

## THE MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESS OF ENGLISH CONVERSION

Dwi Astuti Wahyu Nurhayati  
*STAIN Tulungagung, East Java*

**Abstract:** This paper examines the morphological process of English conversion which produces the new morpheme or a process of word formation or a process of changing lexeme or changing the meaning from certain base. It includes concatenative morphology and non-concatenative (conversion included in non-catenative). Conversion is derivational process whereby an item is adapted or converted to a new word class without the addition of an affix. The English conversion types covers direction conversion, partial conversion, deverbal, deadjectival, conversion to verb, conversion to adjective, minor categories of conversion, change of secondary word class: noun, verbs, adjectives, change with formal modifications.

**Keywords:** Morphological process, English conversion

A major way in which morphologists investigate words, their internal structure, and how they are formed is through the identification and study of morphemes, often defined as the smallest linguistic pieces with a grammatical function (Aronoff, 2005: 2). This definition is not meant to include all morphemes, but it is usual one and a good starting point. A morpheme may consist of a word, such as hand, or meaningful piece of a word, such as the –ed of looked, that can not be divided into smaller meaningful parts. Another way in which morphemes have been defined is as a pairing between sound and meaning.

It may also run across the term morph. The term ‘morph’ is sometimes used to refer specifically to the phonological realization of morpheme. For example, the English past tense morpheme. For example, the English past tense morpheme that we spell –ed has various morphs. It is realised as (t) after the voiceless (p) of jump (cf. Jumped), as (d) after the voiced (l) of repel (cf. Repelled), and as (ɪd) after the voiceless (t) of root or the voiced (d) of wed (cf. Rooted and wedded). We can also call these morphs allomorphs or variants.

Morphological process has several process one of them is conversion. Conversion is another morphological process which can change nouns to verbs (<http://linguallyspeaking.wordpress.com/2009/11/04/noun-to-verb/>). In conversion, the structure and sound of the words do not change, though the word class is different. *Regard* and *regret* are examples of words which are involved in this process – they do not require affixes to change the word class. Usually,

words which are included in conversion has two syllabus, and sometimes has very similar meaning in both noun and verb word class. For example, *regard* (noun) means respect or admiration and *regard* (verb) means to has respect or admiration, and *regret* (noun) means a feeling of sadness and sorrow and *regret* means to feel sad and sorrow. Perhaps, this is why some words do not have any changes even if the word class has changed.

## DERIVATION

According to Katamba (1994: 205) derivation is a process of affixation which used to create new lexemes. In other words derivation means process of forming word by changing lexemes (arising new lexemes) from the former lexeme (*it may change categories of words: affixation process which is possibly arising new lexemes*).

Bauer (1988:12-13) states that derivation is a morphological process which produces new morphemes, whereas Matthews (1974: 38) explains that derivation is a different word form from different paradigm.

According to Nida (in Edi Subroto (1985:269) the formation of derivational includes the same of word class (it includes certain word class system) such as: singer'a person who has a profession as singer' (noun), from verb (to) sing' do activity to sing'. Derivational affix can change the word class, have limited distribution (for example derivational Affix -er is predicted, it does not always have thhe basic for of verb into nomina, and the formation of derivational becomes basic to the formation as follows:

sing (V)→ singer (N)→singers (N).

For example: In this matter, here there is a chane of lexeme from noun.

(Noun) changes into > (Verb)

Fish (n): This is a *fish*.

From that sentence it can be seen that the word category "fish" as object of the sentence as singular or plural in noun.

Fish (v): I *fish* in the river.

Whereas the second sentence which consists of Subject-Verb-Object) so '*Fish* must be a Verb because it is positioned between Subject and Object).

Verb > Adjective

Verb. I am *trying* to open the door now.

From the example above the word *trying* is placed after *tobe* which is followed by verb 1 +ing (try+ing) as present continous (doing activities) in this case *trying* verb.

Adjective. She can be *trying* at times. (annoying atau difficult to deal with)

Then in the second sentence the word order of *trying* is placed after modal (can) +be + adjective, the adjctive functions as complement.

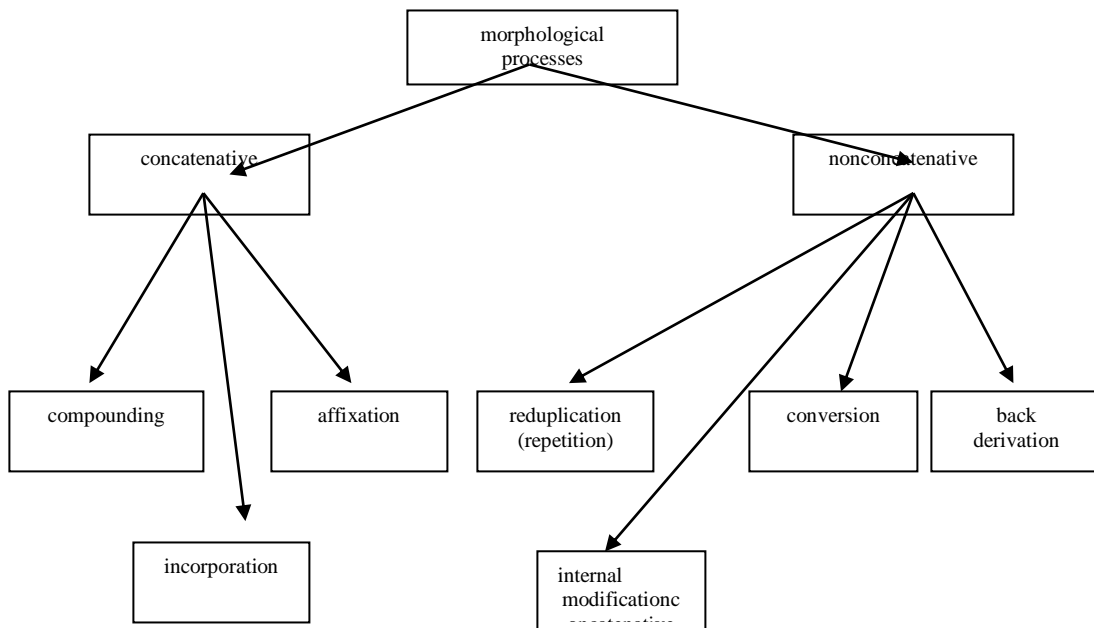
## MORPHOLOGICAL PROCESS

Morphological process is the process in which the language user combines one morpheme with another in order to form a word. Hence, morpheme plays a role as the smallest elements in the structure of the word (Yule, 1998).

Morphological process is a process combining two morphemes in finding new word.

A process of word formation or a process of changing lexeme or changing the meaning from certain base. Logically that change can be preceded by the changing of form of morpheme (function and form) which happen-additional or reduction of base (by changing the meaning).

There are two processes as follows: concatenative morphology: *putting morphemes together* (combining two morphemes together) including *compounding, affixation, incorporation*, and non-concatenative: *modifying internal structure of morphemes* (changing the internal structure of morpheme) including: *reduplication, internal modification, conversion, back derivation*



In this article the writer only focuses on the morphological of English conversion. The status of conversion is a process that has the same as *compounding, affixation, reduplication or modification*. This is a changing of lexical category ( <http://www.kul.pl/files/30/UW/06Morphology-class-handout.pdf>) For example in lexeme  $[cook]V > [[cook]V+\emptyset]N$ , Causative  $[empty]A > [[empty]A+\emptyset]V$ .

“Cook” is considered as verb can be changed into as noun, then for lexeme “empty” as verb has causative meaning change into “empty” adjective lexeme.

### Conversion

The formation of words does not change the form of former lexeme in which functions as base or assigning the base to a different word class with no change of form, so the head lexeme in this below can function or can be classified into word class as verb or noun, this process could be called as conversion (Katamba, 1993: 54).

1. a. The head of the village school has arrived  
b. The heads of the village schools have arrived
2. a. She will head the village school.  
b. She headed that school.

The form above can be part of morphological structural, dan the part of syntactical position in which the lexeme functions as noun or verba. From the syntactical point of view, this form can be known that 1.a the head as noun phrase. As a head can be followed the and this is a key in a construction that head must be as noun or verb when the lexeme can stand without following affixes, however in the lexeme heads, the existing of morph-s indicates as plural noun as a hint.

On the contrary, in 2.a the lexeme head must be a verb, because it is followed by modal auxiliary will in a position which is usually followed by the verb. In the second example 2.b. the lexeme head attached morpheme -ed represents past morpheme and which are found in verb lexeme. Furthermore in syntactical point of view, it is known that "she" as subject and "that school" as object. The sentence must have a verb. Verb usually arises between subject and object (the structural constituent in English consists of Subject -Verba-Object) so, headed must a verb because it is located in subject and object.

Conversion also refers to zero derivation linguistically (Marchand, 1969; Adams, 1973) and as part of affixation, analogy is based on affixation in inflectional morphological. It is stated zero morphs (for example without any open markedness) which is used as suffix in morphological derivation. As the example, verb head is derived from by adding zero morph in lexeme noun head.

The use of zero derivation is still controversy, because there is not noun head, also the verb head derivation, it has open suffix, if we assume that null suffix happen in this discussion, it is ended by zero suffix in noun lexeme verses zero suffix in forming verb derivation.

Conversion is derivation process involves without open affixation. Referring to the the head as verb derived from noun as head. This arising problem is called directionality problem, and the question is any principal way used as hint about the formation of conversion?

Specifically, this problem need additional dimension meaning. According to Marchand (1969, in Katamba, 1993:120-121), semantic consideration is more important than other to define the direction of conversion. The more basic consideration is pair words which have semantic priority implied by other thing in that lexeme. This is followed as Marchand said, in case head, we can say that verb head is derived from noun head because to head functions as 'the head of'. Conversion process adds semantic dimension which functions as basic meaning conveyed by the noun 'head'.

Although semantic criteria in case "head" like other cases can be asked in lexeme pair such as 'noun sleep' and "to sleep" as verb but in this case can be solved and based on semantically (although using our own intuition).

Lexical phonological can define a little enlightenment in this conversion phenomenon. Before we ask how it is necessary for us to discuss out of context and arrange the necessary background. It relates to the different characteristics stress to the syllable in noun and verb.

English refers to two syllable for noun and verb, a regulation of lexeme stress /word can be applied in stratum 1 in which the lexicon positioned main stress in the second syllable, but the one placed the first syllable for noun.

When the noun is derived form verb conversion, this conversion is called 'no-neutral. Morphological conversion get derivation noun by positioning stress in the first syllable of noun.

|          |        |          |
|----------|--------|----------|
| Verb     | —————→ | Noun     |
| Sur'vey  |        | 'survey  |
| Tor'ment |        | 'torment |
| Pro'test |        | 'protest |

Although in ver is formed or derived from noun by using conversion is called neutral. Stress does not change from the first syllable into second syllable.

|           |        |           |
|-----------|--------|-----------|
| Verb      | —————→ | Noun      |
| 'patttern |        | 'patttern |
| 'advocate |        | 'advocate |
| 'patent   |        | 'patent   |
| 'lever    |        | 'lever    |

Derivation Verb is separated from the rule of stratum 1 which positiones stress to the second syllable when it is formed, no in the first stratum, but in the second stratum.

The hypothesis that lexicon which consists of strata composed hierarcically not only cope the fact of stress but also set the differences the productivity among deverbal nouns deverbal nouns (deverba noun ( noun is derived from verb) as contrasts of sebagai lawan dari denominal (verb which is derived from noun) formed and based on conversion process. The formation of noun less general than verb formation of noun. Majority noun has derived verb through conversion but it is applicable vice versa.

Futher evidence that derived words are not necessarily found in the lexicon comes from first language acquisition. While English-speaking adults typically have production vocabularies are much smaller, ranging from about 50-600 words at age 2 to about 14.000 at age 6. To make up for this, children frequently coin new words (Clark 1995: 393, 399-401). One way in which children do this is to use zero-derivation or conversion, a productive derivational process in English. Zero-derivation changes the lexical category of a word without changing its phonological shape. The following are all examples of novel verbs formed by 2 to 5 -year-olds by zero- derivation (examples taken from Clark 1995: 402)

SC (2;4, as his mother prepared to brush his hair) *Don't hair me.*

JA (2;6, seated in a rocking chair): *Rocker me, mommy.*

SC (2;7, hitting baby sitter with toy broom): *I broomed her.*

SC (2;9, playing with toy lawnmower): *I'm lawning.*

DM(3;0, pretending to be Superman): *I'am supermanning.*

FR (3;3, of a doll that disappeared): *I guess she magicked.*

RT (§;0, pretending to be a doctor fixing a broken arm): *We're gonna cast that.*

RT (4;0, *Is Anna going to babysitter me?*

CE (4;11): *We already decorationed out tree.*

KA (5;0): *Will you chocolate my milk?*

The fact that children, as well as adults, spontaneously create verbs like to lawn or to broom, that they have never heard before tells us that there is more morphology than the lexicon- there is also a generative component. Furthermore, the fact that the verbs above were uttered once does not imply that they were automatically inserted into the speaker's lexicon, as we would be able to show if later on we asked the same children to describe similar situations and it turned out that they did not use the nonce form above.

It must be mentioned directionality of derivation here. How do we know that a verb is derived from a noun or vice versa? If it is not obvious, we must research the answer in a good dictionary.

Katamba further mentions that ( 2005: 48 ) English very often is the form lexeme no through by affixation process but through conversion process or another definition is called *zero derivation*, for example, it happened alteration or the change form in a base ( a base or basic morpheme). In other word, the form of word class is the same, but it changes the lexeme or different lexeme.

Conversion verb into noun in English is very productive. It is usually the same form used as verb or it poses as noun, only recognizing grammatical context in order to know whether the lexeme is included in which category. Thus, this lexeme "jump" in both of sentences almost have the same form, but in fact they have different lexeme. Therefore lexeme "jump" in both sentences, the first sentence is as non finite verb whereas in the second sentence "jump" as noun or singular noun.

Example in sentences:

a. *The pig will jump over the stile!*

b. *What a jump!*

In the sentence "What a jump!" the verb "jump" is converted into noun through 'zero derivation process, for example without no using any affixes. This is possible for us to know whether this lexeme as noun or verb in the position of a sentence. If we want to know the lexeme "the pig" poses as subject, and modal auxiliary and the position is before lexeme jump", it can be known that this lexeme must be a verb but the lexeme "jump" arises after uncertain article. It shows that the certainty of lexeme is a noun.

In this table below there are some list of general form as the change of subject from the conversion of noun into verb become verb or verb into noun. It is not difficult for us to define the situation whether those words as noun or verb.

---

|         |          |         |          |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| - Light | - bridge | -seat   | -kick    |
| - fish  | - bus    | - dog   | - lift   |
| - farm  | - police | - smear | - finger |
| - smell | - skin   | - rain  | - paper  |

---

The unlimited changes of noun and verb. Adjective also get conversion. As example, the form "green" represents adjective into 1) a as adjective whereas 1) b as noun.

1) a. *The **Green** Party had political clout in the 1980s,*

1) b. *The Greens had political clout in the 1980s.*

Like others, certain adverbs are formed from adjective no change of form can be seen as follows:

2) a. *She is a fast runner, (fast Adj.)*

2) b. *She runs very fast. (fast Adv.)*

The lexeme "Slow" furthermore has more than one possibility. The lexeme "slow" can be used in word class category of adjective, adverb, verb, or noun:

3) a. *He is a slow bowler, (slow could be categorized into adjective)*

3) b. *Go slow, (slow could be categorized into Adverb)*

3) c. *Slow the car! (slow could be categorized into Verb)*

3) d. *Mr Slow is a popular children's book, (slow could be categorized into Noun)*

The wide of using conversion show that how important the criteria of syntactical function defines the member of English word class. The most important thing is found those lexemes used more based on the function than morphological form which states that lexeme will be classified in any lexeme.

Other conversions such as

- regard Verb - regret verb

- regard Noun - regret noun

When a noun is used as a verb linguistically, this process called morphological conversion. In lexeme "fish" in this below

*Fish (n): This is a fish.*

*Fish (v): I'm fishing in the river.*

Other definition about conversion or (zero derivation) is changing category or word class without additional affixes. For example conversion happened in certain changes below:

N > V (from word class noun > changes into Verb) it could be found lexemes as follows:

*torch (a house), access (a file), hammer, butter, accent, sign, blossom, e-mail*

V > N (The changes of verb into noun could be found in some lexemes below:

*a look, call, crack, cry, meet (slang for meeting), walk*

A > V (The changes of word class or adjective category into verb, could be seen in these lexemes below:

*slow (the tempo), cool (the wine), busy (oneself), bare, humble, empty*

Sometimes conversion could be accompanied by stress:

For example the lexeme compound as (V: Verb) is compared to (N: noun); as this lexeme follows:

*conflict, contest, decrease, insult, refill, remake, torment, transfer*

Frequently conversion of verb > changes into Noun conversions appear as objects of semantically empty verbs as:

*have/take: have a whinge/ smoke/cry/ jog/ sleep/ wash/ look;*

*have a kick with the football;*

*take a shower.*

## Conversion and Suffixation

Conversion is derivational process whereby an item is adapted or converted to a new word class without the addition of an affix. In this way, conversion is closely analogous to suffixation (Katamba, 1994:1558). Conversion is unusually prominent as a word formation process, through both the variety of conversion rules and their productivity.

|               |               |          |   |           |
|---------------|---------------|----------|---|-----------|
| For example : | VERB          | DEVERBAL |   | NOUN      |
|               | SUFFIXATION : | acquit   | = | acquittal |
|               | CONVERSION :  | release  | = | release   |

### **Direction of Conversion**

Certain difficulties arise in describing conversion, in that one does not have the addition of a suffix as a guide when deciding which item should be treated as the base and which as the derived form. Of course, as with other types of word formation discussed in this Appendix, treat conversion not as a historical process, but rather a process now available for extending the lexical resources of the language.

This criterion cannot be easily applied to release above, but one may note that release as a noun is parallel to other nouns derived from verbs in dynamic use as regard semantic restriction. In the survey of types of conversion that follows, we resume the principle of classification that was adopted for suffixation. This means that we group words according to the class of the base and the class of the word derived.

### **Partial Conversion**

Some grammars make a distinction between 'full conversion'. Where a word of one class appears in a function which is characteristic of another word class. Indeed, it is doubtful whether this rather restricted use of adjective should be treated as a word formation process at all; not only is there no inflectional evidence of the word's status as a noun, but there is inflectional evidence of its unchanged status as an adjective.

The words produced by conversion are primarily nouns, adjectives, and verbs. It will be seen from the sets presented below that the most productive categories are the denominal verbs and the deverbal nouns. A converted item typically does not carry with it the semantic range it had in the word class from which it was converted. This seems to be especially relevant in the case of denominal verbs which commonly relate to only one of the meanings possessed by the noun.

### **Conversion to Noun**

#### ***Deverbal***

- a) 'State' [generally state of mind or state of sensation] (from verbs used statively to count or noncount nouns) :  
eg: desire, doubt, love, smell, taste, and want
- b) 'Event/activity' (from verbs used dynamically) :  
eg: fall, hit, laugh, search, swim, shut-down, walk-out, and blow-out.
- c) 'Object of V':



eg: answer [that which answers], bet, catch, find, and hand-out.

d) 'Subject of V' :

eg: bore [someone who or that which bores/is boring], cheat, coach, show-off, and stand-in.

e) 'Instrument of V' :

eg: cover [something with which to cover thing], paper, and wrap.

f) 'Manner of V-ing' :

eg: walk [manner of walking], throw, and lie (eg: in the lie of the land).

g) 'Place of V' :

eg: divide, retreat, rise, turn, lay-by, and drive-in.

Note: It will be noticed that the examples above include nouns formed from phrasal and prepositional verb.

### ***De-adjectival***

There is no very productive pattern of adjective → noun conversion. Miscellaneous examples are:

I'd like two pints of bitter, please. [= type of beer]

As a football player, he's a natural. [= a naturally skilled player]

They're running in the final. [= the final race]

Also daily [daily newspaper], weekly, monthly, annual, perennial, comic [comic actor], regulars [regular customers], roast [roast beef], (young) married [young married people <informal>], a wet, a red. From these examples, it is seen that adjective → noun conversion can usually be explained in terms of a well established adjective + noun phrase from which the noun has been ellipted. On conversions involving phrases containing adjective.

### **Conversion to Verb**

#### ***Denominal***

A. 'to put in/on N':

*Bottle* ['to put into a bottle'], carpet (subordinate <BrE>), corner, catalogue, floor, garage, position, shelve (books: cf App 1.56): common in nonce usages such as rack (the plates), porch (the newspaper)

B. To give N, to provide with N:

Butter (bread), coat ['to give a coat (of paint, etc) to'], commission, grease, mask muzzle, oil, plaster

C. To deprive of N:

Care ['remove the core from'], gut, peel, skin, top-and-nail <BrE>

D. To.... With N (more precisely, the meaning of the verb is to use the referent of the noun as an instrument for whatever activity is particularly associated with it)

Brake [to stop by means of a brake], elbow, fiddle, hand, finger, glue, knife

E. To 

|     |
|-----|
| be  |
| act |

 as N with respect to;

chaperon ['to act as chaperon to'], father, nurse, parrot, pilot, referee: occurs in nonce use such as 'He Houdinied himself out of the lock cell'

F. To 

|      |
|------|
| make |
|------|

 ..... into

### Change

Cash [to change into cash], cripple, group

G. To  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{[i] send} \\ \text{[ii] go} \end{array} \right]$  by N

[i] mail [ to send by mail], ship, telegraph

[ii] bicycle [ to go by bicycle], boat, canoe, motor

Most of the verbs in this category are transitive, with the exception of Type G [ii], and a few members of Type D

### ***De-adjectival***

A. (transitive verbs) ‘to make adj’ or ‘to make more adj’:

Calm[‘to make calm’], dirty, dry, humble, lower, soundproof

B. (intransitive verbs) ‘ to become adj’: generally adjectives in Type A can also have this finction, and it may seen as a secondary conversion (*cf* App 1.54):

dry [‘to become dry’], empty, narrow, weary (of), yellow

Sometimes a phrasal verb is derived from an adjective by the addition of a particle : smooth out [‘to make smooth’], sober up [‘to become sober’], calm down [‘to become calm’]

This category competes with –en suffixation (*cf* App 1.42) and sometimes both derivations are available for the same adjective: eg: black (en), quite (en):

He  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{blaced} \\ \text{blackened} \end{array} \right]$  his face with soot

### **Conversion to Adjective**

#### ***Denominal***

Membership of this category can be postulated only when the noun form occurs in predicative as well as in attributive position since the latter is freely available of nouns within the grammar of noun phrase. Example:

- *A brick garage* - the garage is *brick*
- *Reproductive furniture* – this furniture is *reproduction*
- *Worcester porcelain* – this porcelain is *Worcester*

Also this dress is *cotton*, this one is *nylon*, but this one is *wool*. Denominal adjectives are normally nongradable, but informally (and especially with reference to style) we find examples like:

- His accent is very *Mayfair* (very *Harvard*)
- It was a funny story but not quite *drawing-room*

### **Minor Categories of Conversion**

There are several anomalous and miscellaneous types of conversion, chiefly used informally; among them following noteworthy.

#### ***Conversion to Nouns***

a. From closed-class words; there are some well-established examples:

- His argument contains too many *ifs* and *buts*
- This books is a *must* for the student of aerodynamics
- It tells you about the *how* and the *why* of flight

- b. From affixes: very occasionally, an affix may be converted into a noun:  
Patriotism, nationalism, and any other *isms* you'd like to name.
- c. From phrases; sequences of more than one word are sometimes used as nouns, reduced to one-word status by conversion rather than by any of the normal patterns of compounding.
  - Whenever I gamble, my horse is one of the *also-rans*.

### **Conversion to Verbs**

From closed-class and nonlexical items, chiefly informal:

- They *downed* tools in protest
- She will *off* and do her own thing
- If you *uh-uh* again, I won't go on with my story

### **Conversion to Adjective**

From phrases:

- an *up-in-the-air* feeling – I feel very *up in the air*
- An *upper-class* manner – his manner is very *upper-class*

From closed-class items, we may cite examples like the following:

- That's how the Fieldings next door do it, but it's not quite *us*

### **Change of Secondary Word Class: Nouns**

The notion of conversion may be extended to changes of secondary word class, within the same major word category.

Types of conversion (reclassification) within the noun category are:

- a) *Noncount noun* → *count noun*
  1. A unit of N:  
Two *coffees* [cups of coffee]
  2. A kind of N:  
*Some points* are more lasting than others.  
This is a better *bread* than the one I bought last.
  3. An instance of N:  
*A difficulty*, small *kindness*, a miserable *failure*, home *truths*, a great *injustice*.
- b) *Count noun* → *noncount noun*  
N viewed in terms of a measurable extent:  
An inch of *pencil*, a few square feet of *floor*.
- c) *Proper noun* → *common noun*
  - a. A member of the class typified by N:  
A Jeremiah  
A letter day Plutarch  
Edinburg is the Athens of the north
  - b. A product of N:  
A *Rolls Royce*  
A pack of *Chesterfields*  
The museum has several *Renoirs*
- d) *Stative noun* → *dynamic noun*

Nouns are characteristically stative, but they can assume the dynamic meaning of temporary role or activity as subject complement following the progressive of be:

He is being 

|   |          |   |
|---|----------|---|
| { | fool     | } |
| { | Nuisance | } |
| { | Hero     | } |
| { | Etc.     | } |

### Change of Secondary Word Class: Verbs

- a) *Intransitive* → *transitive*  
Cause to V  
*Run* the water [cause the water to run], *march* the prisoners, *slide* the bolt back.
- b) *Transitive* → *intransitive*
  - a. Be V-ed  
The clock *winds up* at the back [its to be wound up]
  - b. To V oneself:  
Have you *washed* yet?
  - c. To V someone/ something:  
We have *eaten* already [eaten something]
- c) *Intransitive* → *copular*
  - a. Current meaning:  
He *lay* flat, we *stood* motionless
  - b. Resulting meaning:  
He *fell* flat, the sun was *sinking* low
- d) *Copular* → *intransitive*  
What must *be*, must *be*.
- e) *Monotransitive* → *complex transitive*
  - a. Current meaning:  
We *catch* them young [... when they are young]
  - b. Resulting meaning:  
I *wiped* it clean

### Change The Secondary Word Class: Adjectives

- A) *Nongradable* → *gradable*  
He's more *English* than the English  
Some people's behavior is rather *incredible*  
I have a very *legal* turn of mind
- B) *Stative* → *dynamic*  
Dynamic meaning is signaled by the progressive aspect of be:  
He's just being *friendly*  
Your uncle is being *bigoted*, as usual  
He's being *awkward* about it

### Conversion with Formal Modifications

In some cases, conversion is accompanied by certain nonaffixal changes affecting pronunciation or spelling stress distribution. The most important kinds of alteration are:

a) VOICING OF FINAL CONSONANTS

The unvoiced fricative consonants /s/, /f/, and /θ/ in some nouns are voiced to /z/, /v/, and /ð/ respectively in the corresponding verb forms:

| NOUN        | VERB        |
|-------------|-------------|
| House /-s/  | House /-z/  |
| Advice /-s/ | Advice /-z/ |
| Uses /-s/   | Uses /-z/   |
| Abuse /-s/  | Abuse /-z/  |
| Grief /-f/  | Grief /-v/  |
| Shelf /-f/  | Shelf /-v/  |
| Half /-f/   | Half /-v/   |
| Thief /-f/  | Thief /-v/  |
| Belief /-f/ | Belief /-v/ |
| Relief /-f/ | Relief /-v/ |
| Mouth /θ/   | Mouth /ð/   |
| Sheath /θ/  | Sheath /ð/  |
| Wreath /θ/  | Wreath /ð/  |

b) SHIFT OF STRESS

When verbs of two syllables are noun converted into nouns, the stress is sometimes shifted from the second to the first syllable. The first syllable, typically a Latin prefix, often has a reduced vowel /ə/ in the verb but a full vowel in the noun:

He was con'victed (/kən/) of theft, and so became a 'convict (/kɒn/)

The following is a fairly full list of words having end-stress as verbs but initial stress as nouns (in AmE, many have initial stress as verbs also):

Abstract, accent, combine, compound, compress, concert, impress, incline, import, transport, upset, etc.

## CONCLUSION

In English conversion is a very productive process, it means that we often find new lexemes through this process. Some morphologists observed that a change without adding affixes to a lexeme can be called addition of zero affix for example an affix is pronounced. It is allowed the process of conversion and affixation happen, both of those processes are treated the same, whereas other morphologists prefer to consider that conversion is a different process from affixation. However up to now they could not have decided to determine this problem yet.

#### REFERENCES

- Bauer, Laurie. 1983. *English Word Formation*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Katamba, Francis. 1994. *Morphology*. London: McMillan.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 2005. *English Words*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Mark, Arronof & Fudeman, K. 2005. *What is Morphology?*. United Kingdom: Blackwell
- Matthews. P.H. 1974. *Morphology: An Introduction to The Theory of Word Structure*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Subroto, Edi. 1985. *Infleksi dan Derivasi: Kemungkinan Penerapannya dalam Pemerian Morfologi Bahasa Indonesia dalam PIBSI VII.. Yogyakarta : Universitas Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa.*
- <http://www.kul.pl/files/30/UW/06Morphology-class-handout.pdf>