

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 conversed 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-

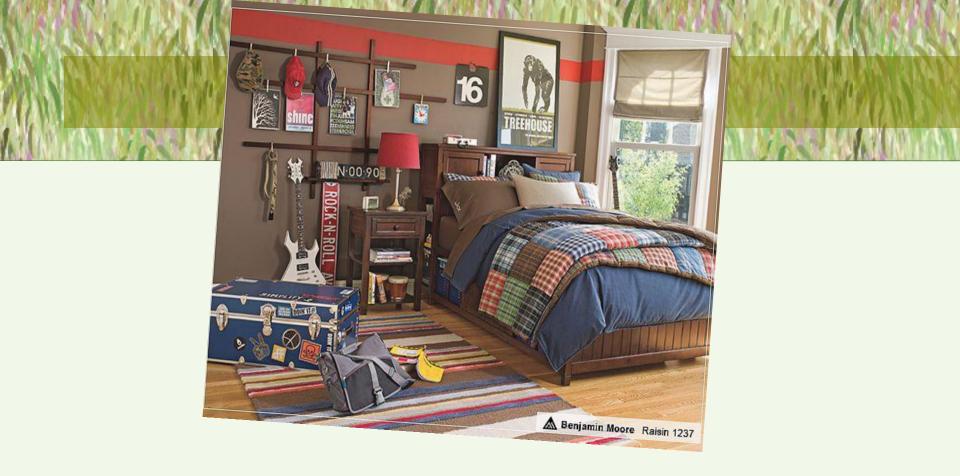
Non-productive

Noun-forming suffixes
-th , *- hood* Adjective -forming suffixes

-ly,-some,-en,-ous

Verb-forming suffixes

- *en*



I have to <u>room</u> 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 dinning –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

