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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
- I. Based upon the morphological structure of the initial word or words. 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:
- 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 i 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(M.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 [kə'rol(ə)ri] 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 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 nnflected forms "He baby-sat for them". - Other back-formations continue to display their lack of established acceptibility: *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 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 - 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.


## 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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { a house - to house } \\
& \text { to speak - speech } \\
& \text { defence - defend }
\end{aligned}
$$

- present - presence
- Stress-interchange formally served as word-formation means and produced pairs like conflict - to conflict.


## 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. 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 convinient to speak of them as denominal suffixes, de-adjectival suffixes, etc.


## Suffixation

- can be substabtialized 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, no-дорож-ник;
- compounding, e.g. blue-еye-ed, ясновид-ець,
- postfixation, e.g. гypm-yв-a-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: $т р-і и ̆ к-a$
- pronoun: ти-ка-ти, сам-ець
- verb: чита-льн-я, спів-ець,proтоt-er
- adverb: вчора-шн-ій, тут-ешн-ій
- conjunction: але-ка-ти
- exclamation: ox-a-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 [pi'dgbrotıv] 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


## Ukrainian denominal nouns

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(a) - 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 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(a) - (nonproductive): битва, клятва,
6.- ізаці(я), изаці(я) - заходи: класифікація

