



Immediate Constituent Analysis (ICA)

Dr Ria Mukherjee
Assistant Professor
Department of English
Sarala Birla University, Ranchi

Abstract

This study offers a brief study of I.C. Analysis. Constituent analysis may be a method in grammatical breakdown. In Linguistic studies, “constituent breakdown” is additionally a technique of sentence breakdown that was first cited by “Leonard Bloomfield”, and advanced more by “Rulon Wells”. The method reached a widespread study within the works of linguist. The paper offers a short introduction of IC Analysis and more explores what's IC Analysis. The paper illustrates however sentences area unit analysed and divided into its constituent and may be delineate through numerous structures. The tree structures area unit accustomed embody the syntactical edifice of sentences area unit product of some kind of “IC-Analysis”. The method and outcomes of IC-breakdown will differ significantly chiefly based upon whether or not one chooses the body relation of “Sentence/Phrase structure grammars (= body/Constituent grammars)” or it depends on the relation of “dependency grammars” because the fundamental principle that systematizes ‘constituents’ into hierarchic edifices. Then it discusses its approaches, framework and therefore the boundaries of “ICA”.

Key Terms- Constituent Analysis (ICA), Morphemes, Thought of Constituent Sentence/Phrase structure Analysis

Introduction

I.C. Breakdown/Analysis can be defined as an assumption that can be implied upon linguistic edifices; particularly syntactical edifices area unit bedded edifices hospitable study by advanced divided cutting. More or less “I.C. Breakdown/Analysis” refers to the system of syntactic breakdown that segments the sentences into successive layers, or constituents till within the ultimate layer, and each ‘constituent’ consists of solely a word or substantive a unit of a word. Constituent Analysis and therefore the ancient sentence analysis each fails to supply a certain customary for the boundaries of constituent segmentations. ICA solely offers a collection of “binary basic patterns”; however, it is not associated with the patterns unruffled of “varied binary patterns”. ICA additionally miss the mark in manufacturing the linguistics relatives. So, it's necessary to say “the highest of the word and therefore the layer edifice centred on the highest of the word”.

The ICA of a sentence construction is delineated as a “labelled bracketing” of the sentence edifice during which constituent subparts of the sentence and their “labelling” stipulates the syntactic grouping of the immediate element.

The I.C. Breakdown method was adopted for an intense study for analysing constituent edifices within the initial understandings of linguist. Furthermore, ‘tree structures’ area unit



accustomed signifies the syntactical edifice of sentences area unit components of nearly kind of I.C. Breakdown.

Main Thrust:

I.IC-Breakdown in “Sentence/Phrase structure Grammars”

In a sentence edifice synchronic linguistics, IC-Breakdown helps to split the structure into “instantaneous constituents”, and these constituents area unit successively alienated into more instantaneous constituents. the method lingers till sophisticated constituent’s area unit reached of solely “a word or a substantive a unit of a word”. The tip results of IC-Breakdown are usually conferred in an actual delineate type that helps to explore the ordered constituent edifice of the sentence construction at hand. These diagrams area unit sometimes tree diagrams. The two-dimensional figure illustrates the style during which the complete sentence is split 1st into the 2 constituents and IC-analysis helps to seek out the immediate constituent relation; these constituents area unit more divided into the immediate constituents then on till it reaches the foundation word.

A significant aspect of IC-Breakdown in sentence edifice syntaxes is that every single word may be a basic component by definition. The method of IC-Breakdown uninterruptedly ends once the “minimal constituents” area unit reached, that area unit words or Morphemes. This method is, however, abundant completely diverse in ancient syntaxes, since quite a few discrete words don't find itself as constituents in ancient syntaxes.

In IC Breakdown one sentence is created with the help of “Noun Phrase (subject) and a verb phrase considered as predicate phrase”. This verb phrase phrase that is except a obligatory “verbal cluster” might have an option of one or a lot of “noun phrase(s), prepositional phrase(s) and adverbial and adjective phrases” then on.

II. Constituent

The vital factor to notice at this point is that the incontrovertible aspect that represent essential constituent area unit qualified terms, as an example, “poor Joseph” may be a represent once observed in regard to “poor” and “Joseph”, however it's a constituent once viewed in regard to the construction of sentence as a complete. A specified word unit and all the words that governs the edifice. It permits one to check the IC-Breakdown across the 2 kinds of edifice. A constituent is usually a “complete tree or a complete subtree of a tree”, notwithstanding the fact that the tree at hand may be a form or a dependent form of the tree.

III. Body/Constituency Tests

The IC-Breakdown for a specified constructed spring by manner of body tests. Body/Constituency tests “embrace emphasis, Cleft sentences, Pseudo-cleft sentences, Pro-form replacement, Response eclipsis, Passivization, Omission, Coordination, etc. helps in distinguishing the components of English structures”. Secondly, elaboration of the style during which body tests helps to find inklings regarding constituent construction and so regarding the proper IC-Breakdown of a specified construction area unit currently given.

IV. Morpheme



The exponents of IC Breakdown additionally highlighted that the last word elements of a construction area unit are “morphemes and not words”. Hockett (1958) asserted that, “morphemes instead of words area unit are the rudimentary edifice blocks of language in its syntactic linguistic side.”

V. Boundaries of IC Breakdown

(a) constituent breakdown has its restrictions: it's not constituent breakdown has its restrictions because it isn't doable to analyse such edifices that don't type correct Grammatical teams. For example: “Mona is taller than her sister”.

In this construction, the word order “-er” than isn't lined by IC Breakdown.

(b) IC breakdown isn't less than the words: In this method it's assumed and it implies that there'll be no separation into units smaller than morpheme units till the ultimate words units are divided.

(c) Deranged Bracketing: IC Breakdown doesn't check with synchronic linguistics so while not the assistance of labeled bracketing we have a tendency to can't indicate the supply of ambiguity in several sentences.

Conclusion:

Immediate constituent analysis may be a kind of linguistic review that breaks down longer phrases or sentences into their constituent components, sometimes into single words. this sort of investigation of language has applications for each ancient linguistics, and language process Grammar Check in technology fields. This study fleetingly discusses the immediate constituent breakdowns of units in any construction of sentences and it also springs interpretation of what is “ICA” by providing clear understanding. In this study we discussed about the framework and the basic terms used for the also analysis.

This kind of analysis to examine text or speech, immediate constituent analysis is often derived after separating the parts of a sentence or phrase into groups of words with semantical collaboration or related meaning. Many kinds of immediate constituent analysis may include multi-step processing.

References

- Akmajian, A. and F. Heny. 1980. An introduction to the principle of transformational syntax. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.
- Ágel, V., L. Eichinger, H.-W. Eroms, P. Hellwig, H. Heringer, and H. Lobin (eds.) 2003/6. Dependency and valency: An international handbook of contemporary research. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.
- Bingfu, L. U. (2008). Direct constituent analysis: A reflection on the debates of sentence analysis methods [J]. Studies of the Chinese Language, 2006.
- Bloomfield, Leonard. 1933. Language. New York: Henry Holt ISBN 0-226-06067-5, ISBN 90-272-1892-7



- Chomsky, N. (2002). Syntactic structures. Walter de Gruyter
- Damodar Thakur, (1998). Linguistics Simplified Syntax, ISBN: 97881-7709-316-2.
- Hockett, C. F. (1958). A course in modern linguistics. Language Learning,8(3-4), 73-75.
- Longacre, R. E. (1960). String constituent analysis. Language, 63-88.
- Street, J. C. (1967). Methodology in immediate constituent analysis. In Approaches in linguistic methodology (pp. 89-114)
- Wells, R. S. (1947). Immediate constituents. Language, 23(2), 81-117.



SARALA

BIRLA

UNIVERSITY