

Objectives

Q. Category of word Undesirable.....

Adjective Noun Adverb

Q. which one is not the part of speech.....

Noun Verb Adverb Adjective

Q. A sentences that contain at least one simple clause.....

Compound complex complex compound simple

Q. productive plural marks in English

-s -es en all of the given

Q. Items such as are phonologically dependent on adjacent words are called clitics.

THE AND for

Q. Most people are..... Is controlled by left hemisphere..

Tongue motivation speech movement

Q. Which if the following is common property of syntax of all languages..

Universality creativity generality all the given

Q. On which of following basis words are assigned to grammatical categories /part of speech..

Morphological properties syntactic properties semantic properties all the given

Q. A..... Is a base unit to which another morphological piece is attached?

Stem prefix suffix word

Q. which of the following is the functional word

noun verb adjective determiner

Q. in which period during the children native like competence

Childhood adlocense adult **critical period**

Q. Normally we can spot an adverb by the fact that they have is **-LY**

Q. Set on words one uses in Language production is **ACTIVE** vocabulary

Q. Which one is functional category word **DETERMINER**

Q. An example of **SEMANTIC** change is that the present day liquor is no longer liquid

Q. In syntax, the person undergoes the activity or action is termed as **AGENT**

Q. Multiple meaning words are **POLYSEMY**

03 Marks Questions

Q. separate endocentric compound

Endocentric compounds	Exocentric compounds
jackknife	funny farm
board game	lazybones
bluebird	loony bin
high chair	scarecrow
sailboat	pickpocket

Q. Example of root compounding

Call a NN compound like hairnet or mosquito net, in which the right-hand noun is not derived from a verb and whose interpretation is therefore not precisely predictable on a purely linguistic basis, a primary or root compound.

Q. Point out agent and predicate compliment in sentence John smokes cigarte

1. John (agent)
2. Smokes (predicate)
3. Cigarette (predicate)

Q. Make plural of (datum , formula and cactus)

Plural	Singular
Data	Datum
Cactuses or cacti	Cactus
Formulas	formulae

Q. why children over extend the words tree/plants

Overextend tree by using it to refer to potted plants, trees, and even balsam fir wreaths. Such under- and overextensions are generally short-lived, which indicates that children revise lexical entries as they are exposed to more and more tokens of a word.

Q. what plural markers should we expect the English speakers will add in the following novel words

1. Argaz Argazzes
2. Smick: Smicks
3. Brox: Broxes

Q. Distinguish between content and function words. Or Separate the content words from this list

Content Words	Function Words
Nouns: baby, bargain , Josianne Pronouns: I , him , our Verbs: publicize , hurtle , sleep Verbs: am , was , should Adjectives: peaceful , quick , bright Adverbs: readily , carefully, baby, publicize, sleep	Demonstratives: this , those Adverbs:3 very , not Prepositions: in , by

Q. defines the term exocentricity in the content of morphology.

Exocentric construction cannot be substituted for any of its element and thus has no head. For Example: Is not an expansion of with a or paper. Not an expansion of any of its parts. An exocentric construction cannot be substituted for any of its element and thus has no head.

Q. Explain linguistic junk

Rudes (1980) and Lass (1990) have both raised the question of what to do with “linguistic leftovers” or “linguistic junk” (Lass’s term). In both cases, it has to do with morphemes that lose their semantic content or morphosyntactic function as a result of language change and are left as content less, functionless strings of phonemes floating around in the system. They show that languages are in general intolerant of useless elements, and speakers reanalyze them as having a new role. Lass call this process lingic exaptation, extending a term of evolutionary biology to the study of lang change.

Q. Define Polosemey (3)

The most fundamental aspect of a word’s meaning is that it refers to some entity or relation (real or imaginary) in the world. We can refer to this entity or relation as the word’s semantic type. Formal approaches to grammar have provided us with terminology that allows us to make

even more fine-tuned distinctions between words. The word reptile refers to all individuals in the world that are reptiles. Verbs like respect or love refer to relationships between individuals. q. Three types of polysemy There are many types of polysemy.

- (1) mass/count distinction a. I love watermelon. (mass) b. I sold three watermelons. (count)
- (2) Figure-ground reversal a. Hugh broke the window. b. The kids climbed through the window.
- (3) Container-contained alternation a. A hot glass put under cold water will shatter. b. Franny downed the glass in two seconds flat

Q. Define mental lexicon (3 marks)

The mental lexicon is defined as a mental dictionary that contains information regarding a word's meaning, pronunciation, syntactic characteristics, and so on. The mental lexicon is a construct used in linguistics and psycholinguistics to refer to individual speakers' lexical, or word, representations.

Q. active vocabulary and Passive vocabulary

The number of words that you understand. The active vocabulary, the set of words one uses in language production is much smaller. A dictionary is conservative by nature, and hence it will contain words from the past that nobody uses any more. Mental lexicon will always be ahead of the dictionary, and contains a substantial number of words that are not listed in dictionaries. New words (neologisms) are coined continuously, and dictionaries always lag behind.

Q. Difference between Syntax and Morphology

Syntax is the study of the formation of sentences and morphology is the study of the formation of words. The final aim of both these fields is to study how meaning is produced in language. The main difference between morphology & syntax is that morphology studies how words are formed whereas syntax studies how sentences are formed. In this article, we'll look at these fields in more detail.

Q. Write 2 common features of syntax in all languages? (if find anything else related to this please do share)

Syncretism is common cross-linguistically, and it raises a number of questions relevant to morphological theory. In the Bulgarian imperfect and aorist paradigms, the second person singular and third person singular forms are identical. (The aorist is a past tense.)

Q. Explain the concept of Regular inflection in nouns:

It is a morphological process in which the forms of nouns are changed following the grammatical rules. Plurals of nouns can be formed by following various grammatical rules for making plurals.

These are examples of Regular noun inflection; Cat +-s =cats potato+ -es= potatoes. Day +y = days

Q. Irregular inflectional plural form

There are many instances in which the way a word is inflected doesn't seem to follow any rules or conventions at all—this is known as irregular inflection. For example, the past simple tense of the verb go is went (rather than goed, as regular inflection would suggest), and its past participle is gone. Irregular inflection affects nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and (most commonly) verbs child>children, tooth> teeth, man> men

Q. Explain zero derivation

Zero derivation, is a kind of word formation involving the creation of a word (of a new word class) from an existing word (of a different word class) without any change in form, which is to say, derivation using only zero. Zero-derivation changes the lexical category of a word without changing its phonological shape. A word formed by zero-derivation or any other productive derivational process becomes lexicalized: The English verbs: chair, leaf, ship, table, and weather. Mail from the French is another example: *I'm going to mailbox this parcel.

Q. Define language And sign. Define Signifier and Signified

Signifier: Any material thing that signifies, e.g., words on a page, a facial expression, an image.

Signified: The concept that a signifier refers to Together, the signifier and the signified make up a meaning.

Sign: The smallest unit of meaning. Anything that can be used to communicate

Q. Innateness Hypothesis (IMP)

We are born with set of rules about language in our brains. Children are equipped with an innate template or blueprint for language and this blue print aids the child in the task of constructing a grammar for their language. This is known as Innateness Hypothesis.

Q. Suppletion

In morphology, suppletion is the use of two or more phonetically distinct roots for different forms of the same word, such as the adjective bad and its suppletive comparative form worse. Examples and Observations "Bad - worse is a case of suppletion. Worse is clearly semantically related to bad in exactly the same way as, for example, larger is related to large, but there is no morphological relationship between the two words, i.e. there is no phonetic similarity between them." (J.R. Hurford et al., Semantics: A Coursebook, 2nd ed. Cambridge University Press, 2007)

Q. Name the categories for which nouns are inflected.

The four basic categories are listed below:

Persons: baker, dancer, gambler, driver

Animals: pointer, retriever, warbler, trotter

Material objects: blotter, eraser, fertilizer, shutter

Immaterial objects: reminder, clincher, thriller, eyeopener

Q. under line noun phrase (3)

i-People like to have money

ii-I am tired

iii-It is getting late

Q. write words by clipping them

i-Advertisement Ad

ii-Examination Exam

iii-Gasolene gas

Q. Write three plural like ox..oxen,

1. maid= maiden,
2. fox= foxen,
3. child= children

Q. Edible -ible is suffix and eatable -able is suffix

Q. Write two words where come (z) voice

BOYS, TOYS

Q. Correct labels for the snake swallowed it, on the road (V. IMP)

The snake: Noun phrase,

Swallowed: Verb,

It: Object,

on the road: Adverb of place

Q. Place the correct labels in follow a new car followed

A new car: noun phrase

followed: verb

Q. Write three foundational beliefs on linguistics

First, we believe that languages differ from one another.

Second, that language, which we can write with a small l, is different from Language; with a capital L.

Individual langs have features that are not characteristic of Language in general. Linguists need to pay equal attention to both small-l language and capital-L Language

Q. Bath breath wreath change into verb

Word	Verb
Bath	Bathe
Breath	Breathe
Wreath	Wreathe

Q. Write 3 nouns which take zero suffixes to make their plurals.3marks

Sheep Fish Deer teeth feet hair

Q. Define lexemes.

A lexeme is the smallest or minimal unit of lexicon in a language that bears some “meaning”. A lexeme has a morphological form, semantic content (or meaning) and a syntactic category. Lexeme is basically an abstract notion used in linguistic morphology, the concrete realisation of which is a word. One lexeme can take up more than one inflection to form a set of many words known as inflected variants. For example, the lexeme PLAY can take up many forms like play, playing, plays, and played.

Q. Morphemes with examples:

play-ed,

son-s,

wait-ing

Q. Characteristic of primary affixes

1. Primary affixes cause a stress shift, while secondary affixes do not.
2. The primary affix will occur closer to the stem than the secondary affix.

Q. Descriptive grammar

A fully explicit grammar that exhaustively describes the grammatical constructions of a language is called a descriptive grammar

Q. Three limitations or constraints morphological process are:

1. Phonological constraint
2. morphological constraint
3. semantic constraints

Q. Morphological process constraints

1. Productivity can also be limited by morphological constraints.
2. a morphological process may require the base to have a certain structure, to belong to a certain morphologically or syntactically defined class, such as a gender, or to end in a particular affix.
3. verbs.

Q. Verify compound structure Dry clean & steam clean

1. STEAM CLEAN : noun–verb (NV)
2. DRY CLEAN: adjective–verb (AV)

Q. Context free-inflection.

Context-free inflection when there is a simple directional mapping between a morphosyntactic feature and a particular phonological string.

- as /-in/, refers to context-free inflection:
- All present participles in English bear the same suffix.

05 Marks Questions

Q. Explain the concept of bracketing paradox briefly. (imp)

A crucial property of a structure is that both the formal and the semantic properties of the word need to be represented in the structure. For this reason, the situations where the semantic and the formal properties of an object do not coincide are problematic for the idea that words have internal structure. These situations are known as BRACKETING PARADOXES (Williams 1981, Beard 1991). There are three kinds of bracketing paradox

1. One kind of bracketing paradox is the situation in which the formal properties of one of the units requires it to combine with a particular base, but the meaning of the word suggests that it combines with a unit smaller than the base. Take the word international.

The formal properties of the word require the prefix *inter-* to combine with the adjective *national*, as the word **international* does not exist in English

2. Another kind of paradox comes when a unit combines with a word but semantically modifies not only the word, but a bigger structure in which the word is included. Consider the expression *Vulgar Latinist*. This does not refer to Latinist who happens to be *Vulgar*, but to someone who studies *Vulgar Latin*
3. Last kind of paradox take into account phonological factors. In the case *unhappy*, there is a paradox in the sense that the meaning of the adjective (*more unhappy*) require the suffix *-er* to combine with the trisyllabic adjective *unhappy*. It is known that generally trisyllabic adjective take the adverb *more* in the comparative. Avoiding this phonological infraction implies proposing that *-er* combines with *happy* and then *un-* is combines with *happier*. This gives the wrong semantics as it mean; *not more happy* which the speaker does not interpret. There is no analysis for bracketing in the general case which cover the three paradoxes

Q. Explain the direct and indirect route with reference to morphological processing of a compound word.

The insight that complex words are often stored as such in the lexicon raises the question of how they are processed. There are two ways in which a complex word can be processed, the direct route, and the indirect route. When perception of complex words is involved, the direct route means that we do not first parse the complex word, but go directly to its representation in the lexicon, in order to access its meaning. The indirect route means that a complex word is parsed into constituent morphemes, and that its meaning is computed after we have gained access to its constituent morphemes and their meanings. There are data that might be interpreted as showing that language users try to parse words into morphological sub constituents.

Q. Principle of morphological analysis

Morphological Analysis (MA) can also be referred to as ‘problem solving’. It is visually recorded in a morphological overview, often called a ‘Morphological Chart’. The method was developed in the 1960s by Fritz Zwicky, an astronomer from Switzerland.

Principle 1

- Forms with the same meaning and the same sound shape in all their occurrences are instances of the same morpheme.

Principle 2

- Forms with the same meaning but different sound shapes may be instances of the same morpheme if their distributions do not overlap.
- *seat-/s/*

Principle 3 :Not all morphemes are segmental.

- morphemes, can be pronounced in some sense, e.g., chicken, the, un-, -ize. Two types of words Words may be defined in different ways from different perspectives, with each perspective picking out a somewhat different object. Linguists distinguish words as
 1. Phonological words,
 2. Grammatical words
 3. Lexemes.

Q. Principle of IC analysis AND its 2 flaws Principal:

The principal of IC analysis is to cut a sentence into two and to continue with the smallest indivisible unit, the morphemes are reached.

Flaws: (IMP)

Firstly, it does not indicate what kind of elements those constituent parts are; it does not even identify except implication.

Secondly, it does not show clearly that noun phrases are built on nouns, verb phrases on verbs etc.

Thirdly, IC analysis does not tell us how to form new sentences, i.e. to produce sentences that have not already been attested in some corpus of data.

Q. Difference b/w inflection and derivation

Inflection	Derivation
Inflection does not change the core lexical meaning or the lexical category of the word to which it applies. Derivation does the former and may do the latter.	Derivational morphology tends to occur closer to the root or stem than inflectional morphology.
Inflection is the realization of morphosyntactic features, i.e., those that are relevant to the syntax, such as case and number. Derivation is not.	Derived lexemes are more likely to be stored in the lexicon than inflected forms.

Q. five names of inflection categories

- (1) 1) number (singular, plural)
- (2) 2) gender (masculine, feminine, neuter)
- (3) 3) case.(nominative, accusative, genitive, dative)
- (4) 4) tense (present, past, future)
- (5) 5) voice (active, passive)

Q. Differentiate between dictionary and mental lexicon. (5Marks)

Lexical knowledge of a native speaker does not have the format of a dictionary. First, the number of lexical entries in a good dictionary is much higher than that in our individual mental list of words. There are many words that most speakers do not know. The passive vocabulary, the number of words that you understand. The active vocabulary, the set of words one uses in language production is much smaller. A dictionary is conservative by nature, and hence it will contain words from the past that nobody uses any more. Mental lexicon will always be ahead of the dictionary, and contains a substantial number of words that are not listed in dictionaries. New words (neologisms) are coined continuously, and dictionaries always lag behind. A second difference between a dictionary and the mental lexicon is that words in the mental lexicon bear a number of relationships to each other. Words with similar meanings or similar phonological forms appear to be related in the mental lexicon, as can be concluded from speech errors. Someone talking about the sympathy of a musical conductor used the word symphony instead of sympathy. In a dictionary, semantic relations between words are usually not expressed directly. The mental lexicon as a multidimensional web of words, with all kinds of connections between those words: semantic similarities, phonological similarities, and morphological relationships. In a dictionary, words have one type of relationship only, that of alphabetical ordering. This ordering is based on the degree of orthographical similarity between words. A third difference between a dictionary and a mental lexicon is that the latter also stores information about the frequency with which you come across a word. Linguists may compute the frequency of words on the basis of large corpora of actual language use.

Q. Define term Grammaticalization. (imp)

‘The process by which a frequently used sequence of words or morphemes become automated as a single processing unit’ (Bybee 2003: 603). [G]rammaticalization is that subset of linguistic changes through which lexical item in certain uses becomes a grammatical item, or through which a grammatical item becomes more grammatical’ (Hopper and Closs Traugott 1993: 2). An example of the change from lexical to grammatical item is the development of verbs into auxiliaries. In English the verb to have not only functions as a main verb, with the meaning “to possess”, but also as an auxiliary in perfect tense forms. The verb can has lost its status as lexical verb completely, and functions as a modal auxiliary only. In these examples grammaticalization does not create morphology. This does happen if a (lexical or grammatical) morpheme becomes an affix.

Q. Differentiate between Morphemes and Allomorphs:

Morphemes	Allomorphs
The smallest unit of language that has its own meaning, either a word or a part of a word.	Allomorphs are phonological representations of a single morpheme. For example, the final (s) and (z) sounds of hats and dogs are allomorphs of the English noun-plural morpheme.

A morpheme, the smallest meaningful linguistic unit which contains a word or an element of the word such as the use of –s whereas this unit is not divisible further into smaller syntactical parts.	An allomorph is a variant form of a morpheme. It can also be described as a unit of meaning that varies in sound without changing its meaning. Allomorph is an alternative pronunciation of a morpheme in a particular context.
Example 1: -ed = turns a verb into the past tense as played= play+ed	Example 1: When a past tense is formed of a regular verb, we add the sounds /t/, /d/, and /əd/ to the verbs to put them in the past tense, such as slipped, played, and fascinated.
Example 2: un- = prefix that means ‘not’ such as happy= unhappy	Example 2: In English, plurals have has three different morphs (all words are not pluralized in the same way) They are /s/, /z/, and [əz] as in cats, dogs, and houses.

Q. Endocentric ... (5marks)

An endocentric construction is one in which there is expansion of more literal kind, it contains an element a word, for which it can be substituted. This word is known as head For example children in these examples:

- Children
- American children
- Three American Children
- Three American children with a dog.
- Those three American children with a dog.

Q. Morphological productivity

A given morphological pattern is more productive than another is to say that there is a higher probability of a potential word in the first pattern being accepted in the language than there is of a potential word in the second pattern. English nouns make their plural in a number of different ways, as can be seen in the following set of words. The suffix -th creates nouns from adjectives (e.g., deep → depth, wide → width). a meaning that is similar to -ness. Length means the same thing that longness would mean; decidedth ,mean the same thing as decidedness. But only -ness can be called productive. Studying productivity, we study phenomena and distinctions like these. One question we need to ask about productivity is whether it is part of linguistic competence. Competence is Chomsky’s (1965) term for the knowledge that speakers and hearers have of their language. Some people would say that productivity is not part of linguistic competence either, because, in order for something to be considered part of competence, it must be structural and ‘all or none’. Productivity is a probabilistic notion, & some linguists believe that if something is probabilistic, it is not structural and hence is not part of the grammar. Under this

view, productivity would have to be treated as a phenomenon that is related to a speaker's competence, but not part of it.

Q. Semantic constraints

- Productivity can also be constrained by semantic factors.
- Barker (1998) studies the English suffix -ee found in words like advisee, addressee, enlistee, or employee using a large set of naturally occurring examples such as the following:
 - To summarize, if a language has two ways of doing something, one of which is less productive, the less productive rule or process has a linguistic purpose.
 - The less productive rule may result in a word that stands out, useful in newspapers, magazines, and advertisements, or it may result in a form that sounds more technical or learned.

Q. Explain the concept of phonotactic constraint with one example.

Phonotactics is a branch of phonology that deals with restrictions in a language on the permissible combinations of phonemes. Phonotactic constraints twelfths /twɛlfθs/ /s/ + /t/ + /j/ (not in most accents of American English) /s/ + /p/ + /j ɪ l/ /s/ + /k/ + /j ɪ l w/ At their most basic, phonotactic constraints determine the minimum length of content words in particular languages. For example, in Mohawk, each content word contains at least two syllables (Michelson 1988, cited by Hayes 1995: 47). Other languages require that content words consist of at least a heavy syllable. In Mayan languages, roots are predominantly of the shape CVC and in Bantu they are generally CVCV. In Semitic languages, roots consist of three consonants: CCC.

Q. Hockett theory item process's 'Item and Arrangement' approach: (V, IMP)

In this approach, Hockett argues that **Item and Arrangement (IA)** model refers to a grammar which presents the list of the morphs and a set of rules for arranging the morphs. Characteristics features:

i. There are morphemes (the smallest unit) that can be set in different ways to form bigger units.

For Example: These three plural nouns: dogs, cats and horses. Here we find three morphs or items namely /z/, /s/ and /ɪz/ which shows that two morphemes are added and show plurality and that three are variant forms of the morpheme -s which is a regular plural suffix.

ii. Affixation takes place in IA transforming the basic morpheme into a new component (phonological, syntactic, semantic) For Example: Play]Ver]N = player (verb into noun)
Sad]adjly]Adv = sadly (adjective into adverb)

iii. Words are arranged linearly in the IA model.

Item-and-Process Lexeme-based morphology is called an item-and-process approach.

- i. IP allows elements to transform to gain a shape different from the original one. This is possible both at phoneme and morpheme level. For Example: come = came tooth = teeth
- ii. An inflectional rule, derivational rule and compound rule takes a stem, changes it according to the required rule and transforms into a word.
- iii. IP doesn't have any affixations.

Q. Problems faced by lexical (IMP) OR Problems in Lexical Semantics (5)

The main problem of lexical semantics is that the meanings of individual lexemes are highly diverse. We call this the problem of polysemy. As an example, take the verb lose.

- They lost their passports;
- Jake lost his job;
- Sarah lost her husband to cancer;
- I lost my temper;
- we both lost ten pounds

Q. What is the relation among Inflection and Universal Grammar? (IMP) OR Chomsky view parts of language

Universal Grammar is the theory developed by Noam Chomsky that states that all languages are identical at some level of analysis. Tremendous influence on the field of linguistics, and most linguists agree with Chomsky that language has an innate component. A key phrase in the definition of Universal Grammar that we have provided is “at some level of analysis.” What is the level of analysis at which languages are identical? At which levels do languages differ? More specifically, are inflectional categories universal? In one sense, inflectional categories are universal. A mistake to say that the realizations of inflectional categories are stable cross-linguistically.

Q. Differentiate between competence performance OR The lexeme performance denotes the same activity, surely. Does that mean that perform and performance belong to the same word class?

Perform has four forms: perform, performed, performing and performance. Performance has two: performance and performances. Competence is Chomsky's (1965) term for the knowledge that speakers and hearers have of their lang. Some pple would say that productivity is not part of linguistic competence either, because, in order for something to be considered part of competence, it must be structural and 'all or none'. Productivity is a probabilistic notion, and some linguists believe that if something is probabilistic, it is not structural and hence is not part

of the grammar. Under this view, productivity would have to be treated as a phenomenon that is related to a speaker's competence, but not part of it.

Q. separate in to morphemes (5)

1. Re---hash

2-in--sane

3-im--polite

4-jump--ed

5-attach--ed

Q. Write any 5 prefixes which convey the meaning of negation

Impolite, unhappy, incomplete, illiterate, impatient

Q. Add Prefix to these words without changing their word class.

1	organize	un-organise; pre organize; disorganized
2	Play	outplay; overplay
3	Sensitive	supersensitive; hyposensitive
4	Believe	disbelieved; misbelieved
5	Tie	necktie; retie

Q. Words with VV like stir fry

Take turn, get rid, stay tune, view point, sleep walk

Q. Make noun phrases with

Determiner+noun: the village, a house, our friends

Qualifier+ noun: some people, alot of money

Q. Separate borrowing word: gourmate, renaissance, ketchup, pizza, essence, pen, 5 marks

Gourmet Renaissance Ketchup Pizza Essence

Q. Write verbs ie. repiant derived from paint (3 marks)

Painting Paints Painted

Q. Write the 5 words suffix

1	-Hood	Childhood,	adulthood
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		fatherhood motherhood neighborhood
2	-ish	Childish girlish Scottish cartoonish feverish greenish
3	-lity	SUPPRESSIBILITY intangibility conventionality Instrumentality Incompatibility
4	-th	Seventh growth Twelfth Hundredth death length

Q. verb examples start with Re

Represent Regain Replay Reused Recover Reschedule

Q. Define the term right headed compound

All these compounds have a verb as the rightmost element, and also that, with most of them, the activity denoted by the compound as whole is a variety of the activity denoted by that rightmost element. Let us call these compounds right-headed, the rightmost element being the head. Most English compounds are right-headed, but not all. As with verbs, it is the type with the preposition over as its first element that seems most productive, in that new adjectives of this type, with the meaning ‘too X’, are readily acceptable: for example, overindignant, oversmooth.

Example:

1. noun–adjective (NA): sky-high, coal-black, oil-rich
2. adjective–adjective (AA): grey-green, squeaky-clean, red-hot
3. preposition–adjective (PA): under full, overactive

Q. Headed and headless compounds with examples

In English grammar, a compound noun (or nominal compound) is a construction made up of two or more nouns that function as a single noun. With somewhat arbitrary spelling rules, compound nouns can be written as separate words like tomato juice, as words linked by hyphens like sister-in-law or as one word like schoolteacher. A compound noun whose form no longer clearly reveals its origin, such as bonfire or marshall, is sometimes called an amalgamated compound; many place names (or toponyms) are amalgamated compounds — for example, Norwich is the combination of "north" and "village" while Sussex is a combination of "south" and "Saxons." One interesting aspect of most compound nouns is that one of the origin words is syntactically dominant. This word, called the headword, grounds the word as a noun, such as the word "chair" in the compound noun "easychair."

Q. Any 5 names of parts of speech of English language

1. NOUN
2. VERB
3. PARTICIPLE
4. ARTICLE
5. PRONOUN