

## 2. Morphological Typology

English is predominantly an isolating language, as most words consist of single morphemes. For example.

- (5) My brother will go to the store after dinner  
1SG.GEN hermano AUX.FUT ir a DEF tienda después la.cena  
'Mi hermano irá a la tienda después de la cena.'

Historically, however, English was quite fusional. Remnants of this stage are still present in certain synchronically irregular verbs (see section #6.2).

Modern English also displays agglutinative characteristics due to the heavy influence of Latin and French.

- (6) a. trans-sub-stanti-ation                      'trasustanciación'  
trás-bajo-estar-NOMLZR
- b. in-support-able                                  'insoportable'  
NEG-apoyar-ABL

The derivational affixes in 6a and b are all of Latin origin, but many are fully productive in modern English, even with non-Latinate stems. For example.

- (7) a. trans-ship                                      'pasar de un barco a otro'  
tras-barco/cargar
- b. ship-able    'cargable'  
cargar-ABL