

ENG122: Assignment 2

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My native language is Hindi. I live in Madhya Pradesh and so, everyone around me, including my grandparents have only known Hindi and English all their life. Hindi does demonstrate some word formation processes. Some examples are given below-

1. Borrowing
 - a. From English
जेल (je:lə)-[jail], कप (kəpə)-[cup], बटन (bəʈənə)- [button]
 - b. From Persian
ताज़ा (tɑ:zɑ) [fresh], नारंगी (nɑ:rⁿgi:) [orange]
 - c. From Turkish
कालीन (kɑ:li:nə) –[carpet], दूरबीन (dū:rəbi:nə) - [telescope/binoculars]
2. Affixation
 - a. लड़ाई (ləḍə:āi:) : by affixing -ई in लड़ा (ləḍə:ā) – [fight]
 - b. पुनर्जन्म (punərjənmə): by affixing पुनर् in जन्म (jənmə) – [previous birth]
 - c. महत्वपूर्ण (məhətvəpu:rⁿə) : by affixing महत्व (məhətvə) in पूर्ण - [important]
 - d. खतरनाक (kʰəṭərənɑ:kə) : by affixing नाक in खतरा (kʰəṭərə:) – [dangerous]
3. Compounding
 - a. पुस्तकालय (pustəkɑ:ləjə) [library]: पुस्तक (pustəkə)[books] का आलय (ɑ:ləjə)[home]
 - b. राजपुत्र (rɑ:ʃəpuṭrə) [prince]: राजा (rɑ:ʃɑ:)[king] का पुत्र (puṭrə)[son]
 - c. महात्मा (məhɑ:t̪mɑ:)[great soul]: महान (məhɑ:nə)[great] आत्मा (ɑ:t̪mɑ:)[soul]
4. Reduplication
 - a. तुम कहाँ कहाँ गए? (tum kahâN kahâN gae?) [where all did you go?]
 - b. चलते चलते (cələṭe: cələṭe:)[while walking]
 - c. गिरते गिरते बच गया (girəṭe: girəṭe: bæcə gəjɑ:)[just missed falling]

Morphemes

1. Derivational Morphemes
 - a. अनजाना (ənəʃɑ:nɑ:)[unknown] = **अन**(ənə)+ जाना(ʃɑ:nɑ:) [known]
Here, अन is a derivational morpheme as it changes the meaning of the word
 - b. कुप्रथा (kuprəṭʰɑ:) [malpractice, bad custom] = **कु**(ku) + प्रथा (prəṭʰɑ:) [practice / custom]
Here, कु is a derivational morpheme
2. Inflectional Morphemes
 - a. नौकरी (na:ukəri:)[job]= नौकर (na:ukərə)[servant]+ ई(i:)

Here, ई is an inflectional morpheme as it converts a masculine noun to a feminine noun, while retaining the part of speech and meaning of the word.

- b. पुलिसवाला (pulisəvɑ:lɑ:) [policeman] = पुलिस (pulisə)[police] + **वाला** (vɑ:lɑ:)

Here, **वाला** is an inflectional morpheme.

3. Free and Bound Morphemes

- a. पागलपन(pɑ:gəlapənə)[insanity] = पागल(pɑ:gələ) [insane] + पन (pənə)

Here, पागल is a free morpheme and पन is a bounded morpheme. Suffixing with पन generally converts adjectives to abstract nouns.

- b. बदलाव (bəḍləɑ:və) [change] = बदल (bəḍlə) [to change] + आव(ɑ:və)

बदल is a free morpheme and आव is a bounded morpheme. आव converts a verb to a noun.