Prefix:

1. Play(V)- Replay (V) both remain verbs so word class isn't changed.

2. Organize(V)- Reorganize.(V)

3. Sensitive (N)-Nonsensitive (N).

4. Tie (V)- Untie (V)

5. Believe (V) - Disbelieve (V)

Zero-suffix plurals:

1. Sheep,

2.Deer,

3 Teeth,

4 Feet

5. Hair

Label question:

John smokes cigars.

Ans: As we know that a sentence consists of a Subject (Agent) and a Predicate (Verbs and other parts), therefore the given sentence can be labelled as follows:

- John (Agent)
- smokes cigars(Predicate)

It can further be labelled as:

- John (Agent),
- smokes (Verb)
- cigars(Patient).

INFLECTION:

- We already know that inflection is a morphological process which changes the "forms of the words".
- This process does not change the meaning and the word class.

Irregular inflection:

- Irregular inflection is the change in forms of words without following the grammatical or morphological rules.
- Irregular inflection can be observed in nouns, verbs, adjectives etc.

Irregular inflection in nouns: For example change in forms of nouns i.e making plurals without following the common rules of adding -s, -es etc.

For example, Child-children, Man-Men, Woman-Women,

Irregular inflection in verbs can be witnessed in changing their tense forms.

For example, the Past of go is went and not "goed".

Inflection means "Change in forms of words according to grammatical rules. It's a complete morphological process.

Regular inflection: It is the change in forms of words according to the grammatical rules or we can say that by following lexical rules.

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

Regular Inflection in verbs:

1. Perform, performed, performed (the past and past participle forms of "perform" are changed by only adding -ed.)

2. Observe, observed, observed

Derivation

- It is one of the processes of "Word formation" in which one lexeme is created from another lexeme.
- It changes the lexical meanings and word class.
- For example making agent nouns from the verbs.
  Teach(V) +-er = Teacher (N).

(Yeh main simple words main bata rahi hun)

<u>Junk</u> is basically an informal word which means clutter, old, or useless etc. We also have the option of 'Junk-emails" in our emails, where all useless and less important mails are kept. Similarly in linguistics, linguistic junk consists of those words which lose their importance due to morphological change. They are considered as useless elements.

❖ One of the limitations of the I C analysis is that it does not indicate the nature & grammatical functions of the constituents.

❖ To remove this inadequacy, the idea of labeling was introduced by Mak Halliday.

❖ These labels are of two types –Class labels & Function labels.

❖ Class labels are NP-noun phrase,VP-verb phrase,A-article,Adj-adjectives.etc.

❖ Function labels are **S-subject , V-verb , O-object** etc.
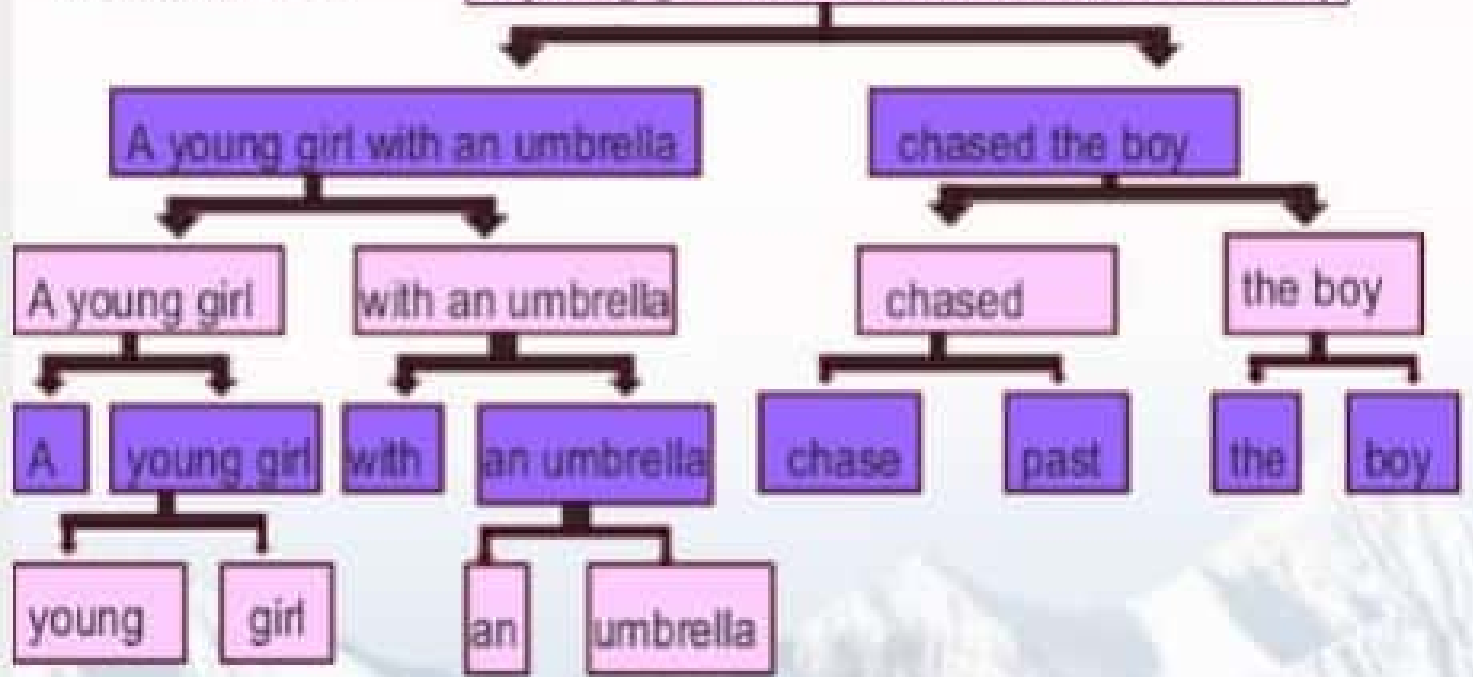
Definition of headed compound

- They are Compound words, where the meaning of the compound is determined by the **"head"** of the compound are called Headed Compounds.

- It follows pluralization- a part make whole

- Most of English L compounds are headed

- Find at the right headed (blackboard)

Limitations of I C analysis:

1) First it cannot analyze structure which do not form proper grammatical groups. For example 'She is taller than her sister', here 'er-than' sequence cannot be explained properly.
2) Ambiguous sentences cannot be analyzed adequately. For example 'Time flies'.
3) An overlapping also causes a problem for I C analysis. For example 'he has no interest in music'. Finally, an element remains unstated in sentences like 'Hit the ball'.

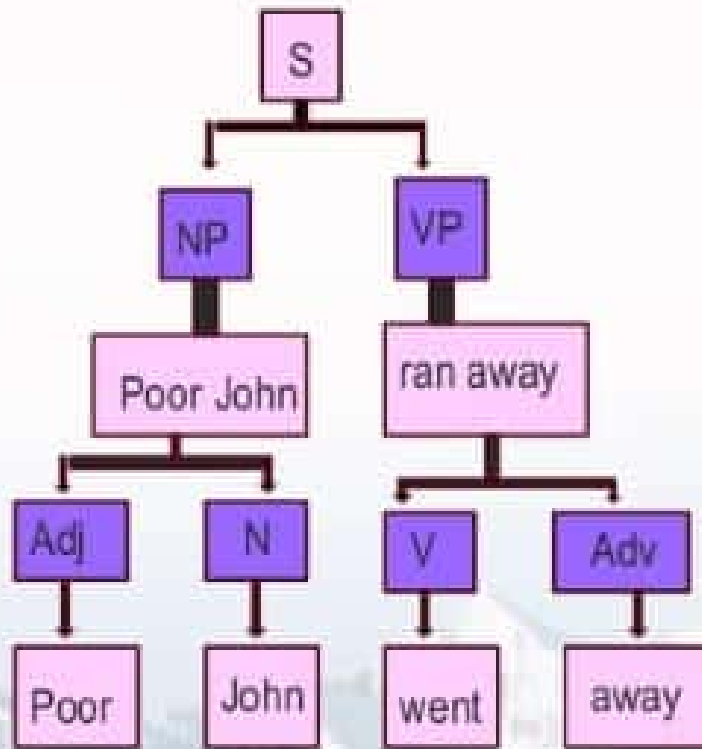**EXAMPLE:** A young girl with an umbrella chased the boy

- A young girl with an umbrella
  - A young girl
    - A
    - young girl
      - young
      - girl
  - with an umbrella
    - with
    - an umbrella
      - an
      - umbrella
- chased the boy
  - chased
    - chase
    - past
  - the boy
    - the
    - boy

❖ CONCLUSION: Thus I C analysis remains an established method of describing the sentence elements.

Thank You

Example:

INTRODUCTION:

❖ In linguistics, **immediate constituent analysis** or **IC analysis** is a method of sentence analysis that was first mentioned by Leonard Bloomfield and developed further by Rulon Wells.

❖ The process reached a full blown strategy for analyzing sentence structure in the early works of Noam Chomsky.

❖ The practice is now widespread.

❖ Most tree structures employed to represent the syntactic structure of sentences are products of some form of IC-analysis.

❖ The process and result of IC-analysis can, however, vary greatly based upon whether one chooses the constituency relation of phrase structure grammars (= constituency grammars) or the dependency relation of dependency grammars as the underlying principle that organizes constituents into hierarchical structures.

IC ANALYSIS.

- ❖ It is based on the notion that a sentence is just not a linear string of word but a sequence of components or groups of words.
- ❖ These groups of words are called 'constituents'.
- ❖ When they are joined by horizontal line, they are said to be in 'construction' with each other .
- ❖ The construction establishes relationship between the constituents.
- ❖ When these constituents are considered as a part of successive (next) unraveling (showing) of a sentence, they are called as immediate constituents (next element of a sentence).
- ❖ Thus a sentence is cut into two parts ,& again into two parts .
- ❖ This is continued till the smallest unit or morpheme is arrived

6.5 Headed- headless Compounds(P:64)

Headed

- When we make compound words, the meaning of the compound word is determined by the **rightmost member** of the compound, known as the **"head"** of the compound. Thus "black board," is a kind of "board," and not a kind of "black." "High chair" is a kind of "chair." that means board is the head of the compound

HEADED & HEADLESS COMPOUNDS

- Headed Compounds are compound words which the meaning **IS** specified by its words e.g. Blackboard, Boathouse, and Fireplace.

- Headless Compounds are compound words which the meaning **IS NOT** specified by its words e.g. Egghead, Bigwig, and Pickpocket.

Cont...

Productive vocabulary

- includes words that we use when we speak or write. (Kamil & Hiebert, in press)

Passive vocabulary

- includes words that we know but do not use in our speaking and writing.

Active vocabulary

- includes words that we know and frequently use them in speaking and write. (Kamil & Hiebert, in press)

Conversion (zero-derivation)

-What is conversion?

Conversion is the creation of a word from an existing word without any change in form.

Examples:
(from nouns to verbs)
1. vacation(N)——→to vacation (V)
2. butter (N) ——→ to butter (V)

Examples:
butter (N) → V to butter t

permit (V) → N an entry

empty (A) → V to empty

must (V) → N doing the
                    must

competence vs. performance:

And the grammar here means the competence instead of performance.

- competence: the speaker-hearer's knowledge of his language. It is what you know about the language.

- performance: the actual use of language in concrete situations. It is how you use the knowledge in actual speech production and comprehension.