Actual vs. Possible words

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

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

Neologisms
New lexemes that were not observed before in the language

Occasionalisms (nonce forms)
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 [stræf] strive [stræv]
  - wreath [rie] wreathe [riʌ]

- Gemination
  - Arabic
    - darasa ‘learn’ darrasa ‘teach’
    - waqafa ‘stop intr.’ waqqafa ‘stop tr.’

Base modification or alternation

- Palatalization
  - Albanian
    - armik [-k] armiq [-c] ‘enemy/enemies’
    - murg [-g] murgj [-j] ‘monk(s)’
    - portokall [-l] portokaj [-j] ‘orange(s)’

- 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’
    - khoool- ‘open tr.’
    - khul- ‘open intr.’

- **Vowel lengthening**
  - Hualga Quechua
    - aywa-nki ‘you go’
    - aywa: ‘I go’
    - aywa-pto-ki ‘when you went’
    - aywa:pto-ki ‘when I went’
    - aywa-shka-nki ‘you have gone’
    - aywa-shka: ‘I have gone’

**Base shortening**

- **Subtractive morph**
  A morph that is removed by a morphological process
  - French
    - Masculine
      - move
      - petit
      - fo
    - Feminine
      - movez
      - petit
      - fos
    - ‘bad’
    - ‘little’
    - ‘false’
    - ‘hot’

- **Back formation**
  A derivational affix is removed.
  - television
    - televise
  - editor
    - edit
  - uncouth
    -outh
  - teach
    - teacher

- **Clipping**
  No change in meaning or part of speech
  - science fiction
    - sci fi
  - refrigerator
    - fridge
Suppletion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>good</th>
<th>bett-er</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>went</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**French**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DONNER ‘to give’</th>
<th>ALLER ‘to go’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Je donn-e ‘I give’</td>
<td>Je vais ‘I go’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Je donn-er-ai ‘I will give’</td>
<td>J’ir-ai ‘I will go’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Je donn-ais ‘I gave’</td>
<td>J’all-ais ‘I went’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**
  - laughter
  - 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
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Danish</th>
<th>Turkish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ny-t-aar</td>
<td>din-i-butun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new-neuter-year</td>
<td>religious-possessive-whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'new year'</td>
<td>'devout'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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’*
- 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
  - **stem** + 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’  (apppa ‘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
    gamma te-mang-ilgatav-sk
    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
  - telegraph
Hierarchical structure

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

- In exocentric compound จะไม่มี mark affix แบบเดียวกับ endocentric เพราะไม่มี head
deяв จะ mark ต่างไป

- Plural marking
  - sabertooths, *saberteeth
  - Spanish: actores-bailarines [double plural marking]

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

Hierarchical structure

- Compound ที่มีคำหลาลัค้า อาจวิเคราะห์ได้หลายแบบ
  - [nuclear [power station] ]
  - [ [nuclear power] station ]
Tree diagrams

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

Compounds and syntactic constructions in Thai

- Lexicalization of syntactic constructions in Thai (Prasithrathsint 2010)
- Structural ambiguity
  - ภูเขาหินทรายในเมือง
  - ไฟไหม้ยางหลัง
  - ไฟไหม้ยางหลัง

Prasithrathsint 2010

- Semantic criteria
  - N+V compounds have specialized or idiomatic meanings.
- Syntactic criteria
  - N+V compound nouns can occur with นิ้ว.
  - N+V compound verbs can occur with มะย.
  - 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).

Are these words compounds?

- คุณเข้ามา, สื่อมูล, ตลาดทุรกิจ, ตารางเรียน, ค่าแยกรา, ห้องทำงาน, ห้างสรรพสินค้า, เศาลากา

- ออกกำลังกาย, ซ้อมบาร์, เดินทาง, ตรวจสอบ, สอบหนังสือ, ทำ
  ความสะอาด, ออกดอก, ควบคุมลัก

- ภูเขาหินทราย

- ไฟไหม้ยางหลัง

- ไฟไหม้ยางหลัง

- ไฟไหม้ยางหลัง
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’

- 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