

Deriving New Lexemes

I. Derivational Morphology

A. Affixation

1. Prefixation

a. English

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|------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| i. | write/rewrite
play/replay | read/reread
do/redo | injure/reinjure
move/remove | shoot/reshoot
tell/retell |
| ii. | large/enlarge
purple/empurple | dear/endeare
rich/enrich | able/enable | |
| iii. | do/undo
cover/uncover | tie/untie
dress/undress | fasten/unfasten
latch/unlatch | wrap/unwrap
lock/unlock |
| iv. | kind/unkind
gentle/ungentle | easy/uneasy
afraid/unafraid | fit/unfit
bound/unbound | believable/unbelievable |

b. Maricopa (Southwest American Indian)

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| i. aʔuʌ ‘carry (something long)’ | aʔuuʌ ‘hide (something long)’ |
| tʃʔuʌ ‘carry (things)’ | tʃʔuuʌ ‘hide (things)’ |
| tʔuʌ ‘carry (something round)’ | tʔuuʌ ‘hide (something round)’ |
| aʔor ‘put (something long) on’ | anak ‘put (something long) in liquid’ |
| tʔor ‘put (something round) on’ | tʃnak ‘put (things) in liquid’ |
| | tnak ‘put (something round) in liquid’ |
| ii. puj ‘die’ | tpuj ‘kill’ |
| pom ‘burn’ | tpom ‘burn (something)’ |
| ʔer ‘be scared’ | tʔer ‘scare’ |
| xerxer ‘be wrinkled’ | txerxer ‘wrinkle (something)’ |
| xmaaʌ ‘be white’ | txmaaʌ ‘white’ |
| xpiʌ ‘be dirty’ | txpiʌ ‘make dirty’ |

2. Suffixation

a. English

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|------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| i. | write/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'	aaqilii 'forethought'	draiz 'long'	draizii 'length'
diz 'robber'	dizii 'robbery'	garm 'warm'	garmii 'warmth'

c. Hanunoo (Philippines)

ʔusa 'one'	ʔusahi 'make it one!'	ʔupat 'four'	ʔupati 'make it four!'
duwa 'two'	duwahi 'make it two!'	ʔunum 'six'	ʔunumi 'make it six!'
tulu 'three'	tuluhi 'make it three!'		

3. Infixation

a. Bontoc (Philippines)

fikas 'strong'	fumikas 'he is becoming strong'
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'/pagtataním 'planting'	

2. Complete

a. Nez Perce (Northwest American Indian)

ʔilp 'reddish skin eruption'	ʔilpʔilp 'red'	maq̄s 'gall'	maq̄smaq̄s 'yellow'
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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 speech 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*