| **RESEARCH ARTICLE**

Derivation and its Effect on Meaning in English and Arabic: A Contrastive Study

Iman Farhan Mohammed[1] ✉ **and Prof. Qassim Abbas Dhayif, PhD[2]**
[12]University of Babylon, College of Education, Department of English, Iraq
Corresponding Author: Prof. Qassim Abbas Dhayif, **E-mail**: qasimabbas@uobabylon.edu.iq

| **ABSTRACT**

This paper discusses the process of derivation and how it affects word meaning. The problem with this study is that some individuals find some difficulties in interpreting some derived words. It aims at re-visiting the concept of the derivation process and its types. It also aims at showing how this process effects on meaning in both English and Arabic languages. It is hypothesized that the Arabic language is more informative than the English one in terms of derivation. It is also hypothesized that the meanings of words in Arabic are much more effected by this process than in English ones. The study adopts a qualitative method which is proposed as "a sort of systematic empirical analysis into meaning. Systematic is planned, ordered, and public" (Shank, 2002: 78). This present study can provide adequate background knowledge for those who are interested in this topic. It has been observed that the derivation process is frequently used in Arabic. Additionally, Arabic word meanings are much more effected by this process than English ones.

| **KEYWORDS**

Derivation, backformation, word, root transformation, implicit derivation

1. Introduction
The term "derivation" refers to one of the two primary categories or processes of word-formation (derivational morphology), also known as derivatology. In essence, a derivational process produces a new word (for example, country national. Derivational affixes (such as suffixation, where the suffix -tion is a noun-forming derivational suffix) alter the grammatical class of the morphemes to which they are attached. The element to which inflections are linked is the combination of the word's root and derivational affixes; several classification schemes are available in the literature on this topic. The present study aims to re-visiting the concept of the derivation process and its types. It also aims at showing how this process effects on meaning in both English and Arabic languages. This study can provide adequate background knowledge for those who are interested in this topic.

2. Literature Review
2.1 Derivation in English
Richard and Schmidt (2010: 163) mention that derivation is the idea that new words are created by attaching affixes to existing words or morphemes. For instance, the negative prefix in- and the noun-forming suffix -ity are added to the adjective sane to create the noun insanity. Typically, parts of speech change as a result of derivation. On the other hand, inflection never modifies the lexical category.

The derivation is viewed by Bussmann (1990: 294) as the process and outcome of word formation in which new words are produced from words that already exist through a variety of mechanisms. Contrarily, Aronoff and Fudeman (2011: 48) assert that the morphological literature uses the phrases word formation and lexeme formation, both of which refer to derivation. They continue (ibid) by stating that the phrase "word construction" should be avoided because some linguists use it to refer to morphology in general or to both inflection and derivation.

Derivation, according to Brown and Miller (2013: 129), is the process by which new lexical terms are made from stems and roots. These processes are the focus of the branch of morphology that addresses them. For instance, childhood is produced by adding the suffix -hood to the stem child. Education is produced by adding the suffix -ion to educate. In that it doesn't alter the class of the stem to which it is attached, -hood is class-maintaining. Childhood is a noun, just like a child. In that it alters the class of the stem to which it is appended, the suffix "-ion" is class-changing. Education is a noun, while education is a verb. Prefixes also play a part in derivational morphology; for example, the stem write becomes rewrite when the prefix re- is added.

Trask (1999: 47) postulates that derivation is the process of creating new words by affixing existing ones. The derivation is one of the main methods for creating new words in the majority of languages. According to Williamson (2004:233), the term "derivation" refers to the process of constructing a word using derivational affixes and inflections. To sum up, Fromkin et al. (2014: 44) outlines that derivational morphemes have a distinct semantic value. They resemble content words in this regard, but they are not words. As a result, when a derivation morpheme is introduced to a base, it provides meaning. Additionally, the derived term could belong to a distinct grammatical family from the source word.

According to Bussmann (1990: 294), a distinction is drawn between explicit derivation, in which new words are created through the addition of prefixes (prefixation) and suffixes (suffixation) to word roots and implicit derivation, in which new words are created, either as backformations or as conversion into another lexical category. Explicit derivation can be divided into two types. These are prefixes and suffixes which can be illustrated as follows:

2.2 Prefixes: Definitions
Crystal (2011: 382) defines the term prefix as a term which is utilized in morphology denoting an affix which is added initially to a stem or root. The process of prefixation (or prefixing) is common in English for creating new lexical items (e.g. para-, mini-, un-), but English does not inflect words employing prefixes. In this respect, Haspelmath (2010: 19) mentions that a prefix can be viewed as a type of affixes which is added to the beginning of the word. For instance, the (un-) is a prefix, as in *selfish → unselfish*, which can usually change word meaning to the opposite. He (ibid) adds that prefixes do not often alter the class of the original word. In contrast, Brinton (2000: 86) affirms that only three prefixes, which are no longer productive in English, systematically change the part of speech of the root:

a- N/V > A ablaze, asleep, astir

be- N > V betoken, befriend, bedeck
en- A/N > V enlarge, ensure, encircle, encase, entrap

He (ibid) adds that there are other prefixes that change only the meaning of the root, not its class. Prefixes classify into a number of semantic classes in English, depending upon the meaning that they contribute to the root, as shown in Table (1). It can be observed that the distinction between privation and negation is that a privative prefix refers to the reverse of an action, as in *undo* or the absence of a quality, such as amoral, whereas the negative prefix indicates 'not', as in, immoral 'not moral'. Furthermore, some prefixes may fit into more than one category; e.g., under- express both degree (in under payment) and place (in underwater). Prefixes may of ten attach to more than one part of speech, e.g., mislead (v.) and misfortune (n.).

Table (1)
List of Prefixes

Prefixes	Examples
Time pre- after-	prearrange, presuppose, preheat aftershock, afterthought, afterglow
Number tri- multi-	tricycle, triannual, triconsonantal multinational, multilingual, multimillionaire
Place in- inter -	infield, in-patient, ingrown interconnect, interbreed, interlace
Degree super- over-	supersensitive, supersaturated, superheat overanxious, overconfident, overdue
Privation a-	amoral, apolitical, asymmetric

un-	unlock, untie, unfold
Negation un- anti-	 unafraid, unsafe, unwise antisocial, antitrust, antiwar
Size micro- mini-	 microcosm, microchip, microfilm miniskirt, minivan, minimal

Of the prefixes given in Table (1), a*fter-, in-, over-, and un-*are native English, *while pre-, inter-, super-, and mini-* are Latin and *tri-, a-, micro-, and anti- are* Greek.

2.3 Suffixes: Definitions

Bussmann (1990: 1146-1146) states that the term suffix is a morphological element that is attached finally to free morpheme constructions but does not occur as a rule as a free morpheme. Derivational suffixes serve both for systematic semantic differentiation (e.g. father: fatherhood (abstract noun), book: booklet (diminutive)) and for determining word class, e.g. read, reader, readable (verb, noun, adjective). He (ibid) adds that suffixes (in contrast with prefixes) are tied to specific word classes, e.g. noun suffixes like -er, -ity, -ling, -ness, -tion, and the adjectival suffixes such as -able, -ive, ish, -ous.

According to Stagaberg (1981: 94), derivational suffixes have three characteristics which are as follows:

1) The words with which they combine an arbitrary matter. To make a noun from the verb, like, *adorn*, one must add –*ment* (no other suffix will do), whereas the verb *fail* combines only with-ure to make a noun *failure*.
2) In many cases, but not all, a derivational suffix changes the part of speech of the words to which it is added. The noun *act* becomes an adjective by the addition of –*ive*, and to the adjective *active,* one can add –ate to make it a verb, *activate*.
3) Derivational suffixes do not usually close off the word; that is, after a derivational suffix, one can sometimes add another derivational suffix and can frequently add an inflectional suffix. For instance, to the word fertilize, which ends with a derivational suffix, one can add another one, -er, and to fertilizer, one can add the inflectional suffix-s, closing off the word.

In this regard, Al-Khuli (2006: 57) mentions that English allows four suffixes in one word, like; *globalizations*. Generally, most suffixes change the class of the word to which they are attached. For instance, the suffix "-ness" usually changes an adjective into a noun, as in; *kind → kindness*. Finally, derivational suffixes appear to come in two classes. In one class, the addition of suffix triggers makes changes in pronunciation. For example, when we affix -ity to specific (pronounced /spesɪfɪk/ with a /k/ sound), we get specificity (pronounced /spesɪfɪsɪti/ with an /s/ sound). Other suffixes such as -y, -ive, and -ize may induce similar changes: *sane/sanity, deduce/deductive, and critic/criticize* (Fromkin et al., 2014: 46).

On the other hand, suffixes such as -er, -ful, -ish, -less, -ly, and -ness may be tacked onto a base word without affecting the pronunciation, as in *baker, wishful, boyish, needless, sanely,* and *fullness*. Moreover, affixes from the first class cannot be attached to a base containing an affix from the second class: *need + less + ity, *moral + ize + ive; but affixes from the second class may attach to bases with either kind of affix: moral + iz(e) + er, need + less + ness, (ibid).

Trask (1999: 47) mentions that the English language is rich in both derivational prefixes and derivational suffixes. Examples of the first are re-, anti-, syn-, counter-, non-, un-, trans-, pre- and mis-. Examples of the second are -ness, -ity, -less, -wise, ize, -dom, -ly (two different ones), -er and -(at)ion. Multiple affixes are possible, though normally, there are strict rules governing the order in which affixes may be added. Starting from happy, we can derive first unhappy and then unhappiness. Starting with derive, we can obtain first derivation, then derivational, and finally, the very obscure technical term in linguistics, trans-derivational. Starting with exist, we can successively derive existent, existence, existential and existentialism. In every case, at every stage, the result is a new word which deserves its own entry in the dictionary.

Implicit derivation can be divided into two types. These are prefixes and suffixes which can be illustrated as follows:

2.4 Backformation

Yule (2010: 283) describes backformation as the process of reducing a word, such as a noun, to a shorter version and using it as a new word, such as a verb (e.g. babysit from babysitter). Besides, Bauer (2004: 36) explains back-formation as the formation of a word by the deletion of material which either is or appears to be an affix. *Editor*, for instance, was an earlier word than *edit*, which was created from *editor* by back-formation through the deletion of -or; *burglar* gives rise to the verb burgle because the final /ə/ sounds like the agentive -er, though historically it is not.

Akmajian et al. (2010: 581) suggest that backformation is the process of creating new words by removing some part of a morphologically simple word that is incorrectly analyzed as a morpheme, especially an affix. They (ibid: 44) provide the following examples:

Table (2)
Some Examples of Backformation

Existed earlier	Formed later by backformation
Resurrection	to resurrect
Preemption	to preempt
Vivisection	to vivisect
electrocution	to electrocute
Television	to televise
Emotion	to emote
Donation	to donate

2.5 Conversion

Crystal (2011:109) describes the term conversion as a derivational process whereby an item comes to belong to a new word-class without the addition of an affix, for example, verbs/nouns: smell/taste/hit/walk/bottle/ brake; adjectives/verbs: dirty/empty/lower. Besides, Bauer (2004: 36) suggests that conversion is the presumed derivational process which takes place when a word which normally occurs in one word- class takes on the characteristics of a different word-class without any change of form. Thus, in isolation, we would probably say that *empty* in English is an adjective, but in *Empty the bottle*! it is a verb, and in *Kim removed the empties,* it is a noun.

Bussmann (1996: 255) views conversion as a process of word formation brought about by a change in the lexical category of a base (to drive>a drive) and also of compound stems (to sandpaper), but also exceptionally those with a prefix or suffix. In contemporary English, denominal verbs are particularly productive (productivity): (to) bicycle, (to) stamp; similarly, deverbal nouns: hit, buy, and deadjectival verbs: to tidy.

2.6 Derivation in Arabic
2.6.1 Concept of Derivation

Fehri (2012: 289: 290) states that the derivation process indicates extracting one form from another. Both the two ejections agree on the meaning and arrangement of the original root. He (ibid) adds that the derivational system in Arabic can be involved active participle, passive participle, intensive active participle, diminutive nouns, adverbial expressions of time and place, nouns of the instrument, nouns of manner and superlative adjectives.

Besides, Ryding (2005: 44-45) suggests that derivational or lexical morphology as the principles governing word formation (such as analysis of the English words "truthful" or "untruthfulness") derived from the base word "true". While Inflectional morphology describes how words vary or inflect in order to express grammatical contrasts or categories, such as singular/plural or past/present tense. 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, e.g. affixing /-s/ in English for the plural or /-ed/ for past tense). These are two fundamental categories, therefore, in approaching language structure. However, the boundaries between derivation and inflection are not as clear-cut in Arabic as they are in English because Arabic morphology works on different principles and because Arabic morphological theory views elements of word structure and sentence structure from a different perspective.

He (ibid) adds that the category of *Sarf* covers many areas of derivational morphology (e.g., the ten forms of the verb) and some inflectional morphology (e.g., the past tense paradigm), but it does not include the study of case and mood.

 It is worth mentioning that the term *ishtiqaaq* is often translated as 'etymology' but actually deals more with Arabic derivational morphology. It is etymology (the study of word origins and development) in the sense that it deals extensively with the creation of words from the lexical root system, but not in the Western diachronic sense that examines the evolution of lexical items and their meanings over time and through different, though related stages of language evolution, (ibid: 45).

Consequently, Erwin (2004: 60) claims that derivational affixes are used to create new words with a new lexical category. For example, when the derivational suffix of al-nisba (attribution) "-al-jaa?" (one of the Arabic letters) is added to a noun such as "ʃaxiS" (person), it forms "ʃaxSiian" (personal), which is a derived adjective. They can be long vowels such as al-jaa?, al-waw, and al-alif and short vowels such as the diacritics or signs (al harakat) which are added to the words.

As for types of derivation, Stetkevych (2006: 7) states that derivation based on Arabic roots consider the most natural way of growth for the language. Arabic has been called the language of "ishtiqaq", and this ability to grow from its own essence has given the language its rare homogeneousness, which is the pride of Arab writers and philologists and which they are zealous in protecting. Classical Arabic philology distinguishes three main forms of derivation: the simple or "small" derivation (al-ishtiqāq al-saghīr), the metathesis (qalb) or "large" derivation (al-ishtiqāq al-kabīr); and the root transformation (ibdāl) or "largest" derivation (al-ishtiqāq al-ʔakbar).

2.7 Root Transformation (ibdāl)

He (ibid: 46) states that root transformation indicates the change in word meanings of one of the radicals. The basic meaning of the root is retained either wholly or partly. Thus, *naᶜaqa, nahaqa,* and *naqqa* share the meaning of "animal cry" and "croaking". Under *qalb*, one can already be viewed the change of *latama* into *lamata*. The ibdāl affects this root, too, producing *ladama* and *lakama*, all of them possessing the same basic meaning of "to beat."

Essentially, the ibdāl introduces us to the philosophy of Arabic lexicology. It can be regarded as of fundamental importance to the understanding of the Arabic lexical structure because it shows us the deeper origin of a word. Tracing the root affiliations and permutations which constitute the *ibdāl*, one can see how the Arabic word is generally reduced to only two meaning-determining radicals, with the third (or the fourth one) providing emphasis, nuance, or fink with another root.

Besides, Ryding (2005: 45-48) exemplifies that the root morpheme /k-t-b/ is "discontinuous" because vowels can be integrated between those consonants; however, those consonants must always be existed and be in the same string: first /k/, then /t/, then /b/. The usual number of consonants in an Arabic root is three, and these constitute "by far the largest parts of the language. However, there are also two-consonant (biliteral), four-consonant (quadriliteral) (such as z-l-z-l, b-r-h-n, t-r-j-m), and five-consonant roots (quinquiliteral) (such as b-r-n-m-j).

The pattern is defined as discontinuous because it integrates itself among the root consonants, as in the word *kaatib*. The derivational affixes include the usage of consonants that mark grammatical functions, such as the derivational prefix mu- for many participles, the prefix ma- for a noun of place, or the relative adjective suffix /-iyy/. Consonants that are included in Arabic pattern formation are: /ʔ/ (hamza), /t/ (taaʾ), /m/ (miim), /n/ (nuun), /s/ (siin), /y/(yaaʾ), and /w/ (waaw). These consonants may be used as prefixes, suffixes or even infixes (ibid).

2.8 Metathesis (Qalb)

This type of Arabic derivation, also called "large" derivation (al-ishtiqāq al-kabīr), indicates the change of position of the root consonants and the retention of the original meaning. Thus, jadhaba (جذب) (to draw, to attract) can be alternated into *jabadh (جبذ);ʔjeasa (أيِسَ) into jeaʔsa (يئِسَ); hamida (حَمِدَ) into madaha (مَدَحَ)*, (ibid). In other words, al-ishtiqāq al-kabīr is based on three consonants roots that are changed their position taking diacritics into consideration since diacritics have a major role in changing word meaning (Stetkevych, 2006: 7).

2.9 Simple or Small Derivation (al-ishtiqāq al-saghīr)

Generally, Ryding (2005: 45-48) states that "Arabic morphology exhibits rigorous and elegant logic". It differs from that English since it depends on discontinuous morphemes, which basically consist of consonant roots. These consonant roots interlock with *patterns* of vowels (and sometimes certain other consonants) to form words or word stems. A root is a discontinuous bound morpheme that is represented by two to five phonemes, typically three consonants in a certain order, which interlocks with a pattern to form a stem having lexical meaning.

On this occasion, Stetkevych (2006: 8) assumes that simple derivation plays the most prominent role in the process of creating new words. Many Arabic words are formed from a root consisting of three consonants and a set of vowels that alternate with the root consonants and that act rather like an affix, changed in any way, but are derived from and built upon. Different sets of patterns are used in that process. Derived verbs and derived nouns are produced by lengthening a vowel, doubling the second consonant, doubling the third consonant, and adding a prefix or infix. Some of the derivational patterns are used in deriving the different kinds of nouns and verbs. To sum up, this type of derivation depends on parts of the human body, such as tadhalaa (تضلع) from dhilia (ضلع) or derives from the relatives, like, tabana (تبنى) from? bin (أبن).

3. Methodology

Concerning the analysis of English data, some selected texts from the novel "*Wuthering Heights*", which was written by Bronte (1974), were analyzed in terms of derivation and its types based on Bussmann (1999)'s model.
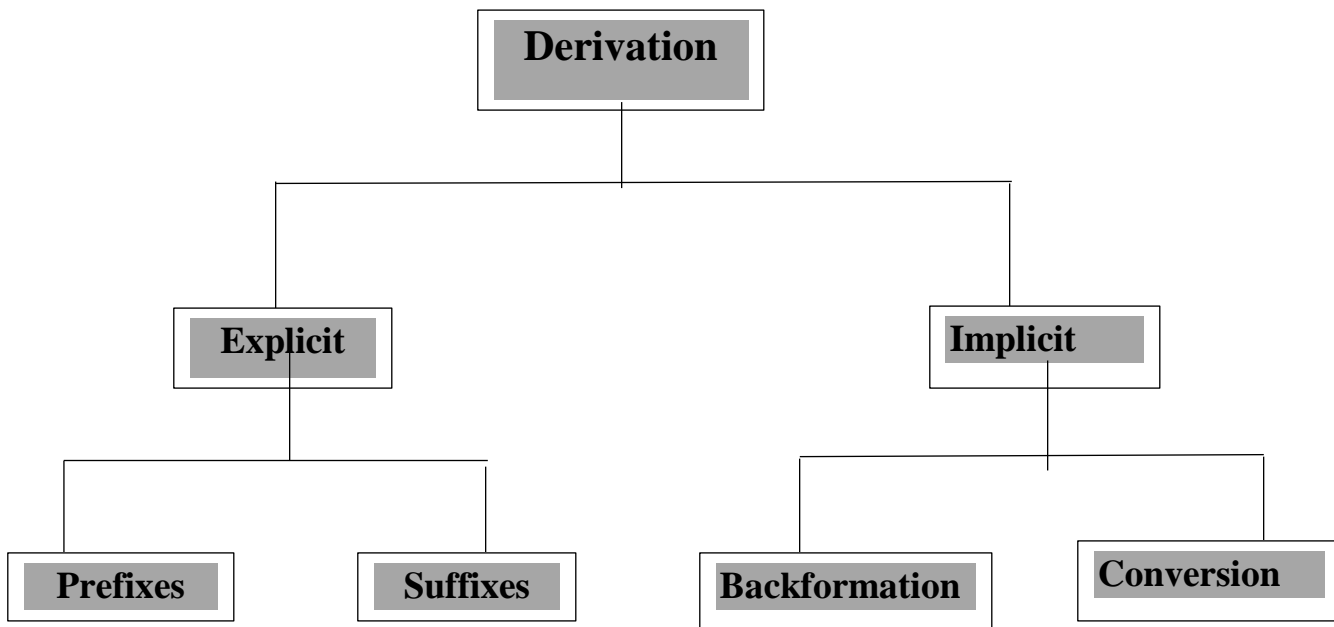
Derivation

Explicit

Implicit

Prefixes

Suffixes

Backformation

Conversion

Figure (1) Model of Analysis Based on Bussmann (1999)

Text (1)
"*Mr. Heathcliff has just honoured me with a call.***"**

Discussion
The preceding texts involve two basic types of derivation, i.e., explicit and implicit. For example, the word *honoured* involves the suffix (-ed), which in its turn belongs to the explicit derivation, whereas the word *call* represents the type of conversion, which is, in its type, related to implicit derivation. It is derived from the category of the verb into a noun.

Text (2)
"I can recollect its chief incidents."

Discussion
With reference to the above text, two types of explicit derivation can be found where the word *recollect* involves the prefix (re-), and the word *incidents* conversion has the suffix (-s). Another type of derivation that exists in this text is which is represented by the word *can*. It is derived from the category of a noun into a verb.

Text (3)
"*though I'm **hardly a judge**, I think that's the worst motive you've given yet for **being** the wife of young Linton.***"**

Discussion
The words *hardly, judge and being* involve the process of derivation. Both the words hardly and being have explicit derivation naming suffixes –ly and –ing, respectively. For the word *judge*, it represents implicit derivation which is conversion. It is derived from the category of the verb into a noun.

Text (4)
*"How **sweetly** he **smiles** in his **sleep**!"*

Discussion
In the current text, both the words sweetly and smiles involve the suffixes-ly and –s, which belong to the explicit derivation, whereas the word sleep denotes the implicit derivation, which is conversion. It is derived from the category of the verb into a noun.

Text (5)
"Old Mrs. Linton paid us several visits, to be sure, and set things to rights, and scolded and ordered us all."
(Bronte, 1974: 34)

Discussion

Concerning the above text, explicit derivation occurs more than once. That is, the words *paid, things, rights, scolded* and *ordered* represent suffix derivation where the suffixes of these words are –s and –ed, respectively. It is worth mentioning that the word *visits* involve the conversion process, which belongs to implicit derivation. That is, it derives from the category of the verb into a noun.

As for the analysis of Arabic data, it analyzed some selected texts from the novel "قصر الشوق" which is written by نجيب محفوظ (2006). It will be analyzed in terms of the derivation process based on Stetkevych (2006)'s model. Additionally, the current study adopted a qualitative method.
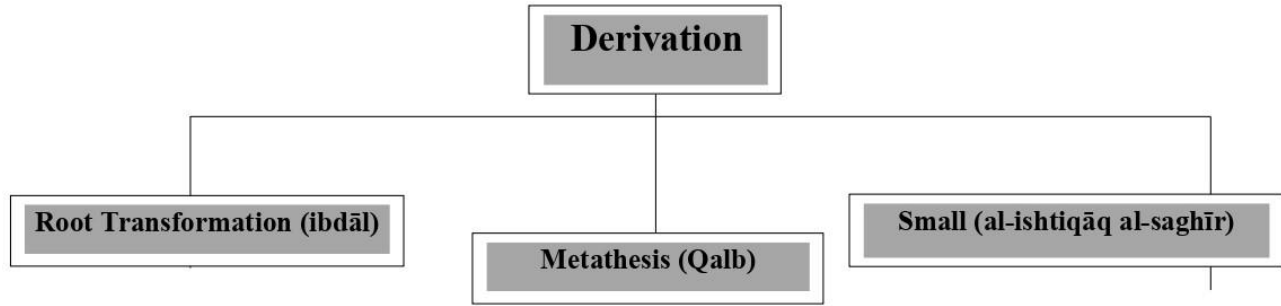

Figure (2) Model of Analysis Based on Stetkevych (2006)

Text (1)

" ثم **نزع** الساعة الذهبية من قفطانه **والخاتم** الماسي فأودعهما **داخل** الطربوش، ثم **نَهَضَ ليخلع** الجبة والقفطان **بمعاونة** أمينة، هنالك بدا جسمه كالعهد به: طولاً، وعرضاً، و**أمتلاء........**"

Discussion

The above text involves words conveying the process of derivation. The verb "نَزّعَ" conveys diacritics which is responsible for deriving past verb from the three consonant calling root ن-ز-ع. This type of derivation represents root transformation. The same also occurs with the word "نَهَضَ" it is derived from the root ن-ه-ض. The words "معاونة", "أمتلاء", "يخلع", "داخل", "الخاتم" all represent the type of metathesis (Qalb) since one can alternate the letters of these words to create new other words having different meanings.

Text (2)

"ولم يكن **يطمع** في ان **يجد** لياسين زوجة خيراً من **زينب**، ولكنه لم **يسعه** الا **التسليم** بالهزيمة خاصة بهذه **صارحه** الرجل بما **يعمل** عن حياة ياسين الخاصة"

Discussion

Concerning the preceding text, only the metathesis (Qalb) can be found. Thus, the word "يطمع" can be alternated its letters in such a way the purpose of deriving other words with a different meanings. The same is right with these words "زينب", "يجد", "يسعه","التسليم","صارحه" and "يعمل" can be substituted letters.

Text (3)

"**بيد** ان الثلاثة المحبين **أبوا** أن **ينالوا** من الحياة **نصياً أوفى** مما **ارتضيت** لنفسك"

Discussion

It has been observed that the current text again reflects the type of Metathesis (Qalb). For example, "بيد", "أبوا", "ينالوا", "نصيا", "أوفى", "أرتضيت" can be substituted the letters of each word within the same word creating a new word meaning.

Text (4)

"لم أحزن قليلاً علم الله بموته جزء جسيم مني"

Discussion

The root transformation can be found in this text. This type is represented by the words "أحزن", constituting of three consonants ح- ز-ن, "علم" involving three root consonants ع-ل-م.

Text (5)

"لتسعد بك رأس البر"

Discussion

As far as the previous text, the word "تسعد" represents Metathesis (Qalb) derivation. Another type of derivation also exists, which is called simple derivation. Thus, the word "رأس" has a root consisting of three consonants ر-أ-س. Such a type of derivation depends heavily on parts of the human body to indicate various word meanings.

4. Results and Discussion

Based on the previous analysis, the metathesis is frequently used in the concerned data, among others; therefore, it occupies the first rank. The second rank is occupied by root transformation, whereas simple derivation is less employed; thus, it occupies the last rank. However, the derivation process is frequently used in Arabic. In this case, the first hypothesis is verified, i.e., the Arabic language is more informative than the English one in terms of derivation. Additionally, Arabic word meanings are much more effected by this process than English ones. In other words, Arabic derivation produces many words with different meanings by using different diacritics, i.e., ◌َ, ◌ً, ◌ِ, ◌ٌ,ُ◌, or vowel letters before, after or within words, i.e., , ا , ي, و. Thus, the second hypothesis is also confirmed, i.e., meanings of words in Arabic are much more effected by this process than English ones.

5. Conclusions

The following points are worth mentioning:

1. Derivation can be seen as the formation of new words by adding affixes to other words or morphemes.
2. Two basic types of derivation can be differentiated that are explicit derivation and implicit derivation.
3. Explicit derivation denotes new words are created through the addition of prefixes (prefixation) and suffixes (suffixation) to word roots.
4. The prefix is a term which is used in morphology, indicating an affix which is added initially to a root or stem. It indicates forming new lexical items (e.g. para-, mini-, un-), but English does not inflect words using prefixes.
5. The suffix is a morphological element that is attached finally to free morpheme constructions but does not occur as a rule as a free morpheme. Additionally, derivational suffixes serve both for systematic semantic differentiation and for determining word class.
6. Concerning implicit derivation, it points out that new words are created either as back formations or as conversion into another lexical category.
7. Backformation is the process of reducing a word, such as a noun, to a shorter version and using it as a new word, such as a verb (e.g. babysit from babysitter).
8. Conversion is a derivational process whereby an item comes to belong to a new word-class without the addition of an affix.
9. As for Arabic, it has three main forms of derivation: the simple or "small" derivation (al-ishtiqāq al-saghīr), the metathesis (qalb) or "large" derivation (al-ishtiqāq al-kabīr); and the root transformation (ibdāl) or "largest" derivation (al-ishtiqāq al-ʔakbar).
10. Both languages view derivation as the formation of new words by adding affixes to other words or morphemes.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.
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