today

content
  ▶ compounds
  ▶ other morphological phenomena

remember
  ▶ hw2 official due tonight night
processes of word formation

✓ affixation

compounding

internal change

suppletion

reduplication

conversion

clipping

blend

acronyms
**Defintion**

Combination of two (or more) independent words to form a new one

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adj.</td>
<td>redhot</td>
<td>blackboard</td>
<td>dryclean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>headstrong</td>
<td>doghouse</td>
<td>spoonfeed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>carryall</td>
<td>pickpocket</td>
<td>sleepwalk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prep.</td>
<td>overripe</td>
<td>underline</td>
<td>downshift</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But how can we tell a compound word from a two word sequence?
Unlike phrases, compounds have stress (ʹ) on the first element.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>compounds</th>
<th>phrases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bárefoot</td>
<td>báre fóot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘having on no socks or shoes’</td>
<td>‘a foot that is bare’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bláckbird</td>
<td>bláck bírd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘a species of bird’</td>
<td>‘a bird that is black’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Usually, the rightmost word determines the lexical category of the compound (= head)
Can be formed from derived or inflected words.

- shoemaker
  - N
  - shoe
  - make
  - -er
  - ticket-hold-er
  - sky-scrape-er, etc.

- driver’s license
  - N
  - driver
  - ’s
  - drive
  - -er
  - license
compounding

...or from other compounds:

aircraft carrier

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N carry

-er

dog food salesman

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N

N
dog

food

sales

man
processes of word formation

√ affixation
√ compounding
internal change
suppletion
reduplication
conversion
clipping
blend
acronyms
internal change

Definition

Words can be related to each other by processes of morpheme-internal vowel and/or consonant changes.

can be used in inflection

- plural: man ~ men, goose ~ geese
- past tense: ring ~ rang, hold ~ held, eat ~ ate

and in derivation

N → V: strife ~ strive, use ~ use

([jus] ~ [juz])

How can we tell internal change from infixation?
processes of word formation

√ affixation
√ compounding
√ internal change
suppletion
reduplication
conversion
clipping
blend
acronyms
suppletion

Definition
A morpheme is replaced by an entirely different (phonetically unrelated) form

- Past tense: go \(\sim\) went, am \(\sim\) was
- Comparative: good \(\sim\) better, bad \(\sim\) worse
processes of word formation

✓ affixation
✓ compounding
✓ internal change
✓ suppletion
                    reduplication
✓ conversion
✓ clipping
✓ blend
✓ acronyms
reduplication

**Definition**
All (full) or part (partial) of a morpheme is doubled and added back into the string to indicate some grammatical function.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lushootseed [lut] plurals</th>
<th></th>
<th>Lushootseed [lut] diminutive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>čaləs  ‘hand’</td>
<td>čal̕čaləs ‘hands’</td>
<td>sduukʷ ‘knife’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʷəladiʔ ‘ear’</td>
<td>ʷəl̕ʷəladiʔ ‘ears’</td>
<td>liʔluud ‘hear something a little’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ǰəsəd ‘foot’</td>
<td>ǰəsǰəsəd ‘feet’</td>
<td>ċiƛ̕aʔ ‘little rock’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lushootseed [lut] diminutive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tagalog [tgl] future tense</td>
<td>Indonesian [ind] plurals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bili ‘buy’</td>
<td>rumah ‘house’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bibili ‘will buy’</td>
<td>rumahrumah ‘houses’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kain ‘eat’</td>
<td>ibu ‘mother’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakain ‘will eat’</td>
<td>ibuibu ‘mothers’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Can you think of any reduplication process in English?

- termed ‘contrastive reduplication’
- [http://people.brandeis.edu/~jackendo/redup10g.doc](http://people.brandeis.edu/~jackendo/redup10g.doc)

**Example**

- ‘It’s a tuna-salad, not a salad-salad.’
- ‘Do you like-him-like him?’
processes of word formation

- affixation
- compounding
- internal change
- suppletion
- reduplication
- conversion
- clipping
- blend
- acronyms
conversion (aka ‘zero-derivation’)

Definition
Deriving a new word with a new lexical category from another without a change in form (a.k.a. zero derivation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V → N</th>
<th>N → V</th>
<th>A → N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a funny) laugh</td>
<td>mail (a letter)</td>
<td>(putt on the) green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a long) drive</td>
<td>chair (a committee)</td>
<td>(to right a) wrong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a nice) walk</td>
<td>access (a file)</td>
<td>(to catch a) cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a sound) sleep</td>
<td>text (a message)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
processes of word formation

√ affixation
√ compounding
√ internal change
√ suppletion
√ reduplication
√ conversion

clipping
blend
acronyms
clipping

Definition
Shortening an existing word by deleting syllable(s)

- gasoline -> gas
- laboratory -> lab
- demonstration -> demo
- examination -> exam
- telephone -> ...
- influenza -> ...

processes of word formation

- affixation
- compounding
- internal change
- suppletion
- reduplication
- conversion
- clipping
- blend
- acronyms
Definition
Combining parts of words to make a new one (often the beginning of one word + the end of another).

Example

- brunch ← breakfast + lunch
- sport ← spoon + fork
- smog ← smoke + fog
processes of word formation

√ affixation
√ compounding
√ internal change
√ suppletion
√ reduplication
√ conversion
√ clipping
√ blend
√ acronyms
acronyms

Definition
Using the first letter(s) of a series of words to form a new one.

Example

- PIN (personal identification number)
- HUB (Husky union building)
- CHID (Comparative History of IDEas)
I live in a dorm. clipping
She’s a real goody-goody. reduplication
My laptop has a 320 Gig hard drive. clipping
Did Brangelina have another kid?! blend
Hand over the money! conversion
I have a WashPIRG meeting at 1pm. cliping + acronym + compound