

A Comparative Study of Morphological English and Pāli Language

Received: May 30, 2023
Revised: August 03, 2023
Accepted: August 05, 2023

Tejaniya¹, Veerakarn Kanokkamalade² and
Phra Wichian Parichano³
(utejaniya2009@gmail.com)

Abstract

This study aims to compare compared the similarities and differences between English and Pāli morphemes, words formation and word classes which based on English and Pāli prefix, suffix, infix, circumflexes and word formation. The study is a qualitative research, using an in-depth interview to collect data from English and Pāli morphological scholars. A content analysis is used for analyzing the data. The findings of the study are found that both Pāli and English languages consist of prefixes. In attaching systems both are the same because both of the prefix types possess negative prefixes. But negative Pali prefixes are less than English negative prefixes. The most differences between these two prefix types are oppositeness-signaling and adverseness-signaling. Both of the morphologies also include positive prefixation but in Pāli morphology possesses more prefixations than English morphology. Both types of the prefixation process are the same in modification. In Pāli morphology, positive prefixes can change original root word of meanings but in English, positive prefixes do not change any meaning but only modify. Pāli and English also consist of comparative suffixes. In Pāli morphology, there are five suffixes mostly used in adjectives. In English also clearly exists comparative suffixes which are only used in adjective forms. Pāli morphology has particular suffixes for pronominal forms but in English, there is no particular suffixes for

¹ Doctor of Philosophy in Linguistic Program, Graduate School, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University.

^{2,3} Department of Foreign language, Faculty of Humanities, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University.

pronominal forms. Pāli and English morphology involve adverbial suffixes and both are same in the process. Pāli and English ordinal suffixes are mostly same because in English, all ordinal numbers also carry a suffix individually. The infix between English and Pāli morphological notions possess very different usages. In Pāli morphology consist of very widely apparent infixes. In Pāli morphology, infixes exit apparently. In English morphology, there is no apparent infix but English are expletive infixes. Both English and Pāli have circumfixation very widely and both are mostly same in morphological construction.

Keywords : comparative Study, English Morphology, Pāli Morphology

Introduction

In linguistics, morphology is a study of the morphemes and a combination of the formation of meaningful units and the relation among them in specific languages. It analyzes the structure of words and parts of words, for example: stems, root words, prefixes and suffixes. It also looks at parts of speech, intonation and stress, and the ways context which can change a words pronunciation and meaning. Morphology is different from morphological typology which is the classification of languages based on their use of words and lexicology to the words and how they make up a language's vocabulary. That is why Dr. Preecha Khanetnok stated "Linguistic descriptions are divided into phonology for sound system, morphology for the patterns and parts of words and syntax for the patterns of phrases and sentences".

In another meaning, morphology is the study of the internal structure of words and forms a core part of linguistic study. Morphemes are the minimal units of words that have a meaning and cannot be subdivided further. There are two main types: free and bound. Free morphemes can occur alone and bound morphemes must occur with another morpheme. An example of a free morpheme is "bad", and an example of a bound morpheme is "ly." It is bound because although it has meaning, it cannot stand alone. It must be attached to another morpheme to produce a word so that,

Mark Aronoff and Kirsten Fudeman described “in linguistics morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed”. In an analysis of morphological history, before 19 centuries, morphology did not emerge as a distinct sub-branch of linguistics but now, it is distinct sub-branch of linguistic. In 1786, Sir William Jones claimed that Sanskrit, Latin, Persian and Germanic languages were descended from a common ancestor and his evidence was based on comparison of the grammatical endings of words in these languages.

Pāli is an Indo-European language, a kind of Prakrit and it is ancient Indo-European languages in India. Pāli is also a dialect in ancient India. It is a form of Magadhi called so, Lionid Kulikov said that, “Magadhi Prakrit or Suddhamagadhi (Pure Magadhi)”. Literally, Pāli means line, row, or series. The early Buddhist masters extended the meaning of the term to mean ‘a series of books.’ Thus, Palibhāsa means ‘language of the texts.’ Pāli Tipitaka means the teachings of the Buddha. According to Pāli Grammar, Pāli means protection because it protects the Teaching of the Buddha (Dhamma). Pāli, Mūlabhāsā (original language) is Sabhāvanirutti (natural language), Māgadhi bhāsa (the language of Magadha).

English Word Formation in Cognitive Grammar is a textbook which provides an in-depth analysis of English morphology. Theoretically, the framework is rooted in Langacker. And, according to Zeki Hamawand, “Morphology is a branch of linguistics which studies the form-meaning relationships between the subparts of composite words in the lexicon.” It aims to show how the subparts are integrated and how the resulting formations are interpreted. A composite word consists of two or more subparts, one of which imposes its profile on the entire structure.

The description of a composite word involves two aspects. One is substance, which consists of two facades: form or the phonological representation, and meaning or the semantic content. The form serves to express meaning. The other is use, the purpose for or way in which a composite word is employed. The use of a composite word is determined

by the way the language user construes a situation, which differs relative to the demands of discourse. The substance of a composite word is activated as a response to language use. Especially, in English, the lexicon is a network of morphological units which the language user associates in conformity with cognitive principles.

Both of these two great languages have very deep and meaningful morphology, therefore it is necessary to conduct a research by comparing the morphological differences and similarities between English and Pāli language. The researcher will qualitatively compare the English and Pāli morphology, morphemes, word formation and words classes which are based on English prefix, suffix and infix as well as Pāli circumflex, prefix, suffix and infix which are being used in the English and Pāli literature.

Objectives of Research

1. To investigate the morphemes of English and Pāli morphology.
2. To analyze the word-formation and word-classes of English and Pāli morphology.
3. To compare the differences and similarities of morphemes, word-formation and word-classes between English and Pāli morphology.

Research Methodology

This is a qualitative research to compare English and Pāli morphology, mainly emphasized English and Pāli morphology, word-formation, word-classes and differences and similarities. The data collection tool was an in-depth interview to collect data from 6 key informants who are scholars as the experts in English and Pali from the State Pariyatti Sasana University (SPSU), in Yangon, Myanmar, and from documents like text books, articles, magazines and research works concerned with an emphasis on English and Pāli their differences and similarities in terms of morphology, morphemes,

word formation and words classes which are based on English prefix, suffix and infix as well as Pāli circumflex, prefix, suffix and infix which are being used in the English and Pāli literature.

All collective data were analyzed by a content analysis in terms of two English and Pāli morphological criteria, regarding prefix, suffix, infix and circumfix mainly used to analyze the collective data as their rules, namely, positive, negative, noun, and adjective. Both of English and Pāli collective data were compared by following two morphological usage or strategy. The analysis and comparison of data and results were described in chapter 4. And, the word forms would be classified as noun, adjective, verb and adverb for English language, and as namapada (noun), aakhyaataa kiriya (conjugational verb), Kitaka kiriya (derivative verb) and taddhita-naama (derivative from noun for Pāli language as shown in the following tables.

Table 1 The Criteria for English Morphological Usage

The usage of English morphology								
Prefixes	Positive Prefix	Noun-forming	Adjective-forming	Verb-forming	Oppositeness-signalling		Adverseness-signalling	
	Negative Prefix							
Suffixes	Noun-forming	Verbal roots	Adjectival roots	Nominal roots	Verbal roots	Nominal roots	Nominal roots	Adjectival roots
	Adjective-forming							
	Verb-forming							
Infixes	mid part of a single root word							
Circumfixes	Root	Word class	Circumfixation		Gloss		Word class	

Table 2 The Criteria for Pāli Morphological Usage

The Usage of Pāli Morphology					
Pāli prefixes	Upasagga (prefix)	Adjectival	Adverbial	Negative	
	Nipāta (indeclinable word)				
Pāli suffixes	Kita paccaya (suffix in derivative verb)		primary derivative suffix root of suffixes	secondary derivative suffix prepositional suffixes	expressing abstractness, forming nouns, forming agents, forming nouns
	Taddhita paccaya (derivative suffix)				into verbs, forming reflexive participles
Infixes	Tappurisa samāsa (Determinative Compounds)				
Circumfixes	Root	Word class	Circumfixation	Gloss	Word class

Results of Research

After analyzing all collected data, the research comparison of similarities and dissimilarities were as the following:

1. Prefixes in English and Pāli

1.1 English and Pāli Negative Prefixes: Both Pāli and English languages consist of prefixes (prefixation). In attaching systems both are same because both of the prefix types have negative prefixes for example: in Pāli, a, du, nī etc. and in English, ab, de, dis etc but negative Pāli prefixes are less than English negative prefixes. The most differences between these two prefix types are oppositeness-signaling and adverseness- signaling. Pāli negative prefixes mostly product opposite meaning and they change main root forms of meanings and English prefixes sometime give oppositeness-signaling and sometime give adverseness- signaling meaning. On the other hand, some English prefixes give adverseness- signaling meaning but when attached the prefix ‘counter’ the meaning changed into adverseness-signaling meaning.

1.2 English and Pāli Positive Prefixes: Both of the morphologies also include positive prefixations as well but in Pāli morphology has much prefixations than English morphology. Both types of the prefixation processes are same in modification such as: by attaching prefixation, Pāli root of word forms' meaning can be positively changed and modified for example: Abhidhamma. In this word, root word meaning is only 'doctrine' but attaching the prefix 'abhi' 'modified as higher doctrine'. On the other hand, in the process of positive changing, by attaching positive prefixes, the meaning of Pāli root word formations can be simply changed for example: Āgacchati. In this form, the root word is 'gacchati' means 'go' but when attached the prefix 'Ā', the original meaning change as 'come back'. But the difference is changing meaning. As mentioned in Pāli morphology, positive prefixes can change original root word of meanings but in English, positive prefixes do not change any meaning but only modify for example: Antemundane. In this word form, the root word is 'mundane' means 'ordinary' but when attached the prefix 'ante', the meaning modified as before ordinary time, what is called as 'antemundane'.

2. Suffixes in English and Pāli

2.1 English and Pāli Comparative Suffixes: Both Pāli and English consist of comparative suffixes. In Pāli morphology, there are five suffixes, which are mostly used in adjectives. These suffixes express three qualities: simple quality, higher qualities, and highest qualities. In English also clearly exists comparative suffixes which are only used in adjective forms. The English comparative suffixes express three qualities: positive, comparative and superlative. So, both of morphological suffixes are same in degree or qualities expression but in English, only two suffixes what are er and est. but, in Pāli morphology has five comparative suffixes: tata, tama, iya, ittha, issika.

2.2 Pāli Pronominal Suffixes with English: Pāli morphology has particular suffixes for pronominal forms such as: -īya, -aka, -disa, -di (-dī), -risa, -

ti, -ka, -tara, -tama as above mentioned. But, in English, there is no particular suffixes for pronominal forms because in English, pronominal forms are either possessive (my, your, his, her, our, their) or objective (me, you, him, her, us, them). In fact, these English pronominal forms are not suffixing because these forms are separate possessive words or free morphemes. The most difference is in Pāli possessive form consist of particular prefixes for example: *maḍḍiya*, *māmakā* ‘mine’ and *amhadīya* ‘our’. Here in forms, the bases or roots are *ma* (mine) and *amha* (our) *thendīya*, *ka*, *īya* (like or same with) prefixes.

2.3 English and Pāli Adverbial Suffixes: Pāli and English morphology involve adverbial suffixes and both are same in the process. But, pāli morphology has -*dā*; -*dāni*; -*tra*; -*tha*; -*thā*; -*dha*; -*tham*; -*ti*; -*to*; -*va* (-*vat*); -*rahi*; -*ham*; -*ha*; -*hiṃ*; -*va*; -*vaṃ*; -*di* as above mentioned. Among them, *par* suffix has different meaning and they express time. place, manner, condition for example: in time- *karahi*, *kadā* ‘when’; in place: *kattha*, *kurta* ‘‘where? whither?’; in manner: *tathā* ‘thus, so, like that’ in condition: *Kati* ‘how many?’. Differently in English involves very less suffixes only six which are -*ly*, -*ily*, -*ward*, -*wards*, -*wise*. The most difference is that English verbal suffixes are with simple meaning. The English suffixes do not divide time. Place, manner, condition like Pāli morphology.

2.4 English and Pāli Ordinal Suffixes: Pāli and English ordinal suffixes are mostly same because in English, all ordinal numbers also carry a suffix individually. And English ordinal numbers are a number that indicates position or order in relation to other numbers: first, second, third, and so on. In specific description, ordinal numbers do not represent quantity, but rather indicate rank and position, such as the *fifth* car, the *twenty-fourth* bar, the *second* highest marks, and so on. That is why English ordinal numbers carry a suffix: -*nd*, -*rd*, -*st*, or -*th*. The most difference is in Pāli there is no ordinal ways for abbreviate forms but in English, ordinal numbers can be written out as words.

2.5 English and Pāli Infinitive Suffixes: There is a very difference between English and Pāli infinitive suffixes. Pāli Tipitaka widely consists of infinitive suffix form such as: *dātuṃ* (to give), *jetuṃ* (to conquer), *marituyeormarituṃ* (to die), *gaṇetuye* (to count, to reckon). In English there is no particular suffixes but in English has infinitive phrase which is in meaning same with Pāli infinitive suffixes. For example: ‘to go’ it is an infinitive phrase in English. But, when we write it in Pāli, it must be written with only one word as *gantum* (to go). So, this is very different between Pāli and English morphology.

2.6 English and Pali Gerundial Suffixes: Between English and Pāli morphology, they are very different in gerundial suffixes. Pāli morphology has five suffixes: *-tvā*; *-tvāna*; *-tūna*; *-ya* or *-tya* (*-cca*). They are common but they have many rules to attach with root of word such as: the suffixes *-tvā*, *-tvāna*, and *-tūna* are added directly to roots ending in a vowel. When a root ends in a long vowel, it is shortened before these suffixes, for example: *labhitvā* ‘having received’. English very differently consists of only one type of gerundial suffix which is ‘ing’. It is a very common in English but it is also called as present participle so this point is different with Pāli.

2.7 Pāli Suffixes for Participle Necessity: Pāli morphology widely has suffixes for participle necessity. The suffixes for participle necessity are very useful and common. But they also have many rules to attach with root of word forms. Among them, the suffix, *tabba* has three rules such as: the suffix *-tabba* added to roots ending in a vowel, the suffix *-tabba* added to roots ending in a consonant by means of the connecting vowel *-i-*, the suffix *-tabba* added directly to roots ending in a consonant without the connecting vowel *-*. But, in English so differently there is no suffixes in English so it is very dissimilar with Pāli morphology.

3. Infix in English and Pāli: The infix, between English and Pāli morphological notions have very different usages. In Pāli morphology consist of very widely apparent infixes. For example: *Sabbacittasādharaṇa*

(relevance of all minds), in this long word includes three short words which have individual meaning. In analysis: Sabba (all) + citta (minds) + sādharana (relevance), among these three words, the infix is 'citta (minds)'. Therefore, it is possible to say that in Pāli morphology, infixes exist apparently. In English morphology, there is no apparent infix but English has expletive infixes such as: *absolutely, fantastic*. Analyzing these words, the infixes are only expletive that is *bloody* as above table mentioned. So, difference is in Pāli morphology has apparent infix very widely but in English has only expletive infix.

4. Circumfixes in English and Pāli: In this section, Both English and Pāli have circumfixation very widely and both are mostly same in morphological construction. Actually, circumfixes the combination of prefix and suffix. Because, in some words, involve circumfix which fix in the beginning of words and end of words such as: Āgantvā (After coming), in this word, in the beginning 'Ā' is prefix and in the end 'vā' is suffix. These two attaches are in combination called as circumfix. Moreover, in English also the same way, for example: imperfection, discouragement. In these words' beginning and end are circumfixing which are 'im-ion, dis-ment'. Therefore, the researcher stated that Pāli and English circumfixes are theoretically same.

Conclusion and Discussion

1. Conclusion

The researcher concluded the findings of the study as the objectives as above mentioned.

1.1 From the investigation of the morphemes of English and Pāli morphology, the study found that both Pāli and English languages consist of prefixes. In attaching systems both are the same because both of the prefix types possess negative prefixes. But negative Pali prefixes are less than English negative prefixes. The most differences between these two prefix types are oppositeness-signaling and adverseness-signaling. Both of

the morphologies also include positive prefixation but in Pāli morphology possesses more prefixations than English morphology. Both types of the prefixation process are the same in modification. In Pāli morphology, positive prefixes can change original root word of meanings but in English, positive prefixes do not change any meaning but only modify.

1.2 Regarding the analysis of the word-formation and word-classes of English and Pāli morphology, it found that Pāli and English also consist of comparative suffixes. In Pāli morphology, there are five suffixes mostly used in adjectives. In English also clearly exists comparative suffixes which are only used in adjective forms. Pāli morphology has particular suffixes for pronominal forms but in English, there is no particular suffixes for pronominal forms. Pāli and English morphology involve adverbial suffixes and both are same in the process. Pāli and English ordinal suffixes are mostly same because in English, all ordinal numbers also carry a suffix individually. The infix between English and Pāli morphological notions possess very different usages.

1.3 With respect to the comparison of the differences and similarities of morphemes, word-formation and word-classes between English and Pāli morphology, it revealed that in Pāli morphology consist of very widely apparent infixes. In Pāli morphology, infixes exit apparently. In English morphology, there is no apparent infix but English are expletive infixes. Both English and Pāli have circumfixation very widely and both are mostly same in morphological construction.

2. Discussion

The researcher discussed three statement questions of the research, including 1) What are the morphemes of English and Pāli morphology? 2) What are the word-formations and word classes of English and Pāli morphology? 3) What are the differences and similarities of the morphemes, word formation and word-classes between English and Pāli morphology? The discussion of the research findings are as follows:

2.1 In both English and Pāli have free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morphemes often belong to different word classes. For example, the free morpheme region is a noun, serve is a verb and legal is an adjective. When they host bound morphemes, their word classes or parts of speech mostly change, as in regional (adjective), servant (noun) and legalize (verb). Second, free morphemes can combine with more than one bound morpheme horizontally. Each bound morpheme causes a special tinge of meaning. In informality, for example, the free morpheme form combines with the two final bound morphemes -al and -ity and the initial bound morpheme in-. In bookcase, the free morpheme case combines with the free morpheme book. Third, free morphemes can take two or more bound morphemes which is relevant to Acedo Matellan's research work who had conducted a research about Argument structure and the syntax-morphology interface: A case study in Latin and other languages in 2010,. In this dissertation he put forth a syntactic theory of argument structure and the syntax- morphology interface and he applied it mainly early and classically Latin. He also compares Latin language and other languages. Furthermore, in that research, he provided the syntactic configuration and the structural semantics of the linguistic expression. In the research, qualitative research method was applied as a documentary research. And, he primarily did a dissertation on theoretical linguistics, in particular, on generative grammar. Secondly, he has a dissertation on Latin. He also in his research presented the view of the lexicon-syntax interface especially, the endo-skeletal model, in which syntactic and semantic properties of linguistic expressions. Thus, it is a great morphological dissertation.

2.2 Bound morphemes often have a wide range of application. For example, in non-cooperation the bound morpheme non- is attached to a noun. In non-essential, it is attached to an adjective. In non-skid, it is attached to a verb. Second, bound morphemes sometimes express more or less the same meaning and so form semantic sets. For example, the bound morphemes de-, dis- and un- can be used to denote the concept of

removal, but each represents a different aspect of it. In defuse a row, a thing is removed. In dispossess a player, a human is affected. In unhook a headphone, an object is removed. Third, bound morphemes occasionally attach to the same roots or occur in the same position. For example, the bound morphemes non- and in- can attach to the base rational to form non-rational and irrational. Nonetheless, they bring about a change in meaning. They are not in free variation, the phenomenon in which two or more linguistic items can occur in the same environment without signaling any change in meaning that is related to Phramaha Phryson Yindee's study, who conducted "A Contrastive Study of Pali and English". It was constrictive study that research concerned with this study because of morphological analysis. That researcher had conducted the research by two key objectives: (1) to study the grammatical system of Pāli and English and (2) to find out the similarities and the dissimilarities between Pali and English based on the phonology, morphology, and syntax of the two languages. That research mainly concerned about Pali and English morphemes referring the result of the research as "There are 2 kinds of Pali morphemes including (1) free morpheme, and (2) bound morpheme.

2.3 In this study, the researcher emphasized bound morphemes especially both English and Pāli prefix, suffix, infix and circumfix. In prefix section, the main comparison and analysis were about negative and positive English and Pāli prefixes. In the suffix section, English and Pāli Comparative suffixes, Pronominal suffixes, adverbial suffix, ordinal suffix, infinitive suffix, Pāli gerundial suffix, participle of necessity, suffixes for denominative verbs. This is relevant to Dorothy C. Siegel's research work as one of very outstanding morphological research. His research title was 'Topics in English Morphology'. In the research also, the research applied qualitative research method as a documentary research and it was a great research including most of English morphological types such as: the morphology of English genitive pronouns, the strong and weak of English genitive pronouns, the distribution of the strong and weak forms. Moreover, in case- realization

part, genitive case-realization so on. He also analyzes basic issues in derivational morphology. In the part mainly consist of stems, prefixes, suffixes, underived words, derive words. On the other hand, very clearly that researcher explained about English affixes, structure of the lexicon. Therefore, the research work concerns with this present research work.

New Body of Knowledge

Before the researcher concludes, the researcher would like to consider briefly new body of knowledge adopted in the present study may have for a comparative study based on the similarities and differences between English and Pāli morphemes. As stated by Lehmann, Winfred P. (1993) that in linguistics, the comparative method is a technique for studying the development of languages by performing a feature-by-feature comparison of two or more languages with common descent from a shared ancestor and then extrapolating backwards to infer the properties of that ancestor. The comparative method may be contrasted with the method of internal reconstruction in which the internal development of a single language is inferred by the analysis of features within that language. According to the history of Pali language that mentioned by Negi (2000) who is a students' Britannica India that Pali died out as a literary language in mainland India in the fourteenth century but survived elsewhere until the eighteenth. Today, Pali is studied mainly to gain access to Buddhist scriptures, and is frequently chanted in a ritual context. The secular literature of Pali historical chronicles, medical texts, and inscriptions is also of great historical importance. The great centres of Pali learning remain in Sri Lanka and other Theravada nations of Southeast Asia: Myanmar, Thailand, Laos and Cambodia.

From the study, the researcher found both English and Pāli used negative prefixes as same because both of the prefix types have negative

prefixes such a-, du-, nî- etc. and ab-, de-, dis- etc. in Pali found the prefixes are less than English as positive prefixes described in the similarly suffixes in English and Pāli used as Comparative, Pronominal, Nominal, Adverbial, Infinitive, Gerundial and Participle suffixes, the third Morphological Infix in English and Pāli morphological notions have very different usages. In Pāli morphology consist of very widely apparent infixes. Therefore, it is possible to say that in Pāli morphology, infixes exiting apparently. In English morphology, there is no apparent infix but English are expletive infixes In Pāli morphology consist of very widely apparent infixes. Therefore, it is possible to say that in Pāli morphology, infixes exiting apparently. In English morphology, there is no apparent infix but English are expletive infixes such as: absolutely, fantastic. Analyzing these words, the infixes are only expletive that is bloody as above table mentioned. So, difference is in Pāli morphology has apparent infix very widely but in English has only expletive infix. And the last for circumfixes in both English and Pāli have circumfixation very widely and both are mostly same in morphological construction as presented in chart below. For the comparative study of two languages gives a clear idea of what linguistic phenomena and their symptoms are identical in them, what is only partially overlap, what is completely different. This knowledge will help to consciously manage the impact of native of Myanmar language on the studied non-native of two languages. In the comparative study of Pali and English languages done very little, but it is a lot of work has already begun.

Pāli Language

- **Prefixes;** Negative and Positive as similar meaning not quite different.
- **Suffixes;** Both Pāli and English are different in **pronominal forms** as: -iya, -aka, -disa, -di (dī), -sa, -ti, -ka, -tara, -tama, English, there is no particular suffixes for pronominal forms. For **Adverbial Suffixes** and both are same in the process as in **Ordinal Suffixes** are mostly same, **Infinitive, Gerundial and Pariciple Suffixes** are very difference between English and Pāli.
- **Infixes;** English and Pāli Morphological notions have very different usages.
- **Circumfixes;** Both English and Pāli have mostly same in morphological construction.

English Language

- **Prefixes;** Negative and Positive as similar meaning not quite different with Pāli.
- **Suffixes;** English and Pāli are different, English, there is no particular suffixes for pronominal forms. For **Adverbial Suffixes** and both are same in the process as in **Ordinal Suffixes** are mostly same, **Infinitive, Gerundial and pariciple Suffixes** are very difference between English and Pāli.
- **Infixes;** English and Pāli Morphological notions have very different usages such as *Sabba (all) + Citta (minds) + Sādharaṇa*.
- **Circumfixes;** English and Pāli has mostly same in morphological construction.

Figure 1 The similarity and difference of Pāli and English Language.

Suggestions of Research

According to the research result of analysis and comparison, the researcher found that both English and Pali have negative prefix and they changed negatively the meaning of the root of words. Therefore, the researcher wants to give suggests for further studies as follows:

1. There should study about “A comparative study of Pāli and English adjective in the points of suffixes simple quality, higher qualities, and highest qualities.
2. Phonology of of Pāli and English should be studied focusing on the comparison between similarities and differences of both languages.

3. There can be studied on “A study of similarity and dissimilarities of English and Pāli sentence structure.”.

References

- Bomhard, Allan R. (2018). *An Introductory Grammar of the Pāli Language*. US: Charleston Buddhist Fellowship Press.
- Hamawand, Zeki. (2011). *Morphology in English: Word Formation in Cognitive Grammar*. New York: Continuum International Group Press.
- Jones, Sir Willian. (2011). *Orientalist Jones*. UK: Oxford University Press.
- Khanetnok, Preecha (Assoc.Prof.Dr.). (2018). *An Introduction to Linguistics*. Thailand: Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University Press.
- Kulikov, Lionid. (2013). *Language vs. Grammatical Tradition in Ancient India: How real was Pāṇinian Sanskrit?*. India: Ghent University Press.
- Matellan, Acedo. (2010). *Argument structure and the syntax-morphology interface: A case study in Latin and other languages*. Spain: University of Barcelona Press.
- Norman, K.R.. (1983). *The Pāli Language and the Theravādin Tradition*. U.S.A: University of Cambridge Press.
- Siegel, Dorothy C. (2015). *Topics in English Morphology*. U.S.A: Brandeis University Press.
- Siegel, Mark and Kirsten Fudeman. (2005). *What is Morphology?*. UK: Blackwell Publishing Ltd Press.
- Yindee, Phramaha Phryson. (2018). *A Contrastive Study of Pali and English*. India: Kannada Studies University Press.