MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE ENGLISH WORD.
ENGLISH WORD-FORMATION.

COMPOUND WORDS

LECTURE 2

- **MORPHEMES. FREE AND BOUND FORMS**
- **AIMS AND PRINCIPLES OF MORPHEMIC AND WORD-FORMATION ANALYSIS**
- **ANALYSIS INTO IMMEDIATE CONSTITUENTS**

LITERATURE

- Арнольд И. В. Лексикология современного английского языка. // Учебники и учебные пособия для ВУЗов - М.: Флинта, 2012 – стр. 110-180;

- Бабич Г. Н. Lexicology: A Current Guide. Лексикология английского языка. // Учебное пособие. М.: Издательство «Флита», 2010 – стр. 36-54

MORPHEMES. FREE AND BOUND FORMS

- *morphe* 'form' + *-eme.* The Greek suffix *-erne* has been adopted by linguists to denote the smallest significant or distinctive unit.

- (*phoneme, sememe.)*

MORPHEMES. FREE AND BOUND FORMS

- CHILDISH (CHILD + ISH)

- ELEGANT (*eleg-, -ant*)

MORPHEMES. FREE AND BOUND FORMS

- MORPHEMES :

ROOTS & AFFIXES

(prefixes, suffixes and infixes)

AFFIXES : DERIVATIONAL AND

FUNCTIONAL

MORPHEMES. FREE AND BOUND FORMS

- FUNNY – FUN
- FUNNY – FUNNIER - (THE) FUNNIEST

- SOCIAL   - SOCIALLY

MORPHEMES. FREE AND BOUND FORMS

- HEART

- *heart, hearten, dishearten, heartily, heartless, hearty, heartiness, sweetheart, heart-broken, kind-hearted, whole-heartedly*

MORPHEMES. FREE AND BOUND FORMS

- Heart

- *heart* – (Latin) *cor, cordial* 'hearty', 'sincere',
- (Greek) *kardia, (*English) *cardiac condition.*
- (Russian) *сердце,*
- (German) *Herz,*
- (Spanish) *corazon* and other words.

MORPHEMES. FREE AND BOUND FORMS

- **1. Part-of-speech classification**
- a) noun-forming suffixes: -er (criticizer), -dom (officialdom), -ism (ageism),
- b) adjective-forming suffixes: -able (breathable), less (symptomless), -ous (prestigious),
- c) verb-forming suffixes: -ize (computerize) , -ify (certify),
- d) adverb-forming suffixes: -ly (singly), -ward (tableward),
- e) numeral-forming suffixes: -teen (sixteen), -ty (seventy).

MORPHEMES. FREE AND BOUND FORMS

- **2. Semantic classification**
- a) the agent of the action, e.g. -er (experimenter), -ist (taxist), -ent (student),
- b) nationality, e.g. -ian (Russian), -ese (Japanese), -ish (English),
- c) collectivity, e.g. -dom (freedom), -ry (peasantry, -ship (readership),
- d) diminutiveness, e.g. -ie (horsie), -let (booklet), -ling (gooseling), -ette (kitchenette),
- e) quality, e.g. -ness (completeness), -ity (answerability).

MORPHEMES. FREE AND BOUND FORMS

- **3. Origin of suffixes.**
- a) native (Germanic), such as -er,-ful, -less, -ly.
- b) Romanic, such as : -tion, -ment, -able, -eer.
- c) Greek, such as : -ist, -ism, -ize.
- d) Russian, such as -nik.

MORPHEMES. FREE AND BOUND FORMS

- **4. Productivity.**
- a) productive, such as : -er, -ize, --ly, -ness.
- b) semi-productive, such as : -eer, -ette, -ward.
- c) non-productive , such as : -ard (drunkard), -th (length).

MORPHEMES. FREE AND BOUND FORMS

- **1. Semantic classification :**
- a) prefixes of negative meaning, such as : in- (invaluable), non- (nonformals), un- (unfriendly) etc,
- b) prefixes denoting repetition or reversal actions, such as: de- (decolonize), re- (revegetation), dis- (disconnect),
- c) prefixes denoting time, space, degree relations, such as : inter- (interplanetary) , hyper- (hypertension), ex- (ex-student), pre- (pre-election), over- (overdrugging) etc.

MORPHEMES. FREE AND BOUND FORMS

- 2. **Origin of prefixes:**
- a) native (Germanic), such as: un-, over-, under- etc.
- b) Romanic, such as : in-, de-, ex-, re- etc.
- c) Greek, such as : sym-, hyper- etc

AIMS AND PRINCIPLES OF MORPHEMIC AND WORD-FORMATION ANALYSIS

- *girlishness*

- *girl   child   woman*
- *girlish childish womanish*

ANALYSIS INTO IMMEDIATE CONSTITUENTS

- *ungentlemanly*
- *un-* **+ adjective stem:**
- *uncertain, unconscious, uneasy, unfortunate, unmistakable, unnatural*

unearthly, unsightly, untimely, unwomanly

ANALYSIS INTO IMMEDIATE CONSTITUENTS

- *ungentlemanly*

un- + *gentlemanly*

    gent   *lemanly*

noun stem + *-ly,* such *as womanly, masterly, scholarly, soldierly*

ANALYSIS INTO IMMEDIATE CONSTITUENTS

- 1) *un~ + gentlemanly,* 2) *gentleman + -ly.*

- *gent-+-lemon*
- *gentle- + -man*

nobleman (**adjective stem**+ *man*)

ANALYSIS INTO IMMEDIATE CONSTITUENTS

- *gentle*

fertile, juvenile, little, noble, subtle - -lei

gentle, gently, gentleness, genteel, gentile, gentry

ANALYSIS INTO IMMEDIATE CONSTITUENTS

- **1)*un-gentlemanly***
- **2)*un-gentleman-ly***
- **3)*un-gentle-man-ly***
- **4)*un-gent-le-man-ly***

COMPOSITION

- war-ship, blood-vessel

- ghostwrite, skinhead, brain-drain
- airbus, to bloodtransfuse, astrodynamics

COMPOUND WORDS

- a) reduplication
- b) conversion
- c) back formation
- d) analogy

COMPOUND WORDS

- 1. According to the parts of speech compounds are subdivided into:
- a) nouns,
- b) adjectives,
- c) verbs,
- d) adverbs,
- e) prepositions,
- f) numerals

COMPOUND WORDS

- 2. According to the way components are joined together compounds are divided into:
- a) neutral
- b) morphological
- c) syntactical

COMPOUND WORDS

- 3. According to their structure compounds are subdivided into:

- a) compound words proper

- b) derivational compounds

- c) compound words consisting of three or more stems

- d) compound-shortened words

COMPOUND WORDS

- 4. According to the relations between the components
- a) subordinative
- b) coordinative compounds