

Plan

- 1. Conversion
- 2. Composition
- 3. Shortening (clipping)
- 4. Back-formation
- 5. **Blending**
- 6. Less productive and non-productive ways of word building



What do you remember from the previous part?

- Morphemes:
- Roots, affixes: prefixes, suffixes, infixes.
- Affixation:
- 1. Prefixation
- 2. Suffixation

1. Conversion (zero derivation)

- is making a new word by changing the part of speech characteristics of the word without changing its morphemic shape.
- The most productive <u>pattern of conversion</u> (конверсионная модель) is N→V: honeymoon→to honeymoon.
- Less productive is the pattern Adj→N: slow→to slow (us. to slow down – сбавлять скорость).
- The pattern $V \rightarrow N$ is much less frequent than the pattern $N \rightarrow V$: to fall a fall.

Noun-verb conversion

- He elbowed his way through the crowd.
- Problems snowballed by the hour.
- The newspaper headlined his long record of accomplishments.
- Kissinger got the plans and helicoptered to Camp David.

Verb-noun conversion

- He was admitted to the university after a three-year wait.
- This little restaurant is quite a find.
- It is a good buy.
- He took a close look at the machine.

Verb-noun conversion

Phrasal verb-noun conversion

Right branching		Left branching	
Break down	Breakdown	Break out	Outbreak
Pick up	Pick-up	Spill over	Overspill
Take over	Take-over	Start up	Upstart
Get together	Get-together	Put in	Input
Break through	Breakthrough	Keep up	upkeep

Adjective-noun conversion

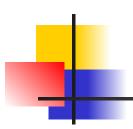
1. Partial conversion

- Denoting a quality or a state common to a group of person: the deaf, the blind, the poor, the wounded
- Denoting peoples of a nation (ending in -sh, -se, -ch): the English, the Chinese, the Danish, the Scotch
- Denoting a quality in the abstract: a strong dislike for the sentimental, to distinguish the false and the true, from the sublime to the ridiculous
- Denoting a single person (converted from participles): the accused, the deceased, the deserted, the condemned

Adjective-noun conversion

2. Complete conversion

- A native, two natives, a returned native
- He is a natural for the job.
- Tom is one of our regulars, he comes in for a drink about this time every night.
- To them she is not a brusque crazy, but appropriately passionate.
- They are the creatives in the advertising department.



2. Compounding

Compounding or composition

is a word-formation process consisting of joining two or more bases to form a new unit, a compound word.

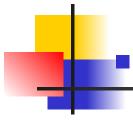
It is a common device which has been productive at every period of the English language. Today the largest number of new words are formed by compounding.

Compounding



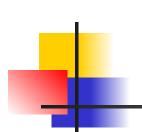
- Solid (without linking elements): bedtime, honeymoon
- With linking vowel or consonant: saleswoman, handicraft
- With linking preposition or conjunction: mother-in-law, bread-and-butter
- Syntactic by lexicalized phrase: forget-me-not, stick-in-the-mud
- Derivational: teenager, blue-eyed, town-planning

Compounding



Structure of the compounds:

- 1) two simple stems: pen-knife, bookcase;
- 2) one derived stem: chainsmoker, cinema-going;
- 3) one clipped stem: B-girl, H-bomb;
- 4) one compound stem: wastepaper-basket.



3. Shortening (Clipping or Curtailment)

- Types of shortening or abbreviation
- 1) clipped words: those created by clipping part of the word (usually a noun), leaving only a piece of the old word. The clipped form is normally regarded as informal.

- Clipped words can be of different types:
 - ad=advertisement
 - expo=exposition
 - phone=telephone
 - pro=professional
 - memo=memorandum
 - tec=detective
 - heli or copter=helicopter
 - comfy=comfortable

- 2) initialisms (инициальная аббревиатура): а type of shortening, using the first letters of words to form a proper name, a technical term, or a phrase;
- an initialism proper is pronounced letter by letter.
- acronyms: words formed from the initial letters of words and pronounced as words. Acronyms differ from initialisms in that they are pronounced as words rather than as sequences of letters.

examples

- IOC=International Olympic Committee
- BBC=British Broadcasting Corporation
- ISBN=International Standard Book Number
- CAD=computer assisted design
- cm=centimeter
- TB=tuberculosis

examples

- Basic=Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic
 Instruction
- TEFL=teaching English as a foreign language
- UNESCO=the United Nations Educational,
 Scientific and Cultural Organization
- Sars=Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome

Give clippings for the following words

- gymnasium
- dormitory
- handkerchief
- gasoline
- kilogram
- influenza
- business
- parachute
- refrigerator
- taxicab

- gym
- dorm
- hanky
- Gas
- kilo
- flu
- biz
- chute
- fridge
- taxi or cab

Write out in full the following initialisms

- CPU
- DIY
- CEO
- IT
- Al
- SOS
- IDD
- GMT
- VIP
- P.S.
- a.m.
- p.m.

- central processing unit
- Do it yourself
- Chief Executive Officer
- Information technology
- artificial intelligence
- Save our ship
- international direct dial
- Greenwich Mean Time
- very important person
- postscript
- ante meridiem
- post meridiem

4. Backformation (Обратное словообразование)

 Back-formation is a process of word-formation by which a word is created by the deletion of a supposed suffix. It is also known as a reverse derivation.

Backformation

- Examples
 - edit from editor
 - automate from automation
 - enthuse from enthusiasm
 - gloom from gloomy
 - donate from donation
 - brainwash from brainwashing
 - sleep-walk from sleep-walking

5.Blending Контаминация

Blending is a word-formation in which a new word is formed by combining parts of two words. The result of such a process is called a blend or telescopic word or portmanteau word. Blending is thus a process of both compounding and abbreviation.

Blending

Examples

- newscast (news + broadcast)
- brunch (breakfast + lunch)
- smog (smoke+fog)
- talkathon (talk + marathon)
- slimnastics (slim+gymnastics)
- videophone (video + telephone)

Blending

- sci-fi
- hi-fi
- workaholic
- stagflation
- Unicom
- sitcom
- motel
- dawk

- science + fiction
- high + fidelity
- work + alcoholic
- stagnation + inflation
- United + Communications
- situation + comedy
- motor + hotel
- dove + hawk

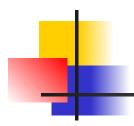


6. Less productive and non-productive ways of word building

Sound imitation (Onomatopoeia) is a way of word-formation which consists in imitating the sounds made by animals, birds, insects, men and different objects: bang, giggle, quack.

Reduplication (Repetition)

- consists in a complete or partial repetition of the stem or of the whole word (bye-bye), often with a variation of the root vowel or consonant (ping-pong)
- These words are always colloqual or slang, among them there many nursery words.
- 1) the words in which the same stem is repeated without any changes (pretty-pretty, goody-goody, never-never (утопия);
- 2) words with a vowel variation (chit-chat (сплетни), ping-pong, tip-top);
- 3) words with pseudomorphemes (rhyme combinations)
 (lovey-dovey, walkie-talkie, willy-nilly); the parts of such words
 don't exist as separate words.



Ellipsis

is the omission of a word or words considered essential for grammatical completeness but not for the conveyance of the intended lexical meaning: *pub*←*public house*, daily←daily newspaper, sale←cutprice sale, taxi←taximotor cab (ellipsis+apocopy in the last word).

Non-productive ways of word-building

- Sound interchange :
- vowel-interchange (to sing song, to live live) and consonant-interchange (use to use [z], advice to advise). Consonant interchange may be combined with vowel interchange: bath to bathe.
- <u>Distinctive stress</u> is found in groups like
 `present pres`ent, `conduct con`duct,
 `abstract abstr'act, etc. These words were
 French borrowings with the original stress on
 the last syllable.

