Assignment 3 .

Give examples — as many as possible — from Indian Languages for inflecional and derivational morphemes. You can refer to the class to understand the concept and the ideas behind this work. Few examples are given for your understanding. Ant other general guidline/template is given below.

For Derivational morphemes: Category change:

- N→Adj: boy → boy**ish**

- V→N:

- Adj→Adv:

- N→V:

- Adj→N:

No category change:

- Adj→Adj: pink → pink**ish**

- N→N:

- V→V:

For Inflectional morphemes:

1. Person, number, gender and tense in verbs: e.g. walk → walk**s**, walk**ing**, walk**ed** Note that it is not necessary that all number, gender, tense and person will be indicated will be indicated by morphemes. It may happen that some aspect is handled by pronouns or auxiliary verbs. Like 'walking' just denotes continuous tense. Person, number and gender and past/present/future is denoted only by the pronouns and auxiliary verbs.

2. Posession in nouns: boy → boy**'s**

3. Comparative/Superlative in adjectives: fast → fast**er**, fast**est**

Heads up: You might find that certain languages may exhibit a property where even one morpheme may have more than one meaning attached to it, whereas some languages may have very little usage of morphemes.