



# *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 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*

A background image of a field with green grass and small purple flowers. A horizontal green band is positioned across the middle of the image, containing the text.

*Thank you for attention!*