

# Lviv National University named after Ivan Franko



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# Lecture 4

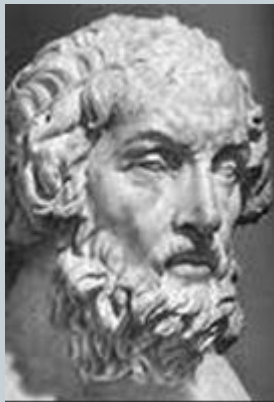


## *Categories and types of present-day English and Ukrainian word-formation (part 1)*

*Contrast is the occurrence  
of different elements  
to create interest*



- *A person's tongue is a twisty thing, there are plenty of words there of every kind, and the range of words is wide and their variation.*



● *Homer, The Illiad, 20*

# Plan



- *1. Definition of the field of word-formation.*
- *2. Classification of the principal types of word-formation.*
- *3. Word-formation rules.*
- *4. Productivity.*
- *5. Contrastive analysis of affixation in English and Ukrainian.*

# DEFINITION

- the branch of the science of language which studies the patterns on which a language forms new lexical units i.e. words.
- word-formation is said to treat of composites which are analyzable both formally and semantically.

# inflection vs derivation



- inflection produces from the stem (or stems) of a given language all the word-forms of that lexeme,
- derivation results in the formation of what is traditionally considered to be a different word

# Importance



- the ability to make and understand new words is admittedly as much of our linguistic competence as the ability to make and understand new sentences

# fundamental assumption

- All types of word-formation may be viewed from two angles:
  - - word-creation as a historical process;
  - - the relation of new words to the other words in the language



# principles of classification of the types of word-formation



- I. Based upon the morphological structure of the initial word or words. Proceeding from this principle we may distinguish:
  - A. Derivation - the type where the word has only one semantic centre, the other morphemes being affixes, e.g. *brotherhood*.
  - B. Compounding - the type where the word has at least two semantic centres, e.g. *red-hot*, *navy-blue walking-stick*, *newspaper*, *to whitewash*.

# principles of classification of the types of word-formation



- II. Based on the relationship of components to the new word. According to this principle we have the following types:
- A. Morphological word-building - creating new words using morphemes and changing the structure of the existing words after certain linguistic patterns:
- - derivation - suffixation and prefixation, zero-derivation,

# A. Morphological word-building

- - compounding - joining of two or more stems to form a new unit,
- - shortening - abbreviation or curtailing of the word,
- - sound-interchange - the change of a unit in a morpheme resulting in a new lexical meaning (*life* - *live*),
- - back – formation - creating a new word by removing actual or supposed affixes (*edit* from *editor*)
- - reduplication (*to murmur*)

## B. Morphological-syntactic word-building



- - new words appear through transference from one part of speech into another which implies both a change in morphological and syntactic peculiarities of a word
- e.g. *the unemployed, the poor, молода тополя і молода запрошувала гостей на весілля.*

## C. Lexico-syntactic word-building



- the formation of new units by the process of isolation from free word-combinations
- e.g. *forget-me-not*,
- *marry-go-round*,
- *stay-at-home*,
- *happy-go-lucky*,
- *kill-me-quick*,
- *for-eyes-only*,
- *pie-in-the-sky*,
- *добраніч, нісенітниця*

# lexico-semantic word-building ?

- Some scientists (М.А. Жовтобрюх і Б.М.Кулик, М. Я. Плющ) are inclined to include into this classification lexico-semantic word-building i.e. any change in the meaning of word that comes out as the result of the historical development of the language



## *critical remark*

- But if a word acquires a new meaning its just its semantic system that is broadened. It becomes polysemantic but no new word appears. A new word appears when the limit of semantic variation is reached and a homonym is created. But it still doesn` t mean that semantic change is a means of creating new words. Homonyms retain no semantic connection with the initial word

# rules of word-formation



- usually differ from syntactic rules in one important respect: they are of limited productivity: not all words which result from the application of the rule are acceptable.
- They are freely acceptable only when they have gained an institutional currency in the language.



# rules of word-formation



- there is a line to be drawn between “actual words” (*sandstone, unwise*), and “potential words” (*\*lemonstone, \*unexcellent*)
- both of these being distinct from “nonEnglish words” like *\*selfishless*, which, because it shows the suffix *-less* added to an adjective and not to a noun, does not obey the rules of word-formation

# rules of word-formation



1) are at the intersection of the historical and contemporary (synchronic) study of the language, providing a constant set of “models” from which new words, ephemeral or permanent, are created from day to day.

2) on a larger scale, the rules themselves (like grammatical rules) undergo change: affixes and compounding processes can become productive or lose their productivity; can increase or decrease their range of meaning or grammatical applicability.

# productive rules and “dead” processes



- For example, the Old English suffix *-th*, no longer used to form new words, survives in such nouns as *warmth*, *length*, *depth*, *width*, *breadth*.
- A corollary [kə'ɹɒl(ə)rɪ] of this approach is that the historical study of a word is irrelevant to its status as an illustration of present-day rules: the fact that the word *unripe* has existed in the English language since Anglo-Saxon times does not prevent us from using it as an example of a regular process of word-formation still available in the language.

# *nonce formations*

- New formations, invented casually for a particular occasion (as in *She needs guidance, and the poor child is as guidanceless as she is parentless* are normally comprehensible, but are used at a certain cost to acceptability. They are often referred to as *nonce formations* and are liable to be criticized if too many are used.

# *back-formation*



- History provides quite a number of examples where a derived form has preceded the word from which (formally speaking) it is derived.
- Thus *editor* entered the language before *edit*, *lazy* before *laze*, and *television* before *televize*. The process by which the shorter word is created by the deletion of a supposed affix is known as *back-formation*, since it reverses the normal trend of word-formation, which is to add rather than to subtract constituents.

# *back-formation*



- is a purely historical concept, however of little relevance to the contemporary study of word-formation.
- To the present-day speaker of English, the relationship between *laze* and *lazy* need be no different from that between *sleep* and *sleepy*.
- 
- The process is particularly fruitful in creating denominal verbs.

## *back-formation*

- It should be noted that new formations tend to be used with some hesitation, especially in respect of the full range of verbal inflections.
- We had the agential *baby-sitter* before the verb *baby-sit* and the form “Will you *baby-sit* for me?” before inflected forms “*He baby-sat* for them”.
- Other back-formations continue to display their lack of established acceptability: \**They sight-saw*, \**She housekept*.

# productivity



- Any description of word-formation should obviously be concerned with processes that are productive at the present time.
- The fact that words have resulted from the past operation of word-formation processes is in itself irrelevant from a synchronic point of view
- E.g. the word *gospel* cannot be seen as a modern English word-formation, though formed in earlier English from the words *good* and *spell* (in the obsolete sense “news”). Nor, as an English word, can *karate* be seen as a ‘formation’, though in Japanese it is clearly a junction of *cara* ‘empty’ and *te* ‘hand’.



# productivity



- On the other hand, words like *ice-cream*, *conceptualize*, *psychosomatic*, *workaholic*, *motel*, *bionic* have all been formed within English sufficiently recently as to be representative of currently productive processes.
- The native speaker operates daily in the implicit knowledge that the meaning of most adjectives can be negated by prefixing *un-* and that most adjectives will permit the formation of abstract nouns by suffixing *-ness*.

# productivity



- the distinction between productive and nonproductive is by no means straightforward. There is no simple parallel to the use and non-use of forms:
  - \* fulgrace-dis [ on syntagmatic grounds: *dis-* can only prefix]
  - \* emptyless [ on semantic and grammatical grounds: *-less* cannot be added to adjectives]
  - \* thinkledge [-ledge is obsolete]
  - \* doorleg [pragmatically excluded in present world]
  - \* snow-cream [a possible but unused compound]
- etc.

# productivity



- There exists a point of view that productive means are not merely those with the aid of which we can form new words at a given stage of the development of the language but those that can be used for the formation of unlimited number of new words. Therefore we can speak of **limited productivity** and **absolute productivity**. There are means of word-formation that cannot be used now for word-formation e.g. lexicalization of grammatical forms, sound-interchange, stress-interchange.

# lexicalization of grammatical form



- is a term used to denote the creation of an independent word from one of word-forms
- a number of English nouns in the plural form underwent lexicalization and acquired independent forms and meaning: *bead* - коралик, *beads* - вервечка; *colour* - колір, *colours* - прапор. Synchronically -s in such words is regarded not as a grammatical inflexion expressing plurality but as a special case of affixation. It is not used in modern English to coin new words.



# Affixation



- Is defined as the formation of words by adding derivational affixes to stems. Once formed derived words become independent lexical items that receive their own entry in a speaker's mental dictionary.
- Prefixes and suffixes differ significantly in their linguistic status. Prefixes primarily effect a semantic modification of the stem
- primary function of suffixes being, by contrast, to change the grammatical function (for example the word class) of the stem.

# Classification of derived words

- 1) according to the root-morpheme (e.g. *woman*, *womanly*, *womanish*, *womanized*; *добро*, *добрий*, *доброта*, *добряга*),
- 2) according to the affix morpheme (e.g. *swimmer*, *speaker*, *drinker*; *погонич*, *підпасич*, *керманич*)
- The first classification would put derived words into a large number of small groups, while the second would produce a limited number of very large groups.
- We should also note that there are often significant relations between affixes: especially antonymy as with *pre-* and *post-*, *-full* and *-less*.

# suffixes



- In order to make a comparative analysis of suffixation in English and Ukrainian we will group affixes according to the word class that results when they are added to a base. We therefore will speak of **noun suffixes, verb suffixes** etc.
- In addition, since particular suffixes are frequently associated with attachment to stems of particular word classes, it is also convenient to speak of them as **denominal suffixes, de-adjectival suffixes**, etc.



# Suffixation



- can be **substantialized and zero-suffixation**.  
This word-building type is the leading one in Indo-European languages. The characteristic feature of suffixation is its ability to combine with other means of word-building:
- **prefixation**, e.g. *un-predict-able*, *по-дорож-ник*;
- **compounding**, e.g. *blue-eye-ed*, *ясновид-ець*,
- **postfixation**, e.g. *гурт-ув-а-ти-ся*

# Suffixation



- can be used to create all principal parts of speech:
- nouns: *teacher, kingdom, difference, вмикач, переселенець, танцюрист*;
- numerals: *seventh, семеро*;
- adjectives: *readable, денний, капроновий*;
- verbs: *threaten, страхати, гикати*;
- adverbs: *quickly, швидко, пішки, тричі*

# suffixation



- Suffixes can be added to stems of all parts of speech:
- noun : *man-ly, україн-ець, хат-инк-а*
- adjective: *black-ish, нов-ин-а*
- numeral: *тр-ійк-а*
- pronoun: *ти-ка-ти, сам-ець*
- verb: *чита-льн-я, спів-ець, promot-er*
- adverb: *вчора-шн-ій, тут-ешн-ій*
- conjunction: *але-ка-ти*
- exclamation: *ох-а-ти, му-ка-ти, ну-ка-ти*

# English and Ukrainian suffixes



- English denominal nouns:
- **1.-age** - measure of, collection of :  
*baggage, frontage, mileage*
- **2.-dom** - not very productive, tends to convey pejorative [pɪ'dʒɔrətɪv] overtones : *officialdom* but not in *stardom* or *kingdom*)
- **3.-ery, -ry** -(a) the condition of behaviour associated with: *drudgery, slavery*, (b) location of: *nursery, refinery, bakery*, (c) concrete aggregate : *machinery, rocketry*, d) nouns rather freely formed: *gadgetry*

# English denominal nouns



- **4.- ful** - the amount contained in: *spoonful, glassful* (freely formed)
- **5.- hood** –state (only mildly productive) : *boyhood, brotherhood, widowhood*
- **7.- ing** - (a) noncount concrete aggregates (fairly freely formed with reference to the material): *tubing, panelling carpeting*; (b) activity connected with: *cricketing, farming, blackberrying* (fairly freely made)

# English denominal nouns



- **8.- ism** - doctrine of, practice of : *Calvinism, idealism*
- **9.- ocracy** - government by: *democracy, aristocracy*
- **10.- ship**
- limitedly productive : *membership, dictatorship*

# Ukrainian denominal nouns

- **1.-ств(о), цत्व(о)** - властивість, стан:  
*геройство, молодецтво,  
материнство, дитинство, скотарство,  
бджільництво*
- **2.-ізм, изм** - вчення, ідеологічні напрями:  
*реалізм, натуралізм*
- **3.-чина, щина**- часові відтинки, історичні рухи:  
*бувальщина, панщина,*
- **4.-няк** - гаї, сади за породою дерев і кущів  
*дубняк, вишняк*

# Ukrainian denominal nouns



- **5.- в(а)** - поняття збірності : *мошва*
- **7.- н(я)** - (pejorative): *комашня*
- **8.- ор(а)** - *дітвора*
- **9. - ин(а)** - agricultural products:  
*садовина, городина*



# English deverbal nouns



- **1.- age** - action of, instance of:  
*breakage, coverage*
- **2.- ation** - the process or state of:  
*exploration, starvation*
- **3.- al** - the action or result of: *refusal, revival*  
*dismissal*
- **4.- ing** - results from the action:  
*building, opening*
- **5.- ment** - the result of: *arrangement,*  
*management, amazement*

# Ukrainian deverbal nouns

- **1.- анн(я), енн(я), інн(я)** - широке узагальнення процесу дії чи стану: *споживання, благання, зазіхання, терпіння*
- **2.- к(а)** опредмечена дія, результат процесу : *розробка, перевозка*
- **3.- б(а), -от(а)** процес, стан: *боротьба, сліпота, турбота*
- **4.- ин(а)** - метушливі, безладні дії *біганина, мішанина*
- **5.- тв(а)** – (nonproductive): *битва, клятва,*
- **6.- ізаці(я), изаці(я)** - заходи: *класифікація*