Compounding 2

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LING 350: The Structure of Words

28 March 2024

What we'll cover...

- Worm hat
- Review of last week
- More on compounding
- For next time
- Midterm review (if there's time and interest)

Worm hat

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4VjAvGIckN4

Worm hat

- Why did they make three different hats?

- Can you think of other compounds whose constituents share these semantic relationships?

- What does this show us about compound words?

- Is 'worm hat' exocentric or endocentric? Why?
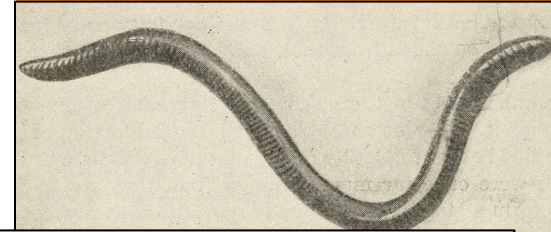

worm hat - a hat made of worms

worm hat - a hat that makes you look like a worm

worm hat - a hat for a worm

Review

- We distinguished compounding from derivation.
- We identified endocentric vs. exocentric compounds.
- We explored how the meaning of compounds cannot be construed just by knowing the meaning of the separate lexemes alone.

…what would a "worm hat" be?

The greenhouse is not green.

The green house is not a greenhouse.

Practice!

In Punjabi, there are noun–noun compounds that denote the superordinate semantic category of the two nouns involved (Bhatia 1993: 320):

hatth-pair "body" < hatth "hand", pair "feet"
múú-nakk "face" < múú "mouth", nakk "nose"
bas-kaar "vehicle" < bas "bus", kaar "car"

What problem do these compounds pose for the hypothesis that compounds always have one of their constituents as a head?

Do you remember the name for this kind of compound?

These are copulative compounds.

Compounds and Derived Words

- In what ways are compounds and derived words similar?
- In what ways are compounds and derived words different?

Derived Words

farmer

impossibility

thoughtlessness

beautiful

nonsense

Compounds

orange juice

greenhouse

chairperson

makeup

pickpocket

- Compounds are composed of two (or more) lexemes.
- Derived words are composed of a lexeme plus one (or more) affixes.
- Affixes are bound morphemes.

Compounds and Derived Words

Many affixes began their lives as lexemes.

- *-ful* comes from *full* | More on *-ful* and *full* soon. |

- *-ly* comes from Germanic *lîkom* 'appearance, form, body' (OED)
  e.g. **mannlîko-* 'manly,' lit. 'having the appearance or form of a man'

- Dutch *-boer* comes from *boer* 'farmer'

  groente-boer 'greengrocer,' lit. 'greens farmer'

  melk-boer 'dairyman,' lit. 'milk farmer'

  sigaren-boer 'cigar seller,' lit. 'cigars farmer'

  tijdschriften-boer 'magazine seller,' lit. 'magazines farmer'

Compounds and Derived Words

- Sometimes, it can be hard to pinpoint the boundary between a compound and a derived word. You saw this with WA1 (*forget*, *forgive*, etc.)

- Here's where semantics and paradigms play a major role.

- We've argued strongly that words ending in *-ful* are derived words, and are **not** compounds.

- But how do we know this? Especially since *-ful* **did** come from the word *full*?

Compounds and Derived Words

a) Adjectives: mournful, forgetful, awful, masterful
b) Nouns: bucketful, cupful, spoonful, handful

a) $[[X]_{V,N} \text{ ful}]_A$
b) $[[X]_N \text{ ful}]_N$

What does *full* mean?

If the words in (a) and (b) were compounds, what might they mean?

What does *-ful* mean in (a)?

What does *-ful* mean in (b)?

(a) "having qualities associated with X"

(b) "the full capacity of X"

Compounds are often somewhat unpredictable, but the *-ful* in (a)
and (b) is quite consistent, in line with them being derived words.

Further, the meaning of *-ful* in (a) and (b) is not the same as *full*.

"handful of wrinkles" ≠ "a hand full of wrinkles"

Compounds and Derived Words

"The phenomenon of lexemes becoming affixes is a cross-linguistically widespread phenomenon, and an instance of grammaticalization, the historical process in which lexical morphemes become grammatical ones. Grammatical morphemes are either function words or bound morphemes. Affix-like morphemes such as *boer* [...] that still correspond to a lexeme are called **affixoids**." (p.86)

- Are there any affixoids in English?

-ful

-able

Neoclassical Compounds and Combining Forms

- What are neoclassical compounds?

"In this kind of compounding one or both of the constituents of a word are roots borrowed from Greek and Latin that do not correspond to lexemes, so-called combining forms." (p.86)

- bio-logy, psycho-logy, socio-logy, geo-graphy, tomo-graphy
- tele-camera, tele-graph, tele-gram, tele-kinesis, tele-vision, etc.
- bureau-crat, magneto-metry, etc.

- These words are sort of in between derived words and compounds.
- Combining forms are not lexemes, but they aren't affixes, either, because they can attach to each other.
- They are considered to be bound roots.

Synthetic Compounds

- What are the two constituent parts in these compounds?

sword-swallower	sword	swallower
heartbreaker	heart	breaker
churchgoer	church	goer
moneychanger	money	changer
typesetter	type	setter

- But *swallower*, *breaker*, *goer*, *changer*, and *setter* aren't actually words we encounter in English, are they?

Synthetic Compounds

- What if we analyze them as compounds of N+V, with the -er added after?

sword-swallower		swordswallow	-er
heartbreaker		heartbreak	-er
churchgoer		churchgo	-er
moneychanger		moneychange	-er
typesetter		typeset	-er

- Of the left elements, only *typeset* is an actual verb we use in English.
- So what's going on here?

Synthetic Compounds

- These words are **synthetic compounds**. What's that?

"The term synthetic compounding is traditionally used to indicate that this kind of word-formation looks like the simultaneous use of compounding and derivation." (p.90)

- $[[N] [V\text{-er}]_N]_N$ is the template for these examples.

- For example, $[[sword]_N [swallow\text{-er}]_N]_N$

- We also encounter this with, for example, *blue-eyed, long-haired, bald-headed,* and *short-sighted*, which at first look like past-tense verbs.

- What would that template look like?

- $[[A] [N\text{-ed}]_A]_A$
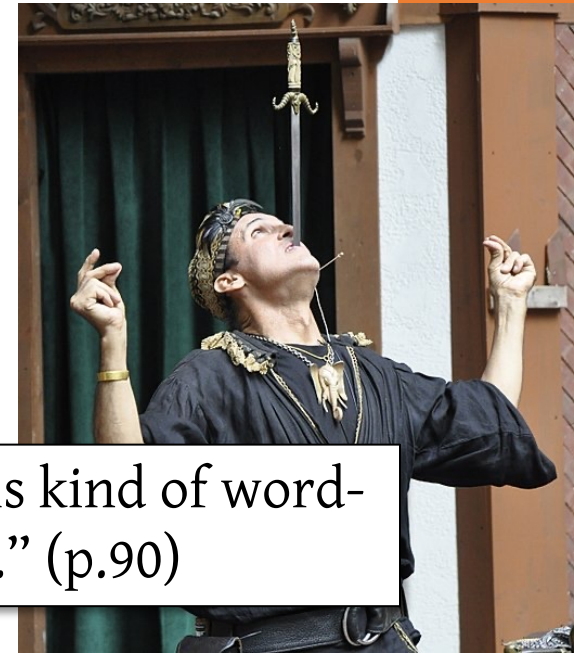
Noun Incorporation

Note the following:

- sword-swallower, sword-swallowing, *sword-swallow
- heartbreaker, heartbreaking, *heartbreak$_V$
- churchgoer, churchgoing, *churchgo
- mountain-climber, mountain-climbing, *mountain-climb

- In English, and most other Germanic languages, we can't combine a simple N+V to get a verbal compound.
- Some languages do allow this. That process is called **noun incorporation**.

Noun Incorporation

In noun incorporation, the incorporated noun is general, and not specific.

The difference between a verb phrase with an NP and noun incorporation is illustrated by the following example from the Micronesian language Ponapean (Mithun 1984: 850):

(27) a. I kanga-la wini-o
         I eat-COMP medicine-that
         "I took all that medicine"
      b. I keng-winih-la
         I eat-medicine-COMP
         "I completed my medicine-taking"

(a) means "I took all that [particular] medicine," and could be used, e.g., if someone asked, "Did you take a Tylenol?"

(b) could be used, e.g., if someone asked, "Did you do anything about your headache?"

Practice!

Compare the following two sentences from Yucatec, a Mexican language (Mithun 1984: 858):

a. k-in-č'ak-Ø-k   če'   ičil   in-kool

    INCOMP-I-chop-it-IMPF   tree in   my-cornfield

    "I chop the tree in my cornfield"

b. k-in-č'ak-če'-t-ik   in-kool

    INCOMP-I-chop-tree-tr-IMPF   my-cornfield

    "I clear my cornfield"

Explain the differences in interpretation between these two almost identical sentences.

Practice!

Dutch appears to make use of noun incorporation, as illustrated by the following verbal compounds (Weggelaar 1986):

klapper-tand "to have chattering teeth" < *klapper* "to rattle", *tand* "tooth"
stamp-voet "to stamp one's feet" < *stamp* "to stamp", < *voet* "feet".

What problem do these compounds pose for the Right-hand Head Rule which is normally applicable to Dutch compounds?

New Writing Assignment schedule:

- WA2: assigned this week, due April 4th
- WA3: assigned April 11th, due April 18th
- WA4: assigned May 2nd, due May 9th

For next time…

- Read pp.99–112 (end just before section 5.3)

- Complete writing assignment #2:

Do not use ChatGPT.

Compounding is popular in food names, with examples including "chicken nuggets," "ribeye," and "eggplant parmesan." As with compound words in general, some food names are endocentric, and some are exocentric. (Ribeye is exocentric; the other two are endocentric.)

Find five compound words that name foods (other than the three listed above), and identify whether they are endocentric or exocentric. There must be at least one of each type. (So 4 endocentric and 1 exocentric, for example, would be okay.)

Then, show the structure for all five words in bracket notation. This may be handwritten or typed.
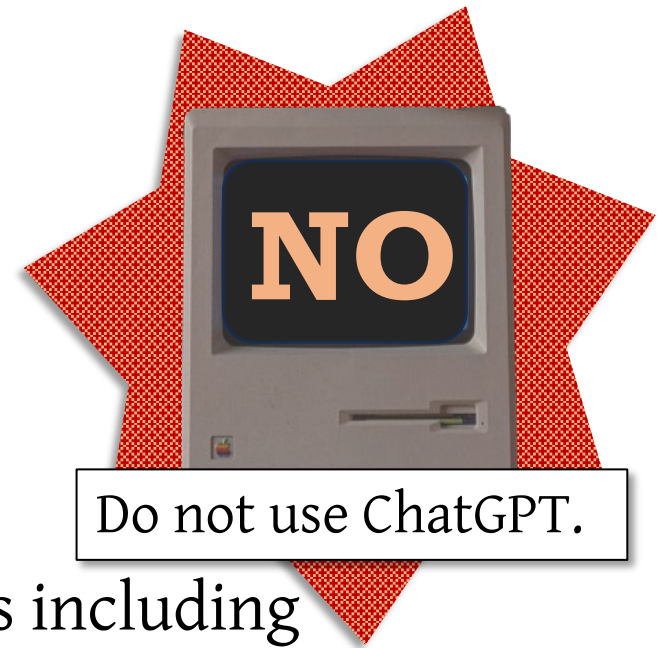
Midterm review

1

Find a category-changing affix that takes **verbs** as its input and delivers **nouns** as its output. (If it takes in nouns as well as some other category, that's fine, just make sure to note it.) Write down the affix, write down the process in bracket notation (like we did in class at several points), and write down **two examples** of the process. Make sure the examples are all verb-to-noun examples.

For example, if the affix were *–er*, you would write:

-er, $[[X]_V \text{ er}]_N$
lead → leader, swim → swimmer

Obviously, do not use -er in your answer to this question!

Midterm review

2

Find a category-changing affix that takes **nouns** as its input and delivers **verbs** as its output. (If it takes in nouns as well as some other category, that's fine, just make sure to note it.) Write down the affix, write down the process in bracket notation, and write down **two** examples of the process. Make sure the examples are all noun-to-verb examples.

For example, if the affix were *–ize*, you would write:

-ize, $[[X]_Y ize]_V$ where Y=N,A
fossil → fossilize, American → Americanize

Of course, do not use -ize in your answer to this question!

Midterm review

3

Now, try to use the **output** words you came up with in (1) as the **inputs** to the process in (2). Are the resulting words well-formed? Are they already-existing words? What seems to work about this process, and what doesn't? Write a paragraph analyzing your results.

For example, the resulting words from the above examples would be:

leader → leaderize, swimmer → swimmerize. (When you answer this question, you'll put a full paragraph here in response, but I'm just showing how to do the output-input process correctly, so I'm not writing more.)

Midterm review

4

The following are simplified forms of several verbs from Kanien'kéha (Mohawk), an Iroquoian language. You have seen most of this information on Quiz #2.

Given the above, how would you write "You do not wash" in Kanien'kéha?

katorats	I hunt
enkatorate	I will hunt
satorats	you hunt
ensatorate	you will hunt
ratorats	he hunts
enratorate	he will hunt

-anohare- is the stem for the verb 'wash.'

te- is a negative prefix. It comes before any other prefixes.

Midterm review

5

What is the difference between a complex word and a simplex word?

Midterm review

6 If an affix can only attach to words of a certain lexical category, then that affix has a(n):

a) phonetic constraint
b) semantic constraint
c) output constraint
d) input constraint

Midterm review

7

At the two ends of the synthesis scale are isolating languages and polysynthetic languages. What's the difference between the two?

a) In a polysynthetic language, morphemes usually express more properties than they would in an isolating language.

b) Isolating languages feature a richer morphological system than polysynthetic languages.

c) Polysynthetic languages generally have more morphemes per word than isolating languages.

d) Polysynthetic languages contain no affixes while isolating languages are marked by a preponderance of them.

Midterm review

$[[X]_V]_N$

The above template illustrates:

a) Conversion (nominalization, specifically)
b) Prefixation (verbalization, specifically)
c) Syncretism
d) Agglutination

Midterm review

9

Which of the below examples correctly shows interlinear morphemic translation (a.k.a. glossing)?

A

Io	posso		farlo.
/i.o	pos.so		faɾ.lo/
"I	can		do	it."

"I can do it."

B

Oda-dan	hız-lı	çık-tı-m
room-ABL	speed-COM	leave -PFV-1SG

"I left the room quickly."

C

"The	butterfly	is	beautiful."
DET	NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE
[the]D	[[butter]N [fly]N]N	[is]V	[[beauty]N ful]A

D

Hwæt!	We	Gardena		in	geardagum
V	N	N		P	N
"Listen!	We	the Spear-Danes		in	days of yore."

Midterm review

Morphology can be considered the study of

a) sentence structures.
b) speech sounds.
c) words and word parts.
d) meaning and intention.

Midterm review

Which of the following words has three morphological constituents?

a) margarine
b) sellers
c) greenhouse
d) barbershop

Midterm review

A bound morpheme:

a) can appear on its own or attached to another morpheme.
b) must appear on its own.
c) is the same thing as an affix.
d) cannot appear on its own.

Midterm review

New lexemes can be created by:

a) inflection, among other processes.
b) lexicographers, linguists, and nobody else.
c) derivation and inflection only.
d) derivation, among other processes.

Midterm review

Which of the following does not illustrate concatenative morphology?

a) bird + cage → birdcage
b) dog → dogs
c) anti- + establish + -ment → antiestablishment
d) foot → feet

Midterm review

Conversion is considered to be derivation because:

a) all word-formation is derivational.
b) it creates new lexemes on the basis of ones that already exist.
c) it is a feature found extensively in agglutinative languages.
d) it requires affixation.