

# Ivan Franko National University in Lviv



**xicology**

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# Lecture 5



## *Categories and types of present-day English and Ukrainian word-formation (part 2)*

*Contrast is the occurrence  
of different elements  
to create interest*



*...the game is to say something new  
with old words*

● *Ralph  
Waldo Emerson (1849)*



# Plan



- **1. *Compounding***
  - **1.1. *Formal characteristics***
  - **1.2. *The treatment of compounds.***
  - **1.3. *Types of compounds***
- **2. *Contrastive analysis of noun compounds in English and Ukrainian***
  - **2.1. *Suggested classification in terms of syntactic paraphrase***
  - **2.2. *“Bahuvrihi” compounds***
  - **2.3. *Reduplicatives***

# Productivity



- one of the productive means of word-formation both in English and in Ukrainian
- is characterized by the ease with which compound words are formed when need arises without becoming permanent units of the vocabulary
- should be studied both diachronically and synchronically
- TASKS:
- 1). The principal features of compounds which distinguish them from other linguistic units.
- 2). The semantic structure of compound words.
- 3). The principles of classification.

# DEFINITION

- **A compound** is a lexical unit consisting of more than one stem and functioning both grammatically and semantically as a single word. I.V.Arnold states that these stems occur in English as free forms.
- In Ukrainian compounding is subdivided into
- 1. **Stem-combining** with the help of interfixes *o, e* (*доброзичливий, працездатний*) or without them (*триповерховий, всюдихід*);
- 2. **Word-combining or juxtaposition** (Lat. *juxta* - near, *positio* - place) - combining several words or word-forms in one complex word (*хата-лабораторія, салон-перукарня*)

# Number and type of bases involved



- In principle any number of bases may be involved, but in English except for a relatively minor class of items (normally abbreviated) compounds usually comprise two stems only, however internally complex each may be.
- Compounding can take place within any of the word classes, but with very few exceptions, the resulting compound word in English is a noun, a verb or an adjective. In Ukrainian this list includes nouns, adjectives and adverbs.

# cohesion and integrity of a compound



- **The structural cohesion and integrity of a compound may depend upon:**
- **unity of stress,**
- **solid or hyphanated spelling,**
- **semantic unity,**
- **unity of morphological and syntactic functioning**
- **or, more often, upon the combined effect of several of these factors**



# Formal aspects



- In English there are three forms of compound words:
- the **closed form**, in which the words are melded together, such as *firefly*, *secondhand*, *softball*, *childlike*, *crosstown*, *redhead*, *keyboard*, *makeup*, *notebook*;
- the **hyphenated form**, such as *daughter-in-law*, *master-at-arms*, *over-the-counter*, *six-pack*, *six-year-old*, *mass-produced*;
- and the **open form**, such as *post office*, *real estate*, *middle class*, *full moon*, *half sister*, *attorney general*.

# Formal aspects

- Modifying compounds are often hyphenated to avoid confusion. The New York Public Library's *Writer's Guide* points out that an *old-furniture salesman* clearly deals in old furniture, but an *old furniture salesman* would be an old man.
- We probably would not have the same ambiguity, however, about *a used car dealer*. When compounded modifiers precede a noun, they are often hyphenated: *part-time teacher*, *fifty-yard-wide field*, *fire-resistant curtains*, *high-speed chase*. When those same modifying words come after the noun they are not hyphenated: *a field fifty yards wide*, *curtains that are fire resistant*, etc.

# the structure of a compound



- In describing the structure of a compound we should examine the relations of the members to each other.
- Compounding associates stems drawn from the whole lexicon in a wide range of semantic relations. Although both bases in a compound are in principle equally open, they are normally in a relation whereby the first is modifying the second.
- In short, compounding can in general be viewed as prefixation with open-class items. (A Comprehensive grammar, p. 1568)

# the structure of a compound



This does not mean that a compound can be formed by placing any lexical item in front of another. The relations between items brought together in compounding must be such that it is reasonable and useful to classify the second element in terms of the first. Such compounds are called endocentric.

In exocentric compounds there is no semantic centre as in *scarecrow* (*figure of a man in old clothes set up to scare birds away from crops*). Only the combination of both elements names the referent.

# The semantic integrity of a compound



- is very often idiomatic in its character, so that the meaning of the whole is not a mere sum of its elements and the compound is often very different in meaning from a corresponding syntactic group.
- e.g. *a blackboard* - *a black board*.
- In some cases the original motivation of the idiomatic compound cannot be easily re-created.
- e.g. *blackmail* - getting money or some other profit from a person by threats.



● **video**

# syntactic relations

- semantic connections within compounds can be treated in terms of syntactic relations. Such mode of presentation which (where possible) links compounds to sentential or clausal paraphrases is adopted by A Comprehensive Grammar, H. Marchand.
- As an example of this approach we may take the two compounds: *daydreaming* and *sightseeing* which can be analyzed in terms of their sentential analogues:
- *X dreams during the day*, i.e. verb + adverbial
- *X sees sights*, i.e. verb + object

# Contrastive analysis of noun compounds



- Subject + action : вода спадає – водоспад  
this type is represented by the following ways of combining of structural components:
- noun (subject) + deverbal noun e.g.
- English: *sunrise, rainfall, headache, bee-sting, frostbite, daybreak, heartbeat, rainfall*
- Ukrainian: *небосхил, серцебиття, зорепад, сонцестояння, снігопад*
- This type is rather productive in both contrasted languages.



# Contrastive analysis of noun compounds



- **deverbal noun + noun (subject)**
- In English we refer to this type those compounds where the first component is a verbal noun in *-ing*, e.g, *flying machine*, *firing squad*, *investigating committee* and it is very productive. In Ukrainian examples are few: *надолучт (арх.)*, *трясогузка*.
- **verb + noun (subject)**
- This type can be found only in English: *watchdog*, *playboy*.

# Contrastive analysis of noun compounds



- Object + action: вказує дорогу – дороговказ
- noun (object) + deverbal noun
- This is a moderately productive type in English but very common in Ukrainian, e.g.
- English: *birth-control, handshake*.  
Ukrainian: *душогуб, сінокіс, гречкосій, родовід*.
- In Eng. we can single out a subtype **noun (object) + verbal noun in –ing**: *book-keeping, town-planning*. In Ukr. compounds of that subtype correspond to compounds in –ня: *сироваріння, містобудівання*.

# Contrastive analysis of noun compounds



- **noun (object) + agent noun**
- In English this is a very productive type and designates concrete (usually human) agents: *mathmaker, stockholder, hairsplitter*. Note, however, *dishwasher, lawn-mover*. All compounds of this type in English are nouns with *-er* suffix. As in Ukrainian there is a wide range of suffixes forming agent nouns, so examples of compounds reflect this diversity: *м'ясорубка, законодавець, користолобець, квартиронаймач, містобудівник*.

# Contrastive analysis of noun compounds

- **verb + noun (object)**



- Eng.: *call-girl, push-button, drawbridge*. In Ukr. the first component of these compounds is a verb in imperative: *голиборода, крутивус, пройдисвіт, дурусвіт*. This type is often encountered in plant-names as *деруліт, ломикамінь, ломиніс* and for poetic characterization of people as *Вернигора, Перетанцюйбіс, Непийвода*. This type of compounds belongs to the ancient layer of Ukr. vocabulary, for example, the God of Sun in ancient Ukrainian religion was named *Дажбог* : imperative form of the verb *dadjú* – дай and noun *bogú* – щастя, добробут.

# Contrastive analysis of noun compounds

- Action + adverbial: ходить пішки – пішохід.
- In English this type of noun compounds has the following subtypes:
- **verbal noun in – ing + noun** (adverbial component which can be transformed into prepositional phrase), e.g. writing-desk (write at a desk), hiding place (hide in a place), walking stick (walk with a stick).
- **noun (adverbial component) + agent noun**, e.g. city-dweller (dwell in the city), baby sitter (sit with the baby)

# Contrastive analysis of noun compounds

- **noun (adverbial component) + verbal noun in -ing**, sunbathing (bathe in the sun), handwriting (write by hand),
- **noun (adverbial component) + noun (converted from verb)**, homework (work at home), gunfight (fight with a gun).
- In Eng. the 2) and the 4) subtypes can actually be combined and this combined type occurs in Ukr.: *міцеперебування, працездатність, світогляд*. Besides, In Ukr. there exists another productive type of compounds formation: **adverb (adverbial component) + deverbal noun**, e.g. *скорочення, марнослів'я, пішохід*.

# Summing up



- *Contrastive analysis of compound nouns in Eng. and in Ukr. with syntactic paraphrase as tertium comparationis reveals both isomorphic and allomorphic features in contrasted languages.*

# 'verbless' compounds



- *silkworm, молокозавод*  
(noun<sub>2</sub> produces noun<sub>1</sub>),
- *doorknob, лісостеп, глинозем*  
(noun<sub>1</sub> has noun<sub>2</sub>),
- *raindrop, скловата*  
(noun<sub>1</sub> is of, consists of noun<sub>2</sub>),
- *ashtray, птахоферма, зерносховище*  
(noun<sub>2</sub> is for noun<sub>1</sub>),
- *girlfriend, лісосмуга*  
(noun<sub>2</sub> is noun<sub>1</sub>),
- *security officer*
- (noun<sub>2</sub> controls/works in connection with noun<sub>1</sub>)



# verbless compounds: subject and object



- [A] **WINDMILL**: noun<sub>1</sub> + noun<sub>2</sub> (noun<sub>1</sub> powers/operates noun<sub>2</sub> “the wind powers the mill”). e.g.: *air-brake, steam engine, gas cooker.*
- [B] **TOY FACTORY** : noun<sub>1</sub> + noun<sub>2</sub> (noun<sub>2</sub> produces/yields noun<sub>1</sub>, “the factory produces toys”). e.g.: *honey-bee, silkworm, gold mine*
- Ukrainian: *шовкопряд, нафтопромисел*
- [C] **BLOODSTAIN**: noun<sub>1</sub> + noun<sub>2</sub> (noun<sub>1</sub> produces/yields noun<sub>2</sub>, “the blood produces stains”). e.g.: *hay fever, tortoise-shell, whalebone, food poisoning.*

# verbless compounds: subject and object



- [D] 'DOORKNOB: noun<sub>1</sub> + noun<sub>2</sub> (noun<sub>1</sub> has noun<sub>2</sub> “the door has a knob”). This is a very productive type. Noun is inanimate. With animate nouns we use a noncompound genitive phrase: compare *the table leg* with *the boy's leg*. e.g.: *window-pane, cartwheel, bedpost*.

# verbless compounds: subject and object

- [E] SECURITY OFFICER: noun<sub>1</sub> + noun<sub>2</sub> (noun<sub>2</sub> controls/works in connection with noun<sub>1</sub> “The officer looks after security”). e.g.: *chairperson*, *fireman*, *deckhand*. This is a very productive type, with the second constituent always a human agent. Indeed, so commonly has *man* been thus used (in its unmarked gender role, “human adult”) that in some compounds it has a reduced vowel /men/. This item and its gender-free alternative *person* might be viewed as a suffix. In Ukrainian terminology some final elements of compounds are called suffixoids : -грійка, думець, -лов. e.g.: *тілогрійка*, *однодумець*, *птахоллов*.

# Combining-form compounds



- PSYCHO -ANALYSIS: noun<sub>1</sub> (in its combining form)+ noun<sub>2</sub> (= noun<sub>2</sub> in respect of noun<sub>1</sub>) “the analysis of the psyche”. This is a highly productive type both in Ukrainian and in English.
- Various relations can be involved. Typically the first constituent does not occur as a separate noun stem, but the model has been widely imitated with common stems, with an infix (usually -o- but often -i-) as a link between the two parts: *cryptography*, *insecticide*, etc.

# Stress patterns



- Stress patterns are various and the primary stress often falls on the link vowel of the combining form. Among common second constituents are *-meter*, *-graph(y)*, *-gram*, *-logy*. In Ukrainian: *-метр(ія)*, *-граф(ія)*, *-лог(ія)*, *-ман(ія)*. The formations are especially in the fields of science and learning. In consequence, many are in international currency, adopted or adapted in numerous languages.

# Bahuvrihi compounds



- The term “bahuvrihi” refers not to the pattern of formation but to the relation such compounds have with their referents.
- Neither constituent refers to the entity named but, the whole refers to a separate entity (usually a person) that is claimed to be characterized by the compound, in its literal or figurative meaning.

# Bahuvrihi compounds



- *a highbrow* means ‘an intellectual’, on the basis of the facetious claim that people of intellectual interest and cultivated tastes are likely to have a lofty expanse of forehead.
- Many bahuvrihi compounds are somewhat disparaging (зневажливий) in tone and are used chiefly in informal style. They are formed on one or other of the patterns already described.
- e.g: *birdbrain, egghead, hardback, loudmouth, blockhead, butterfingers, featherweight.*
- Ukrainian: *твердолобий, криворукий.*

# back-formation



- Speaking about compounding we should also mention that a particularly productive type of back-formation relates to the noun compounds in *-ing* and *-er*. For example, the verbs: *sleep-walk*, *house-keep*, *dry-clean*, *sight-see*.



# Reduplicatives



- Some compounds have two or more constituents which are either identical or only slightly different, e.g. *goody-goody* (a self-consciously virtuous person, informal). The difference between the two constituents may be in the initial consonants, as in *walkie-talkie*, or in the medial vowels, e.g. *criss-cross*. Most of the reduplicatives are highly informal or familiar, and many belong to the sphere of child-parent talk, e.g. *din-din* (dinner).

# Reduplicatives



- The most common uses of reduplicatives (sometimes called ‘jingles’) are:
- [i] to imitate sounds, e.g. *rat-a-tat* [knocking on door], *tick-tock* [of clock],  
*ha-ha* [of laughter], *bow-wow* [of dog]
- [ii] to suggest alternating movements, e.g. *seesaw*, *flip-flop*, *ping-pong*.
- [iii] to disparage by suggesting instability, nonsense, insincerity, vacillation (вагання) etc.:  
*higgledy-piggledy*, *hocus-pocus*, *wishy-washy*, *dilly-dally*, *shilly-shally*.
- [iv] to intensify, e.g. *teeny-weeny*, *tip-top*.



- In connection with reduplication (Uk.: тихо-тихо, ледь-ледь, думав-думав) Ukrainian linguists single out such compounds as:
- **synonymic unities**, e.g. *пане-брате, стежки-доріжки, часто-густо*;
- **semantic unities**, e.g. *батько-мати, руки-ноги, хліб-сіль, діди-прадіди*;
- **appositional unities**, e.g. *машина-амфібія, дівчина-смуглянка*.