

Analytical Study of Contrastive Approach with Reference to Faithful and Virtuous Night

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Abstract: *This corpus-based study investigates the expression of synthetic diminutives in English, the frequently presumed "non-emotional" language, and Spanish, the emotive language with special reference to "faithful and virtuous night", written by American Poet Louise Gluck. The problem of diminution is treated quantitatively, focusing on two key ideas of diminution: productivity of generation and dispersion of denotative meanings/semantic denotations. The Corpus of Historical American English and the Corpus del Español were employed in this study to give evidence for the manifestations of English and Spanish synthetic diminutives in the naturally created language in the genres of Spoken, Fiction, News, Magazines, and Academic texts. The analysis indicates that synthetic diminutive production is more productive in Spanish, as predicted, but it also finds that English is productive when comparing the relative frequency of particular diminutive lexemes in English and Spanish. Furthermore, this study contends that the diminutive type of specialized diminutives may be detected in English corpus data, a diminutive category that has hitherto gone unnoticed in English diminutive research but already serves an essential purpose in Spanish diminutive expression. As a result, the current study adds to the paucity of empirical research in the understudied topic of contrastive word creation.*

Keywords: *English synthetic diminutives, Spanish synthetic diminutives, contrastive word formation, contrastive analysis, corpus-based, Corpus del Español, Corpus of Historical American English.*

1. Introduction

It is normally perceived that there are two sorts of showing issues as a rule occurred in English Language Educating (ELT) classes that is about expertise courses and the substance course cases. Heaps of exploration discoveries of the expertise courses had shown the soul of changing an improved result of numerous settings in English for Unknown dialect (EFL) classes yet just couple of endeavors are directed to worry with the learning issues in satisfied courses of the EFL classes shown by the restricted examination discoveries around there. In light of normal encounters of showing content courses in EFL classes, conventional approaches to educating by zeroing in on clarification and one way correspondence overwhelmed by a talk or an educator actually can be found effectively in numerous settings of Indonesian Students especially.

2. Literature Review

Edgar Allan Poe was brought into the world in Boston on January 19, 1809, the second offspring of David Poe Jr. likewise, Elizabeth Arnold Poe, both stage performers. Disregarding his hypothetical achievements, Poe remained normally isolated. Researcher Eric W. Carlson has struggled that Poe's unpretentious beginning stages stayed a wellspring of disgrace all through his life and that sense his experience he never got confirmation among Richmond's people group world class [1].

While William Shakespeare's standing depends basically upon his dramatizations, he turned out to be a notable first as a writer. With the fragmentary extraordinary example of the Pieces (1609), exhumed since the mid-nineteenth 100 years for auto-unquestionable mysteries purportedly encoded in them, the nondramatic works have overall been

pushed to the edges of the Shakespeare business. In any case, the examination of his nondramatic verse can enlighten Shakespeare's exercises as his own exceptional writer unequivocally age, especially in the hour of strange creative age in the last ten or twelve years of the norm of Sovereign Elizabeth [2].

Shakespeare's dad, John Shakespeare, enthused Stratford in around 1552 and promptly changed into a recognizable number in the town's business and regulative issues. He adorns to be bailiff, the most brought official up in the metropolitan, however by then in around 1575-1576 his thriving declined especially and he pulled out from local area life. In 1596, because of his young person's prospering and resoluteness, he was given up a peak by the School of Arms, and the homegrown moved into New Spot, the most surprising family in Stratford [3].

3. Research Objectives

The basic points of objectives as per our dissertation work is as follows:

- To provide better descriptions and better teaching materials for language learners.
- To reduce the poem's structure conflicts for different languages
- To analyze the prediction of points in difficulties for understanding poems.

4. Problem Identification

The basic points of problem identifications as per our dissertation work is as follows:

- Due to lack of descriptions of poem, difficulties may arise in teaching process.
- Due to dissimilarities of poem's structure in different languages, unable to understand the poem meaning.
- Proper prediction of poems in different languages is essential for understanding poems.

5. Procedure

This study acknowledges the distinction between corpus-based versus corpus-driven linguistics, as introduced by Togini Bonelli (2001), and argues that the present study is a corpus-based one. McEnery and Hardie (2012: 6) state that "corpus-based studies typically use corpus data in order to explore a theory or hypothesis, typically one established in the current literature, in order to validate it, refute it or refine it" (2012: 6). I argue that the description provided here by McEnery and Hardie (2012: 6) nicely describes my study's use of corpora. The present contrastive study aims to test the hypothesis of whether it is the case that synthetic diminutives are more frequent in Spanish than in English, through investigating authentic empirical language from two corpora.

Corpora open up ways in which we can investigate quantitative aspects of language quite effortlessly, where large amounts of empirical data can be studied, revealing e.g. frequencies of use, which I believe is essential for the topic of synthetic diminutives in English at this stage, as most research to date has been based on assumptions and findings gathered through introspection-based and dictionary-based research.

The choice of corpora is here of great importance, as it directly affects the validity and scope of the results. The two corpora, the Corpus of Historical American English (COHA) and Corpus del Español (CDE), have been selected here for similarity of composition (both created by Mark Davis), i.e. their large sizes (400 million and 100 million respectively), the wide variety of language types represented, the similarity of time periods covered, and similarity of corpus interfaces and search functions, all four factors contributing and ensuring the most important criterion of comparability in a corpus-based contrastive study. Noteworthy, the two most important criteria for the decision of corpora in my study were to ensure comparability and to provide a quantitative basis for my research, i.e. find two largesized corpora that could be compared. Less important was the diachronic perspective of diminutive use which these two corpora also provide, as I have reason to believe that e.g. the *-ie/-y/-ey-* suffix has enjoyed recent popularity in Australian English, and is would be interesting to see if this had started to happen in American English as well, by

looking at a corpus of synchronic American English instead.

6. Results and Discussions

The complete classification of lexemes into semantic categories can be found in Appendix A, but was found too large to be a part of the main body of this study. Table 1 demonstrates the division of lexemes into semantic categories in Spanish. Table 2 demonstrates the same for the English data. The numbers given in the tables are the number of diminutive formations found in the two respective corpora, i.e. only the most productive diminutives from each language, in addition to the percentages for each diminutive category based on the raw numbers of lexemes. Note that the ambiguous category is presented last in the table, after the 'Total'-column, as the lexemes classified into this group are also represented in at least one of the other diminutive categories. Therefore, ambiguous formations should be excluded from the total sums of lexemes.

Table 1: Semantic classification of Spanish diminutive lexemes 34

	Smallness	Hypocorism	Pejoration	Specialisation	Total	Ambiguous
No.	14	8	13	49	84	14
Percentage	16.7%	9.5%	15.5%	58.3%	100.0%	16.7%

Table 2: Semantic classification of English diminutive lexemes

	Smallness	Hypocorism	Pejoration	Specialisation	Total	Ambiguous cases
No.	27	27	19	26	99	29
Percentage	26.3%	27.3%	27.3%	19.2%	100.0%	14.1%

These two demonstrations appropriately describe a first overview of the productivity of formation within each of the semantic categories of smallness, hypocorism, pejoration, specialization, and ambiguous cases within Spanish and English, respectively. However, due to the great difference in size between the two corpora (COHA is four times larger than CDE), the numbers presented in tables 6.6 and 6.7 may misrepresent the relative difference

between the two languages. As such, the present demonstration says little about the productivity of diminutive formation between the two languages relative to one another. The fact that there are 99 diminutive formations found in the English data, while the Spanish data only is represented by 84 diminutives should ring a bell.

7. Conclusions

The aim of this thesis has been to provide an overview of the diminutive category in the English and Spanish languages, in terms of productive lexeme formations and the distribution of semantic denotations expressed across these two contrasting languages during the last two hundred years (c. 1800-2000). The study has aimed to shed light on the contrasts between the two different languages, i.e. the emotive language of Spanish and the less emotive English language.

The results presented in chapter 6 show the strength and usefulness of having applied a quantitative, and in particular, a corpus-based approach to the study of diminutives with a special reference to the faithful and virtuous night. This approach has enabled the study of large quantities of data and of diminutives in real-life situations, i.e. in naturally occurring language, making it possible to make claims about the manifestation of diminutives in two contrasting languages. It has been possible to challenge the common myth that English is an unproductive language with respect to diminutives, a myth that stems from the firmly rooted tradition of introspection-based diminutive research. This study has, in fact, empirically shown that English is quite productive in the use of a few diminutive forms, i.e. the most frequent English diminutive lexemes, which, in fact, beat some of the Spanish diminutives in terms of relative frequency. This is particularly evident in the hypocoristics category, where the most productive English hypocoristics are more productive than several of the most productive Spanish hypocoristics (see table 6.3). That said, however, there is no doubt that Spanish is the more productive of the two, as this study has empirically proven. The hypothesis of this study has been confirmed through two diminutive investigations, which firstly, declared Spanish as more productive on diminutive formation,

and secondly, the more innovative in the distribution of diminutive meanings. The overall conclusion of this study is thus that Spanish is vastly more productive in the formation of diminutive words, while English can be said to be productive in the use of the lexemes that exist in the English diminutive repertoire.

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