# THE LANGUAGE WITHIN: MORPHOLOGICAL INSIGHTS INTO NOSHI GILANI'S POETRY

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**ABSTRACT**
Morphology studies the way words are built and how their parts work together. It enhances our understanding of how meaning is constructed in language by joining together different units called morphemes. The study aims to categorize the different types of morphemes present in Noshi Gilani's poetry. It further examines her poetry through the lens of Leonard Bloomfield's concept of morphemes. His linguistic framework emphasizes the smallest unit of meaning which provides the fundamental approach for the analysis. By focusing on different types of morphemes such as free and bound morphemes and the subtypes of bound morphemes which are named as derivational and inflectional morphemes, the analysis provides the morphological insights into Noshi Gilani's poetry. The methodology used for the study is qualitative method with descriptive approach which relies on close reading of poems. The findings highlight, the relevance of morphological analysis in understanding literary texts for further research on the intersection of linguistics and literature more specifically in context of Urdu poetry.
**Key words:** Morphemes, poetry, free and bound morphemes, meaning.

## INTRODUCTION
## BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY
Words are the basic units of a language. In every language there are countless words which are used in daily conversations. Bloomfield (1993) defines a word as a minimal free form, meaning it is the smallest unit of language that can give meaning. Words are basic units of syntax which can be combined with other words to form larger syntactic structure.

Noam Choamsky (1965) defined a word as a specific realization of a morpheme in a particular syntactic and phonological context. Paul H. Matthew's (1991) claimed that word can function independently in any speech and writing. According to his view each words has a form (phonological aspect) and a meaning (semantic aspect that is used in everyday conversations.

Bloomfield (1993) said that a single word is composed of one or more morpheme which can be free morphemes (can stand alone and gives meanings) and bound morphemes (cannot stand alone must be attached to other morphemes to convert meaning). While Noam Choamsky (1965) defined that morpheme is central to the structure of words within a language. According to his view words can be decomposed into morphemes that carry syntactic, semantic and phonological information.

These words and morphemes are the basic and smallest units of language and used in every language. The primary function of human language is communication. People share informations, express their thoughts feelings, ideas through language. Without language humans would be

unable to communicate with each other. The language can be studied and the study of language is called linguistics. Linguistics is related to all knowledge and information about language. According to Bauer(2007), Linguistics is the word meaning 'relating to language ' as well as the word meaning 'relating to linguistics '.

Every language has basic grammar. Noam Choamsky (1965), suggests that grammar is an important component of language which underlies the structure of all human languages for which he use the term "universal grammer". According to his view, this innate grammatical framework enables individuals to generate and understand an infinite number of sentences including many morphemes. As language is a unique and defining characteristic of the human mind (Choamsky, 1965).

Michael Halliday (1978) provides another view by identifying the functional role of grammar in language. In his view grammer should not be seen merely as a set of rules but as a resource of making meaning of words. Halliday (1978) systematic functional linguistics (SFL) framework describe language as a social semiotic system in which grammer plays a key role in how meaning is constructed in different contexts. According to Halliday, the choice availability in a language's grammer is shaped by the social and cultural contexts. While William Labov (1972) states that language is a social phenomenon that varies systematically according to the social factors such as age, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status.

Morphology is studied under linguistics. Crystals (2003), in his book The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language mentions 6 parts of linguistics that are named as morphology, phonetics, syntax, phonology , semantics, pragmatics. Morphology is defined by Bloomfield (1993), as the study of construction and forms of words in a language. It is concerned with the internal structure of words. It is a fundamental concept about how words are formed and used in language. Andrew Spencer (1991) defined morphology as the study of principles and processes by which words are formed in languages. These morphemes include prefixes, suffixes which can change the meaning of words. For example the morpheme 'unusual ' formed by adding prefix 'un' to the root words usual and lovely is formed by adding a suffix '–ly' to the root word love. The writer basically focuses on morphology as morphology is related to the systematic study of forms and meanings of words. Morphology is the study of the structure and systematic patterns in the form of words (Stephen Anderson 1992).  In his view morphology is not only a process of word formation but also an important aspect of grammatical theory they influence sentence structure and their meaning.

The writer analyzed Noshi Gilani's poetry according to the framework provided by Leonard Bloomfield (1993) in his book *Language*. Noshi Gilani, born in 1964 in Bahwalpur in the South Punjab, is one of the leading Urdu poets of Pakistan.  After she got married in 1994 she left her seven years of academic life in Pakistan and shifted to USA where she is now one of the major poets of Pakistani origin. Her poetry collections published in Pakistan include Mohabatain Jab Shumar Kurna (When You Count Affections, 1993), Udas Honay Kay Din Naheen (These Are Not the Days of Sadness, 1997), Pehla Lafz Mohabat Likha (The First Word of Love, 2003), and selected poems: Ay Meeray Shareek-E-Risal-E-Jaan, Hum Tera Intezaar Kurtay Rahey (O My Beloved, I Kept Waiting for You, 2008). Read, writing and most importantly Poetry has an overbearing significance in the Pakistani society and Urdu Poetry specifically, brings back to our consciousness the love-affair of our civilization with the Subcontinent's pre-colonial civilization. For a long time she was seen as an image of a female poet of the younger generation. What sets her apart from the rest is the fact that she was an exile in the US, which brings into play a specific characteristic of most of her poems, namely the search for identity. Furthermore, living through diaspora has added another level of difficulty to her poems; it has strengthened her rebellious assertion of being a female poet in Pakistan and at the same time has managed to preserve her identity in the process of migration to the West and settlement there. These ideas are the thematic content of some of her poems including This Prisoner Breathes, Kept Compromising in Life as well as I Say Nothing Anywhere.  Related to this theme of women struggling against social taboos are images that exemplify her freedom metaphorically; the poet personifies herself in many of her poems as a butterfly (To catch butterflies 9 ), the breeze (The breeze rewrites), or light (There was a heart that burnt out: is moderately reflected in the selected

fragments in the light key. Metaphor use is also linked with inspiration that Noshi received from Sufism; the example is evident in the poems that are focusing on the journey through the deserts (Can someone bring me my entire being? This prisoner breathes) the symbol of the desert derives from the Sufi tradition, which shows the poet's spiritual journey toward the self as well as her journey from the East to the actual West. Noshi Gilani co-founded the Urdu Academy of Australia (Sydney) in 2009. To encourage the literature and poetry in Urdu, the Academy conducts sittings once in a month in Sydney.

## STATEMENT OF RESEARCH PROBLEM

Despite the significant work on Noshi Gilani's poetry, there remains a gap in the linguistic analysis, particularly at the morphological level. Previous studies have focused on thematic, stylistic, or cultural aspects of her poetry, but leaves the detailed analysis of morphemes—especially the roles of free, bound, derivational, and inflectional morphemes—largely unexplored. This research highlights the problem by discussing the specific morphemic structures within her poetry, which aim is to fill the gap in existing literature and to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the linguistic analysis in her work.

## RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To identify different types of morphemes in the poetry of Noshi Gilani
2. To analyze inflectional morphemes that can modify the grammatical relationship between words.
3. To explore and highlight derivational morphemes that leads to creation of new words by adding prefix or suffix

## RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are different types of morphemes used in poetry of Noshi Gilani?

2. What are inflectional morphemes and how they change the grammatical catagories of words?

3. What are derivational morphemes and how new words are formed by addition of prefix or suffix?

## RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

The aim of the study is to conduct detailed analysis of morphemes and types of morphemes present in Noshi Gilani's poetry. Through a detailed examination of these linguistic units, the study aims to highlight how Noshi Gilani's poetic language is structured and how these morphemes leads to different meaning of each word. The analysis of the study provides a deeper understanding and detailed examination of the morphological structure and linguistics creativity which provides insights into language functions at a microscopic level in Gilani's literary expressions.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study has significance because the analysis of morphemes—free, bound, derivational, and inflectional—in Noshi Gilani's poetry offers significant insights into the linguistic richness and structural complexity of contemporary Urdu poetry. As a renowned poet, Gilani's use of language not only reflects the socio-cultural context of her time but also the evolution of poetic forms in modern Urdu literature. By exploring the morphological structures in Gilani's work, the study provides a deeper understanding of how poets use language to convey meaning, emotion. This study also provides a framework for analyzing the linguistic elements of poetry, helping scholars to appreciate the intricate relationship between form and content in literary texts. Moreover, it enriches the field of linguistic studies by demonstrating how poetic language can be analyzed through the lens of morphology, offering a blend of literary and linguistic perspectives. The study provides a detailed analysis of Free Morphemes which can stand alone and gives full meanings and Bound Morphemes which includes prefixes, suffixes which cannot stand alone to convey full meaning and prefix or suffixes must be attached to a root word to convey full meaning. The study also provides detailed explanation of how Bound Morphemes are further divided into Derivational Morphemes and Inflectional Morphemes that leads to change of grammatical catagories of words, modification of grammatical catagories of words and creation of new words when a prefix or suffix is added to each word.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Bernard Shaw (1998) states that Language is a human capacity for the communication of thoughts and feelings g through a structured system of vocal sounds and written symbols as it is tied to cultural and cognitive process. Linguistics is defined by Leonard Bloomfield (1993), as the scientific study of long focusing on structure development & principles covering its use. While Jackobson (1960) ,view on Linguistics is analysis of language in its terms of its foundational components and this interrelations. According to Saul Kripke (1972), Linguistics involves the study of language through the lenses of the logic and philosophy, examining of how meaning is constructed and how meaning is related to concepts and references.

Morphology is studied in Linguistics. Aroff (1976) defines that Morphology is the branch of linguistics concerned with the structure of words, including the organization of morphemes and that how they are formed. While Eugene Nida(1949) give another definition of Morphology stating that Morphology is the study of patterns and processes involved in the formation of words including the role of affixes and root words in creating different meanings & grammatical forms. Morphology is the study of internal structure of words focusing on how morphemes are combined to form complex words & how their structure reflects underlying grammatical rules (Morris Halle 1973). Timberlake (2004) define Morphology is the study of word formation and structure examining how words are built from morphemes and how these structures are used to express meanings . According to Bernard Comrie (1981) Morphology is the branch of linguistics that deals with the structure and formation of words including the analysis of prefixes, suffixes and other morphological processes.

Morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of language. Bernard Bloch(1941) defines morphemes as the minimal unit of grammatical meaning including roots , prefixes, suffixes and are used to make words that conveys meanings. According to Morris Halle (1973), morphemes are the fundamental units of meaning in a language that combines to form words. Williams Croft(2003) states that morphemes are the units of meaning that contribute to the grammatical structure of words which are unclassified as free and bound morphemes while Peter Matthew (1974), said that morphemes is the smallest meaningful unit in a language. George Yule (2010), in his book , study of linguistics define morphemes that free morphemes are those that can exist independently as separate words and can convey meanings such as a chair and bound morphemes that cannot stand alone and prefixes suffixes must be added to a root word to convey meaning such as - tion cannot convey full meaning until it is added to root word consume which is a free morpheme and by adding - tion suffix to root word the category of word changed from verb to noun and it becomes consumption.

Andrew Carstairs – Mc Carthy (2002) define free morphemes can function independently (e. g., school) and bound morphemes requires attachment to a free morpheme (e. g., - tion in reduction). He further categories bound morphemes into Derivational and inflectional.

Bound Morphemes are further divided into Derivational and Inflectional in English Grammer. According to Victoria Fromkin (2017), derivational morphemes change the category of word class or meaning (e. g., - ly in quickly). Mark Aronoff and Kristen Fudeman (2011) , defined Derivational morphemes creates new words by adding a prefix or suffix (e. g., - un in unhappy) and inflectional morpheme can modify the grammatical category of a word (e. g., girl is a singular noun by adding - s it becomes plural noun girls).

Similarly Peter. H. Matthews (1991) states that Derivational morphemes are those that leads to creation of new words (e. g., - ness when added to a free morpheme kind becomes kindness) and inflectional morphemes are those that modifies the grammatical category of words without changing its basic meaning (e. g., - ed in talked).

And Katamba Francis (1993), introduces morphemes as fundamental units of words structure in which Derivational morphemes alter the meaning of a word (e. g., - ly in slowly ) and inflectional morpheme shows the grammatical relationships (e. g., - s in cats shows plural form of noun cat. The same definition of given by Sidney Greenbaum and Gerald Nelson (2002) , that free morphemes are those which can function independently and bound morphemes includes prefix and suffix which must be attached to other morphemes to convey full meaning.

According to Aronoff and Fudeman (2011), free morphemes can stand alone as independent words,

while bound morphemes cannot occur independently and must attach to other morphemes to convey meaning. Free morphemes are also called functional morphemes, Lexical morphemes, or content morphemes that forms the main content words of a language, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Words like school, eat, and blue are examples of free lexical morphemes. Functional morphemes perform a grammatical role, such as conjunctions, prepositions, and articles. Examples include and, in, the (Yule, 2014). Free morphemes represent the fundamental elements of meanings therefore free morphemes are crucial in shaping the lexicon of a language. Bound morphemes must be attached to free morphemes to convey meaning. These are further divided into inflectional and derivational morphemes. While bound morphemes cannot exist as independent words, their attachment to a base word significantly alters or refines the meaning (Haspelmath & Sims, 2010).

Derivational morphemes has significant role in creating new words or changing the word class of an existing base. For example, the addition of the derivational morpheme -ness to the adjective happy results in the noun happiness (Lieber, 2009). These morphemes are essential for word formation and allow speakers to expand their vocabularies. Lieber (2009) argues that derivational morphemes often change the lexical category (part of speech) of a word and can significantly alter its meaning. For example, adding the morpheme -er to the verb run creates the noun runner, thus shifting the word from a verb to a noun. Derivational morphemes follow a base or proceeded by a base. Prefixes such as un- in unhappy are placed before the base, while suffixes like -ly in happily are attached to the end of a base. The relationship between Derivational morphemes and bases is very complex. Some languages are highly agglutinative, meaning that multiple derivational morphemes can be added to a base to form lengthy words with complex meanings (Spencer, 1991).

Inflectional morphemes do not create new words like Derivational morphemes but modify the form of a word to show various grammatical categories such as tense, number, possession, or comparison (Katamba, 1993). There is limited number of inflectional morphemes in English. For example, -s is added to nouns to indicate plurality (dogs), -ed is added to verbs to indicate the past tense (walked), and -er is added to adjectives to indicate comparative degree (taller). Katamba (1993) states that while derivational morphemes are more open-ended and numerous in a language, inflectional morphemes are fixed and finite in their variety. Inflectional morphemes primarily ensure that words fit the syntactic and grammatical rules of a sentence, ensuring clarity and coherence. For instance, in the sentence the boy runs fast, the addition of the - s to run indicates the present tense and ensures subject-verb agreement.

While free morphemes and the types of bound morphemes (inflectional and derivational) form the majority of morphemic structures in English and other languages, certain exceptions exist. Bound roots are morphemes that do not carry any meaning in isolation but contribute to the meaning when attached to other morphemes. A notable example is the morpheme -ceive in words like receive or perceive. This morpheme cannot stand alone as a word, yet it contributes to the meaning of the entire word (Matthews, 1991)

Moreover, there are cranberry morphemes, which only occur in a single word or a limited number of words. The term "cranberry morpheme derives from the element cran- in cranberry, which does not occur independently but is bound to the word berry to form the fruit's name. This term is used to describe morphemes that do not function independently and appear in only a specific linguistic context. Aronoff (1976) suggests that while these morphemes may seem irregular or marginal, they are important for understanding the full range of morphological structures in any language.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
## NATURE OF RESEARCH

The nature of research is qualitative in nature with descriptive approach. Qualitative Research mainly focuses on words, meanings and their analysis. Qualitative Research is characterized by its focus on understanding the "why" and "how" questions rather than "what" questions (Denzin and Lincoln 2018). Qualitative research is the study of nature of phenomena which includes quality, different manifestations, the context in which they appear and the perspective from which they are perceived. (Philipsen and Vernooij – Dassen 2007).

## DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS PROCEDURE

The method for data collection was document analysis. According to Bowen (2009), document analysis is the systematic procedure for reviewing or evaluating documents both printed and electronic (computer-based and internet-transmitted material). The data was collected through close reading of poetry of Noshi Gilani, identifying the research problem, comprehensive literature review which provides details about existing research, and reading of articles and research papers. Analyzing data involves close reading of words; following Leonard Bloomfield's (1993), concept of Morphemes and understanding about how they are used in the text. In this way the researcher strived for identifying all types of Morphemes used in poetry of Noshi Gilani.

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The writer used Leonard Bloomfield's (1993), concept of morphemes because it provides a clear distinction about all types of morphemes and also provides a clear and detailed examination of derivational and inflectional morphemes which helps in changing grammatical category of words and in the formation of new words by adding prefix or suffix.

## ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

## OVERVIEW

The writer used Leonard Bloomfield (1993), concept of morphemes and provides morphological insight into Noshi Gilani's poetry a famous Pakistani poetess. Morphemes are the smallest meaningful units in a language which are further divided into Free Morphemes and Bound Morphemes. Free Morphemes can stand alone and gives meanings while Bound Morphemes can't stand alone and must be attached to base word to convey meaning. Free Morphemes are further divided into Lexical Morphemes which includes nouns, verbs, adverbs, and Functional Morphemes which includes prepositions, conjunctions, and articles. Bound Morphemes are further divided into Derivational Morphemes such as suffixes and prefixes which are added to a base word and can create new words and Inflectional morphemes which modify the grammatical category of words.

## FINDINGS

Based on reading Noshi Gilani's poetry the writer found total 62 morphemes in which 24 were derivational morphemes and 38 were inflectional morphemes.

**Table 1**

| No | Morphemes | Types of Morphemes | Free Morphemes | Bound Morphemes |
|----|-----------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 | rewrite | Derivational affix | write | -re |
| 2 | redefine | Derivational affix | define | -re |
| 3 | dismiss | Derivational affix | miss | -dis |
| 4 | unreliable | Derivational affix | reliable | -un |
| 5 | helpless | Derivational affix | help | -less |
| 6 | uncertain | Derivational affix | certain | -un |
| 7 | renew | Derivational affix | new | -re |
| 8 | incapable | Derivational affix | capable | -in |
| 9 | slightest | Inflectional | slight | -est |
| 10 | unaware | Derivational affix | aware | -un |
| 11 | untrue | Derivational affix | true | -un |
| 12 | disloyal | Derivational affix | loyal | -dis |
| 13 | restore | Derivational affix | store | -re |
| 14 | faithful | Derivational affix | faith | -ful |
| 15 | weakness | Derivational affix | weak | -ness |
| 16 | suffocation | Derivational affix | suffocate | -tion |
| 17 | separation | Derivational affix | separate | -tion |

| 18 | likeness | Derivational affix | like | -ness |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | companionship | Derivational affix | companion | -ship |
| 20 | arrival | Derivational affix | arrive | -al |
| 21 | sadness | Derivational affix | sad | -ness |
| 22 | darkness | Derivational affix | dark | -ness |
| 23 | Remember | Derivational affix | member | -re |
| 24 | arms | Inflectional | arm | -s |
| 25 | eyes | Inflectional | eye | -s |
| 26 | dreams | Inflectional | dream | -s |
| 27 | voices | Inflectional | voice | -s |
| 28 | wings | Inflectional | wing | -s |
| 29 | feelings | Inflectional | feeling | -s |
| 30 | chains | Inflectional | chain | -s |
| 31 | characters | Inflectional | character | -s |
| 32 | rains | Inflectional | rain | -s |
| 33 | walls | Inflectional | wall | -s |
| 34 | doors | Inflectional | door | -s |
| 35 | evenings | Inflectional | evening | -s |
| 36 | roses | Inflectional | rose | -s |
| 37 | desires | Inflectional | desire | -s |
| 38 | birds | Inflectional | bird | -s |
| 39 | pockets | Inflectional | pocket | -s |
| 40 | nests | Inflectional | nest | -s |
| 41 | paths | Inflectional | path | -s |
| 42 | lamps | Inflectional | lamp | -s |
| 43 | snakes | Inflectional | snake | -s |
| 44 | stars | Inflectional | star | -s |
| 45 | curses | Inflectional | curse | -s |
| 46 | shadows | Inflectional | shadow | -s |
| 47 | portrayed | Inflectional | portray | -ed |
| 48 | described | Inflectional | describe | -ed |
| 49 | offended | Inflectional | offend | -ed |
| 50 | closed | Inflectional | close | -ed |
| 51 | chained | Inflectional | chain | -ed |
| 52 | fooled | Inflectional | fool | -ed |
| 53 | destroyed | Inflectional | destroy | -ed |
| 54 | gripped | Inflectional | grip | -ed |
| 55 | captured | Inflectional | capture | -ed |
| 56 | ended | Inflectional | end | -ed |

| 57 | burned | Inflectional | burn | -ed |
|----|--------|--------------|------|-----|
| 58 | compelled | Inflectional | compell | -ed |
| 59 | endured | Inflectional | endure | -ed |
| 60 | confused | Inflectional | confuse | -ed |
| 61 | prisoner | Derivational affix | prisoner | -er |
| 62 | killer | Derivational affix | killer | _er |
| | | | | Total =62 Morphemes |

In findings the writer found morphemes which are discussed below :

**Morpheme - tion**
Suffocation and separation has 2 morphemes. They are Free morphemes suffocate and separate and the Bound morphemes "tion". Morpheme suffocate and separate are words belongs to verb category and morpheme - tion is a suffix. Morpheme is a Derivational Affix in English Grammer because the grammatical category changes form verb into noun.

**Morpheme - ful**
Faithful has 2 morphemes. They are free morphemes faith and the Bound morphemes - full. Morpheme faith belongs to noun category and morpheme ful is a suffix. Morpheme is a Derivational Affix in English Grammer because the grammatical category changes form noun into adjective.

**Morpheme - un**
Unreliable, uncertain, unaware, untrue consists of 2 morphemes. The Free morphemes are reliable, certain, aware, true and the Bound morphemes is - un which is a prefix. The morphemes of unreliable, uncertain, unaware, untrue belongs to adjective catagory and is known as Derivational affix in English Grammer.

**Morpheme - al**
Arrival has 2 morphemes. They are free morphemes arrive and the Bound morphemes - al. Morpheme arrive belongs to verb category and morpheme "al" is a suffix. Morpheme is a Derivational Affix in English Grammer because

the grammatical category changes form verb into noun.

**Morpheme - dis**
Dismiss, disloyal has 2 morphemes. They are Free morphemes miss and loyal and the Bound morphemes - dis which is a prefix. The morphemes of dismiss and disloyal is a Derivational Affix.

**Morpheme - re**
Rewrite, redefine, restore, renew, remember consists of 2 morphemes. They are Free morphemes write, define, store, new, member and the Bound morpheme is -re which is a prefix. All these morphemes belongs to verb category and is called Derivational Affix in English Grammer.

**Morpheme - er**
Prisoner consists of two morphemes. They are Free Morphemes prison and Bound morphemes -er Morpheme of prisoner belong to noun category and morpheme -er is a suffix. Prisoner (Noun),prison (adjective), + er (suffix). It is a Derivational Affix because the noun category changes the grammatical category from adjective into noun.

**Morpheme – est**
Slightest consist of two morphemes. They are Free morpheme slight and Bound morpheme -est Morpheme of slight belongs to adjective category while morpheme -est is a suffix. The word is called inflectional morpheme in English grammer.

**Morpheme - ness**
Likeness, sadness weakness, darkness consists of 2 morphemes. Like and ness. Morphemes of likeness belongs to a noun category and is called Derivational Affix in English Grammar

## Morpheme - s

Arms, eyes, voices, wings, feelings, chains, characters, rains, walls, desires, walls, doors, evenings, roses, birds, pockets, nests, paths, lamps, snakes, stars, curses, shadows these morphemes are nouns and becomes plural by adding -s as suffix at the end of each word. Singular nouns become plural by adding -s at the end of each word and in English grammer these morphemes are called Inflectional morphemes.

## Morpheme - ed

Portrayed, described, offended, closed, destroyed, gripped, captured, burned, compelled, confused, ended, chained, fooled. All these words has 2 morphemes. Free Morphemes are portray, describe , offend, close, destroy , grip, "capture ", burn, compel, confuse, end, chain, fool and Bound morphemes -ed which is a suffix. By adding suffix - ed at the end of each word, the word become past participle. and is called inflectional morphemes in English grammer.

## Table 2

| No | Types of Morphemes | Total Numbers |
|----|--------------------|--------------| 
| 1 | Derivational | 24 words |
| 2 | Inflectional | 38 words |
|  | **Total** | **62 morphemes** |

Table 2 shows total number of morphemes used in Noshi Gilani's poetry which are 62 morphemes including 24 Derivational morphemes and 38 Inflectional morphemes.

## DISCUSSIONS

Based on findings, the writer said that linguistics is defined as the scientific study of language, focusing on structure (Leonard Bloomfield 1993). Morphology is the branch of Linguistics and is defined by Eugene Nida (1949), as the study of patterns and processes involved in the formation of words, including the role of affixes and root words in in creating different meanings and grammatical forms. While Timberlake (2004) defined Morphology as the study of word formation and structure, examining how words are built from morphemes and how these structures are used to express meanings. Similarly Peter Matthew (1974), define morphemes is the smallest meaningful units in a language. According to Moriis Halle(1973), the fundamental units of meanings in a language that combines to form words are called morphemes. A very interesting definition is given by George Yule(2010), who states that Morpheme that free morphemes are those that can exist independently as separate words and bound morphemes cannot stand alone including prefixes and suffixes which must be attached to root words to create meaning

Based on the findings, the writer finds types of morphemes in Noshi Gilani's poetry. According to Bloomfield (1993). The two types of morphemes are Free morphemes (includes nouns , verbs, adjectives) and Bound morphemes (includes prefix, suffix) which are further divided into derivational morphemes that are added to free morphemes to create meanings and includes prefix and suffix and inflectional morphemes which change the grammatical category of words( the grammatical category includes plurals form - s, past tense - ed, and comparative degree or superlative degree 'er' or - est. The morphemes found are derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes. There are total 24 derivational morphemes and 38 inflectional morphemes. The findings shows that free and bound morphemes were separated and in bound morphemes derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes were separated.

## CONCLUSION

The writer found 62 morphemes in the poetry of Noshi Gilani, a famous Pakistani poetess. Data found is in the form of words (morphemes) . Each morpheme having their own meaning. Free and Bound morpheme were found. Free Morphemes are those which can stand alone and can convey full meaning and Bound Morphemes are those which includes prefix and suffixes and must be attached to a free morpheme to create full meaning. The writer main focus was on bound morpheme that were categorized as derivational and inflectional morpheme. Derivational morpheme change the grammatical category of word and Inflectional morpheme modify the relationship between each grammatical category of word. Derivational morpheme were found 24 and inflectional 38. Words gain new meaning by gaining prefix or suffix and those morphemes were separated as derivational morphemes. By adding suffixes , the

grammatical category was changed and those were catagories as inflectional morphemes . The writer highlighted the issue to make reader understand about making of new word by adding prefix or suffix.

## SUGGESTIONS

Future research could expand on this study by comparing the morphological patterns in Noshi Gilani's poetry with those of other contemporary Urdu poets to identify unique or common linguistic features. Such comparative studies could provide broader insights into the evolution of Urdu poetry and how different poets use morphemes to achieve stylistic and thematic objectives. Additionally, exploring the impact of regional dialects and linguistic influences on Gilani's use of morphemes would provide a deeper understanding of her linguistic creativity and cultural context. Researchers could also employ computational linguistic tools to analyze a larger corpus of Urdu poetry, facilitating a more comprehensive and quantifiable understanding of morpheme usage across different poets and time periods.

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