

Actual vs. Possible words

- Actual words: familiar to most speakers
- Possible words (potential words): novel, never used before



Actual vs. Possible words

- Neologisms
New lexemes that were not observed before in the language
- Occasionalisms (nonce forms)

Word formation processes

- Affixation
- Conversion (zero-derivation)
- Base modification or alternation
- Base shortening
- Suppletion
- Blending
- Acronyms
- Compounding
- Reduplication

Affixation

- Suffixes
- Prefixes
- Circumfixes
- Infixes
- Interfixes
- Transfixes

Conversion

- Zero derivation, function shift: same form

deer (sg)	deer (pl)
sheep (sg)	sheep (pl)
clean (adj)	clean (v)
farm (v)	farm (n)

Base modification or alternation

- Voicing

house [haus]	house [hauz]
strife [straɪf]	strive [straɪv]
wreath [riə]	wreathe [rið]

- Gemination

Arabic

darasa	'learn'	darrasa	'teach'
waqafa	'stop intr.'	waqqafa	'stop tr.'

Base modification or alternation

- Palatalization

Albanian

armik [-k]	armiq [-ç]	'enemy/enemies'
murg [-g]	murgj [-j]	'monk(s)'
portokall [-t]	portokaj [-j]	'orange(s)'

Base modification or alternation

- Umlaut

Icelandic

son-ur 'son'	syn-ir 'sons'
full-ur 'full'	fyll-ri 'fuller'

English

mouse	mice
foot	feet

- Ablaut

sing, sang, sung
drive, drove, driven

Base modification or alternation

- Vowel shortening

Hindi

maar-	'kill'	mar-	'die'
khool-	'open tr.'	khul-	'open intr.'

- Vowel lengthening

Huallga Quechua

aywa-nki	'you go'	aywa:	'I go'
aywa-pti-ki	'when you went'	aywa-pti:	'when I went'
aywa-shka-nki	'you have gone'	aywa-shka:	'I have gone'

Base modification or alternation

- Changes in stress or tone

English

'discount	dis'count
'import	im'port
'insult	in'sult

Chalcatongo Mixtec

káʔba	'filth'	káʔbá	'dirty'
žùù	'rock'	žúú	'solid, hard'
xaʔà	'foot'	xáʔá	'standing'

Base shortening

- Subtractive morph

A morph that is removed by a morphological process

French

Masculine	Feminine	
movε	movεz	'bad'
pəti	pətit	'little'
fo	fos	'false'
ʃo	ʃod	'hot'

Base shortening

- Back formation

A derivational affix is removed.

television	televise
editor	edit
uncouth	couth
teach	teacher

- Clipping

No change in meaning or part of speech

science fiction	sci fi
refrigerator	fridge

Suppletion

good bett-er
go went

French

DONNER 'to give'		ALLER 'to go'	
Je donn-e	'I give'	Je vais	'I go'
Je donn-er-ai	'I will give'	J'ir-ai	'I will go'
Je donn-ais	'I gave'	J'all-ais	'I went'

Blending

- Blends (portmanteau words)

smoke + fog	→	smog
clay + animation	→	clamation
slang + language	→	slanguage
binary + digit	→	bit

Hebrew

pri 'fruit' + yogurt 'yogurt'	→	prigurt 'fruit yogurt'
kadur 'ball' + regel 'foot'	→	kaduregel 'football'

Acronyms

- Words coined from initial letters of the words in a name, title or phrase
 - AIDS – Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome
 - UN – United Nations
 - FBI – Federal Bureau of Investigation

Unique morphs

- Only occur in one fixed expression
 - laugher
 - inert
 - lukewarm
 - cranberry

cranberry morphs

Compounding

- A compound is a complex lexeme that consists of two or more lexemes.
- Compound members
- N + N pattern is extremely productive.

Compounding

- Compound members are generally lexeme stems, not inflected word-forms.
 - lipstick, *lipsstick
 - child support, *children support
- Compounds with internal inflections

<u>Danish</u>	<u>Turkish</u>
ny-t-aar	din-i-butun
new-neuter-year	religious-possessive-whole
'new year'	'devout'

Compounding

- Endocentric compounds
 - lipstick*
 - Finnish *huone-kalu-tehdas* (room-article-factory) 'furniture factory'
 - French *oiseau-mouche* (bird-fly) 'humming bird'
- Exocentric compounds
 - redneck*
 - yellowtail*
 - Danish *lang-øre* (long-ear) 'long-eared bat'

Endocentric compounds

- An endocentric compound has a head and refers to a sub-class of the items denoted by one of the elements.
- The compound is a **hyponym** of its main or head element.
- Dependent: the modifying, less important element

Endocentric compounds

- In English, the head is always the second member.
computer man, train station
- In Spanish, the head is the first member.
ano luz *pez espada*
year light fish sword
'light year' 'sword fish'
- Diverse semantic relations, e.g. purpose, appearance, location, event participant, etc.

Exocentric compounds

- An exocentric compound does not have a head and its meaning is not a sub-class of either of the elements in the compound.
- Not a hyponym of compound members
bonehead, sweetheart

Endocentric and exocentric compounds

- Identify each of the following compounds as either endocentric or exocentric.
 - a. lawmaker
 - b. make-up
 - c. mainstream
 - d. playpen
 - e. aftertaste
 - f. graveyard

Exocentric compound

- Bahuvrihi: Sanskrit exocentric compound
'having much rice' = 'a rich man'
Greek
kako-bios (kakos 'bad' + bios 'life') 'having bad life',
heduoinos (hedus 'sweet' + oinos 'wine') 'having sweet wine' =
'someone who has sweet wine'
- Affix compounds
มี stem มากกว่าหนึ่ง + an affix

green-eyed, dark-haired, red-roofed

Copulative compounds

- Denote an entity made up of the two elements in the compound

Korean

elun-ai 'adult and child' (elun 'adult' + ai 'child')

Tamil

appaa-v-amma 'parents' (appaa 'father' + amma 'mother')

Vietnamese

sot-ret 'malaria' (sot 'be hot' + ret 'be cold')

- Coordinative compounds, dvandva

Appositive compounds

- Both compound members have the same reference.

maidservant, bitter-sweet, singer-songwriter

Spanish

poeta-pintor 'poet who is also a painter'

actor-bailarin 'actor who is also a dancer'

Synthetic compounds

- The head element contains a verb; the modifying element could function as an argument of that verb.

carwash

Alutor

gəmmə tə-məng-ilgətav-ək

I 1SG-hand-wash-1SG

'I hand-washed.' (= I washed my hands.)

Guarani

A-mba'e-jogua-ta

1ACT-thing-buy-FUT

'I'll go shopping.'

Neo-classical compounds

- Lexemes in compounds are of Greek or Latin origin.

biometry, biology, geology, geometry

กรณีนี้ น่าสนใจว่า compound กับ derivation บางครั้งก็แยกไม่ได้ชัดเจน

telegraph อาจมองเป็น affix -graph หรือ lexeme graph

Hierarchical structure

- ใน endocentric compound head กำหนดโดยส่วนที่เติม affix e.g. lip + stick-s
 - มอง -s ว่าเติมทั้ง lexeme [lipstick]-s ?
 - Spanish ano-s + luz not *anoluz-es

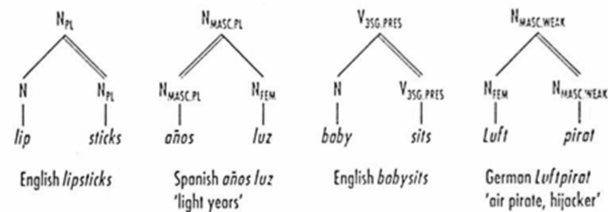


Figure 5.2 Compound trees

Hierarchical structure

- ใน exocentric compound จะไม่ mark affix แบบเดียวกับ endocentric เพราะไม่มี head เดียว จะ mark ต่างไป
- Plural marking
 - sabertooths, *saberteeth
 - Spanish: actores-bailarines [double plural marking]

Hierarchical structure

- Compound ที่มีคำหลายคำ อาจวิเคราะห์ได้หลายแบบ
- [nuclear [power station]]
- [[nuclear power] station]

Bauer (2008)

- Classification of different types of exocentric compounds
- Cross-linguistic observations
- Infrequency of exocentric compounds, comparing to endocentric compounds
- Re-analyses of exocentric compounds

Tree diagrams

- Draw tree diagrams for the following compounds:
 - credit card agreement form
 - major league baseball game
 - Chulalongkorn University Linguistics Student Club

Are these words compounds?

คนขับรถ, สีชมพู, ดาดฟ้าเรือ, ตารางเรียน, คำแนะนำ, ห้องทำงาน, ห้างสรรพสินค้า, เสืออากาศ

ออกกำลังกาย, ซ่อมบำรุง, เดินทาง, ตรวจสอบ, สอนหนังสือ, ทำความสะอาด, ออกดอก, ควบคุมตัว

Compounds and syntactic constructions in Thai

- Lexicalization of syntactic constructions in Thai (Prasithratsint 2010)
- Structural ambiguity
 - มีไฟไหม้ห้าแห่งในเมือง
 - ไฟไหม้ห้าถั่ว ไฟมอดไม่ถั่ว
 - ไฟไหม้อาคารพังลงมาจากพื้นดิน

Prasithratsint 2010

- Semantic criteria
 - N+V compounds have specialized or idiomatic meanings.
- Syntactic criteria
 - N+V compound nouns can occur with *níi*.
 - N+V compound verbs can occur with *mây*.
 - No word can be placed inside an N+V compound without changing its specialized meaning.
- The findings support the theory of lexicalization (Brinton et al. 2005, Talmy 1985).

Reduplication

- Part of the base or the entire base is copied and attached to the base.
- Whole words

Afrikaans

amper	'nearly'	amper-amper	'very nearly'
dik	'thick'	dik-dik	'very thick'

Reduplication

- Prereduplication

Motu

tau	'man'	ta-tau	'men'
mero	'boy'	me-mero	'boys'
		meromero	'little boy'
		memeromemero	'little boys'

- Postreduplication

Maori

aahua	'appearance'	aahua-hua	'resemble'
hiikei	'step'	hiikei-kei	'hop'

Reduplication

- Duplifixes: mixture between affix and reduplicant (fixed segments and copied segments)

Somali plurals: duplifix -aC

buug	'book'	buug-ag	'books'
fool	'face'	fool-al	'faces'
koob	'cup'	koob-ab	'cups'
jid	'street'	jid-ad	'streets'

Reduplication

- Indicate plurality, intensity and repetition

Tagalog

sumulat	'to write'	su-sulat	'will write'
bumasa	'to read'	ba-basa	'will read'
?umaral	'to teach'	?a-?aral	'will teach'

Regier (1998)

- Examined instances of reduplication cross-linguistically
- Senses include contempt, small, scatter, lack of control, plurality, intensity, affection, baby, continuity, and completion.
- These senses are conceptually related.
 - Baby, repetition, plurality
- An interaction of iconicity and semantic extension