



Word-building
part-1

Lecture 5

The plan of the lecture

- 1) Word-building in lexicology
- 2) Affixation
- 3) Productive and non productive affixes
- 4) Conversion
- 5) Classification of converted words
- 6) Composition and its types
- 7) Semantic aspect of compounds

Affixation is

- a productive type of word-building which consists of changing a new word by adding an affix or several affixes to a root morpheme
- *E.G. cold+ness = coldness*
- *Under+esteem+ate*

Types of affixes in modern English

Productive

- ❖ are those ones which take part in new words derivation in this particular period of language development

Non-productive

- ❖ are those ones no longer used in the process of word-building

PRODUCTIVE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE AFFIXES

Productive

Noun-forming suffixes

er, -ing, -ness, -ism, -ist

Adjective -forming suffixes

-y, -ish, -ed, -able, -less

Adverb-forming suffixes

-ly

Verb-forming suffixes

-ize, -ise, -ate

Prefixes - *un-, re-, dis-*

Non-productive

- **Noun-forming suffixes**

-th, -hood

Adjective -forming suffixes

-ly, -some, -en, -ous

Verb-forming suffixes

-en



I have to room with another girl from my college

What part of speech is "room"?

Conversion is ...

- *An affixless way of word- building which consists of making a new word from existing ones by changing the category of a part of speech , the morphemic shape of the original word remains unchanged*
- *E.G, nurse (n) – to nurse*

Parts of speech produced by means of conversion

✓ **Verbs from nouns**

E.G. *to hand, to back, to face, to screen*

✓ **Nouns from verbs**

E.G. *do (It is the strangest do I have ever participated in), go (in the meaning of energy), move, walk*

✓ **Verbs from adjectives**

E.G. *to yellow, to cool, to grey*

Classification of conversed words

- **1) the name of a tool made from noun -**
EG to hammer , to nail, to pin
- **2) a verb based on animal- noun**
EG to dog , to wolf, to ape
- **3) a part of a human body**
EG to eye, to elbow, to leg
- **4) the name of profession or occupation**
EG to cook , to groom
- **the name of a meal** (*to lunch , to supper*)

Composition



Composition is

- *a type of word - building ,
in which the words are
produced by combining two
or more stems*

Types of compounds

- Neutral compounds (*sunflower*)
- Morphological compounds
(*Anglo-Saxon, spokesman*)
- Syntactic compounds (*lily- of –the
valley, mother-in-law*)

Neutral compounds

- 1) combination of affixless stems

EG *shop-window* , *bedroom*

- 2) compounds with affixes in the structure

EG *film-goer* , *lady-killer*, *double-decker*

- 3) contracted compounds

EG *TV-set*, *V-day* , *FBI-agent*, *H-bag*



?

Can the meaning of a compound be regarded as a sum of its constituent meanings?

Semantic shift in compounds

- 1) **Non-idiomatic compound** (the meaning of compound is a sum of constituent meanings)
- *EG dining –room, classroom*
- **IDIOMATIC COMPOUNDS**
- 2) one or two components changed their meaning
- *EG Pick-pocket , blackbird, football*
- 3) the meaning couldn't be deduced from components alone
- *EG merry-to-around , bluestocking, butter-finger*

A background image of a field of green grass with small purple flowers. The text is centered in a dark green banner.

Thank you for attention!