

Affixes are morphemes that are added to a base word to modify its meaning or grammatical function. This type of affix is rare in English but common in other languages, especially in some Austronesian and African languages. \*Reduplication\* Though not a typical affix, some languages use repetition of part or all of a word to convey grammatical meaning such as pluralization, tense, or intensity. – \*Example: In Swedish, the interfix \*-s- is used in compounds like gatuhus (street house), where gata (street) and hus (house) are combined. – \*Example: In English, the prefix \*un- in unhappy changes the meaning of "happy" to its opposite. ### 2. \*Suffixes\* These are added to the end of a word and often modify the word's grammatical function, such as tense, number, or part of speech. – \*Example: In English, the suffix \*-ed in walked indicates the past tense of "walk." – \*Example: In Tagalog (a Philippine language), the infix \*-um- is inserted in the word sulat (write) to form sumulat (wrote). – \*Example: In German, the circumfix \*ge- -t is added to the verb machen (to make) to form gemacht (made), the past participle. Similarly, in English, a change in stress turns \*permit (noun) into permit (verb). They modify the meaning but do not change the word's grammatical category. Circumfixes are found in languages such as German and Arabic. \*Simulfixes\* Simulfixes involve a change within the base word itself, without adding a separate affix. ### 3. ### 4. ### 5. ### 6. ### 7. ### 8.