Word (Stem) Formation

I. Derivation
A. Affixation
1. Prefixation
   a. English
   i. write/rewrite read/reread injure/reinjure shoot/reshoot
      play/replay do/redo move/remove tell/retell
   ii. large/enlarge dear/endear able/enable
      purple/empurple rich/enrich
   iii. do/undo tie/untie fasten/unfasten wrap/unwrap
      cover/uncover dress/undress latch/unlatch lock/unlock
   iv. kind/unkind easy/uneasy fit/unfit believable/unbelievable
      gentle/ungentle afraid/unafraid bound/unbound
   b. Maricopa (Southwest American Indian)
      i. a’uly ‘carry (something long)’
      aduuly ‘hide (something long)’
      ch’uly ‘carry (things)’
      chduuly ‘hide (things)’
      t’uly ‘carry (something round)’
      tduuly ‘hide (something round)’
      a’or ‘put (something long) on’
      anak ‘put (something long) in liquid’
      t’or ‘put (something round) on’
      chnak ‘put (things) in liquid’
      tnak ‘put (something round) in liquid’
      ii. puy ‘die’
      tpuy ‘kill’
      pom ‘burn’
      tpom ‘burn (something)’
      ‘er ‘be scared’
      t’er ‘scare’
      herher ‘be wrinkled’
      therher ‘wrinkle (something)’
      hmaaly ‘be white’
      thmaaly ‘white’
      hpily ‘be dirty’
      thpily ‘make dirty’

2. Suffixation
   a. English
   i. writer/writer read/reader do/doer work/worker fly/flier
      sing/singer dance/dancer drive/driver run/runner
   ii. type/typist art/artist violin/violinist manicure/manicurist
      left/leftist race/racist duel/duelist
   iii. quick/quickly childish/childishly true/truly angry/angrily
      final/finally truthful/truthfully false/falsely amazing/amazingly
      happy/happily correct/correctly real/really
b. Kurdish (Near Eastern)
   aqil ‘wise’   aqili ‘forethought’   draiž ‘long’   draižii ‘length’
   diz ‘robber’   dizii ‘robbery’   garm ‘warm’   garmii ‘warmth’

c. Hanunoo (Philippines)
   ?usa ‘one’   ?usahi ‘make it one!’   ?upat ‘four’   ?upati ‘make it four!’
   duwa ‘two’   duwahi ‘make it two!’   ?unum ‘six’   ?unumi ‘make it six!’
   tulu ‘three’   tuluhi ‘make it three!’

3. Infixation
   a. Bontoc (Philippines)
      fikas ‘strong’   fumikas ‘he is becoming strong’
      kilad ‘red’   kumilad ‘he is becoming red’
      bato ‘stone’   bumato ‘he is becoming stone’
      pusi ‘poor’   pumusi ‘he is becoming poor’

B. Reduplication
   1. Partial
      a. Tagalog (Philippines)
         maglarô ‘play’/paglalarô ‘playing’   magsulát ‘write’/pagsusulát ‘writing’
         magtaním ‘plant’/pagtanim ‘planting’

   2. Complete
      a. Nez Perce (Northwest American Indian)
         ?ilp ‘reddish skin eruption’   ?ilp ‘red’   maqs ‘gall’   maqsmas ‘yellow’

      b. Tagalog
         bahay ‘house’/bahaybahayan ‘playhouse’   hari ‘king’/hariharian ‘pretend king’
         ina ‘mother’/inainahan ‘pretend mother’   baru ‘clothes’/barubaruan ‘doll clothes’
         anak ‘child’/anakanakan ‘adopted child’

C. Internal Modification (Ablaut)
   1. English:  song/sing   tooth/teethe   breath/breathe

   2. Latin
      teg- ‘cover’   toga ‘robe’   pend- ‘weigh’   pondus ‘weight’
      da- ‘give’   donum ‘gift’   reg- ‘rule’   rek-s ‘king’

II. Zero-derivation or Functional Shift: shift the part of spech of a word without changing the form of the word: dance laugh run buy steal position contact contrast

III. Compounding: two or more existing stems are put together to form a new stem: blackbird freeway airconditioner mother-in-law

IV. Acronyms: stems formed by taking the initial sounds or letters of the words of a phrase and uniting them into a new combination.
ENGLISH 256

NATO < North Atlantic Treaty Organization
laser < light amplification through the stimulated emission of radiation
radar < radio detection and ranging
WSU < Washington State University

V. Back Formation: on the basis of analogy, new stems are formed from apparently complex words.
creation: create:: donation: X X = donate
revision: revise:: television: X X = televise

VI. Blending: combination of parts of two stems
breakfast + lunch = brunch smoke + fog = smog chuckle + snort = chortle

VII. Borrowing: taking foreign words into the language

VIII. Clipping: shortening words
exam < examination dorm < dormitory
taxi, cab < taxi cab < taximeter cabriolet

IX. Coinage: wholly new creation, pooch Kodak google blurb

X. Morphological misanalysis (folk etymology): historically incorrect internal analysis of words introduces new morphemes through the new analysis
-burger (< hamburger < Hamburger steak) and
so... cheeseburger/pizzaburger/steakburger/baconburger
-(a)holic (< alcoholic (alcohol + ic)) and so... workaholic/sugarholic

Practice Exercises

IA. Identify all the morphemes in each set below.
B. Identify the morphological processes operating in each set to derive the second member of each pair.
C. Identify the general function of each process.
D. Discuss anything semantically unpredictable about any of the derived forms in each set.

EXAMPLE:  
change/changeable  read/readable  drive/drivable  
drink/drinkable  sing/singable  remark/remarkable  
teach/teachable  argue/arguable  wear/wearable  

A.  
ROOTS  
change  read  drive  
drink  sing  mark  
teach  argue  wear  

PREFIXES  
re-  

SUFFIXES  
-able  

B. Suffix -able.

C. -able is suffixed to a verb stem to derive an adjective meaning “able to be VERBed”.

D. remarkable appears to mean something more than “able to be remarked”; it means “extraordinary”, clearly an extension from “likely to be remarked (since it’s out of the ordinary)”.

1. English
   tender/tenderize  formal/formalize  slender/slenderize  private/privatize  
   real/realize  professional/professionalize  radical/radicalize  

2. Chamarro
   atan ‘look at’/atanon ‘nice to look at’  
   guaiya ‘love’/gaiyayon ‘loveable’  
   sañan ‘tell’/sañanon ‘tellable’  
   tutaika ‘exchange’/tulaikayon ‘exchangeable’  

3. Chamarro
   adda ‘mimic’/aadda ‘mimicker’  
   kanno ‘eat’/kakanno ‘eater’  
   tuge ‘write’/tutuge ‘writer’