, while the last suffix (taaʔ/aat) is inflectional.

3.1.1.1.3 Infixes

Infix, as defined by Ryding (2014), refers to the insertion of one or more letters within the middle of a word. This type of affix is commonly employed in Semitic languages, notably in Arabic, where infixes are incorporated into base words. The utilization of infixes extends to various Arabic variants, such as ZD, where they are frequently observed in everyday vocabulary. For instance, examples include [raakib] (rider), [raagid] (sleeping), [mitgaddim] (forward), and [ʔirtaah] (relax). The affixes ((hamza=alif when it is added in the middle), taaʔ) are inserted within the words [rakab] (rode), [rigad] (slept), [ʔimgadim] (presented), and [raaha(t)] (comfort), thereby creating new words. (Note: occasionally, when using the (taaʔ) affix as an infix, a (hamza) affix with a short vowel /i/ is prefixed due to the prohibition of consonant clusters at the beginning of words. Examples include [ʔirtaah] and [ʔiʔtahad]).

Moreover, according to Iqaab and Kareem (2018), Al-Najaar (2006) illustrates the positioning of infixes by asserting their occurrence within the middle of the root. Consequently, it can be deduced that the assigned position for these affixes lies within the interior of a word to be infixed. For instance, when the infix (hamza/alif) is inserted

within the word [kitab] (wrote), it transforms into [kitaab] (book) or [kaatib] (writer). Likewise, the incorporation of the same infix into the term [gaʕmiz] (sit down) results in [giʕmaaz] (a chair for children). Similarly, the affix (yaaʔ), when inserted within the middle of the word [ʔixtaar] (choose), produces [ʔixtiyaar] (selection), and in the case of [kaan] (was), it creates [kaayin] (was/being) or [kayaan] (existence). Hence, it can be concluded that these infixes consistently manifest within the base words.

3.1.1.1.4 Circumfixes

Ryding (2014) asserts that a circumfix is defined as "a letter or a sound, or a group of letters or sounds which is added at both ends of a word (a prefix and a suffix together)" (p. 49). Circumfixes, as known within linguistic analysis, represent a kind of affix that consists of two distinct parts. These parts must be affixed together to a word, appearing at the word's beginning and end, resulting in the formation of a more intricate and complex word structure. For instance, words such as [ma-ktab-iyy] (office), [ma-srif-iyy] (banking), [ta-tqiif-iyya(t)], and [ta-ʕliimm-iyya(t)] (educational) exemplify how the two parts of circumfixes (miim-yaaʔ, taaʔ-yaaʔ + taaʔ marbuuʔa(t)) are positioned around the words. These two parts function as a prefix and a suffix, respectively, preceding and following the word. Consequently, the circumfixes surround the word, indicating their positional arrangement. Additional instances of circumfixed words in the ZD context include [ta-rtiiba-(t)] and [ti-wasaya-(t)] (arrangement). Here, the two parts of the affixes are demarcated from the word by a hyphen, signifying their surrounding position.

3.1.1.2 Functional Types of Derivational Affixes

3.1.1.2.1 Prefixes

Regarding the functional role of derivational prefixes in ZD, their primary purpose is to produce new words from preexisting ones. By employing these prefixes, the language constructs new words, often introducing distinct meanings and occasionally even transforming word categories. According to Ryding (2014), prefixes serve to "create new stems or lexemes" (p. 55). Thus, the resulting derived words can manifest as verbs (V) or nouns (N), derived from either verbs or nouns themselves. For instance, the verb [xarriʕ] (graduated) creates [taxarriʕ] (graduated. V.) and [taxarruʕ] (graduation. N.). Similarly, the verbs [rattib] (arranged) and [faʕʕir] (exploded) generate the nouns [tartiib] (arrangement. N.) and [tafʕiir] (explosion. N.), respectively.

Moreover, derivational prefixes could modify the word category or class of the derived term. As noted by Igaab and Kareem (2018), "prefixes can change the class of the word to which they are attached" (p. 95). For instance, the addition of the prefix (miim) to the verbs [laʕab] (played) and [fitaḥ] (opened) results in the derived nouns [maʕab] (playground) and [miftaḥ] (key), respectively. Likewise, attaching the prefix (taaʔ) to the verb [dammir] (destroyed) transforms it into the noun [tidmiir]/[tadmiir] (destruction). Consequently, the grammatical categories of the derived words undergo substantial changes.

Consequently, it can be established that derivational prefixes play a crucial role in the creation of new words, giving them new meanings and often altering their grammatical categories.

3.1.1.2.2 Suffixes

The primary function of derivational suffixes is to create new lexical units that carry distinct semantic connotations. The addition of these affixes to a base word often induces not only shifts in meaning but also alterations in grammatical categories or word classes (Ryding, 2014; Iqaab & Kareem, 2018).

For instance, within the context of ZD, the verb [naʕas] (indicating a state of feeling sleepy) undergoes a transformative process when affixed with the derivational suffix (nuun/aan) (combined with (hamza/alif)), resulting in the derived adjective [naʕsaan] (describing someone who is sleepy). Similarly, when the suffix (yaaʔ/iyy) is affixed to the noun "Libya", it gives rise to the derived adjective [libiyy] (pertaining to matters related to Libya). Consequently, such instances exemplify the concurrent shifts in both semantic interpretations and grammatical classifications of the derived words.

However, it should be noted that in certain cases, the addition of derivational suffixes does not manifest modifications in word class or semantic content. For instance, the attachment of the suffix (taaʔ marbuuṭa(t)) to the adjective [libiyy] and the noun [masʔuul] creates the derived adjective [libiyya(t)] and the derived noun [masʔuula(t)], respectively. Furthermore, the application of the suffix (nuun/aan) to the word [naaʕis] (indicating a state of feeling sleepy) results in the derived adjective [naʕsaan], demonstrating the preservation of the adjectival category in both instances.

Consequently, it is apparent that derivational suffixes serve not only to create lexical words, accompanied by different semantic meanings while retaining the

fundamental essence of the base word, but also to potentially instigate shifts in grammatical classifications within the derived words.

3.1.1.2.3 Infixes

The process of infixation is widely employed in ZD to derive new words with distinct meanings from pre-existing words. Consequently, through the application of this morphological process, a multitude of derived words is produced, increasing the expressive capabilities of interpersonal communication. For instance, the insertion of the infix (yaaʔ) into the words [kabar] (signifying "to become older") and [ʔixtaar] (meaning "to choose") results the derived words [kibiir] (denoting "elder" or "massive") and [ʔixtiyaar] (referring to "selection"). Similarly, the infixation of the affix (hamza/alif) within the term [rigad] (representing "to sleep") engenders the derived words [raagid] (conveying "he is sleeping"), [riggaad] (pertaining to "a crib" or "baby's bed"), and [ʔirgaad] (signifying "sleep"). Notably, the addition of the (hamza) affix at the onset of the derived word accounts for the unpronounced consonant cluster.

Moreover, a salient observation pertains to the transformative impact of infixation on the grammatical category or word class of the derived words. This aspect is noted by Ryding (2014), who elucidates that infixes effectively "alter the meaning or function" (p. 49) of the derivatives. For instance, the derived words [ʔirgaad], [reggaad], and [ʔixtiyaar] manifest as nouns derived from the verbs [ragad] and [ʔixtaar]. Similarly, the derived word [kibiir], an adjective, derives from the verb [kabar].

3.1.1.2.4 Circumfixes

Moving forward to another aspect of morphological affixation, circumfixes serve as a mechanism in ZD for the creation of complex words promoted with new semantic dimensions. Thus, through the employment of this morphological process, a set of different and complex words can be created. Notably, this is achieved by incorporating both a prefix, such as (miim) and (taaʔ), and a suffix, including (yaaʔ), (taaʔ), and (yaaʔ + taaʔ marbuuṭa (t)), to the base words [kitab] (denoting "to write") and [rabba] (signifying "to raise"). This complex interplay of affixes results in the derivation of words such as [ma-ktaba-(t)] (referring to "library"), [ma-ktab-iyy] (conveying "office" in an adjectival sense), [ma-ktab-iyya(t)] (signifying "office" in an adjectival sense, including gender agreement), [ta-rbawiiyy] (pertaining to "educational" in an adjectival sense), [ta-rbaw-iyya(t)] (conveying "educational" in an adjectival sense, including

gender agreement), and [ta-rb-iyya(t)] (referring to "education"). This process consistently produces new words, characterized by different semantic connotations, often accompanied by shifts in grammatical categories. It is noticeable that the base words [kitab] and [rabba] function as verbs, whereas the derived words assume the roles of adjectives and nouns, asserting the alteration of word class in the derivation process.

3.1.2 Inflectional Affixes

Shifting the focus to another type of morphological affixation, inflectional affixes contain a set of consonants employed to modify the form and grammatical functions of the base words. Al-Bakuush (1992) corroborates this viewpoint, asserting that inflectional affixes are instrumental in creating words with different grammatical functions. Although the inflectional consonants interfere with derivational affixes, they differ in their functions and semantic implications when utilized as inflectional markers (Ryding, 2014). Consequently, affixes such as (hamza, taaʔ, nuun, yaaʔ, waaw, and miim) serve not only as derivational elements for creating new words but also as inflectional markers for forming new words.

Within the ZD linguistic structure, inflectional affixation includes various aspects, containing prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes. These affixes assume crucial roles in grammatical inflection, facilitating the expression of grammatical categories such as number (singular, dual, and plural) [yi-ktib] (he writes. S.), [ktab-eyn] (two books), and [yi-kitbi-n] (they write. F. P.). Similarly, in terms of gender (masculine and feminine), these affixes contribute to the formation of words such as [yimʃ-uu] (they are walking. M. P. (vocalic waaw)) and [yimʃi-n] (they are walking. F. p.). Furthermore, inflectional affixation serves to express tense distinctions (past and present), as exemplified by [kill-uu] (they ate). Moreover, inflectional markers are instrumental in marking definiteness, as evident in words such as [ʔil-huuʃ] (my house) and [liktab] (the book). Iqaab and Kareem (2018) discuss the inflectional process within Arabic words, highlighting their capacity to convey grammatical categories like number, gender, tense, and definiteness. Remarkably, the inflectional mechanisms observed in ZD corresponds with the inflectional processes manifested in Arabic words.

Expanding on this notion, Ryding (2005) provides insights into inflectional morphology, affirming its transformative influence on words by facilitating

grammatical contrasts and categorizations, including singular/plural and past/present tense distinctions.

3.1.2.1 Positional Types of Inflectional Affixes

3.1.2.1.1 Prefixes

Prefixes, as inflectional affixes, are positioned at the beginning of or before the base word. Hence, the position of the inflectional prefixes is similar to that of the derivational ones. For instance, the affixes (hamza, taaʔ, nuun, yaaʔ, ʔib, bi) are added to the verb [rigad] (slept) at the beginning to form the inflected words [ʔu-rgud], [tu-rgud], [nu-rgud], and [yu-rgud].

In addition, the affix (siin), which is used as an inflectional prefix in the Arabic language to indicate the future tense, is not utilized in ZD. Instead, the affixes (ʔib, bi) are used to indicate and refer to the future tense connotations in ZD. For instance, when the two prefixes are attached to the words [meʃe] and [ʃadda] (went), the resulting inflected words are [ʔib-yimʃii] (ii=long vowel yaaʔ) and [bi-ʃaddy] (will go).

Also, it can be noticed here through the previous example above [ʔib-yimʃii] that when the prefix (ʔib) is added to the word [meʃe], the affix (yaaʔ present tense) is attached to the word first to indicate the person who will perform that action, whether it is a second or a third person pronoun (masculine/feminine). Thus, in the inflected word [ʔib-yimʃii], the affix (yaaʔ) indicates the person who is going to do the action, where it represents the third person masculine pronoun (he will go/will he go?), while if the affix (yaaʔ) is altered to the affix (taaʔ present tense), the word [ʔibtimʃii] is produced, which represents the second or third person feminine pronoun (will you go?/she will go). Furthermore, here it is observed that more than one prefix can be attached to a word, and the position of these two prefixes is arranged so that the priority in addition is for the prefixes that indicate connected personal pronouns (second/third, masculine/feminine), then the affix that indicates the future tense is added in front. Similar examples: [ʔib-yaakil], [ʔib-taakil] (he/she will eat), [bi-tʃaddy], [bi-yʃaddy] (she/he will go).

Other examples of the inflectional affixes are: (Hamza/ʔ) like in [ʔi-rsimha] (draw it), [ʔi-staʃmilha] (use it), [ʔahamm] (more important), and [ʔakbir] (older).

(Taaʔ) like in [ta-gruu] (you study F.M.P.), [ta-grin] (you study. F.P.), [ti-xdmiyy] (you work. F.), and [ti-xdim] (you work. M.).

(Nuun) like in [ni-ktib] (I write), and [ʔin/nwaasii] (I arrange). (Two consonant clusters here can be pronounced.)

(Yaaʔ) like in [yi-ktib] (he writes), [yi-ktbuu] (they are writing. F.M.P.), and [ʔii/ywasii] (he arranges).

(ʔib, bi) like in [ʔib-yiʕzim] (he will invite), [bi-tguul] (she will tell), [bi-yukʕir] (he will break), and [ʔib-takil] (she will eat).

3.1.2.1.2 Suffixes

Inflectional suffixes in ZD occupy the same position as derivational suffixes, namely, at the end of the word. For instance, the affixes (taaʔ, nuun) when they are appended to words like [ʕamaliyya(t)] (surgery. N.S.) and [kitibit] (wrote. F.S.) are placed at the end to form the inflected words [ʕamaliyyaat] (surgeries. N.P.) and [kitabtin] (wrote. F.P.).

In addition, as it has been earlier observed, there are two types of suffixes: derivational and inflectional. And sometimes, in the process of affixation, it happens that more than one suffix of the same type or of two different types is added to a word to produce or inflect a new word. Therefore, the positioning of these suffixes, whether they are of the same type or of different types, is ordered to avoid producing an incorrect form of the word. In the case of affixing similar types of suffixes (inflectional), for example, the word [kitabtin] (you...F.P. wrote) and the word [kallimtin] (you F.P. talked), the suffix (taaʔ) that indicates the second person feminine pronoun is suffixed first, then the suffix (nuun) that indicates the feminine plural pronoun is suffixed last (Note: always when the affixes (alif, nuun), (yaaʔ, nuun), or (waaw, nuun) come together as a compound, the nuun affix is added last). On the other hand, in the case of affixing different types of suffixes, derivational suffixes should precede inflectional suffixes. Ryding (2005) asserts this point by stating that derivation, as a process of creating words, is prior to inflection, which is a process of modifying words. For instance, the addition of the inflectional affixes (nuun, taaʔ) and the derivational affixes (nuun, yaaʔ) to the words [farah] (happy) and [masʔuul] (responsible) produces new words with two different types of suffixes: [firhaaniin] (they are happy. P.) and [masʔuuliyyaat] (responsibilities). Thus, the place or position of the inflectional affixes (nuun/iin) and (taaʔ/aat) follows the derivational ones (alif/aa + nuun/aan) and (yaaʔ/iyy).

3.1.2.1.3 Infixes

In ZD, the usage of infixing in the morphological process of forming words is commonly found. Many words are inflectionally formed by applying the process of infixation. In this process, a number of affixes are used by inserting them into a word to form another new word. For instance, the infixing of the affix (hamza/alif) in words like [ḥamla(t)] (campaign), [ḥilwa(t)] (beautiful), [ʒariida(t)] (newspaper), and [qabila(t)] (tribe) forms the words [ḥamlaat], [ḥilwaat], [ʒaraayid]/[ʒaraʔid], and [gibaayil]/[qabaaʔil]. The affix (waaw) is also used as an infix in words such as [gaayla(t)] (noon) - [gawaayil] and [ʃaariʃ] (street) - [ʃawaariʃ]. Note: The affix (waaw), when used as an infix, is inserted into the word along with (alif/hamza).

Consequently, it can be stated that the position of an infix is in the middle of the inflected words, as illustrated. Thus, when these inflectional affixes are infixed in words such as [gibaayil], [rukkaab] (riders), and [gawaayil], they must be inserted in the base word, not before or after.

3.1.2.1.4 Circumfixes

Zwrrouki and Balla (2007) assert that circumfixation "in Arabic is common, especially in future tense conjugation, like y-ktb-on" (p. 62). They also refer to circumfixes as dependency affixes. This kind of affix is commonly employed in the process of word formation within ZD. It serves inflectional purposes by giving new forms upon existing words through the attachment of two constituent parts, namely a prefix and a suffix, to a base word. For instance, words such as [ʔa-rfaʃ-naa] (drive us), [yi-kitb-uu] (they write), and [ʔi-ktab-aat] (books) exemplify the application of circumfixes.

As indicated, circumfixes consist of two distinct parts that must surround the base word. Consequently, these affixes, containing a prefix and a suffix, occupy positions surrounding the word, specifically preceding (as the prefix) and succeeding (as the suffix) the word. As evidenced in inflected forms like [ti-ktitb-uu] (you write. M.F.P.), [ʔi-mʃ-uu] (go. M.F.P.), and [ʔa-rfaʃ-naa] (drive us. M.F.P.), two affixes are present at the beginning (taaʔ, hamza) and at the end (vocalic waaw, nuun).

3.1.2.2 Functional Types of Inflectional Affixes

3.1.2.2.1 Prefixes

Prefixes, as inflectional affixes, serve the purpose of forming new words from pre-existing ones while conveying different grammatical information. These prefixes do not alter the word class or category of the base, but rather add an additional grammatical function to it. For instance, when inflectional prefixes (hamza, taaʔ, nuun, and yaaʔ) are appended to a word such as [ʃarab] (past verb meaning "drank"), the resulting forms [ʔaʃrib], [taʃrib], [naʃrbuu], [yaʃirbin] all signify present tense verbs. These derived forms manifest new grammatical information, involving a shift in tense from past to present, as well as changes in number (singular, dual, and plural). Furthermore, when the inflectional prefix (ʔib) is added to the same word, it produces forms such as [ʔib-yaʃrib], [ʔib-naʃrbuu], [ʔib-tashrib], [ʔib-yaʃirbin], denoting future tense in the respective contexts of "he," "we," "she," and "they." The addition of the prefix (ʔib) does not modify the meaning or word class but adds a grammatical function to the inflected word, specifically altering the tense of the base word to future.

3.1.2.2.2 Suffixes

In ZD, inflectional suffixes serve the purpose of forming new words with different grammatical functions while preserving the word category of the base. For instance, when inflectional suffixes (waaw, taaʔ, nuun) are affixed to words such as [rigad] (verb meaning "slept"), [kurraasa(t)] (noun meaning "a notebook"), [naʒʒaar] (noun meaning "carpenter"), and [ʏaaliyy] (adjective meaning "dear"), they produce inflected forms such as [rugduu] (verb meaning "they slept"), [kurrasaat]/[kurrasteyn] (nouns meaning "two notebooks"/"notebooks"), [naʒʒaariin] (noun meaning "carpenters"), and [ʏaliyyiin] (adjective meaning "dears"). It can be observed that the inflected words retain the same grammatical categories and meanings as their respective base forms. The only change introduced by these inflectional suffixes is the addition of new grammatical information or function, specifically indicating plural.

3.1.2.2.3 Infixes

The functional role of infixes in the process of inflecting words is to produce new word forms by incorporating grammatical information into the inflected words. Consequently, when infixes (waaw, hamza/alif) are inserted into words such as [natiiʒa(t)] (result. N), [ʒariida(t)] (newspaper. N.), [ʃariʃ] (street. N.), and [ʃaada(t)]

(habit. N.), it becomes evident that these inflectional infixes do not modify the meanings or the syntactic categories of the resultant forms. Rather, they add a different grammatical function to the inflected words, indicating pluralization. The insertion of these infixes leads to the formation of [nataaʔiʕ] (results), [ʕaraaʔid] (newspapers), [ʕwaariʕ] (streets), and [ʕawaayid] (habits), which manifest as plural forms. It is noticeable to highlight that infixes serve an essential role in the inflectional process, facilitating the formation of new words while adding grammatical information to the inflected forms.

3.1.2.2.4 Cicumfixes

Inflectional circumfixes are also utilized in ZD to form new words without altering the meaning or the grammatical category. They are employed to form words with a new grammatical function or to add grammatical information to the base word. For instance, when the two parts of the circumfixes (hamza-nuun), (yaaʔ-waaw), and (hamza-combined affixes yaaʔ and nuun) are attached to words like [rafaʕ] (drove.V.), [kitab] (wrote.V.), and [ktaab] (a book.N.), they result in the inflection of new word forms with new grammatical functions. These inflected words are [ʔarfaʕnaa] (drive us.V.), [yikitbuu] (they write.V.), [ʔiktbin] (write.V.), and [ʔiktaabaat] (books. N.). Noticeably, the grammatical categories of the inflected words remain the same, but the grammatical functions of these words have altered. In the first three words, the tense of the base words has altered from past to present. In the last word, the number has changed from singular to plural. Consequentially, it is concluded that inflectional circumfixes do not change the word category but rather add grammatical information to it.

In contrast, ZD possesses a circumfix consisting of two parts, a characteristic that is present in MSA. This circumfix confers a negative connotation on the inflected word. It consists of the affix (miim) as a prefix and the affix (ʕiin) as a suffix. When they are appended to words such as [ʕaaf] and [raah] (saw.V.), they form new words with new negative meanings without altering the grammatical categories [maaraaf] and [maafʕaafiʕ] (did not see). It changes the meaning of these verbs from positive to negative.

3.2 Multiple Affixation and Affix Ordering

The process of multiple affixation is widely used in ZD, as it is applied in word formation processes (derivational and inflectional). In this process, multiple affixes are attached to a word to produce new complex words with new forms, new meanings, and new grammatical categories.

In ZD, there are numerous words used in everyday interactions between people that are created and formed by multiple affixes. For instance, the words [kitab] (wrote. V) and [ʃallim] (taught. V.) are the base words of [tikitbuu] (you write. P.) and [muʃallimiin] (teachers. N. P.). Here, it can be observed that the two produced words are formed by the addition of the prefixes (taaʔ, miim) at the beginning and the suffixes (waaw, yaaʔ, and nuun) at the end. Consequently, a complex word can be produced by applying the process of multiple affixation, that is, appending more than one affix of different types to a word. Further examples include [makaatib] (offices), [mudarrsiin] (teaches), and [yistaʃmluu] (they use). The first example has two affixes, which are (miim) prefixed at the beginning and (hamza/alif) infixes in the middle of the base word, which is [kitab] (wrote). The second example has two affixes that are (miim) prefixed at the beginning and (yaaʔ combined with nuun) suffixed at the end of the base word [darris]/[daras] (taught/studied). The third example likewise has two affixes: (yaaʔ) prefixed at the beginning and (waaw) suffixed at the end of the base word [staʃmil] (used).

According to Igaab and Kareem (2018), Arabic morphologists are not concerned with the multiple affixation process or the determined order in which different affixes should occur when they are affixed to a word, even though many words in the language are formed by applying this process.

On the contrary, some morphologists have opposing viewpoints regarding Igaab and Kareem's (2018) statement. Aronoff (1976) and Ryding (2005, 2014) agree with the viewpoint that supports the order of various types of affixes during their incorporation into a word. They elucidate that in the process of multiple affixation, when more than one type of affix is added to a word, the precedence in the affixing is for the derivational ones. Aronoff (1976) states that "derivational markers will be encompassed within inflectional markers" (p. 2). He also asserts that "lexeme formation intrinsically feeds inflection" (1994, p. 127). Furthermore, Ryding (2014) clarifies that derivational

affixes precede inflectional affixes since they are used to create words while inflectional affixes are used to alter them. According to Ryding (2014), "Derivation, in other words, is prior to inflection" (p. 55). Thus, it is observed that when adding multiple types of affixes to a word, it has to be taken into account that derivational affixes precede inflectional affixes in affixing. For instance, in the word [libiyyaat] (libyans. F.P.), the first affix (yaaʔ/iyy) is derivational, while the last affix (taaʔ, aat) is inflectional. Furthermore, in the word [firhaaniin] (they are happy), the first two affixes (alif + nuun) are derivational, and the last affix (yaaʔ, which is used as a long vowel) is combined with (nuun/iin) is inflectional.

In conclusion, multiple affixations are a morphological process employed in ZD to produce new vocabulary with new meanings, forms, grammatical functions, and lexical categories. It is applied by attaching more than one affix to a word to produce a new complex word. These attached affixes can be of the same type or of various types. Nonetheless, the order of these various types of affixes should occur in a predetermined order to avoid producing an incorrect structure of words.

Chapter four: Comparison of Affixation Process between English Language and Zliteni Dialect

4.0 Introduction

The English language and ZD manifest remarkable similarities in their employment of affixation processes within their morphological linguistics. These processes serve to expand the vocabularies employed by individuals in their daily interactions as well as in official contexts. Nonetheless, noticeable differences exist between these two languages. This chapter undertakes an investigation and analysis of the affixation processes in English and ZD, aiming to illustrate both their shared characteristics and different aspects.

The following discussion provides a comparative examination of different types of affixes, including their placement and function, the combination or separation of these types, and their classification as either group or individual affixes. Through this exploration, the aim is to discover the similarities and differences between the affixation systems employed in these two languages.

4.1 Comparison between Types of affixation

4.1.1 Derivational Affixes

As previously expounded, the process of derivation plays an essential role in the formation of new words in both English and ZD. This morphological process manifests noticeable similarities in both languages, as it requires appending affixes to existing words, thereby creating new ones with new forms, and conveying altered meanings. Additionally, the application of this derivational process can cause a shift in the word category of the derived forms in both English and ZD.

Nevertheless, the number of derivational affixes differs between the two languages. While ZD manifests a limited group of derivational affixes, the English language boasts a multitude of such elements.

Furthermore, derivational affixes in both languages can be classified into two divisions: positional and functional affixes. These classified divisions are further subdivided into four kinds, namely prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes.

4.1.1.1 Positional Types of Derivational Affixes

4.1.1.1.1 Prefixes

The derivational prefixes in both English and ZD share a common characteristic concerning their position within words. They consistently occupy the initial position of the words to which they are affixed, thereby occurring at the word's outset or near the root. For instance, in English, we encounter the word "re-write", while ZD presents the word [ma-lʃib]. Notably, another prominent feature shared by derivational prefixes in both languages is the ability to combine multiple prefixes with a word. These additional prefixes are positioned front to their predecessors. For example, English employs the construction "re-trans-formation", whereas ZD employs [ʔib-ni-mshii].

4.1.1.1.2 Suffixes

Both the English language and ZD incorporate derivational suffixes that uniformly occupy the final position within base words. Illustrative instances include "grate-ful" in English and [Lib-iyy] in ZD. A further parallel can be distinguished in the propensity of both languages to accommodate multiple suffixes appended to a single word, thereby creating different lexical words. These suffixes are affixed at the end of the derived word. Consider, for instance, the English word "kind-less-ness" and its ZD counterpart [masʔuul-iyya-(t)]. When multiple suffixes are conjoined, whether of the same type or various types (derivational and inflectional), their sequence follows a consistent order at the word's end as explicated in prior discussions. Notable examples include the English terms "character-iz-ed" and [ʃamal-iyy-aat] in ZD. It is worth highlighting that ZD differs from English in the case of multiple suffixes of the same type (derivational suffixes), as the order and priority of such combinations remain unspecified and ambiguous.

4.1.1.1.3 Infixes

A comparison between derivational infixes in English and ZD reveals that infixation is absent from formal English usage. Instead, it finds greater currency in colloquial dialects or informal speech patterns. In contrast, infixation is extensively employed in ZD, permeating numerous words that are prevalent in everyday conversations.

Another distinction between the two languages pertains to the nature of the affixes employed in the infixation process in ZD. In ZD, derivational infixes typically comprise

a limited number of letters, as exemplified by the infix (hamza/alif) found in the word [r-aa-kib]. Conversely, colloquial English speech often incorporates complete words, rather than individual letters, in the infixation process, as illustrated by the word "absolutely". Moreover, while the number of infixing letters in ZD remains fixed, the English language continually incorporates an expanding stock of words.

However, both English and ZD restrict to a shared position for their derivational infixes. Regardless of whether these infixes assume the form of letters or words, their placement is consistently within the middle of words. Thus, it is obvious that derivational infixes are situated within the middle of the base words, serving to part the word into two distinct segments.

4.1.1.1.4 Circumfixes

As mentioned previously, circumfixes are a type of derivational affix found in both the English language and ZD. They are commonly employed in both languages to create new complex words. These circumfixes consist of two parts, namely a prefix and a suffix, and the positioning of these two components around a word is identical in both languages. For instance, in the English language, the word "un-reason-able", while in ZD, the word [ma-ʃrif-iy]. These words exemplify circumfixation, where the two parts (un-able, ma-iy) surround the base words (reason-[ʃarif]).

4.1.1.2 Functional Types of Derivational Affixes

4.1.1.2.1 Prefixes

The primary function of derivational prefixes in both the English language and ZD is to derive or create new words with different meanings from existing words. However, a distinguishing feature of English prefixes is that they are exclusively derivational. In other words, English lacks inflectional prefixes, unlike ZD, which possesses both derivational and inflectional prefixes.

In English, numerous derivational prefixes serve the purpose of conveying a negative meaning when attached to words. For instance, the word "im-possible" employs the prefix (im-) to indicate the opposite or negation of "possible". Conversely, derivational prefixes in ZD do not convey a negative meaning. For example, the addition of the prefix (taaʔ) to the word [faʃʒir] in [ta-fʒir] does not alter the word to opposite or negative.

Furthermore, derivational prefixes in the English language do not change the word category of the derived words (except in certain cases, such as "large" (Adj) - "enlarge" (V)). Contrastingly, ZD derivational prefixes often modify the word category of the derivatives, as seen in the transformation of [rattib] (V) to [ta-rtiib] (N).

4.1.1.2.2 Suffixes

Similar to English, derivational suffixes in ZD also serve the purpose of producing new words with altered meanings, often accompanied by a change in word categories. For instance, in English, the adjective "happy" becomes the noun "happiness" upon attaching the derivational suffix (-ness). Likewise, in ZD, the noun "Libya" changes to the adjective [lib-iyy] by incorporating the derivational suffix (yaaʔ/iyy).

Another similarity between the two languages is the classification of derivational suffixes in English. Certain suffixes can only be affixed to adjectives or nouns, thereby preventing direct attachment of adjective suffixes to nouns and vice versa. Examples include the suffix (-less), which transforms nouns into adjectives (e.g., "sleep" (N) - "sleepless" (Adj)), and the suffix (-ness), which converts adjectives into nouns (e.g., "dark" (Adj) - "darkness" (N)). Similarly, ZD derivational suffixes are also classified, even though with a limited number and fixed forms. However, what sets them apart is the consistent semantic value they convey as suffixes. For instance, the suffix (nuun) attaches to verbs to derive adjectives ([naʕas] (V) - [naʕsaan] (Adj)), and the suffix (yaaʔ/iyy) adds to nouns to create adjectives ([taariix] (N) - [taariixiyy] (Adj)).

4.1.1.2.3 Infixes

A comparison of infixation as a morphological process in the English language and ZD reveals that infixing is not utilized in formal English but is prevalent in its colloquial dialects. Conversely, ZD widely employs infixation to derive new words.

Functionally, infixes in colloquial English are not employed to derive new words with altered meanings, unlike in ZD. Instead, they serve to intensify or add emphasis, or to convey humor. For example, in the word "abso-blooming-lutely", the infix "blooming" is inserted to express a strongly negative attitude. In ZD, on the other hand, the infixation of the affix (hamza/alif), as seen in the word [kitab], derives new words with different meanings, such as [kitaab] or [kaatib].

Furthermore, infixes in the English language do not modify the grammatical categories of the words they are attached to, as illustrated by "absolutely" (Adj) - "abso-

blooming-lutely" (Adj). In contrast, ZD infixation leads to changes in the grammatical categories of the newly derived words in relation to their base forms. For instance, [kitab] (V) becomes [kitaab] (N), as demonstrated above.

4.1.1.2.4 Circumfixes

Similar to English, derivational circumfixes in ZD serve the purpose of deriving and creating new complex words with different meanings. For instance, in English, the noun "human" can be transformed into the noun "in-human-ity", while in ZD, the noun [ktub] can be derived into the noun [ma-ktaba-(t)]. By adding circumfixing affixes, new complex words are formed, accompanied by altered meanings, with or without a modification in their grammatical categories. The utilization of this morphological process in both languages often leads to a change in the grammatical categories of the derived words. For example, in English, the adjective "correct" becomes the adverb "incorrectly", and in ZD, the verb [rabba] transforms into the noun [ta-rb-iyya(t)].

Conversely, the circumfixing affixes in English differ from their ZD counterparts. In English, when the two components of a circumfix enclose a word, the resulting derivative often assumes the opposite meaning, as exemplified by the word "apt" becoming "in-apt-ness". In contrast, ZD affixes do not possess this characteristic of conveying opposite meanings to derived words, except for two specific affixes, namely (miim-shiin). When combined or affixed around a word, these affixes give an opposite meaning, as seen in the word [ʃada] transforming into [maa-ʃada-ʃ]. (Note: these circumfixes are considered inflectional.)

4.1.2 Inflectional Affixes

As demonstrated in the preceding sections, both English and ZD employ the process of inflection, employing a set of affixes to inflect words and create different grammatical functions. Furthermore, in both languages, these inflectional affixes serve the purpose of word formation, without altering the grammatical categories of the words to which they are appended.

However, a fundamental distinction between English and ZD lies in their inflectional processes. English exclusively employs suffixes as its only kind of affix in the inflectional process, while ZD incorporates four kinds of inflectional affixes, namely prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes.

4.1.2.1 Positional Types of Inflectional Affixes

4.1.2.1.1 Suffixes

In both English and ZD, inflectional suffixes occupy the same position. Consequently, these suffixes are appended to the end of a base word in both languages. For instance, in English, the word "strong-er" and in ZD, the word [kurras-aat] exemplify this positioning. The inflectional suffixes (-er, taaʔ/aat) in both cases are situated at the end of the base words "strong" and [kurrasa(t)].

In both languages, it is possible for multiple suffixes to combine within a single word. These suffixes may be of the same or various types (derivational or inflectional suffixes). However, when multiple suffixes are attached to a word, each suffix, regardless of type, must occupy its specified position relative to the word. This was previously elucidated. Consider, for example, the combination of multiple suffixes of the same type, wherein each suffix assumes its appropriate position in relation to the word it modifies. This is exemplified by "end-less-ness", where the first suffix (less) is utilized to derive adjectives from nouns, while the second suffix is employed to derive nouns from adjectives. Similarly, in the word [ʔamal-iyya-(t)], the suffix (yaaʔ/iyy) serves to derive adjectives from nouns, while the second suffix is used to derive nouns from adjectives. Thus, a specified order of suffixes must be restricted to. Likewise, when multiple suffixes of various types are combined, these suffixes and their positions within a word are organized, with the inflectional suffixes following the derivational ones. This can be observed in the English word "act-or-s" and the ZD word [masʔuul-iyy-aat], wherein the inflectional suffixes (-s, taaʔ/aat) succeed the derivational ones (-or, yaaʔ/iyy).

On the other hand, English inflectional suffixes differ from their ZD counterparts in that English does not permit the attachment of multiple inflectional suffixes to a single word, whereas ZD inflectional suffixes do. This distinction is obvious in examples such as the inflectional suffixes present in the words [kitab-ti-n] (taaʔ and nuun) and [mudarris-ii-n] (yaaʔ=ii and nuun).

4.1.2.2 Functional Types of Inflectional Affixes

4.1.2.2.1 Suffixes

The similarity in the function of inflectional suffixes in the English language and in ZD lies in their shared purpose of forming new words with different grammatical

functions while preserving the word categories of the inflected words. Consequently, the role of inflectional suffixes is to form new words by appending grammatical information to the inflected words without altering their meanings or grammatical categories. For instance, in English, words like "teachers" (N), "called" (V), and "stronger" (Adj), and in ZD, words such as [kitbuu] (V), [killetin] (V), and [maktabaat] (N) exemplify this process. The inflectional suffixes do not modify the grammatical categories of the inflected words from their respective bases, which are "teacher" (N), "call" (V), "strong" (Adj), [kitab] (V), [kilat] (V), and [maktaba(t)] (N). Instead, they merely promote these words with grammatical functions, such as plural (-s), past tense (-ed), comparative (-er), masculine plural waaw, and feminine plural nuun.

4.2 Comparison of Multiple Affixation and Affix Ordering

Both languages employ the process of multiple affixations extensively in word formation. This process involves attaching multiple affixes to a base word, producing complex words with new forms, meanings, and grammatical categories. English exemplifies this with words like "reconsiderations", "disagreement", and "preantidenationalisation", while ZD showcases [musaʕadaat], [ktaabeyn], and [ʔibyisknuu]. It is worth noting that these words are derived by appending multiple prefixes and suffixes to the base words "consider", "agree", "nation", [saʕid], [ktab], and [sikan]. Through the incorporation of these affixes, the base words undergo alterations in form, meaning, and function.

Notably, there exists a distinction between the two languages regarding the process of multiple affixations. In English, it is possible to apply this process by repetitively attaching the same affix within a word, as seen in examples like "re-re-write" and "re-re-mark", Conversely, ZD does not permit such a procedure.

Conversely, both languages share a common feature whereby the placement of different affixes, regardless of their type, follows a fixed order during the application of multiple affixations. This order ensures the avoidance of incorrect word formations. Examples of affix ordering within the same type can be found in "nationalize" and [kitabtin]. In the former, the suffix (-al) is appended to derive adjectives from nouns, while the suffix (-ize) is added to form verbs from adjectives. Similarly, in the latter, the addressee suffix (taaʔ) precedes the feminine plural suffix (nuun). Furthermore, examples of affix ordering across different types include "readers" and [kislaniin]. In

both instances, the derivational suffixes (-er and nuun) precede the inflectional suffixes (-s plural and long vowel yaaʔ + nuun).

However, there exists an exception or difference in ZD concerning multiple affixations involving different types of suffixes. ZD permits the affixation of pronouns after the inflectional suffixes, while English does not allow for additional affixation following its inflectional suffixes. This distinction is exemplified by the word [masʔuuiyyaatiyy] (my responsibilities), where the order of the different types of suffixes can be observed: (yaaʔ/iyy) (attribution), a derivational suffix, followed by the suffix (alif+taaʔ/aat), an inflectional suffix, and finally (yaaʔ/iyy) (first-person pronoun).

Chapter five: Summary and Conclusion

5.1 Summary

In this theoretical investigation, the primary focus lies in examining the affixation process in English and the Western Libyan Arabic Dialect (Zliteni Dialect) to identify the similarities and differences between them. The present thesis initially provides a comprehensive description and analysis of the affixation process in both languages, including the significant classifications and types of affixes, which are further categorized into different kinds. It also elucidates the process of multiple affixation and its utilization in constructing complex words, as well as the specified order of affixes within each language.

Subsequently, a comparative analysis of the affixation process, including its various divisions, is conducted between the two languages to identify similarities and differences. The findings indicate that both English and the Western Libyan Arabic Dialect share similar types of affixes, and both languages employ the process of multiple affixations to form words, restricting to a predetermined sequence of affixes. Consequently, the researcher recommends further in-depth studies on the affixation process, which would enable a more precise and meticulous examination of each affix type.

5.2 Conclusion

By meticulously describing and analyzing the affixation process in English and the Western Libyan Arabic Dialect (ZD), this thesis has effectively demonstrated and expounded upon the extensive similarities and corresponding usage of affixes in both languages during the word formation process. Furthermore, it has effectively clarified the distinguishing features of each language and the variations exhibited within them.

It can be confidently concluded that ZD closely parallels English in terms of the application of affixation to create and form new words. Numerous morphological similarities can be observed between the two languages, including divisions or classifications, positions, functions, and types of affixes.

Similar to English, wherein the process of affixation is classified into two types—derivation and inflection—the same categorization is also observed in ZD, though

different affix kinds falling under each classification. However, the inflectional classification in ZD differs, as it includes affix kinds not found in English.

Significantly, it has been observed that the position of different affixes within a word remains consistent in both languages, with a well-defined order that facilitates correct and appropriate word formation. For instance, affixes of the same type are arranged based on their function relative to the word they modify, while derivational affixes precede inflectional affixes in word position. (Note: The exception for ZD has been previously explained.)

Furthermore, the functions of various affixes exhibit notable similarities in English and ZD. In both languages, affixes serve to either derive new words from existing ones or inflect and modify word forms in accordance with the intended grammatical function. This can result in the creation of new words with new meanings, with or without additional grammatical categories, or the addition of new grammatical information without altering the meaning or grammatical category of the word, merely effecting a simple change in word form.

Moreover, both languages demonstrate a parallel approach to the process of multiple affixations. This involves the addition of several different affixes to a word, producing a complex new word with an altered form, meaning, and, on occasion, a modified grammatical category. The arrangement of these affixes within a word follows a consistent pattern, with derivational affixes preceding inflectional ones, and affixes of the same type ordered based on their respective word function.

Considering these findings, it can be concluded that both the English language and ZD exhibit a thorough interest in employing the process of affixation, sharing similar morphological procedures in the word formation process. Furthermore, both languages demonstrate a common emphasis on multiple affixations and the ordering of affixes. While they correspond in terms of divisions, positions, and functions, notable distinctions exist, differentiating each language within this process.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Consonant sounds in ZD

أ ʔ	ب b	ت t	ج ʒ	ح ḥ	خ x
د d	ر r	ز z	س s	ش ʃ	ص ṣ
ض ḍ	ط ṭ	ع ʕ	غ ğ	ف f	ق q / g
ك k	ل l	م m	ن n	ه h	و w
ي y					

Appendix 2: Short vowels (Alharakaat) in ZD

a	Al fatha ' َ '
i	Al kasra ' ِ '
u	Ad damma ' ُ '
e	Kasra muraqaqa

Appendix 3: Long vowels (Almuduud/ Hruuf almadd) in ZD

aa	Alif
ii	yaaʔ
uu	Waaw