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Morphemes and Consonant Vowels Types in English

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Abstract---Morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit that has meaning. Traditional grammar does not recognize morpheme concepts or terms because morphemes are not syntactic units, and not all morphemes have philosophical meanings. The concept of morphemes was only introduced by structuralists at the beginning of the twentieth century. To determine whether a unit of form is morpheme or not, we must compare the form in its presence with other forms. If this form turns out to be repeated in other forms, then that form is a morpheme. In morphological studies, a formed unit that has the status of a morpheme is usually denoted by sandwiching it between curly brackets. For example, the word book is denoted as {book}, the word rewrite is devoted to be {re} + {write}. In every language there is a shape (like a word) that you can cut into smaller pieces, then cut back into smaller pieces that you cannot cut anymore.

Keywords---allomorph, alveolar, dental, initial phoneme, morpheme concepts, morphological process, morphological studies, smallest grammatical, tongue, traditional grammar.

Introduction

The form of carrying and helping is a distribution of me in the basic form whose initial phoneme is / b / and also / p /, likewise the singing and brushing forms are the distribution of the basic form whose initial phoneme is / s /, so that the forms have

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the same meaning. The different forms of realization of the same morpheme are called allomorphs. In other words, the allomorph is the concrete expression (in exchange) of a morpheme. So, each morpheme has an allomorph, either one, two, or also six. In addition, it can also be said that morph and allomorph are two names for the same form. Morph is the name for all forms whose status is not yet known, while allomorph is the name for that form if the status of the morpheme is known.

As for the morpheme, when viewed based on its initial form, the terms basic morpheme, basic form, stem, and root will be recognized. The term base or base form is the form that forms the basis of a morphological process. For example, in a spoken word which consists of the morpheme of *ber-* and *speak*, then *speaking* is the basic form of the spoken word, or it is known as the basic morpheme. The term stem is used to refer to the basic form in the inflection process, for example, the word *cry* over its base form is *crying* and the morpheme of *me* is an inflective affix (Fant et al., 1991; Treiman et al., 1992).

Dental is the sound produced between the tip of the tongue and the upper teeth. The result is the sound θ , in the words *thought* [tɒ: t] and *that* [dæt]. Ambidental is the sound produced between the tongue and the back of the teeth. The result is the sound: / θ / in the word *thin*. Alveolar is the sound produced between the leaves or tip of the tongue and the teeth. The result is the sounds t, d, l, n, s, z. Palatal namely the sound produced by the tip of the tongue with a hard palate. The result is the sound j. Velar is the sound produced between the back of the tongue and the soft palate or the sound produced between the back of the tongue (dorsum) and the soft palate (Paradis & Prunet, 1991; Lee & Taft, 2009). The resulting sounds are k, g, ŋ. Alveopalato is the sound produced between the tongue on the top of the tongue and the palate. The sound produced is only one, namely palato alveolar. Post-alveolar is the sound produced between the tongue and front teeth and hard palate. The resulting sounds are ʃ, ʒ, ʒ, ʃ, ʤ. Glottal is a language sound produced by a narrowing so that the resulting language sound does not vibrate.

Traditional grammar does not recognize morpheme concepts or terms because morphemes are not syntactic units, and not all morphemes have philosophical meanings. The concept of morphemes was only introduced by structuralists at the beginning of the twentieth century. To determine whether a unit of form is morpheme or not, we must compare the form in its presence with other forms. If this form turns out to be repeated in other forms, then that form is a morpheme. In morphological studies, a formed unit that has the status of a morpheme is usually denoted by sandwiching it between curly brackets. For example, the word *book* is denoted as {book}, the word *rewrite* is denoted to be {re} + {write}.

In every language there is a shape (like a word) that you can cut into smaller pieces, then cut back into smaller pieces that you cannot cut anymore (Perea & Acha, 2009;

[Treiman, 1984](#)). The word *untouchable*, for example, can be truncated to *un-*, *touch-*, *-able* which is called a morpheme. A morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit that has meaning. It has already been said that the morpheme is the same form, which occurs repeatedly in other units of form. To find out what morphs and allomorphs are, consider the form below: *seeing brings singing feel helps to brush*. Some of the definitions of consonants (consonants) are as follows.

- The produced sound by blocking the flow of air in one place in the airway above the glottis (the gap between the two sound membranes in the larynx).
- Language sounds that can be on the edge of a syllable and not as a syllable core.
- Phonemes that represent the sound.

The conclusion from this understanding about consonants is the sounds of language produced because the air carrying the sound gets obstructed at one of the places of articulation. Consonants can be classified into several types, namely stop/plosives are sounds produced by suddenly blocking the airflow at a certain place of articulation, after which the speech instruments in the place of articulation are released again ([Kessler & Treiman, 1997](#)). For example: [b], [d], [g] (voiced) and [p], [t], [k] (unvoiced) the first part is called resistance or implosion and the second part is called an explosion. Obstacle sounds can be classified into:

According to the position of the tongue, what forms a resonance chamber is a cavity that acts as a resonator, namely the nasal cavity, pharyngeal cavity and oral cavity ([Treiman et al., 1995](#)).

- According to the high and low position of the tongue.
- According to the role of the lips in the pronunciation of the vowels.
- According to the length of time the position of the speech organs is maintained.
- According to the role of the nasal cavity.

Another vowel sound classification is a double vowel, meaning that the vowel that is formed when the mouth awakens cannot be maintained in the same form during pronunciation ([Treiman, 1986](#)). In general, vowels in English consist of two, namely long vowels and short vowels, which are types of vowels according to the length of pronunciation while maintaining the same position of speech instruments. The duration of the pronunciation is called the quantity (quantity). The two vowels known in English are: monophthongs / i / in *see* and diphthongs [ai:], [əi:], [au], [ei] in the words *sigh*, *sky*, *boy*, *cow*, *face*. Both long and short vowels are produced according to the high and low position of the tongue. These can be classified into two types, namely (a) High vowels, namely the sound "i"; (b) Low vowels are the sound "a".

Based on the position of the tongue and the shape of the mouth, the vowels can be given names:

- [i] is a high uncoiled front vowel
- [e] is a non-circular mid-front vowel
- [ə] is a non-circular central vowel
- [o] is the round middle hind vowel
- [a] is a low, uncoiled central vowel

will be the tutor. For example in English we find the form shall not be shan't, the form will not become won't, the form does not become aren't, and the form it is becomes it's. As for example in Arabic, the form of the expression kaifa haluka is pronounced as kaifa haluk or keif hal (Klatt, 1975). Metathesis and Epentesis. The metathesis process changes the order of the phonemes contained in a word. Metathesis (metathesis =) occurs when a sound switches places with another sound (Boudelaa & Marslen-Wilson, 2004), or changes in the location of letters, sounds, or syllables in words (Oh & Redford, 2012). Examples of metathesis in Indonesian are in addition to the form of broom there are forms of wipe and smear, eradicate and banteras, lanes and lanes, there are also forms of heat and coral. Examples of metathesis in Arabic are '(he is a man) returns', '(he is a man) goes up the stairs', '(he is a man) swallows at once', '(he is a man) knows', '(he is a man) shines', '(he is a man) practices' (Boudelaa & Marslen-Wilson, 2001). The epentesis of a particular phoneme, usually one that is related to its environment, is inserted into a word. For example in Indonesian, there is the word sampi next to cow, ax next to ax, jumble beside the number (Davis, 1991).

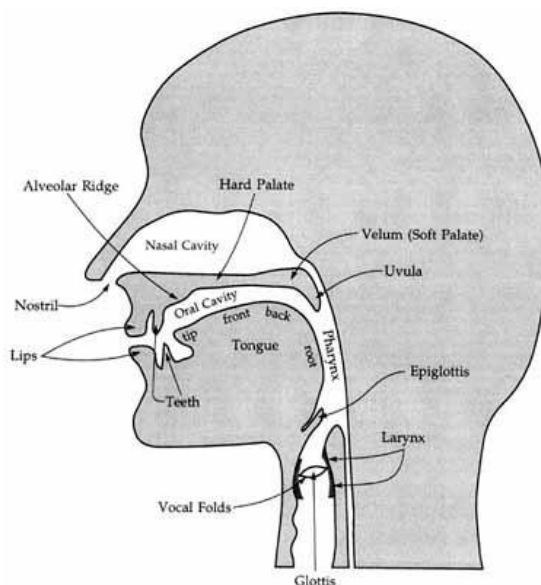
Vowels types in English

Vowels (vowel =) are language sounds produced by vibrations of the vocal cords, and signs of constriction in the vocal tract above the glottis (Velan & Frost, 2011; Haggard, 1973). Vowels, according to Kessler & Treiman (2001) are a modified sound that does not involve obstacles, friction, or the touch of the tongue or lips. According to Jones, vowels are voiced sounds produced by air flowing continuously through the pharynx and mouth, without obstacles and constriction which causes friction to be heard. There are several ways to classify vowel sounds, namely:

Method

The result of the work which is obtained by the speech organs is the sounds. These speech instruments include the lungs (lung), windpipe (trachea), larynx, vocal cords (vocal cord), cricoid (cricoid), thyroid (thyroid) or larynx, arytenoid (arythenoid), wall cavity of the esophagus (wall of pharynx), epiglottis (epiglottis), root of the tongue,

back of the tongue, dorsum, middle of the tongue, medium, blade of the tongue, tongue, lamina), tip of the tongue (apex), soft palate (uvula), soft palate (soft palate, velum), hard palate (hard palate, palate), gum or arch of teeth (alveolum), upper teeth (upper teeth, dentum), lower teeth (lower teeth, dentum), upper lip (upper lip, labium), lower lip (lower lip, labium), mouth (mouth), oral cavity (oral cavity), and the nasal cavity. In English, the sounds produced from the speech apparatus include (consonant sounds):



Bilabial. Bilabial is the sound produced between the upper and lower lips. For example the sound / b /, / p /, / m /, in the word pit / pit /, bit / bit /, man / mæn /. **Labio-dental.** Labio dental is the sound produced between the lower lip and upper teeth. The result is the sound / f /, / v / in fine / fain / and vine / vain /.

Meanwhile, there are two kinds of morpheme change processes, namely the morphophonemic process and the morphemic process. Morphophonemic processes, also called morphonemic, morphophonology, or morphonology, or events of changing morphemic form in a morphological process, both affixation, reduplication, and composition. This field of morphonology or morphophonemic studies, although usually discussed at a morphological level, actually concerns more phonological issues. This study is not discussed at the phonological level because the problem has only emerged in morphological studies, especially in the process of affixation, reduplication, and composition, which are used to describe forms that cannot be further analyzed, meaning that the root is the form that remains after all the affixes have been removed. For example, the English word *untouchable* has its roots in *touch*. This morphophonemic problem occurs in almost all languages that recognize morphological processes. Phoneme changes in this morphophonemic process can take the following forms.

- The appearance of phonemes can be seen in the process of appending the prefix *me* with the basic form of *reading* which becomes *reading*, so that the nasal consonant / *m* / appears.
- The release of phonemes can be seen in the process of affixing the suffix *--wan* to the basic form of *history* which becomes *historian*, so that the phoneme / *h* / in the word *history* is lost.
- Phoneme pulverization, can be seen in the process of adding the prefix *me* to the basic form of the *brush* to *brushing*, where the phoneme / *s* / on the *brush* is dissolved and inscribed with the nasal / *ny* / sound of the prefix.
- Phoneme change can be seen in the process of adding a prefix to *teaching* words to *learn*, where the phoneme / *r* / of the prefix changes to the phoneme / *l* /.
- Phoneme shift is the movement of a phoneme from one syllable to another, usually to the next syllable. This incident can be seen in the process of adding the suffix / *an* / to the answer word where the phoneme / *b* / which was originally in the syllable / *wab* / moved to the syllable / *ban* /.

In the following paragraphs, we will discuss morphemic processes concerning affixation, reduplication, composition as well as internal conversion and modification. It is also necessary to discuss the productivity of these morphemic processes. Affixation is the process of affixing an affix to a base or basic form. This process involved elements, (1) basic or basic form, (2) affix. The basic or basic shape is the smallest shape that cannot be segmented anymore. Whereas affix is a form, usually in the form of a bound morpheme, which is attached to a base in the word-formation process. There are two types of affixes, namely inflective affixes and derivative affixes. What is meant by inflectional affix is the affix used in the formation of inflectional words or the inflectional paradigm. whereas derivative affixes are affixes that are used to form new words, namely words whose lexical identity is not the same as the basic form. [Feldman et al. \(1995\)](#) and [Berent & Shimron \(1997\)](#) states that affixes can be in the form of suffix, prefix, confix, infix, interphix, and transfix. The meaning is as follows.

Prefix is an affix that is added in front of the basic form. For example, *re-* on *reread*; *un-* on *undo*. Infix is an affix that is added in the middle of the basic form. In English the infix is not found. This is precisely what it is in Indonesian. For example, *-er-* on the *cleats*; *-el-* on the *flute*. Suffix is an affix that is appended at the end of the basic form. For example, *-ing* on *working*; *-ed* on *cooked*; *-ly* at *slowly*. Confix is an affix in the form of a divided morpheme, where the first part is positioned at the beginning of the basic form, and the second part is positioned at the end of the basic form. For

example, un - / - able on untouchable; dis - / - ment on disagreement. Interfix is a kind of infix or connecting element that appears in the process of combining two elements. For example, in Indonesian German *liebe* + *brief* = *liebe.s.brief*. Transfix is an affix in the form of vowels which is added to the whole base. This happens inside active articulators / speech tools, namely lower lip and tongue, which consists of the tip of the tongue, the tongue / middle part of the tongue, and the base of the tongue / back of the tongue. Other blocking or closing positions involving the surface of the tongue are (1) soft palate or velar area (here resistance with the back of the tongue produces the initial sounds of the words *cloth* (voiceless) and *fond* (voiced). (2) hard palate (narrowing of the cavity between this hard palate and the front of the tongue resulting in the initial sounds of the words *yes* and *yang*). (3) the gums, just behind the upper front teeth and in front of the hard palate (closure here by the tip of the tongue produces the initial sounds of the words *and* and *pretexts*). (4) the upper front teeth (here partial obstruction by the tip of the tongue produces the initial sounds of the words *thin* and then in English, and closure will produce the French *t* and *d* sounds, which differ in articulation and acoustic effects, partly due to differences in the area of closure with the tip of the tongue). Squeaky child, passive articulators / speech tools, namely upper lip, upper teeth, throat wall and the back wall of the throat

Result and Discussion

The point of articulation (point of articulation) is the part of the oral cavity that the articulator points to in the process of producing sound, or speech tools that can be touched or approached by the articulator while producing sound ([Lahiri & Evers, 1991](#)). This sound wave can be given the main emphasis by the listener's ear, both with respect to ear physiology and related hearing aids, as well as with regard to the psychology of perception as well as an auditory phonetic study.

In studying the organic phonetic aspect, there are several things to be said, namely: (1) vocal cords, (2) speech instruments and how they work, and (3) phonetic assimilation. The vocal cords, air that goes up and out through the windpipe flows through the glottis, which is part of the larynx, and the larynx itself is part of the throat. In front of the glottis are two membranes called the vocal cords, although their shape is more like a curtain. The vocal cords (vocal bands, vocal cords, vocal folds) are two folds of muscle that can vibrate in the larynx to produce sound. Meanwhile, what is meant by lottis (glottis) is the gap between the two sound membranes in the larynx.

These vocal cords can be tightened completely, thus blocking the flow of air in (or in), as if we "hold our breath". The vocal cords can be stretched and each one turned to each side, as if we were to breathe normally, when air could pass freely without making a sound. Temporary inhibition of the vocal cords followed by expulsion of air will produce a sound called a blockage (glotal), which is used in a number of

languages, such as Arabic, and often in Cockney dialects of English (as in the Cockney pronunciation for what a lot).

Articulator and articulation point

The articulator (articulator, movable speech organ) is a part of the speech apparatus that can move, for example the tongue and lower lip (Landerl & Reitsma, 2005; Szigetvári, 2007). In other words, the articulator (articulator, movable speech organ) is a speech device that can be moved while producing sound. These speech tools are divided into two groups:

Arabic Hebrew for example: j (ج) l (ل) s (س) jalasa: sit; J-l-s; jalasa: he sat, jalasta: you sat (male); jalastu: I sat; ajlisu: I will sit; yajlisu: he will sit; reduplication is a morphemic process that repeats basic forms, either as a whole, partially (partially), or with changes in sound. This repetition is usually accompanied by slight phonological changes, for example: superduper. Shaw (1991); Leonard et al. (1987); Walsh & Parker (1983) state that reduplication in English is often used in children's language (eg boo-boo, putt-putt, choo-choo) or for joke words (eg goody-goody, rah-rah, pooh. -pooh). In Indonesian, full reduplication is common, for example tables from the bottom of the table, reduplication of some men from the base of men, and reduplication by changing sound back and forth from the bottom of the table.

Composition is the result and process of combining basic morphemes with basic morphemes, both free and bound, to form a construction that has a different or new lexical identity. According to de Haro (2020); Treiman & Cassar (1996); Lahiri & Hankamer (1988) composition is a combination of two or more words to form a new lexeme. Nasukawa (2010); Yip (2006) even state that composition is a complex lexeme which is understood to consist of two or more basic lexemes. English allows several types of compounding from different word classes, but not all combinations are allowed. Haspelmath (2000: 85) gives examples of combining compositions in English.

Word class composition description n + N lipstick (lip N + stick N)

N + V babysit (baby N + sit V)

N + A leadfree (lead N + free A)

V + N drawbridge (draw V + N bridge)

A + N hardware (A + N hard ware)

A + A bitter-sweet (bitter A + sweet A)

Composition in English is unlimited and is a common and often used process to expand the vocabulary of any language. In English, the word that has the most influence is called head. The essence is the part of a word that determines its meaning and grammatical category. The following are several types of compositions with spaces, for example, fried chicken, world cup; compositions with a hyphen (-) for

example forget-me-not, brother-in-law, sister-in-law; composition without separation, for example, blackboard, chairman, whiteboard. According to [Roman & Pavard \(1987\)](#) in composition, the first word is usually emphasized (pronounced louder and higher in pitch). In a noun phrase, the second word is emphasized. Many compositions have the unrelated meaning of the parts because some compositions are idioms for example hot dog, run out. Meanwhile, [Frost & Dentin \(1992\)](#) adds that there are position comms that are added with affixes, for example four-legged, black-eyed.

Conversion, an internal modification, and supplementation. Conversion is the process of forming words from one word to another without changing segmental elements. Internal modification (often called internal addition or internal change) is the process of forming words by adding elements (which are usually vowels) into a morpheme with a fixed skeleton (which is usually consonant). There is another type of internal modification called supplementation. Supplementation is a type of internal modification whose process of change is very extreme because the features of the basic form are not or are barely visible anymore. For example in English go the past tense went, or the verb be becomes was and were. Shortening is the process of dating parts of a lexeme or a combination of lexemes so that they become a shortened form, but the meaning remains the same as the meaning of the full form. In Indonesian, this shortening becomes very productive because Indonesian often does not have the words to express a concept that is rather complicated or very complicated.

The results of this shortening process we call shortening. For example, the form of a lab is a whole laboratory, a page is a whole page, a liter is a whole, an SD is a whole elementary school. The result of the process of shortening variations that is different from our language, we have difficulty how to write (symbolize) the sounds in writing, because the sounds sound foreign, meaningless, until we don't know how alienation is, so we can't conclude that our language's spelling system is not suitable for these sounds. With the help of phonetics, such difficulties will be overcome because phonetics will explain how certain sounds (which to our ears sound strange earlier) are produced both in quality and quantity. In other words, phonetics is a part of the science of language that discusses all the sounds of the language concerned are produced by speech instruments regardless of whether the sounds of the language distinguish meanings or not.

Phonetic aspects in English

This phonetic study is generally divided into three parts, namely organic phonetics (experimental phonetics and laboratory phonetics) = phonetics which studies how the mechanisms of speech organs in the human body produce language sounds, or how language sounds are classified based on their articulation. Organic phonetics is also called articulatory phonetics. Thus, the study of the speaking process as a speaker's

activity concerning articulatory tools and the processes involved in that activity is called articulatory phonetics.

Acoustic phonetics are phonetics that study language sounds in terms of sound as physical symptoms. The sounds that are investigated are the vibration frequency, amplitude, intensity, and time. This type of phonetics has a lot to do with physics and phonetic laboratories, useful for making telephones, recording black plates, and so on (Levi, 2008; Bladon & Al-Bamerni, 1976). Or in other words, acoustic phonetics is a study that pays main attention to sound waves generated by speaking activities and the transmission of these waves through the air. Auditory phonetics is phonetics which studies how the ear mechanism accepts language sounds as air vibrations (Moskowitz, 1973). Perception of waves distinguishes lexical meanings in the language (Kwon & Park, 2003). Under the umbrella of phonology, there are two branches of knowledge, each of which is a different study. One is called phonetic and the other is called phonemic. At first glance, this term is indeed similar so that it is often confused with its use by ordinary people, but for linguists, these two sciences are two different sciences, so it is necessary to understand the meaning and scope so that there is no misunderstanding.

Phonemic is a branch of phonological studies that studies the sounds of language by paying attention to the function of these sounds as differentiators. Phonemic itself is a science that studies the function of language sounds as a differentiator of meaning. Every word or sentence uttered by humans is a sequence of language sounds. Changing a sound in the sequence can result in a change in meaning. The change in meaning in question can change meaning or lose meaning. For example in English, the phoneme / l / is in the word lit which is at the beginning of the word, with / l / in the word gold which is at the end of the word after the vowel. The two phonemes / l / are members of the same phoneme. If the difference in sound can change the meaning of a word, then something like this will be said to be a different phoneme. For example, the sounds / p / and / b / in English in the word pin "pin" and bin "bak or crate" are members of different phonemes, and the difference is only in one sound. Because the two sounds are what distinguishes the meaning of the two. These phonemes can be identified through contrast or opposition in a minimal pair (minimum pairs, minimal differences).

These are usually distinguished by chunks, abbreviations, and acronyms. A fragment is an abbreviation in the form of conserving the first one or two terms of the shortened form, for example, a lab from a laboratory. What is meant by abbreviations is the result of the shortening process, for example SD (Elementary School), kg (kilogram). Acronyms are the results of shortening in the form of words or can be pronounced as words, for example, ABRI (Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia), Deputy Governor.

Phonetics is a science that investigates the production, transmission, and reception of language sounds; linguistic science interdisciplinary with physics, anatomy, and psychology, or part of linguistics that studies the process of speech. Phonetics is a neutral science, in the sense that it does not have to be addressed to a particular language. Following its task of studying the speech process, phonetics inevitably involves anatomy, especially the organs involved in the process of producing speech. If we hear someone's speech in a language we do not know or even in.

Productivity of morphemic processes. The productivity of the morphemic process is whether or not the process of word formation, especially affixation, reduplication, and composition, is used repeatedly which is relatively infinite, that is, it is possible to add new forms with the process. The inflective process or the mathematical paradigm, because it does not form a new word, a word whose lexical identity is not the same as its basic form, cannot be said to be a productive process. Another case with derivation. The derivation process is open. This means that speakers of a language can create new words with this process. The absence of a form that should exist is called blocking. In Indonesian, the case of blocking does not seem to correspond to that in English. In Indonesian, it seems that it is not a case of blocking, but of "competition" between derivative words and the form or construction of a phrase, that states the basic form and its meaning.

Conclusion

The word in the Collins English Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged states that a word can be defined as one of the units of speech or writing that native speakers of a language usually regard as the smallest isolable meaningful element of the language, although linguists would analyze these further into morphemes. lexical, verbal. Meanwhile, the words in the Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition copyright © 2000 are defined as a sound or a combination of sounds, or its representation in writing or printing, that symbolizes and communicates a meaning and may consist of a single morpheme or a combination of morphemes (<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/word>). Referring to the two meanings, a word is a language unit that has one meaning or a series of letters enclosed by two spaces and has one meaning. The word limitation according to European linguists is (1) that each word has a phoneme arrangement in a fixed and immutable order, and cannot be inserted by other phonemes. (2) each word has the freedom to change its place in the sentence or its place can be filled in and replaced by other words, or it can also be separated from other words. As the smallest unit in syntax, words have a role as filler of syntactic functions, syntactic category markers, and constructors in unifying units or parts of syntactic units. In English, the word as a filler for syntactic units can be divided into two kinds of words, namely full words and function words. The full word is a word that lexically has meaning, has the possibility to undergo a morphological process, is an open class, and can stand alone as a unit. Whole words include words in

the category of nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and numerals. While the word assignment is a word that lexically has no meaning, does not undergo a morphological process, is a closed class, and in the rules the word assignment cannot stand alone. The words of the assignment include prepositional category words, articles, and conjunctions.

According to Pacton & Deacon (2008); Dingemanse et al. (2015) words are a union of certain meanings with certain sound structures that can be used according to grammar in certain ways. This is because the word is a semantic, phonological, and grammatical unit. The everyday linguists who wrestle with this word, to this day, have never had the same opinion regarding the concept of what is called this word. According to traditional linguists, a word is a language unit that has one meaning, or a word is a series of letters flanked by two spaces and has one meaning. One more problem with this word is regarding the word as a grammatical unit. According to Song et al. (2013); MacWhinney & Leinbach, (1991), the forms of Indonesian words, for example: teach, teach, teach, teach, and teach are not five different words, but variants of the same word.

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