Lviv National University named after Ivan Franko



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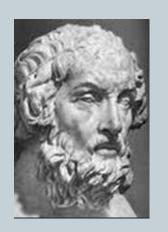
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Lecture 4

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

Contrast is the occurance 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

- <u>I. Based upon the morphological structure of the initial word or words</u>. Proceding 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:
- <u>- derivation</u> suffixation and prefixation, zero-derivation,

A.Morphological word-building

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

B. Morphological-syntactic word-building

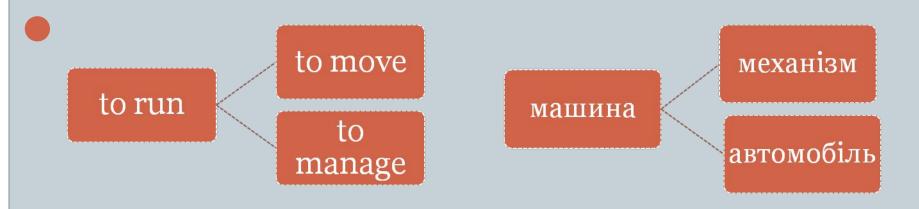
- new words appear through transference from one part of speech into another which implies both a change in morphological and syntactic peculiarities of a word
- e.g. the unemployed, the poor, молода тополя і молода запрошувала гостей на весілля.

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 aquires 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 a 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 Englsh suffix -th, no longer used to form new words, survives in such nouns as warmth, length, depth, width, breadth.
- A corollary [kəˈrɒl(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 acceptibility. They are often referred to as <u>nonce formations</u> 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 πnflected forms "He baby-sat for them".
- Other back-formations continue to display their lack of established acceptibility: *They sight-saw, *She housekept.

- Any description of word-formation should obviously be concerned with processes that <u>are productive at</u> 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'.

- 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*.

- 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.

 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 <u>limited productivity</u> and absolute productivity. There are means of word-formation that cannot be used n o w 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 κοραλυκ, beads вервечка; colour κολίρ, 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.

Sound-interchange

- includes vowel and consonant inerchange. Both are nonproductive and offer no model to form new words after, e.g.:
- food to feed
- gold to gild
- blood to bleed
- present presence
- Stress-interchange formally served as word-formation means and produced pairs like conflict - to conflict.

- a house to house
- to speak speech
- defence defend

Affixation

- Is defined as the formation of words by adding derivational affixes to stems. Once formed derived words become independent lexical items that recieve their own entry in a speaker's mental dictionary.
- Prefixes and suffixes differ significantly in their linguistic status. <u>Prefixes</u> primarily effect a semantic modification of the stem
- primary function of <u>suffixes</u> being, by contrast, to <u>change the grammatical function</u> (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 convinient to speak of them as **denominal suffixes**, **de-adjectival suffixes**, etc.

Suffixation

- can be <u>substabtialized and zero-suffixation</u>. 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:
- <u>prefixation</u>, e.g. *un-predict-able, no-дорож-ник*;
- <u>compounding</u>, e.g. *blue-eye-ed*, ясновид-ець,
- <u>postfixation</u>, 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: mp-iŭκ-a
- 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: *ox-a-mu*, *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 [pɪˈdʒɒrətɪv] 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 aggragate: *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 midely 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

<u>Ukrainian denominal nouns</u>

- 1.-ств(о), цтв(о) властивість, стан: геройство, молодецтво, материнство, дитинство, скотарство, бджільництво
- **2.- ізм, изм -** вчення, ідеологічні напрями: *реалізм, натуралізм*
- 3.- чина, щина- часові відтінки, 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.- op(a) дітвора
- 9. ин(a) 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 діі 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*