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
      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)

aaqil ‘wise’
aaqili ‘forethought’
draiz ‘long’
draizii ‘length’
diz ‘robber’
dizii ‘robbery’
garm ‘warm’
garmii ‘warmth’

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. Tzeltal (Mayan language, Chiapas, Mexico)
nit ‘to push’
nititan ‘to push rapidly’
has ‘to touch’
hasasan ‘to touch rapidly’
puj ‘to crush’
pujujan ‘to crush rapidly’

2. Complete

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

b. Tagalog
bahay ‘house’
bahayahan ‘playhouse’
hari ‘king’
hariharan ‘pretend king’
ina ‘mother’
ainahan ‘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.

- **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:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Change/changeable</th>
<th>Read/readable</th>
<th>Drive/drivable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drink/drinkable</td>
<td>Sing/singable</td>
<td>Remark/remar-kable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teach/teachable</td>
<td>Argue/arguable</td>
<td>Wear/wearable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### A. ROOTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>root</th>
<th>prefix</th>
<th>suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>change</td>
<td>read</td>
<td>drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drink</td>
<td>sing</td>
<td>mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teach</td>
<td>argue</td>
<td>wear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. SUFFIX -able

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

### D. Remarkable

- 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>care/careful</th>
<th>hope/hopeful</th>
<th>fear/fearful</th>
<th>thought/thoughtful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shame/shameful</td>
<td>harm/harmful</td>
<td>taste/tasteful</td>
<td>joy/joyful</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Kanuri (Nigeria)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gana ‘small’</th>
<th>ngana ‘smallness’</th>
<th>kurugu ‘long’</th>
<th>nmkurugu ‘length’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kura ‘big’</td>
<td>nmkura ‘bigness’</td>
<td>dibi ‘bad’</td>
<td>nmdibi ‘badness’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karite ‘excellent’</td>
<td>nmkarite ‘excellence’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **Cahuilla (Southwest American Indian)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kup ‘sleep’</th>
<th>kupvel ‘bed’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>čenen ‘turn’</td>
<td>čenenvel ‘wheel’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yumu ‘put on the head’</td>
<td>yumuvel ‘hat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qawi ‘get tied, hooked’</td>
<td>qawivel ‘handle’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. **Cebuano (Philippines)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bisaya ‘a Visayan’</th>
<th>binisaya ‘the Visayan language’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inglis ‘an Englishman’</td>
<td>ininglis ‘the English language’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tagalog ‘a Tagalog person’</td>
<td>tinagalog ‘the Tagalog language’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilokano ‘an Ilocano’</td>
<td>nilokano ‘the Ilocano language’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sibwano ‘a Cebuano’</td>
<td>sinibwano ‘the Cebuano language’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Ngamo (Nigeria)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Reduplicated</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bido</td>
<td>‘monkey’</td>
<td>bībido</td>
<td>‘monkeyish, monkey-like’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turum</td>
<td>‘lion’</td>
<td>tūturum</td>
<td>‘lionish’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meri</td>
<td>‘thatching needle’</td>
<td>mēmeri</td>
<td>‘thatching needle-like’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sāwa</td>
<td>‘large cooking pot’</td>
<td>sasāwa</td>
<td>‘large cooking pot-like’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dindi</td>
<td>‘toad’</td>
<td>didindi</td>
<td>‘toadlike’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kerwo</td>
<td>‘fish’</td>
<td>kekerwo</td>
<td>‘fishlike’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(data from http://www.humnet.ucla.edu/humnet/aflang/Yobe/Papers/gudi_ish_reduplication.pdf)