

**Indian institute of Technology Madras
Presents**

**NPTEL
NATIONAL PROGRAMME ON TECHNOLOGY ENHANCED LEARNING**

Introduction to Modern Linguistics

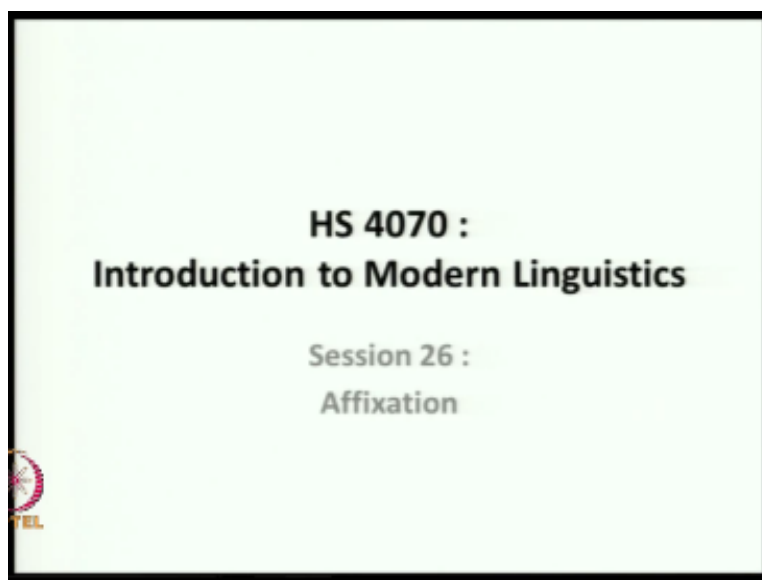
Lecture – 26

Affixation

**Prof. Shreesh Chaudhary
Dept. of Humanities and Social Science
IIT Madras**

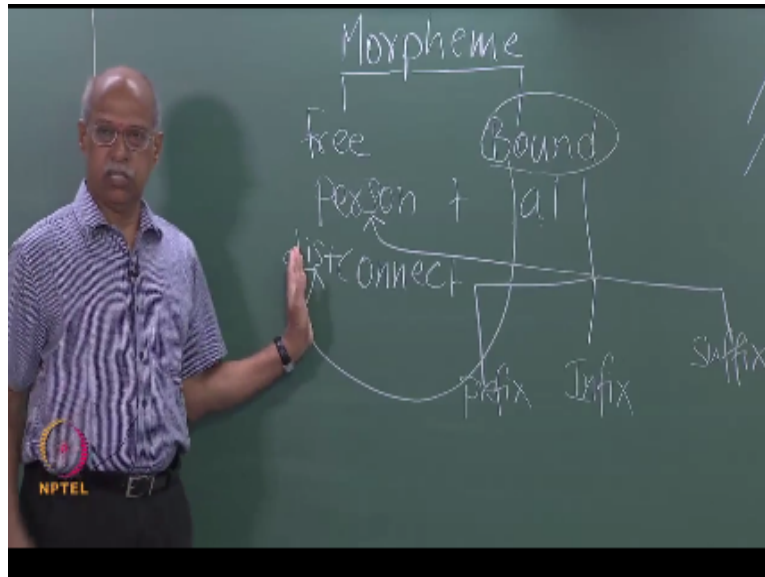
Morning okay for some time we have been talking about word formation processes and we have seen that in all languages of the word no matter how developed or how backward it is called it may be a language without script and it may be a language with lots of written literature all languages have some word formation processes which include basically two elements they use existing words to make new words or they use particles parts of the word put them together and get the new word it can be word plus word it can be word plus affix apart put together.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:04)



In the language of morphology we call them independent morpheme that can occur by itself that is a word or an affix a dependent morpheme which must be tagged to something else in the language of morphology.

(Refer Slide Time: 01:27)



We have basically two coins or morphemes one is free or independent and the other is bound or attached affixed call it what you like and I gave you the example yesterday you can have a word like person and you add all to it in English and you get personal a new word if you analyze the structure of this word there here is a free morpheme or an independent morpheme and it carries a bound morpheme and gives you a new word it can also be word plus word it can be person and it can be anything else any other word person undesired okay.

A person a mean or you know some other known or some other adjective this effects can also occur at the beginning of the word so yesterday I gave you something like this you have connect but this bound morpheme does not occur at the end of the word it occurs here and you have disconnect okay basically in all languages of the word we have morphemes some of which are free others are bound mount morphemes are limited in number free morphemes are at least theoretically unlimited in number they are an open class you can have as many of them no one knows how many any language has there is no finite cap final cap.

We generally guess that English has about 550,000 words we generally guess that might Leone the other handle has only 75,000 words but we cannot be too sure because this is an open class words keep dying words keep getting born but this is countable definitely decisively countable today we will talk about this process the process of a fixation how many kinds of Affix are there how they behave.

We will take examples from English but it will be wonderful if you simultaneously found worked out examples from the languages other languages that you know preferably your mother tongue please pull out a notebook your pencil actually I have so far spoken only about two kinds of Affix I have said you are the bound morphemes or affixes are can either come at the end of the word or either can come at the beginning of the word.

In other words I have said they are I have said they are either suffix they come at the end of word those of you who know Sanskrit would recognize it do you know what the Sanskrit word for this please write opus all good opus I will use phonetic transcription opus circle suffix okay and those that come at the head of the word in English they are known as prefix in Sanskrit we call them what is this come on make a mistake yeah patella material it comes in the beginning of there comes at the beginning of the word.

But this is only one kind of language indo-Aryan languages there are languages in Africa there are languages in Southeast Asia there are languages in North America you know what the language is that people whom we call Red Indians spoke they also have things like in fix where they insert something you know in fix is something that can be inserted in the middle of the word not at the end of the word not at the beginning of the word but it can be inserted look at the example of infix.

(Refer Slide Time: 06:53)

Kinds of Affix

- **Infix** : English has none; Bontoc, a language from Philippines has infix:

Noun/Adjective

Verb

- fikas "strong" fumikas "to be strong"
- kilad "red" kumilad "to be strong"
- fusul "enemy" fumusul "to be an enemy"

This is from a language spoken in Southeast Asia in one of the islands of Philippines they are not very common but they are there as far as linguistic theory is concerned it does not matter how many languages have them but what is important is that natural languages make new words out of existing words or Affix plus Affix this effects can be can you close your eyes and tell me how many kinds of affixes can there be BTEX particularly please tell me how many kinds of Affix is there can be prefix there can be infix and there can be suffix.

Once again how many kinds can there be please three kinds what are they prefix in fix and suffix do not look at the screen give me examples of prefix and suffix please write it on a notebok and then share with me please everybody please do that in this case you see this language because you know you can you know you can continue to listen to me but also find examples if you like in this language you see the words on by the left hand column they are either noun or adjective but once you insert the in fix they become verb.

Can you tell me can you look at this screen for a moment and tell me what was the infix here Oh correct um is the infix here different languages have you know there are languages in Africa there are learn languages in North America and others which use in fix okay please can you give me some it is at least one example of a prefix and a suffix.

(Refer Slide Time: 08:46)

Kinds of Affix

- **Prefix, Infix, and Suffix**
- **Prefix**, the affix that comes before the word/root/stem : a_, be_, de_, em/en_, il/im/in_, pre_, re_, un_...
- **Suffix**, the affix that comes after the word/root/stem : _al, _ar, _er, _ette, _ful, _ian, _ic, _ician, _ical, _ive, _ion, _ly...

I am going to mail these slides to you sooner I am also going to mail these slides to you so you really do not have to copy it but think of similar things from say let us say Malayalam you know Malayalam has lots of them like Sanskrit okay many other languages Hindi Urdu you know in Indian languages have lots of them no less than English okay think of some of them so these are prefixes you know you have can you give me a word with A a particular word then prefix a is added there and it becomes another word sorry.

Atheist yes somebody from this side please it is gone make a mistake now impossible is in give me something with the prefix now crossing across write something else around round and around yes so that is can you give me something with b be yeah come and become yes beloved some one more yeah bewildered okay that is really it be wild in word come give me something now that somebody else already took it away relate right below and below okay.

You have you have lots of words with be actually very productive can you give me something with Dee put a can you give me something with Dee can you please capture my friend talk to camera please or ignore the camera talk to me sorry are devoid okay something else come on please yeah denote what another certainly give me something come coming better shot in this two rupees okay great degrade you know what can I speak louder do you know what you already know.

Somebody said that give me another word read somebody said that awesome denomination your denomination yes nomination and deed you know it is again a very productive word formation divides device can you give me something with my eyes am empower another word please come on any bed emphasis, emphasis but what is with the word without em there if you take away M a.m. then would the word stand so that is all you are suitable and I said well circle yes mm yes circle an end circle that is a good that is a good day that is a very good example.

We have lots with L im in pre and you know they are they are highly productive word formation devices tool look at some suffixes can you give me an can you give me a word with which takes A R for suffix in a spelling it is AR circle and circular good another single and singular yes lovely get another muscular okay can you give me some example of prefix from your mother tongue earlier you know like I said a B yes another.

And you can you give me something from Malayalam an example of a prefix sambo, sambav and sambavam okay so savkiyama okay can you give me something all of suffix from okay yes please yeah I think sign I think sure can you give me something from Bengali Ashumitha Ashwin something from Malayalam Azar okay Ashumitha can you give me something from Malayalam non Sanskrit word from Bengali do not give me Badra or Badra okay.

We have them you know it is only that readily because you have not been thinking about these things they would not come to your mind maybe you know we Rajesh and I have been struggling with this so we can give you some examples but the point is it is there and you know it that is how you are able to speak your mother tongue you know it can be a wonderful thing for you to sit down as an assignment and make a list of these prefixes these suffixes and find words with them and see.

Do they behave alike do they impact the words to which they are attached in the same way you know these are the questions you can ask actually no change no natural process leaves the particles unchanged there is some change you might call this change significant you might call this change insignificant but there is definitely some effect of some of these things.

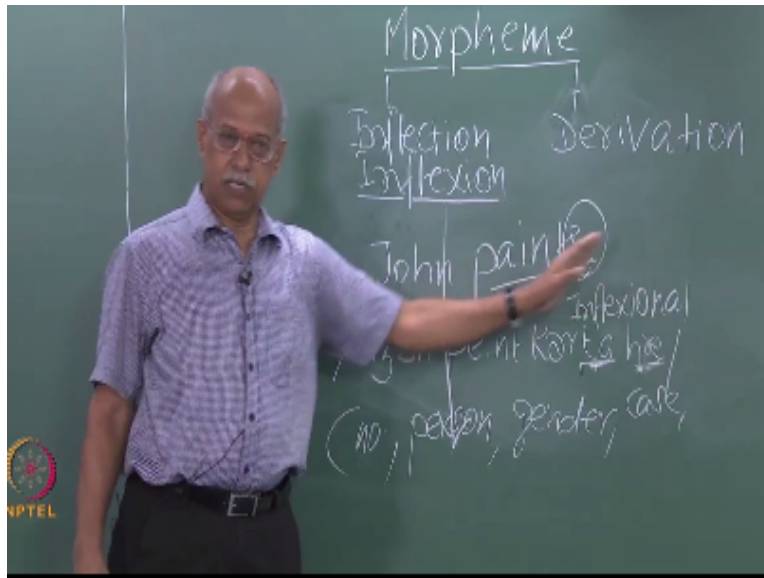
(Refer Slide Time: 15:27)

Inflexional Affix

- They show number, person, gender, case: boys, goes, myself...
- They show tense, aspect, voice: Seventeen lives were lost.
- They show degrees of adjective: finer, finest; good, better, best; pretty, prettier, prettiest; beautiful, energetic, sympathetic..

Affixes for the way they work you know can be basically defined classified you know so far I have told you how they are attached so I said there is free morpheme and there is bound morpheme what is a free morpheme a free morpheme is one which occurs by itself it does not require another thing so person is a free morpheme Connect is a free morpheme but all is not this is not in the Filipino language we saw just now ohm is not okay they are they are bound they must be attached to some other word so that is one way of looking at it how do they behave there may be another way of looking at it.

(Refer Slide Time: 16:40)



So that is one way of looking at it how do they behave there may be another way of looking at it what function they perform and from that point of view we classify them into these two categories we say in some books you may also find this inflection and in some other and the other kind is derivation basically what they do is these fixes inflectional affixes give you information concerning please write number gender person case pens degree of adjectives you know say for example when you say.

John paint when you say John paints then this is an inflectional affix okay are you with me I am talking about something totally abstract now please okay kindly give me all your attention for the next five minutes when you have a sentence like John paints then paint has two morphemes this is the free morpheme and this is bound morpheme so okay this gives you the meaning what John does what does this to this bound morpheme is inflectional morphine it tells you that the person who is doing it is a third person a singular number okay.

If this sentence were to be written in Hindi you could have said John I will use phonetic transcription please copy and check with me John paint kurtha Hey okay we know John we know the meaning of the word paint we know what is this doing tha hay it tells us that the painter is a man not a woman is masculine gender it tells you about the gender of the subject it tells you about the tense when is this happening in the past or in the present those who know Hindi please.

It is happening in the present so inflectional morphemes tell you please write tell you about number gender person case tens degree of adjectives you know you can say Mary is pretty you can say Mary is prettiest you are still describing Mary but you are describing her in so correlative degree so inflectional morphemes gives you the following things it gives you number in the sense of singular plural okay it gives you person first person second person third person professor Rajesh will be talking about beginning next week he will be talking about sentence grammar and he will tell you about more about inflectional morphemes.

How sentences need to be sensitive to these aspects of the noun and the verb agreement between noun and verb you cannot have a singular noun and a plural verb you cannot have a plural noun and a singular verb so these indications these constraints these relationships are shown by inflectional morphemes you know they can be many but some of them are number then please write person first person second person third person okay gender masculine feminine in some languages you also have neuter gender okay.

In some languages you have more than two numbers in many languages you have only singular and plural in some languages you have no singular no plural okay in God's world as Shakespeare said there is a lot of variety much more than perhaps we understand even at this point but there can be singular plural or there can be dual there can be first person second person third person or it can be masculine feminine and neuter neutral gender okay.

Our case are you the speaker or are you being a spoken to okay are you the painter or are you being painted we can we have said John paints but if John is the object how shall we write it come on Trinity or anybody from you know the class please tell me if John is the object how shall we write in this case John is subject John paints something but if John were the object then we will say John is being painted then you know this is changed says to eat it so that is a change in case what was subject becomes now object all of these relationships.

What we call in other words syntactic relationships their relationship with other words and changes because of these relationships so number person gender case in the case of verb you

can have tense past or present or whatever or you can have voice active passive you can have aspect simple perfect okay Dr. Rajesh will tell you about some of these boring things I please pardon me I would not go into those areas okay.

So you know similarly for gender sorry for adjectives you have degrees of adjective IIT students are not just bright we like to think they are the brightest I wish that were true okay we'll delete these things right okay so you know you are still describing the student you are still using an adjective but you are using the adjective in the highest degree or you are using the adjective in the lowest degree when you are very angry with the Institute particularly after quiz okay you say IIT is the worst Institute but when you walked in you said IIT is the best Institute you are still describing a particular object a particular person but the degrees have changed.

So all of these things are inflectional morphemes am i am i clear to you yes or no please sure Sathya okay right there may be derivational morphemes that extend the meaning of the word say for example you have correct and you use disconnect now you have extended the meaning of the word it is the opposite of connect you can have do and what is the opposite of do okay all you have do and you are looking for you want to make a subject out of it.

So you say do plus or what do you get now do you have Drive and you want to make a new word for someone who lets you sit at the back seat and listen to music but does the boring work for you then you know you add er and you say driver these are derivational affixes basically I cannot give you very you know highly objective logically testable unfolds it is refalsifiable definition but by a large inflectional morphemes give you information about syntactic function of the words derivational affixes extend the meaning of the word they give you in that sense new words okay let us move on am i clear so far am i clear so far and you do you understand me no ok I think in that case we perhaps will have another conversation right so let us move on.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:13)

Derivational Affix

- They extend the meaning of the root, with or without changing category: danger (n), endanger (v), dangerous (adj), dangerously (adv); profit (v), profiteer (v), profit(n), profitable (adj), profitably (adv); do (v), undo(v), doer(n), doable(adj)...
- Derivational Affixes can come as all the three : **Prefix, Infix, Suffix**



Let us look at you know I am not going to talk about inflectional affixes at any length I hope professor Rajesh will tell you more about them when he talks our sentence grammar let us look at derivational affixes okay derivational affixes can have two kinds of effects can I take it off television affects can change the category of the word a verb can become known you know category changing what will be the opposite of category changing the positive category changing will be category unchanging category retaining okay.

So for example when you say when you have a word like connect is it noun or verb what is it is it now love verb or adjective what is it is a verb but when you add this to it what is it now is it is still a verb or something else it is still a verb so you know it is not category changing it is category retaining it does not change the category okay but now look at another this is connect and you add ion into it what is it now it was verb now it is a noun okay connect was verb connection is noun.

So from that point of view from the effect point of view okay I told you I will be talking about something abstract please give me your attention from the effect point of view you can have two kinds of derivation I am not talking any longer about inflectional morphemes I am talking now only about derivational morphemes there can be two kinds of derivational morphemes some who change the category of the word to which they are attached.

Like connect and connection connectors verb when you add ion it becomes noun so connection is a category ion is a category changing Affix but in a word like connect and disconnect connected verb you add this okay and it still remains verb this is category retaining look at some examples have given you on the screen okay danger it is a noun but when you add ER into it what does it become now it becomes a verb now it is in danger but when you add and when you add ous to it what does it become now it becomes a Adjectives noun dangerous okay.

Further category change add ly to it what is it now dangerously okay can you think of some similar word from your mother tongue can we think of similar words from your mother tongue please okay anything no okay think of it I am coming to it I am giving you a warning after five minutes you know we will do that exercise but look at other words okay all right look at a word like profit over but when you add er sorry when you add ier profit it is still over profit can also be a noun but you know when you add able to it this is now an adjective.


What is it now profitable it is a profitable business okay how do you know it is an adjective you can say you can attach degree you can say more profitable you can say most profitable okay what is do noun or adjective of verb what is the adjective out of it out of do not look at the screen and give me the adjective of do make an adjective out of do please do not look at the screen and make one do it will okay.

Or in some cases you can have one or two others the point is all of these effects is limited affixes give you unlimited output okay I will I will now ask you not to look at the screen or if you tell me I can switch it off I will give you full two minutes please note these prefixes on your notebook.

(Refer Slide Time: 32:22)

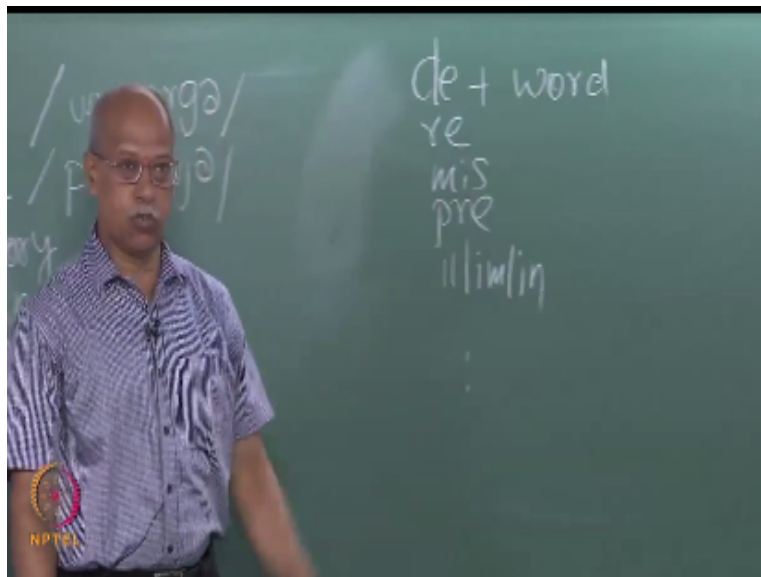
Category-Retaining Prefix

- de : code (v), decode (v); hydrate (v), dehydrate (v); motivate (v), demotivate (v); notify (v), denotify (v);
- dis: arrange (v), disarrange (v); lodge (v), dislodge(v); loyal (adj), disloyal (adj); prove (v), disprove (v); regard (v), disregard (v)...
- Il/im/in : elegant (adj), inelegant (adj); legitimate (a), illegitimate (a); legal (a), illegal(a); mature (a), immature (a); accurate (a), inaccurate (a)...
- mis : fire (v), misfire (v); judge (v), misjudge (v); place (v), misplace(v); take (v), mistake (v)...
- Pre: judge (v), pre-judge(v); university (n), pre-university (n)
- re : act, react (v); build (v), rebuild (v); do (v), redo (v); load(v), reload(v); open (v), reopen(v); turn (v), return (v);



Dish L em in or miss or pri or ri take any two or three of these and make words with them and see if they change category if the category do you understand me please okay can I repeat myself take any of these prefixes take any of these prefixes.

(Refer Slide Time: 32:48)



De Re Mis Pre Ill I am and whatever given on this screen can you make words using these prefixes plus some other word and then ask yourself if these prefixes change the category of that word does verb become noun become adjective, adjective become verb okay do that

please in English first then we will do it for our mother tongue everybody please do it individually first and then you know you can consult your friend sitting next to you.

You can take two to three minutes please if you are getting the same category then think of words with MN EM EN and make new words with EM and EN and see if they keep the category or change the category think of please you know these are these are exercises in thinking you know everything you know entire grammar of the languages of the word is inside your head all you have to do is to take it out of the freezer and make use of it okay please give me some examples with EM EN Sunithick can I see your notebook okay.

So they are all category retaining the meaning opposite but syntactic function is the same the verb the remain a verb so we call them category changing give me sorry category retaining I am sorry give me category changing with many to make any other use EME and yes with prefixes also you can get category changing like you know making for break a word with EMEN and no they are not its power of her look up your dictionary okay.

Can be a wordy that is an AX but it can also be a noun can power not be known okay look up your dictionary you have the dictionary on the mobile phone okay so power is known and empower now is okay give me something like that okay what did you get for category changing retaining yeah I speak to the camera please you give the word and then give the new word give the old word and then give the new word yeah.

Talk to the camera please there are both lovely can you give me some example inside preposition category yeah side and inside yes they are still the side is known and inside is what position yes okay discouraged what are they both verbs its courage over no courage no so discouraged is no word what does it retain the category does it change the category again it changes the category please the base is unknown and debase is a verb so it is category changing there both verbs.

So what would you call them category changing or category retaining lovely okay that is a very good idea you know do they come from the same do you think liberate and deliberate have anything common in meaning but it is a very good example okay so what is trust noun to talk

about that I want your voice to be captured and interest is verb okay they are both verbs so they are category retaining Mahesh okay.

Your cycle can also be a verb but anyway you have a good example okay Hema yeah but do they have anything common in meaning we generally these are the problem areas you know you can do it term paper in this you can take a research project how you know we can be called in the same order different word yes both are verbs what are your examples yeah what are they both place is known place can also be able much rather have you done good so place in miss place but if it is a noun then which category changing yes yeah all right.

What are they both are adjectives they do not change category okay yeah all right what are they both adjectives yeah the test is can you get much more most can you say most boy can use a much boy can you see more bored you can say boys okay so you know so if it is an adjective it will take more most okay enjoy did you give something come but you can make one okay build and rebuild it okay but you know we can go on maybe you know after professor Aziz finishes and if we have time I will come and talk further about some constraints in this area how we can.

But there are there are derivational suffixes there are derivational prefixes which keep the category of the word we change the category of the word okay.

(Refer Slide Time: 40:02)

Category-Retaining Prefix

- sub : let (v), sub-let (v); title (n), subtitle(n);
- un : armed (a), unarmed (a); dress (v), undress(v); ending (a), unending (a); fold (v), unfold (v); guarded (a), unguarded(a); just (a), unjust (a); kind (a), unkind (a); load (v), unload(v); make (v), unmake(v); tired (a), untired (a)....



(Refer Slide Time: 40:07)

Category Retaining Suffix

- -ian : Canada(n)ian(n), comedy(n)ian(n),
- -o(u)r: war (n), warrior (n); arm (n), armour(n)
- -ette: case (n), cassette (n), cigar (n), cigarette (n),



Let us talk about some of the suffixes known. Some you know, there are some IANS which can still keep the category. Say for example, village is a Canadian product, it is known and Canadian is still alone. He is a Canadian, you can also make it an adjective. You can say this is a Canadian product, or it is more Canadian. Almost you know it, let us look at okay.

(Refer Slide Time: 40:38)

Complete the Table

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Accountant	Account	Accountable	Accountably
Reality	Realize	Real	Really
Doubt	Doubt	Doubtful	Doubtfully
Locality	Localize	Local	Locally
Friend	Befriend	Friend-like	Friendly
Nation, Nationality	Nationalize	National	Nationally

(Refer Slide Time: 40:41)

Complete the Table

Noun	Adjective	Verb	Adverb
	Personal		
		argue	
courage			
			dangerously
	Large		
Beauty			
Error			

Before we go to him they can you complete this table please everybody please do it on your notebook complete this table you see I will first show you the earlier table noun verb is account adjectives accountable and advert accountably similarly we have non reality what is its verb realize what is its adjective real and what is the adverb really okay doubt what is the adjective of doubt a Ashumitha doubtfully okay what is the adverb of friend Hema what is the adverb of friend friendly okay.

What is the objective of Nation national okay please complete this table exactly 60 seconds your time begins now I want to see who does it first and maybe I will have a book as a gift for you the one who does all the entire table correctly in 60 seconds okay you can take out the 30 seconds a raise your hand when you finish it when you complete it okay please what is the noun a personal person okay.

Let us do it together now please stop individual work please join me what is the noun of personal person what is the verb of personal personify or personalized personify will be better what is adverb personally okay what is the known of argue argument what is the adjective of argue argument or you can say arguable are arguable sorry you can see that is better perhaps closer home will be arguable okay what is the adverb of argue arguably okay.

What is the adjective of courage courageous what is the verb of courage and courage what is the adverb of courage courageously what is the known of large what is the noun of large not enlarge what is the adverb of large largely what is the adjective of beauty beautiful verb adverb, adverb beautifully okay known is Error what is the verb of error what is that that is the adjective us later God your school teacher will commit suicide no okay.

I will mail her today what is the adverb of error what is the adverb of error erroneously and what is the verb of error to err to earn okay to err is human to forgive divine do you remember that phrase okay and we have these things in all languages Hindi I have taken some examples from Hindi see prefix truth or truth titi titi these are category retaining but look at category changing okay.

Bora and Bora those who know Hindi can you give me something similar in Malayalam please can you work out these examples from your mother tongue and check with the ones I am giving you maybe we will have another class on this when we meet next thank you have a good day.

Online Video Editing /Post Production

K.R.Mahendra Babu

Soju Francis
S. Pradeepa

S. Subash
Camera

Selvam
Robert Joseph
Karthikeyan
Ramkumar
Ramganes
Sathiaraj

Studio Assistants

Krishnakumar
Linuselvan

Saranraj

Animations

Anushree Santhosh
Pradeep Valan .S.L

NPTEL Web & Faculty Assistance Team

Allen Jacob Dinesh
Bharathi Balaji
Deepa Venkatraman

Dianis Bertin
Gayathri
Gurumoorthi
Jason Prasad
Jayanthi

Kamal Ramakrishanan
Lakshmi Priya
Malarvizhi
Manikandasivam
Mohana Sundari

Muthu Kumaran
Naveen Kumar

Palani
Salomi

Senthil
Sridharan
Suriyakumari

Administrative Assistant

Janakiraman .K.S

Video Producers

K.R Ravindranath

Kannan Krishnamurthy

IIT Madras Production

Funded by
Department of Higher Education
Ministry of Human Resources Development
Government of India
www.nptel.ac.in
Copyrights Reserved