Different morphological processes

Affixation

Prefix	an affix that precedes its base e.g. English /in-/: implausible, incompatible, intolerable, …
Suffix	an affix that follows its base e.g. English /-ər/: teacher, driver, actor, dreamer, comber, …
Infix	an affix that is placed *inside another morpheme* (not just between two affixes, or the root and another affix) e.g. Tagalog past tense /-um-/: sulat ('write') → sumulat ('wrote') (in English, there are a few examples of infixation I know of, we mentioned two today 'izz' infixation as in 'hizzouse' for 'house', and 'Homeric' infixation, as in 'saxomaphone'. If you stumble across another example, let me know ☺)
Circumfix	an affix that attaches to both sides of the base e.g. German past participle /ge- -t/: lach ('laugh') → gelacht ('laughed')
Reduplication	a morphological process by which the base or parts of it are repeated e.g. Tagalog future tense: sulat ('write') → susulat ('will write')
Sound changes in the root	we saw a few (non-productive) examples from English:

Voicing alternations

mouth (ending in [θ])	'the lower opening in your face'
mouth (ending in [ð])	'to speak in a particular way'
house (ending in [s])	'a building to live in'
house (ending in [z])	'provide someone with shelter'

Accent shift

présent	'a gift'
presént	'to give/deliver something in a particular way'
áddress	'name of a location'
addréss	'to label with the location, to speak to a person'

In other languages sound changes to the root are much more productive, famously in semitic languages, verb roots often consist of a consonant template, into which different vowels can be inserted, as for instance in the Arabic examples below.

ktb	kataba	'wrote'	kutiba	'was written'
ħlq	ħalaqa	'shaved'	ħuliqa	'was shaved'
frḍ	faraḍa	'decided'	furiḍa	'was decided'

[Note: This list just illustrates a few morphological processes commonly found in a variety of languages, but it's by no means complete.]

Tagalog group work on infixation and reduplication