

Pedagogy of School

SUBJECT - I

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Describe in Detail "the Lexis" with examples?

* New words are either borrowed or coined. Roughly 70% of the words in English are borrowed or coined. I.e. Baruch Day "A word is the smallest meaningful unit of sound". Every language has its own distinctive patterns of combining morphemes to get larger units.

* A form to which a rule of word-formation applied is called a base. Once a base has undergone a rule of word-formation the derived word itself may become the base of another derivation, and by re-application. It is possible to derive words of considerable morphological and semantic complexity. They are seven major processes by which the base is modified. They are

- i) Affixation
- ii) conversion and
- iii) compounding
- iv) clipping
- v) portmanteau
- vi) onomatopoeia
- vii) loan words

i) Affixation

Affixes are those used to form new words. These affixes are added either before or after the base form. It is of two types prefixation and suffixation.

The fixer that are added before the base form are called prefixes. A prefix is a syllable or syllables placed at the beginning of a word to qualify its meaning and form a new word. It has its origin from Greek, Latin and native English. The prefixes are classified as follows

- 1) Negative prefixes
- 2) Reservation Prefixes
- 3) Pejorative prefixes
- 4) Prefixes of degree or size
- 5) Prefixes of attitude
- 6) Locative prefixes
- 7) Prefixes of time and order
- 8) Number prefixes
- 9) Other prefixes
- 10) Conversion prefixes

1. Negative Prefixes

- a) The negative prefix '-in-' is used - with words of Latin origin found in English for e.g. unfortunate, injustice
- b) Latin and French 'non' meaning 'not' for e.g. non-violence
- c) A- means lacking, a moral, asymmetry

2. Reversive Prefixes

- a) un- means to "reverse action" added to verbs and nouns. unload
- b) de- means to reverse action added to abstract nouns
defrost, deforestation
- c) dis- to deprive of is added to verbs, participles and nouns
disconnect, discoloured, discontent

3. Prefixes

Depreciatory means diminish in Value

- a) mis - wrongly
eg: misuniform, misconduct, misleading
- b) mal - means 'badly'
eg - malice, malfunction, malformed
- c) pseudo means false
eg - pseudopodia, pseudo-intellectual

4. prefixes of Degree or Size

a) Arch - highest, chief

eg - Archbishop

b) Super - means above, more than better

eg - Superman, Supermarket, faster, longer

c) out - out sum, out live means to do something, faster, longer

eg - out sum, out live

d) Sur - means over and above

eg - Swiss

e) Sub - means lower than, less than

eg: human, Sub standard

f) Over - too much

eg - over real, over dressed, over confident

g) under - means too little

eg - under estimate

h) ultra means extremely

eg ultraviolet, ultra modern

i) mini - means small or little

eg monistrol, mini bus

5. prefixes of Attitude

a) co- with or joint

eg: co-operative, co pilot

b) counter - means in opposition to

eg - counterpart, counter-revolution

c) Anti means against

eg: Antisocial, anticlockwise

6. Locative Prefixes:

Super - over

eg - Superstructure

Sub - means beneath

eg: Subway, Subconscious

Inter means between

eg international, interaction

Trans - means across

eg - transplant, translation

7. Prefixes of Time and Order

Fore - means before

eg. foretell

pre - means before

eg: pre-war, pre-planned

post - means after

eg post-war

Ex - means former

eg ex-minister

re means again

eg. rebuild, resettlement, rewrite

8. Number Prefixes

uni, mono - means one

eg - unilateral monothism

Bi, di - means two

eg. bilingual, dipole

Tri means three eg: tripartite

Poly, multi - means many

eg. multi racial, poly syllabic

9. Other prefixes

Semi means half

eg. Semi circle

Vice means deputy

eg. Vice president

Auto means self

eg. Auto biography

10. Conversion prefixes

Be. en and a

Be spectated (participle adjective)

beutich (transitive verb)

emstare (verb)

afloat (adjective)

b. Affixation Suffixes

The affixes that are added after the base - form are called Suffixes. A Suffix is a syllable or syllables placed at the end of a word which qualify its meaning and form a new word. Derivational Suffixes are used to derive new words from. Inflectional Suffixes merely modify a word as in the book - books - etc

a) Occupational Suffixes

Star - person engaged in - gangster
an occupation - engineers
in inhabitant - Londoner

b) Diminutive or Feminine

let means small - booklet, piglet
ETTE means small Kitchnette, compact
means female waitress, hostess etc

c) Status, Domain

HOOD	means status	eg	boyhood, childhood
SHIP	means status	eg	friendship
DOM	mean domain	eg	kingdom

d) Other Suffixes

i) Noun/Adjective

ITE means faction - liberal, socialist

AN means pertaining to - Indonesian, republican

ESE means nationality - Chinese

ii) Noun Suffixes

ER, OR means instrumental - eg driver, actor

ANT means agentive - eg inhabitant

EE means passive - eg employee

ATION means institution - eg organization

MENT means action - eg amusement

iii) Verb Suffixes

IFY means causative

eg Simplify

IZE means causative

eg popularize

iv) Adjective Suffixes

ful - ful means having

- eg useful

less means without

- eg useless

ly means quality

- eg cowardly

v) Adverb Suffixes

ly means in a manner

eg aimlessly, lovingly

CE once, twice, thrice

ST amidst amongst

ii)

CONVERSION

Conversion is the derivational process where by an item changes its word class without the addition of either a prefix or suffix. In this process the same word is made to serve different grammatical functions. According to Zandvoort, many English words belong to more than one part of speech.

i) Verb - Noun Conversion

State - State of mind / sensation / doubt love etc

ii) Adjective - Noun Conversion

He seemed average (adjective)

The average was eighty (noun)

iii) Noun - Verb conversion

I have my own doubts (N) I doubt him honestly (V)

iv) Adjective Verb conversion

They were very humble (adjective)

v) Adjective : adverb conversion

The poem reads well (adjective)

He reads the poem well (adverb)

vi) Stress Shift

Con'duct (V) - conduct (N)

Pro'duce (V) - produce (N)

iii) compounds (compounding)

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A) to

Noun compounds

i) Subject and verb compounds

The Sun rises : Sunrise

The day breaks : Day break

ii) Verb and object compounds

calls the girl - Call girl

See lights - Light seeing

iii) Verb and Adverbial compounds

Swim in the pool - Swimming pool

iv) Noun + Noun (compound)

wind mill, toy factory, blood strain

v) Bahuvrhi compounds

paper back - the book has a paper back

blackhead - pot, belly, blue bell

b. Adjective compounds

Verb + object compounds

- heart breaking

b) Verb + Adverb compounds,

goes across oceans : ocean going

IV. Clipping

It is formed by the people who are fond of brevity. The term clipping denotes the subtraction of one or more syllable from a word. This is used in informal style.

The Shortening may occur at

a) the beginning of the word - telephone - phone

omnibus - bus, aeroplane - plane

b) The end of the word - photo - photograph

mike - microphone, Exam - Examination

c) At both ends of the word

Flue - Fluoride

V) Port - manteau (Blends)

In recent times an interesting class of words formed by combining parts of two or more words is gaining currency. They are called port-manteau words because the meaning of different words are packed together in one compact word as different articles are tightly packed in a portmanteau (a kind of suitcase). Such formations were first introduced by Lewis Carroll in his famous *Jabberwocky* rhymes in *Through the Looking Glass*. As Alice finds these words hard to understand the officious humpty dumpty glibly explains the meaning of *slithy*. Occurring in the first stanza of the rhyme '*slithy*' means '*lithy*' and '*slithy*' you see it is like a portmanteau. They are two meanings packed up in one word.

(Smoke + log) motel (motorist's hotel) Brunch (Break fast + lunch)

Hick - Jack, bow - wow, ding - dong, Ring - Pong

b) to suggest alternative movements

See - Saw

e) to identify

tip - top

d) to disparage by suggesting instability, nonsense, insincerity, vacillation etc

eg higgledy - piggledy

wishy - washy

hurry - burry

Pell - mell

zig - zag

ii) Acronym

Acronyms are formed with the initial letter of or syllables of a group of words. Acronyms differ from abbreviation in that they can be pronounced and used as a word. Full stops are not used in acronyms but may be used in abbreviation.

eg

FCI - Food Corporation of India (abbr)

WHO - World Health Organisation (acron)

CAT - Common Admission Test (acron)

CPU - Central Processing Unit (abbr)

iii) Abbreviation

The abbreviation is the short form of a word or phrase formed by omitting some of the letters in the word or using the first letter in the group of words.

e.g. Shortened form

Dr - Doctor

Ph.D - Doctor of Philosophy

Yrs - Years

SMS - Satellite Messaging Service

e-mail - electronic mail

U.S.A - United State of America

ref - refer / reference

v) Loan words

English (or any other language) generally borrows words from other languages with which it comes into contact. English continues to enrich its store of words by such borrowings.

Examples

Guru from Hindi

bazaar from Persian

dame from French

Onomatopoeia

Imitations are called as onomatopoeia. It means the sounds which make its refer to

eg: cuckoo

Phrasal verb

A phrasal verb is a verb that is made up of a main verb together with an adverb or a preposition, or both. Typically

their meaning is not obvious from the meanings of the individual words themselves.

Examples :

She has always looked down on me

I'll see to the animals

Don't put me off, I'm trying to

concentrate

Prepositional Phrases :

A Prepositional Phrase is a group of words that lack either a verb or a subject and that functions as a unified parts of speech. It normally consists of a Preposition and a noun or a Preposition and a Pronoun.

Examples : The bracelet in the storefront window is the one I want.

we stayed at the cabin by the river
the store at the corner sells sandwiches.
I adopted a black cat with white paws.

Pattern of Spelling and Spelling rules :

A Spelling rule is a guideline or principle meant to assist writers in the accurate spelling of a word. It is also called as Spelling convention.

Examples :

Doubling the consonants :

Words of one syllable that end in a consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the consonants before an ending beginning with a vowel letter.

Whip - Whipped

rob - robber

The doubling of l :

Words of more than one syllable that end in one vowel letter and -e, even if the accent is one of the first syllable, double the -l before an ending beginning with a vowel such as fulfilled, Jeweller.

Words with a Silent -e

Words which end with Silent 'e' drop the 'e' when they add a Suffix beginning with a vowel live-living, fire-firing, love-loving.

If the word to which the Suffix is added ends in -ll the -l is dropped here -

Will + full = Wilful

full + fill = fulfil

Skill + full = Skilful