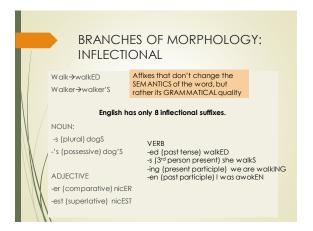


### SOURCES OF THE LEXICON AFFIXATION: prefixes, suffixes, infixes ACADEMICIZE MINDCLIP PROTO-COOL ■ WORD CLASS CONVERSION: noun→verb; adj→noun TALLISM THINGIFICATION UNSOMETHING COMPOUNDS: one lexeme with two roots that function as a unit UPPERGRAD OPHELIAC POPAGANDA COINAGE/NEOLOGISM VUJA-DE RESTRUCTION PORTMANTEAU/BLENDS ANTICIPOINTMENT CRAPTASTIC

### SEMANTIC CHANGE EXTENSION/GENERALIZATION: a lexeme's meaning expands to include new meanings or to apply more broadly or in new contexts May involve a shift in SEMANTIC FIELD NARROWING/SPECIALIZATION: a lexeme's range of meaning diminishes PEJORATION: a lexeme takes on NEGATIVE meanings or connotations AMELIORATION: a lexeme takes on POSITIVE meanings or connotations Modes of semantic change can provide clues to the social forces at work in a language community EG. the story of GAY

MORPHOLOGY					
Morphe (Gr. Form) + logos (Gr. Word)					
<ul> <li>Branch of grammar dealing with the STRUCTURE of words</li> </ul>					
MORPHEME: smallest element of GRAMMATICAL (what the word does) or SEMANTIC (what the word means) contrast					
How many M ORPHEMES in					
UNHAPPINESS? UN=negation	YES=affirmation				
HAPPY=an emotion NESS=a state or quality					

BRANCHES OF MORPHOLOGY: DERIVATIONAL							
		HAPPY+Un=unhappy UNHAPPY + ness =unhappiness		Deals with hor are made using that change is MEANING of the word.	g affixes ne		
	DERIVATIONAL FIELD:  All the words that can be built with a single root  LLDD.  Desired.  D						
		unhappy	CHANG MEANIN				
	1	пиррпу	VORD C				
	1	//					



# SPOT THE INFLECTIONAL AND DERIVATIONAL AFFIXES THE GRACELESSNESS OF THE TALLEST DANCER WAS UNFORTUNATE. SHE RUINED THE DANCE COMPANY'S CHANCE AT A MEDAL. GRACELESSNESS: grace (n.) → graceless (D. adj.) → gracelessness (D.n.) UNFORTUNATE: fortune (n.) → fortunate (D adj.) → unfortunate (D. adj w/negation) TALLEST: tall (adj) → tallest (I. comparator) COMPANY'S: company (n.) → company's (I. case, possessive)

### MASS vs COUNT NOUNS: LESS OR FEW? I have less/fewer water than you do. I heard from less/fewer people than I expected. The hybrid car produces less/fewer emissions. MASS NOUNS: Less COUNT NOUNS: Few Less money Fewer coins Fewer cans of pop Less water Less attendance Fewer people Less feedback Fewer opinions Fewer degrees Less warmth Mass: something you Count: something you

## PARSING The systematic identification of parts of language in sentences usually designed for complexity and difficulty. | 18th-19th-century application of LATIN conventions Little LOGICAL connection between parsing and usage→ROTE learning: | EG. | gave the money to her. | I: pronoun, 1st person, singular, count, animate, personal, subjective case; | Gave: verb, 1st-person, singular, past tense; | The: definite article; | Money: noun, singular, mass, inanimate, nonpersonal, objective case; | To: preposition; | Her: pronoun, 3st-person, singular, count, animate, personal, objective case.