INFLECTION

Bayu Jaka Magistra
180120130006

Indah Mustika S. M.
180120130003

INFLECTION

- What is Inflection ?

- Regular
  & Irregular
  Inflection

- Forms of Nouns

- Forms of Pronouns
  & Determiners
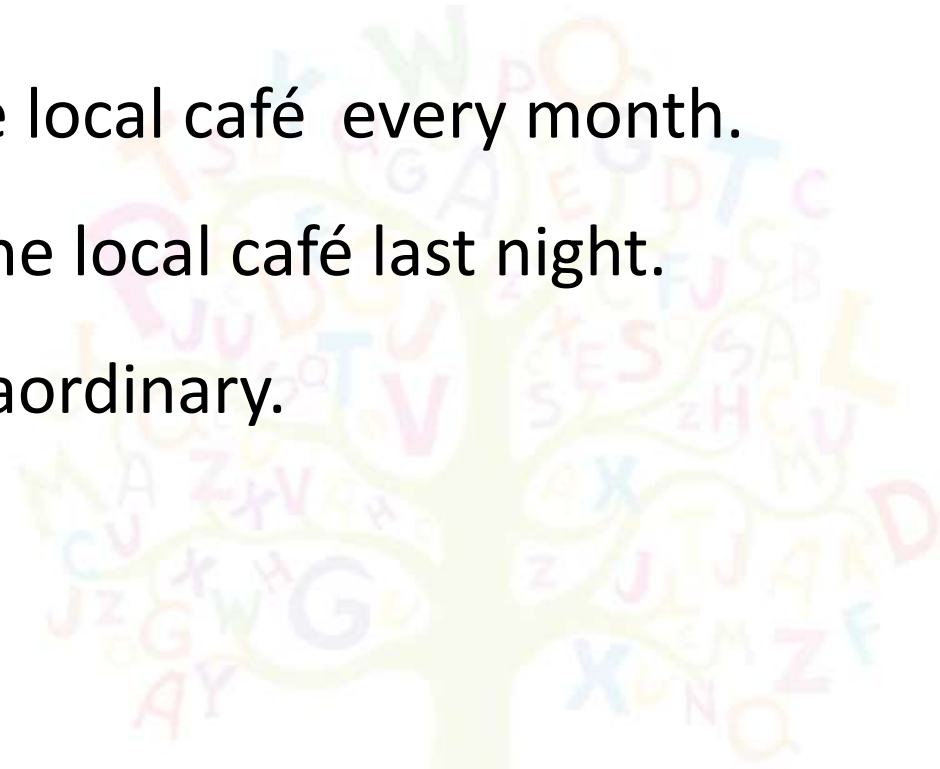
- Forms of Verbs

- Forms of Adjectives

- What is Inflection ?

What is Inflection?

Let's Examine the following sentence

1. The pianist performs in the local café every month.

2. The pianist performed in the local café last night.

3. The performance was extraordinary.

What is Inflection?

1. The pianist performs in the local café every month.

2. The pianist performed in the local café last night.

3. The performance was extraordinary.

What is Inflection?

1. The pianist performs in the local café every month.

2. The pianist performed in the local café last night.

3. The performance was extraordinary.

- The words *performs, performed* & *performance* belong to the same root which is *perform.*

- However, the word *performs* & *performed* in sentence (1) & (2) belong to the same word class i.e. verb.

- The word *Performance* in sentence (3), on the other hand, belongs to the different word class i.e. noun.

What is Inflection?

1. The pianist performs in the local café every month.

2. The pianist performed in the local café last night.

- What happens in sentence (1) and (2) is the process of word formation called **inflection.**

- **Inflection** does not change the word class (parts of speech) and meaning of a word

- Instead, **Inflection** is grammatically conditioned (McCarthy, 2002), or expresses grammatical categories like tense, mood, voice, aspect, person, number, gender and case. [1]

[1] *Inflection*. (2013, September 12). Retrieved November 24, 2013, from www.wikipedia.org: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inflection

What is Inflection?

1. The pianist performs in the local café every month.

2. The pianist performed in the local café last night.

Grammatically condition or expresses grammatical categories like tense, mood, voice, aspect, person, number, gender and case.

- In sentence (1) the suffix -s is added to the root because of being grammatically conditioned by third-person singular subject *the pianist.*

- In sentence (2) the suffix -ed is added to the root to express past tense.
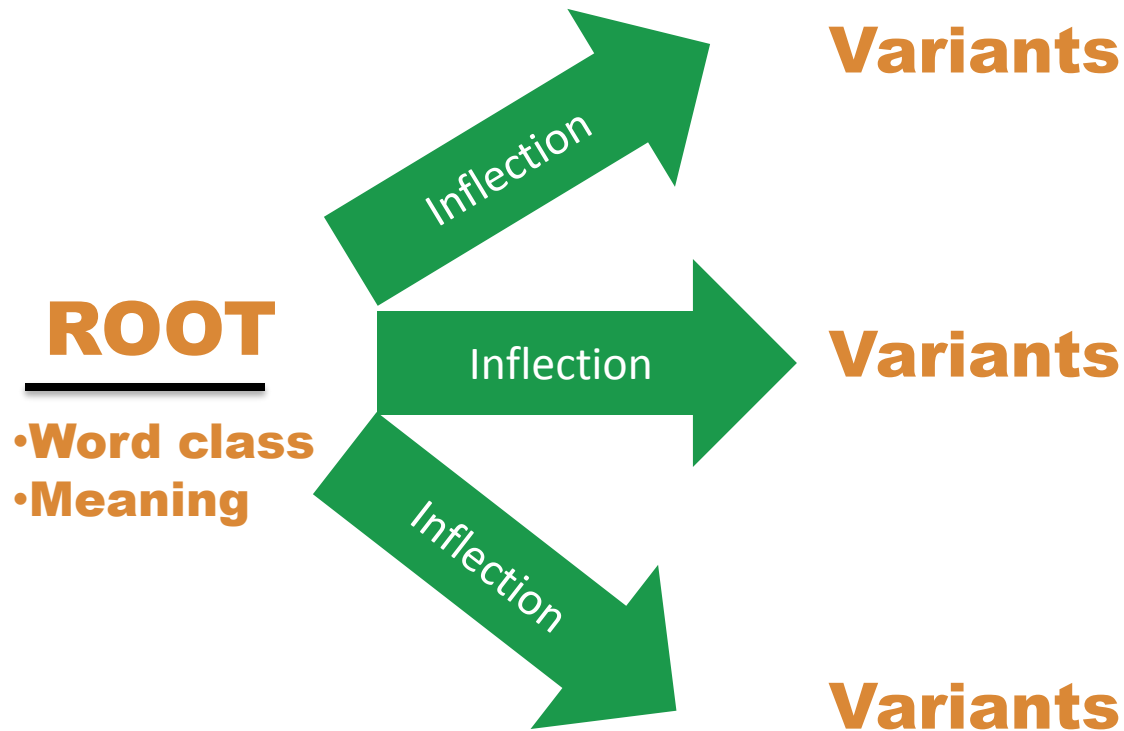
What is Inflection?

3. The performance was extraordinary.

- What happens in sentence (3), on the other hand, is the process of word formation called **derivation.**

- **Derivation** is the process of *"constructing new words by adding affixes to existing words."* (Trask, 2007).

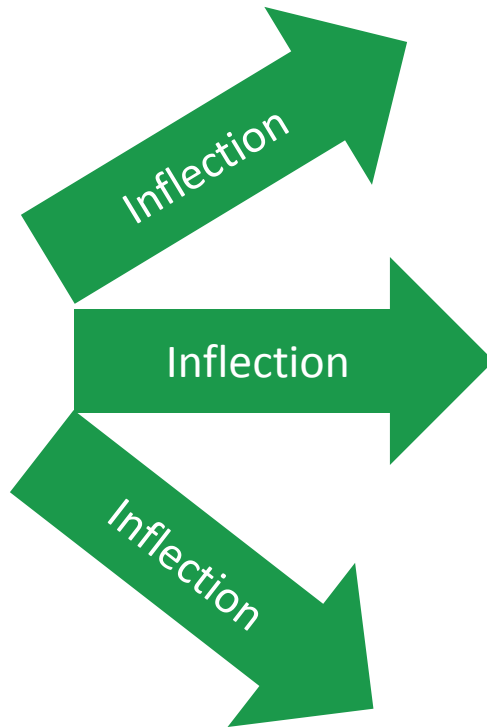- **Derivation** changes the word class and/or meaning of the root.

What is Inflection?

ROOT

•**Word class**
•**Meaning**

Inflection → **Variants**

Inflection → **Variants**

Inflection → **Variants**

What is Inflection?

PERFORM

- Verb
- To execute

Inflection →

Performs

grammatically conditioned by third-person singular subject

Inflection →

Performing

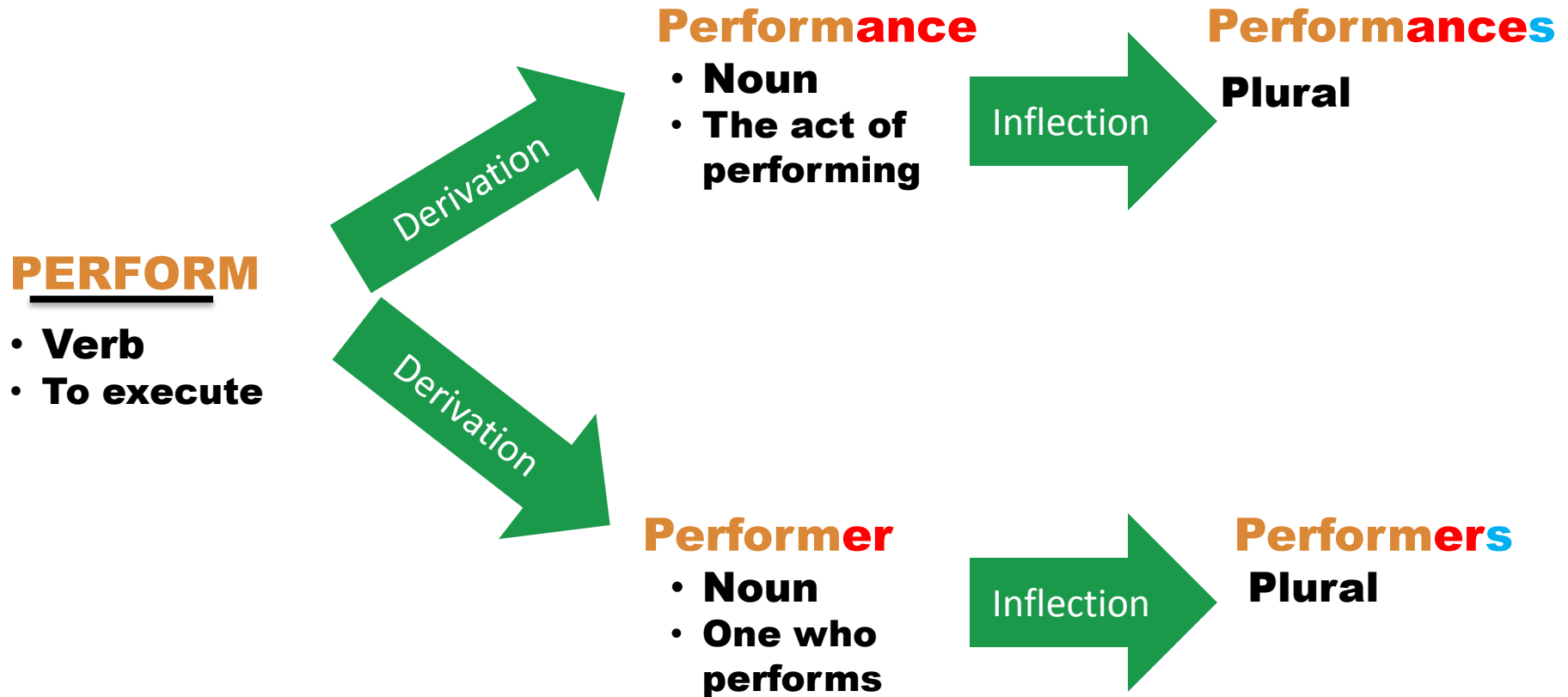Expressing continuous and progressive aspects

Inflection →

Performed

Expressing past tense

- The variants still belong to the same word class (verb), and have the same meaning

- However, they are grammatically conditioned, or express certain grammatical category

What is Inflection?

PERFORM

- Verb
- To execute

Derivation →

Derivation →

Performance

- Noun
- The act of performing

Inflection →

Performances

Plural

Performer

- Noun
- One who performs

Inflection →

Performers

Plural

Regular & Irregular Inflection

Cats

Guitars

Hats

Tables

Chairs

Doors

Windows

Regular & Irregular Inflection

Cat**s**

Guitar**s**

Hat**s**

Table**s**

Chair**s**

Door**s**

Window**s**

Regular & Irregular Inflection

Cat**s**
Guitar**s**
Hat**s**
Table**s**
Chair**s**
Door**s**
Window**s**

- Adding suffix -s to a noun root is the regular method of forming plural.

Regular & Irregular Inflection

Mice
Children
Women → are irregular plural forms of → Mouse
Teeth   Child
Oxen   → are allomorphs of → Woman
Men   Tooth
Knives   Ox
            Man
            Knife

Regular & Irregular Inflection

Went
Better
Worse

are irregular inflection forms of

Allomorphs ???

Go
Good
Bad

Regular & Irregular Inflection

Suppletion

Went
Better
Worse

Suppletion of →

Go
Good
Bad

Regular & Irregular Inflection

Suppletion vs. Allomorph

Root	Allomorph
Mouse	Mice
Child	Children
Woman	Women
Tooth	Teeth
Ox	Oxen
Man	Men
Knife	Knives

Regular & Irregular Inflection

Suppletion vs. Allomorph

Root	Allomorph
Mous**e**	**Mi**ce
Child	**Child**ren
Woman	**Wom**en
Toot**h**	**Tee**t**h**
Ox	**Ox**en
Ma**n**	**M**e**n**
Knife	**Kni**ves

An allomorph has similar phoneme(s) as its root

Regular & Irregular Inflection

Suppletion vs. Allomorph

Root	Suppletion
Went	Go
Better	Good
Worse	Bad

Suppletion and its root does not have any similar phoneme.

Forms of Nouns

- Inflection in nouns expresses grammatical category which is number.

- Regular forms (adding the suffix -s)
- Irregular forms (Allophones, zero suffix like *deer, fish, sheep*)

4.4 Forms of Pronouns And Determiners

Open classes: Nouns, Adjectives, Verbs, Adverbs

Determiners:

- nouns, display a singular-plural contrast
- Pro-nouns combine a singular-plural contrast with contrast unique to them, between subject and non-subject forms.

- The distinction between this and these.

- These are the singular and plural forms of the determinest lexeme this.

- The determiners THAT and THIS demonstrate that number contrasts can have a grammatical effect inside noun phrase as well as between subject noun phrases and their accompanying verbs.

- In English, the same technique is used for one small closed class of lexemes, namely personal pronouns.

- If one replaces John and Mary with the appropriate pronouns in these two examples, the outcome is as in:

    1. He loves her.
    2. She loves him.

- He and him are sometimes said to contrast in case.
    1. **He** belonging to the nominative case
    2. **Him** belonging to the accusative case.

- It is striking that the relationship between nominative and accusative forms is consistently suppletive.
>> I/me, she/her, we/us, and they/them.

- Corresponding words with a possessive meaning: his and our, as well as my, her, your and their.

- Syntactically and semantically, these words fulfill just the same role as noun phrases with the apostrophe-s:

  1. **His bicycle** means the bicycle belonging to him.

  2. **That man's** bicycle means the bicycle belonging to that man.

4.5 Forms of Verbs

- In English, a verb lexeme has at most five distinct forms, as illustrated here with GIVE.

- **Third person singular present tense**

    e.g. Marry gives a lecture every year.
- **Past tense**

    e.g. Marry gave a lecture last week.
- **Progressive participle**

    e.g. Mary is giving a lecture today.
- **Perfect or passive participle**

    e.g. Mary has given a lecture today.
- **Basic form (used everywhere else)**

    e.g Mary wants to give a lecture.

4.6 Forms of Adjectives

- Many English adjectives exhibit three forms,

  for example GREEN here:

      1. Grass is **green**.

      2. The grass is **greener** now than in winter.

      3. The grass is **greenest** in early summer.

Other adjectives with similar forms:

Positive	Comprative	Superlative
Happy	happier	happiest
Long	longer	longest
Pure	purer	purest
Untidy	untidier	untidiest
Good	better	best

All these exhibit a regular pattern of suffixation with –er and –est, except for better and best, which are **suppletive.**