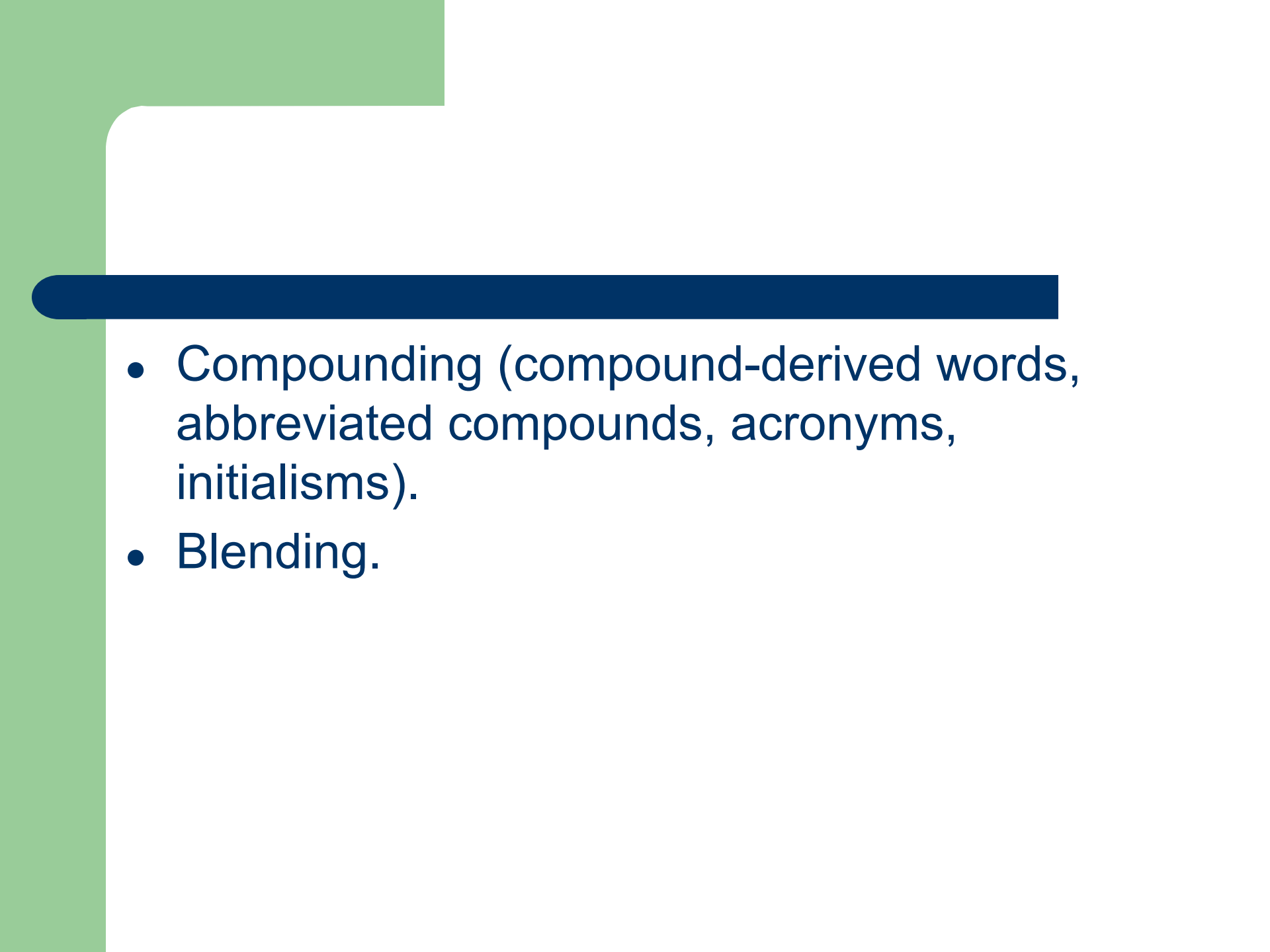


Word-Stock Formation



Outline

1. **Morphological word formation:**
 - Affixation (suffixation, prefixation, suffixation-and-prefixation).
 - Back formation.
 - Abbreviation.

- 
- Compounding (compound-derived words, abbreviated compounds, acronyms, initialisms).
 - Blending.

2.Semantic word-formation.

- Generalization of meaning.
- Specification of meaning.
- Transposition.
- Conversion.

3. Borrowing:

- Borrowings proper.
- Translation loans.
- Semantic loans.
- Barbarisms.

Morphological word formation

is the formation of the words with the help of combining morphemes.

(1) Affixation is adding a suffix or a prefix or both to the word stem.

Suffixation is adding a suffix to the end of a stem,

e.g. *employee*, *equipment*, *threefold*, *criticize*

- **Prefixation** is adding a prefix at the beginning of the word stem,
e.g. ***un**pleasant, **en**roll, **fore**see, **over**estimate
subdivide, **im**possible.*

- **Suffixation-and-prefixation** is adding of a suffix and prefix to the word stem,
e.g. ***unspeakable***, ***disconnection***, ***impossibility***
overproduction.

(2) Back formation is formation of a new word from an older and more complex form,

e.g. *beggar* – *to beg*

editor – *to edit*

television – *to televise*

rover -- *to rove*

peddlar – *to peddle*

- Baby-sitter – to baby-sit
- Forced landing – to force land
- Blood-transfusion – to blood-transfuse
- Finger printings – to fingerprint

(3) Abbreviation (clipping, shortening, contraction) is deriving the new word by cutting off a part of the initial word.

Omission of the beginning of the word is called **aphaeresis** /e'fierisis/ (**fore-clipping**),

e.g. *telephone* – *phone*

refrigerator – *fridge*

aeroplane -- *plane*

- Omission of the last part of the word is called **apocope** /ə'pɒkəpɪ/ (**back-clipping**),

e.g. laboratory – lab

doctor – doc

dormitory – dorm

camera – cam

ad – advertisement

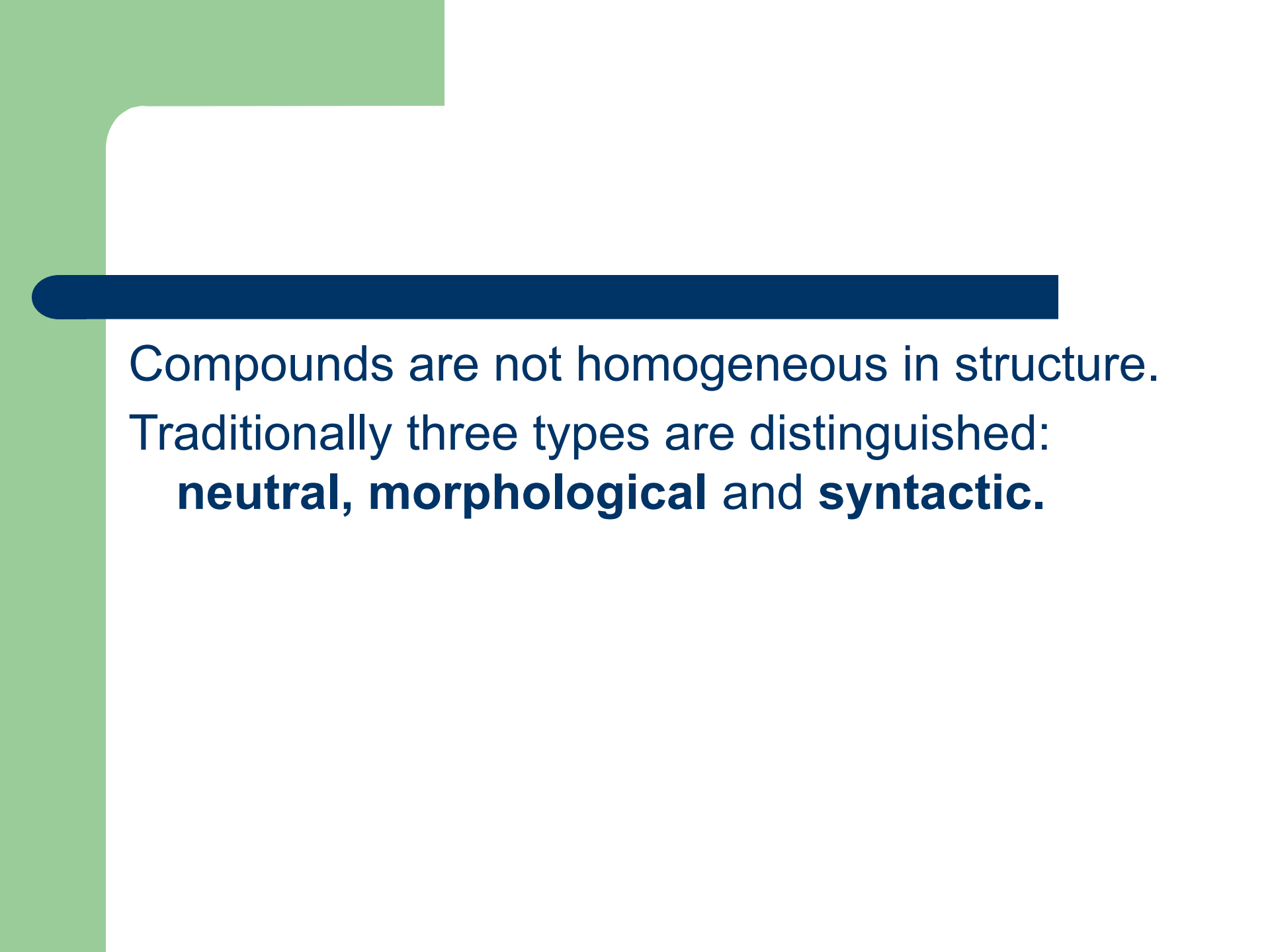
(4) Compounding is deriving a new word that consists of a combination of stems,

e.g. *dark-grey, sunlit, broadcast, whitewash ,
Anglo-Saxon, into, anything.*

Compounding is one of the most productive types (conversion and affixation).

Compound-derived words are the words with the suffix added to the compound stem,

e.g. *housekeeper, trustworthy, heart-breaking*



Compounds are not homogeneous in structure.
Traditionally three types are distinguished:
neutral, morphological and syntactic.

In **neutral compounds** the process of compounding is realized without any linking elements by a mere juxtaposition of two stems,

e.g. *blackbird*, *shop-window*, *sunflower*,
bedroom

Subtypes of neutral compounds

- **Simple neutral compounds:** they consist of simple affixless stems.
- Compounds which have affixes in their structure are called **derived** or **derivational compounds**,

e.g. *absent-mindedness, blue-eyed, golden-haired, broadshouldered, film-goer, music-lover*

The productivity of this type is confirmed by a considerable number of comparatively **recent formations**,

e.g. *teenager, babysitter, fourseater* ("a car or a boat with four seats"), *double-decker* ("a ship or bus with two decks")

Nonce-words are coined on this pattern which is another proof of its **high productivity**, e. g. *luncher-out* (a person who habitually takes his lunch in restaurants and not at home), *goose-flesher* (murder story)

attention getter, go-getter (a pushing person)

do-it-yourselfism

dressupable

- **Contracted compounds** have a shortened (**abbreviated**) stem in their structure,

e.g. *TV-set /-program/ -show*

V-day (Victory day),

G-man (Government man "FBI agent"),

T-shirt

Hbag (handbag)

Acronyms

- **Acronyms** are words that are composed of the first letters of some words,
e.g. **NATO** (*North Atlantic treaty Organization*)
UNESCO (*United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural organization*)

AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome)

Scuba (self-contained underwater breathing apparatus)

Initialisms

- **Initialisms** are an extreme kind of clipping. Only the initial letters of the words are put together and used as words. They are pronounced with the letters of the alphabet, e.g. **AI** (artificial intelligence)
BP (blood pressure)
VIP (very important person)

- 
- USA
 - BBC
 - MP
 - UNO
 - gf (girl friend)

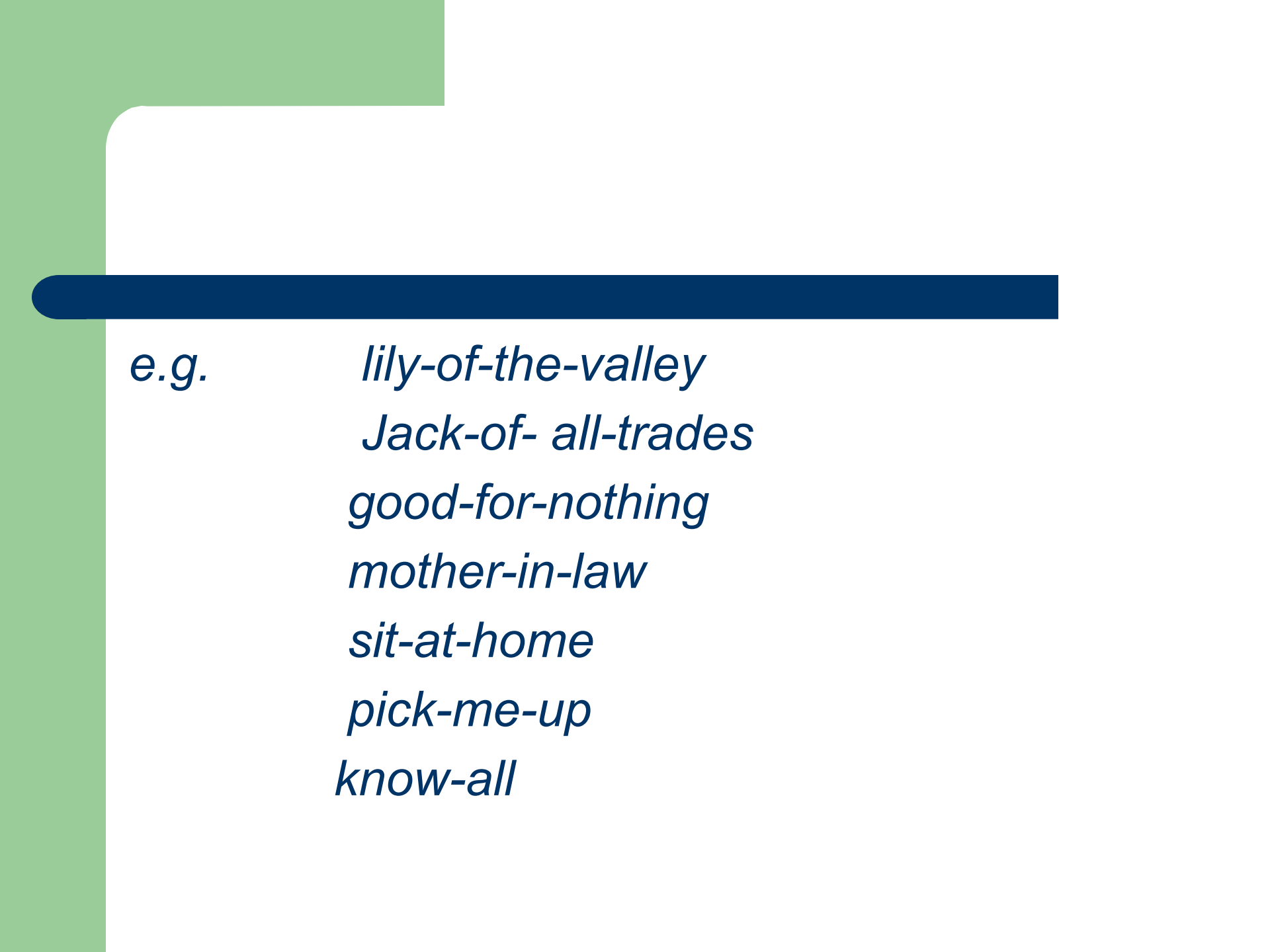
Morphological compounds

- **Morphological compounds** are few in number.
- This type is **non-productive**.
- It is represented by words in which two compounding stems are combined by a **linking vowel or consonant**,

e. g. *Anglo**o**-Saxon,
Franko**o**-Prussian,
handi**i**work, handi**ic**raft,
craft**s**manship, spok**e**sman, stat**e**sman.*

Syntactic compounds

Syntactic compounds are formed from segments of speech, preserving in their structure numerous traces of syntagmatic relations typical of speech: **articles, prepositions, adverbs,**



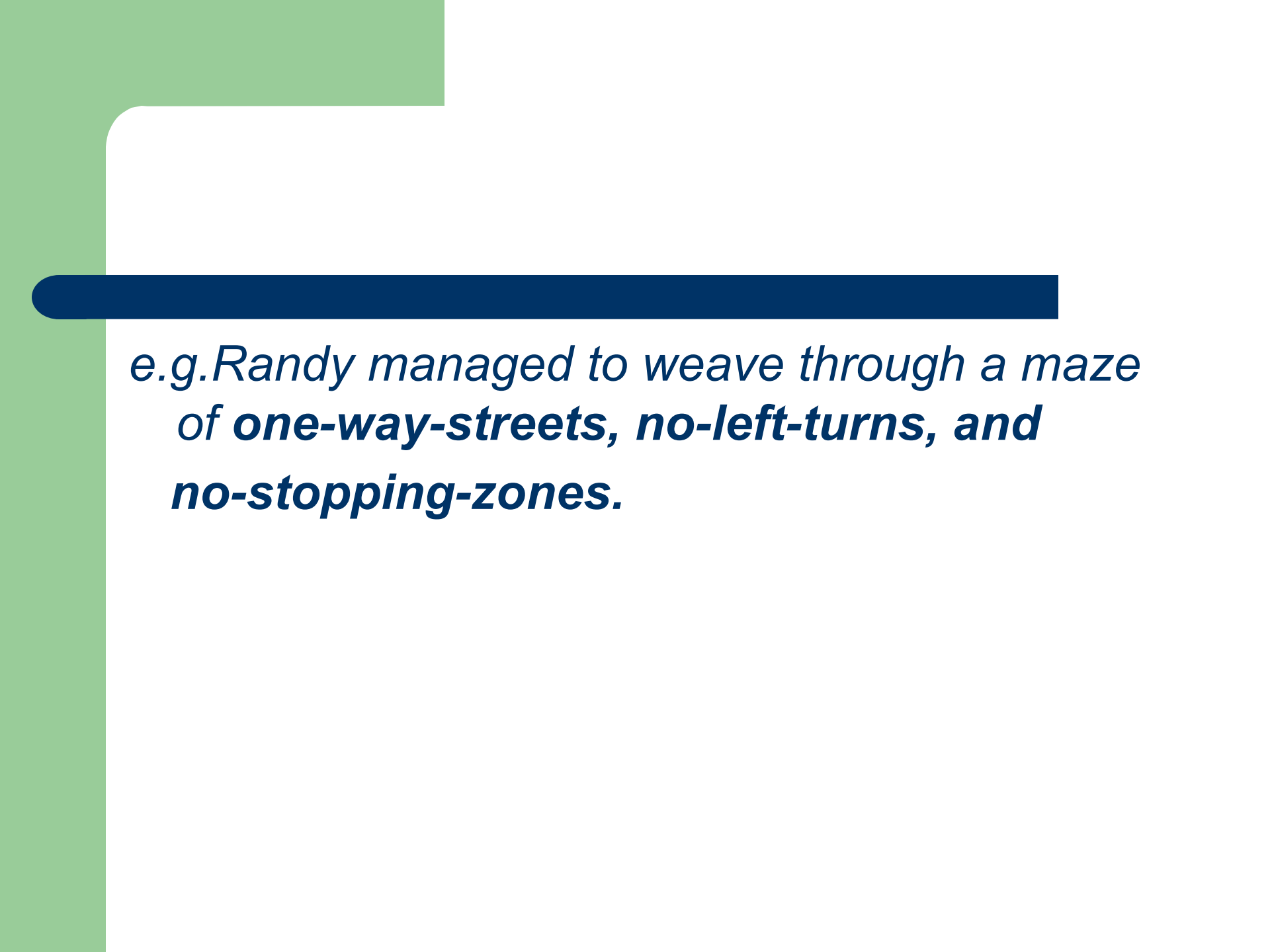
e.g. *lily-of-the-valley*
 Jack-of- all-trades
 good-for-nothing
 mother-in-law
 sit-at-home
 pick-me-up
 know-all



go-between

get-together

whodunit (a detective story)



*e.g. Randy managed to weave through a maze
of **one-way-streets, no-left-turns, and
no-stopping-zones.***

(5) Blending is a special type of compounding when two elements are combined into a new word with a particular meaning.

The constituent parts are easily identifiable. Such words are called **telescopic** words,

e.g. *slimnastics* (*slim + gymnastics*)
brunch (*breakfast + lunch*)
smog (*smoke + fog*)
motel (*motor + hotel*)
slanguage (*slang + language*)

Reaganomics (Reagan + economics)

workaholic (work + alcoholic)

foodoholic (food + alcoholic)

A compound vs a word-combination

- With the exception of the rare morphological type compounds originate directly from word combinations and are often homonymous to them:
- *a tall boy* — ***a tallboy*** (*a high chest of drawers made in two sections and placed one on top of the other; chest-on-chest*)

The **graphic** criterion

- In many cases we **cannot** wholly rely on it.
- The spelling of many compounds can be varied even within the same book,
- solid: *headmaster*
- with a hyphen: *head-master*
- with a break: *head master*

The semantic criterion

The **semantic** criterion is more reliable.
Compound expresses **one concept**
while a word group conveys **two or more concepts**.

E.g. *dirty-work* “dishonorable proceedings” vs
clean work

The phonetic criterion

- The **phonetic criterion** is convincingly applicable to many compound nouns.

There is a strong tendency for compounds to have **a heavy stress on the first** syllable,

‘blackboard, ‘blackbird

‘honeymoon, ‘doorway

- But there can be **a double stress**,

e.g. in compound adjectives,

gray-green, easy-going

Morphological **and** syntactic **criteria**

- In word groups each of the constituents is **independently open** to grammatical changes;
- between the constituent parts of the word-group other words can be inserted while in compounds it is **impossible**.

Conclusion

only **several criteria**: semantic, morphological, syntactic, phonetic, and graphic
can convincingly classify a lexical unit as either a compound word or a word group.

Degree of semantic independence

From the point of view of degree of semantic independence there are two types of relationships between the immediate constituents (ICs) of compounds: **coordination** and **subordination**

Coordinative compounds

- In **coordinative compounds** the two ICs are semantically equally important (e.g.
- *oak-tree, boyfriend, Anglo-American, etc.*).

They fall into three groups:

- (1) **Additive compounds** that are built on stems of the independently functioning words of the same part of speech. They denote a person and an object at the same time, e.g. *Afro-Asian*, *secretary-stenographer*, *a queenbee*

(2) Reduplicative compounds

- Reduplicative compounds** are made up by the repetition of the same base,
e.g. *goody-goody* (a smugly virtuous person),
- *fifty-fifty*,
 - *hush-hush*

(3) Phonetically variated rhythmic twin forms

Compounds formed by joining the **phonetically variated rhythmic twin forms** which either alliterate with the same initial consonant but vary the vowels

e.g. *zig-zag, sing-song,*


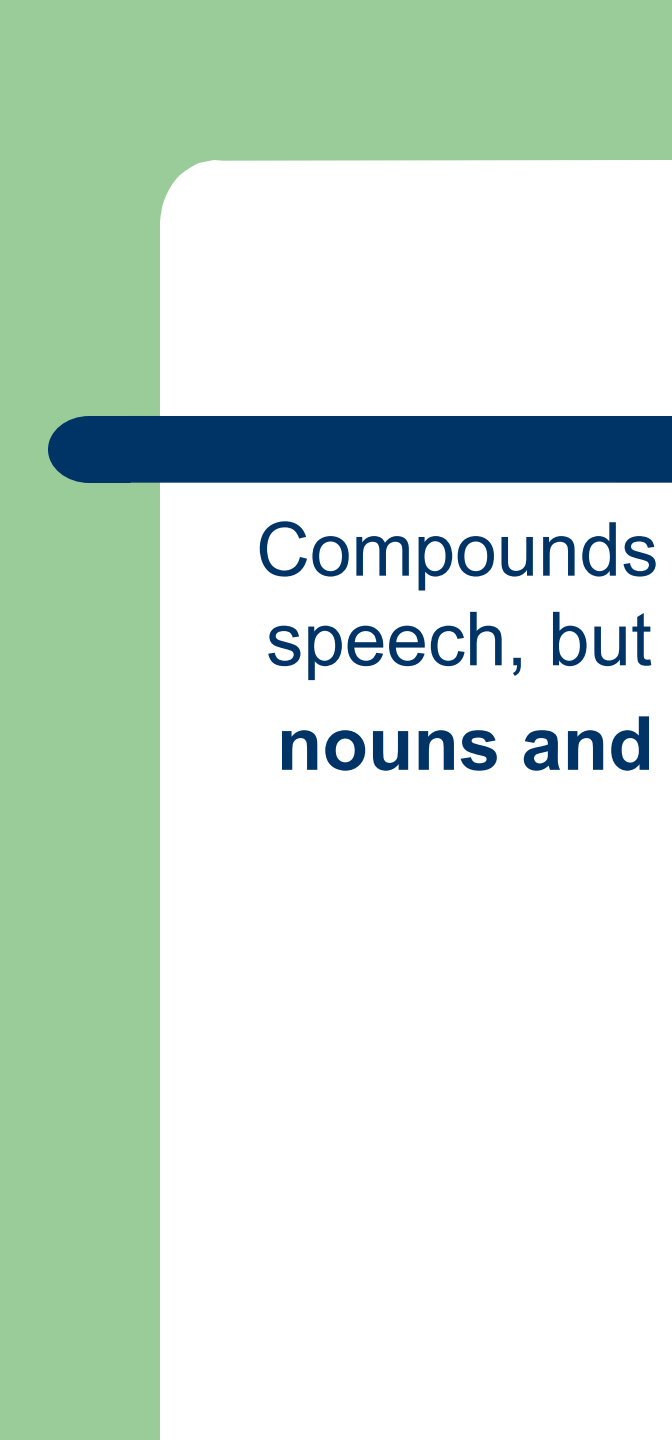
- or rhyme by varying **the initial consonants**
e.g. *walkie-talkie*,
- *fuddy-duddy* (a person, esp an elderly one,
who is extremely conservative or dull),
- *hoity-toity* (arrogant or haughty)

Subordinative compounds

- In **subordinative** compounds the components are **neither** structurally **nor**
- semantically equal in significance but are based on the **domination of the headmember** which is, as a rule, the second IC

The **second IC** is the semantically and grammatically dominant part of the word, which **preconditions the part-of-speech** meaning of the whole compound,
e.g. *stone-deaf, a baby-sitter*

From the **functional POV** compounds are viewed as words of different parts of speech. It is **the head-member** of the compound (the second IC) that is indicative of the lexical and grammatical category the compound belongs to.



Compounds can be found in all parts of speech, but the bulk of compounds are **nouns and adjectives.**

Compound nouns

- **N+N** *night-club, airhostess* (this pattern is the most productive)
- **Adj + N** *deadline, sweet-heart*
- **V + N** *push-cart, fly-wheel* (маховое колесо)
- **Ving + N** *living room, blotting paper*

Compound adjectives

- **N + V-ing** *law-breaking, horseracing*
- **N + A** *show-white, sky-blue*
- **A + A** *red-hot, social linguistic*
- **A + N-ed** *long-legged, navy-eyed*

- **N + V-ed** *crisis-ridden, hand-made*

- **N/A/Adv/Pron + V-ing**
*peace-making, joy-causing,
easy-going, everlasting,
self-denying*

Compound **adverbs**, **pronouns** are represented by an insignificant number of words,

e.g. *anything, inside, upright, somebody, otherwise, moreover, elsewhere, anything*

V + Prep

- A very characteristic development of Modern English is the growth of **separable verbs** of different types.
- This term suggested by **W.N. Francis** in his work “The structure of American English”.

V + Prep

- Verbs of the type V + Prep function as simple ones .
- The most essential and typical in the class are verbs with **postpositive particles**, *back, down, in, off, on, out, up*.

- Some scholars call them **verb-adverb** combinations.
- Other terms are **merged verbs, separable compounds, compound verbs and phrasal verbs**

2.Semantic word-formation

is the formation of **new meanings** of a lexeme.
A new meaning results from generalization or specifying the earlier meaning.

Generalization of meaning is extending the previous meaning and making it more abstract.

e.g. ***picture*** 'smth painted' > any 'visual image'

- ***Manuscript***: ‘smth handwritten’ > ‘any author’s copy written or typed’
- ***to arrive*** (French borrowing) "to come to shore, to land" > the general meaning "to come",
e. g. *to arrive in a village, town, city, country, at a hotel, hostel, college, theatre, place, etc.*

- **Pipe:** "a musical wind instrument" > any "hollow oblong cylindrical body",
e. g. **water pipes**

In ME **girl** had the meaning of "a small child of **either sex**"

Now > "a small child of the **female sex**"

- So the range of meaning was somewhat **narrowed**.
- In its further semantic development the word gradually **broadened** its range of meaning,
- E.g. *a young unmarried woman* > *any young woman*,
- in modern colloquial English,
- *woman*

Specification/ narrowing

- **Specification/ narrowing** of the meaning occurs when a word of wide meaning acquires a narrower sense in which it is applicable **only to some** of the entities it previously denoted.

- ***Deer:*** any beast > a certain kind of beast
- ***Meat:*** any food > a certain food product
- ***Boy:*** any young person of the male sex > servant of the male sex

Transposition

- is when an item develops **a new sense** within one and **the same part of speech**. The new sense results **neither** from specification **nor** from generalization of meaning.
- Its meaning relates to the previous meaning via contiguity “суміжність” (**metonymy**) or likeness (**metaphor**).

- **Leg:** *part of a body > leg of the table*
- **Eye** *> needle eye*
- **Arm** *> arm of the chair*
- **Avenue** *> avenue to fame*
- **Screw** *> screw (about the person)*
- **Dish** *(plate) > dish (meal)*
- **Court** *(building) > the court itself*

Conversion

- **Conversion** is a process of word-formation in which the word comes to belong to a **new word class** without addition of any affix.
- The words changes its part of speech **meaning** and the **formal grammatical** features.

N > V

- **N > V are the most numerous,**
- e. g. *hand > to hand, back > to back,*
- *face > to face, eye > to eye,*
- *monkey > to monkey,*
- *blackmail > to blackmail,*
- *honeymoon > to honeymoon,*

V > N

- *to do > do (event, incident)*
- e. g. *This is the queerest **do** I've ever come across*
- *to go > go (energy)*
- e. g. *He has still plenty of **go** at his age.*

,

- More examples ,
- *to make* > *make*,
- *to run* > *run*,
- *to find* > *find*,
- *to catch* > *catch*

A > V

- *pale >to pale, yellow > to yellow,*
 - *cool > to cool, grey > to grey,*
 - *rough > to rough*
- e. g. *We decided to **rough** it in the tents as the weather was warm*

- Conversion may be accompanied by the **change of stress**,
- object > to object
- import > to import

3. Borrowing

- **Borrowing** is the process of introduction of the word from one language (**source**) into another (**target**) language.
- This word **is modified** in phonemic shape, spelling, paradigm or meaning according to the standards of the English language,
- *paper* < *Fr papier*

Translation-loans

- **Translation-loans** are words and expressions made from the material available in the language **after the patterns characteristic of the given language, but** under the influence of some foreign words and expressions.
- They are **morpheme-for-morpheme** or **word-for-word translations** from the source language.

e.g. ***mother tongue*** < *lingua maternal* (Latin)

wall newspaper < *стенгазета* (Russian)

the fair sex < *la beau sexe* (French)

Semantic borrowing

Semantic borrowing is the appearance of a **new meaning** due to the influence of a related word in another language, e.g. *bureau* is used in the political vocabulary, as in *Political bureau* (Russian)

Barbarisms

are words and phrases **not assimilated** by the target language. They have the form which they had in the source language,

E.g. Latin ***p.m.***

Tabula rasa (an opportunity for a fresh start; clean slate)

persona non grata

De facto, de jure

- Japanese ***hara-kiri, sushi***
- French ***coup d'état, rendez-vous***

