Key points:

- Immediate constituent analysis
- IC
- UC
- expansion
Difficult point:

- immediate constituent analysis
immediate constituent analysis

• This notion was proposed by the American linguist Leonard Bloomfield in his Language, first published in 1933.
The definition of IC analysis

• The approach to divide a sentence up into its immediate constituents by using binary cutting until obtaining its ultimate constituents is called immediate constituent analysis.
IC analysis is a hierarchical analysis showing the different constituents at different structural levels based on the distribution of linguistic forms.
What is IC?

• The first divisions or cuts of a sentence or a smaller construction such as a phrase are immediate constituents (ICs).
What is UC?

• The final divisions or cuts of a phrase are the ultimate constituents (UCs).
• linguistic units can be parts of larger constructions and may themselves also be constructions composed of smaller parts.
Assumptions of the approach

1. The biggest linguistic unit or construction is sentence.
2. A sentence is constructed by phrases, and thus, can be analyzed into phrases.
3. A phrase is constructed by words, and thus, can be analyzed into words.
The principle justifying the division of a constituent

- substitutability or expansion:
- by means of paradigmatic analysis
- The man bought a car.
  He drove it.
- A pretty lady lent many books.
The best way to show IC structure is to use a **tree diagram**

- The man bought
- a car
Exercises

• (1) Leave the book on the shelf.
• (2) my small child’s cot.
• (3)Is John coming?
The immediate constituent analysis with brackets

- (1) a. [[[Poor] [John]] [[ ran] [away]]
- (2) a. [the man bought a car]
- b. [[[the man] [bought a car]]
- c. [[[the] [man]] [[[bought] [a car]]]
- d. [[[the] [man]] [[[bought] [[[a] [car]]]]]
Elimination of ambiguities by IC analysis

• Old men and women old men and women