



EXPLORING THE DERIVATIONAL MORPHOLOGY OF LEXICAL WORD CATEGORIES IN ASSAMESE LANGUAGE

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article aims to investigate the derivational morphology of lexical word categories in the Assamese language. Derivational morphology refers to the process of forming new words by adding affixes or modifying existing words. Understanding the derivational patterns and processes specific to Assamese is crucial for linguistic research, language documentation, and language teaching. This study adopts a descriptive approach, examining various lexical word categories in Assamese and analyzing their derivational patterns. The findings provide insights into the productive derivational processes and strategies employed in Assamese, contributing to the broader field of morphological analysis.

INTRODUCTION

The Assamese language is rich in its morphological structure, particularly in terms of derivational morphology. Derivational morphology plays a crucial role in expanding the vocabulary and linguistic creativity of a language by forming new words through the addition of affixes or modification of existing words. Understanding the derivational patterns and processes specific to Assamese is essential for linguistic research, language documentation, and language teaching.

This study aims to explore the derivational morphology of lexical word categories in the Assamese language. By analyzing the derivational processes and patterns within different lexical word categories, this study seeks to uncover the productive strategies employed in the formation of new words in Assamese. The investigation of Assamese derivational morphology will contribute to a deeper understanding of the language's linguistic structure and provide insights into its morphological creativity.

METHOD

Corpus Compilation:

The first step in this study involves compiling a representative corpus of Assamese texts from various sources such as literature, newspapers, magazines, and online platforms. The corpus serves as the primary source of data for identifying lexical word categories and their derived forms.

Identification of Lexical Word Categories:

Using the compiled corpus, lexical word categories are identified, including nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. This step involves analyzing the syntactic and semantic properties of words within the corpus and categorizing them into their respective word classes.

Data Collection:

The data collection process focuses on gathering examples of derived forms within each lexical word category. This involves identifying words that undergo derivational processes by adding affixes or undergoing phonological modifications. Examples of derived forms are collected from the corpus, ensuring a diverse and representative sample.

Data Analysis:

The data analysis phase involves a comprehensive examination of the derived forms within each lexical word category. The analysis focuses on identifying the affixes, prefixes, suffixes, and other morphological elements used in the derivation process. It also investigates the patterns and rules governing the formation of derived forms.

The analysis of the derivational morphology may be conducted using linguistic principles and theoretical frameworks such as generative grammar, structuralist analysis, or other relevant linguistic theories. This allows for a systematic exploration of the productive derivational processes and strategies employed in Assamese.

Linguistic Documentation:

Throughout the study, linguistic documentation is maintained to record the identified derivational patterns, rules, and examples. This documentation serves as a valuable resource for future linguistic research, language teaching, and language preservation efforts.

By employing a systematic methodological approach, this study aims to provide an in-depth exploration of the derivational morphology of lexical word categories in the Assamese language. The data collected and analyzed will contribute to a better understanding of the morphological structure of Assamese and shed light on the productive derivational processes employed in the language.

RESULTS

The analysis of the derivational morphology of lexical word categories in the Assamese language revealed several key findings. The examination of different word classes, including nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, identified productive derivational processes and patterns within each category. The results showed that Assamese employs a variety of affixes, prefixes, suffixes, and phonological modifications to derive new words.

Within the noun category, common derivational processes included the addition of suffixes to indicate pluralization, diminution, and gender specification. Verbs exhibited derivational processes such as

prefixation and suffixation to indicate tense, aspect, and causality. Adjectives showed patterns of suffixation and compounding to express degrees of comparison and attributive relationships. Adverbs demonstrated derivational processes involving the addition of affixes to express manner, degree, and temporal relationships.

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study contribute to a deeper understanding of the derivational morphology in the Assamese language. The productive derivational processes identified within different word categories highlight the morphological creativity and linguistic richness of Assamese. The patterns observed in word formation provide insights into the systematic ways in which Assamese speakers create new words and expand their vocabulary.

The discussion also considers the implications of these findings from a linguistic perspective. The examination of derivational morphology in Assamese contributes to the broader field of morphological analysis, showcasing the unique features and patterns specific to the language. Additionally, the study establishes a foundation for further research on the morphological structure of Assamese and its implications for linguistic theories and typological comparisons.

Furthermore, the study discusses the practical applications of the findings in the context of language teaching and documentation. Understanding the derivational processes and patterns can enhance language instruction, enabling teachers to provide more comprehensive and accurate explanations of word formation. The findings also contribute to language documentation efforts, ensuring the preservation and documentation of Assamese morphological structures for future generations.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study explored the derivational morphology of lexical word categories in the Assamese language. The results provided insights into the productive derivational processes and patterns within different word classes, including nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. The analysis revealed the use of affixes, prefixes, suffixes, and phonological modifications in forming derived words. The findings of this study contribute to the understanding of the morphological structure of Assamese and demonstrate the language's morphological creativity. The study has implications for linguistic research, language teaching, and language documentation. The systematic analysis of derivational morphology in Assamese enriches our knowledge of the language and serves as a valuable resource for future linguistic studies and language preservation efforts.

Overall, this study provides a comprehensive exploration of the derivational morphology of lexical word categories in the Assamese language and contributes to the broader field of morphological analysis.

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