

СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Word building in English

OUTLINE

- **Basic types of word building**
 - Affixation
 - Composition
 - Shortening
 - Conversion
 - **Secondary types of word building**
 - Sound imitation
 - Blending
 - Reduplication
 - Back affixation
 - Sound interchange
 - Stress shift
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TYPES OF WORD BUILDING

Basic types

- Affixation/Derivation (Аффиксация/Деривация)
- Composition (Словосложение)
- Shortening (Сокращение)
- Conversion (Конверсия)

Resulting types of words: Affixation – derivative/derived word (производное слово), Composition – compound word (сложное слово), Shortening – shortened word (сокращенное слово)

TYPES OF WORD BUILDING

Secondary types:

Productive

- Sound imitation/onomatopoeia (Звукоподражание/ономатопея)
- Blending (Стяжение основ)
- Reduplication (Удвоение корня)
- Back affixation/Reversion (Обратная аффиксация/реверсия)

Non-productive

- Sound interchange (изменение звуков в корне)
- Stress shift (смещение ударения)

AFFIXATION

Аффиксация – способ словообразования, при котором **новое слово** образуется путем добавления аффикса к корневой основе

Structural aspect

Noun suffixes: -er/or, -ee, -ness, -ing, -ship, -dom, -ity, -hood, -tion/sion/ion, -ment, -ist, -ism, -th, -al, -ance/ence

Adjective suffixes: -y, -able/ible, -ful, -less, -ish, -ous, -ent/ant, -ive, -al, -ic, -ile, -en, -ly, -some, -like

Verb suffixes: -ise/ize, -ify, -ate/ute, -en

Adverb suffixes: -ly, -ward, -wise

1. Denominal suffixes (отыменные) N + suffix

- less, -ful, -ist, -ism, -dom, -hood, -ship

2. Deverbal suffixes (отглагольные) V + suffix

-er/or, -ment, -ing, -able/ible

3. Deadjectival (отадъективные) Adj + suffix

- ly, -ish, -ness, -en

Productive affixes are used to make new words,
non-productive – are not.

Some productive affixes: -er, -ness, -ing, -y, -ly, -ise, -ate, un-, re-,
dis-

Some non-productive affixes: -hood, -th, -ly (adj), -en, -some.

AFFIXATION

Semantic aspect

- y “characterized by or inclined to the substance”

e.g. sandy, windy, sunny, chatty

BUT: foxy, catty, rosy (cheeks), fishy, touchy

COMPOSITION

Structural aspect

1. Neutral compounds e.g. sunrise, doubledecker, H-bag
 2. Morphological compounds e.g. sportsman, Anglo-Saxon
 3. Syntactical compounds e.g. mother-in-law, mother-of pearl, lily-of-the-valley
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COMPOSITION

Semantic aspect

1. Non-idiomatic (неидиоматические) e.g. bedroom, heartbeat

$$2 + 2 = 4$$

2. Half-idiomatic (полу идиоматические) e.g. blackberry, wolf-dog

$$2 + 2 = 4,5$$

3. Idiomatic (идиоматические) e.g. hole-in-the-wall, buttercup, lady-killer, wallflower, butterfingers, love-lies-bleeding, merry-go-round, forget-me-not, whodunit, love-in-idleness

$$2 + 2 = 5$$

SHORTENING

1. Abbreviation

- a) Abbreviations with alphabetic reading e.g. U.S.A., VIP
- b) Acronyms e.g. NATO, UNO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)

2. Clipping

- 1. Initial clipping e.g. (tele)phone,
- 2. Medial clipping e.g. math(ematic)s,
- 3. Final clipping e.g. fan(atic)
- 4. Initial and final clipping e.g. de(tec)tive

Taxi. Cab Taxi(meter) cab(riolet)

CONVERSION

Конверсия – способ словообразования, при котором **новое слово** образуется путем изменения категории части речи

Popular models of conversion

1. V → N e.g. to make – a make
2. N → V e.g. nose – to nose
3. Adj → V e.g. pale – to pale
4. Adj → N e.g. rich – the rich
5. Prep/Adv → V e.g. out – to out; down – to down
6. Prep/Adv → N e.g. up/down – ups and downs; in/out – ins and outs

SEMANTICS OF CONVERSION MODELS

Noun  Verb

1. Название орудия труда - выполняемое действие e.g. a
saw – to saw; a hammer – to hammer
2. Название животного – характерное/приписываемое поведение e.g.
A fox – to fox; a wolf – to wolf; a rat – to rat; a monkey – to monkey
3. Название части тела – выполняемое действие
e.g. an elbow – to elbow; an eye – to eye; a nose – to nose; a hand – to hand
4. Название профессии - выполняемое действие
e.g. a cook – to cook; a nurse – to nurse; a waiter – to waiter; a parent – to parent
5. Место – процесс его занимания
e.g. a room – to room; a place – to place; a bottle – to bottle; a pocket – to pocket

SECONDARY TYPES OF WORD-BUILDING

Sound Imitation

Имитация звуков живой и неживой природы

1. Sounds of animals e.g.
to buzz; to crow; to hiss; to howl; to purr; to roar; to moo; to mew; to bark; to croak; to quack
2. Sounds of people
e.g. to whisper; to giggle; to murmur; to grumble; to babble; to snort; to snore
3. Sounds of things
e.g. to hiss; to hoot; to rattle; to grate; to click

SECONDARY TYPES OF WORD-BUILDING

Reduplication (удвоение корня)

1. Без чередования звука в корне
e.g. bye-bye; hush-hush; blah-blah
2. С чередованием звука в корне
e.g. chit-chat; ping-pong; knick-knack; to dilly-dally; riff-raff; shilly-shally;
harum-scarum; helter-skelter; willy-nilly

SECONDARY TYPES OF WORD-BUILDING

Blending (стяжение основ)

e.g. smog = smoke + fog

motel = motorist + hotel

brunch = breakfast + lunch

spam = spiced + ham Hornet company

spork = spoon + fork

plogging = plucking (litter) + jogging

edutainment = education + entertainment

SECONDARY TYPES OF WORD-BUILDING

Back Affixation / Reversion

Begg^{er} – to beg; cobbl^{er} - to cobble

NOUN - VERB

Commonly deleted suffixes – ER/ING/ION

Baby-sitt^{er} – to baby-sit; house-break^{er} – to house-break

Finger-print^{ing} – to finger-print; blood-transfus^{ion} – to blood-transfuse

Play in the yard yard-play^{ing} to yard-play

Verb + (prep) + Noun \longrightarrow N V-^{ing/er} \longrightarrow Verb

SECONDARY TYPES OF WORD-BUILDING

Stress Shift (Смещение ударения)

'present - to pre'sent

'conflict – to con'flict

'progress – to prog'ress

'protest – to pro'test

'increase – to in'crease

'decrease – to de'crease

'produce – to pro'duce

'insult – to in'sult

'perfect – to per'fect

'abstract – to ab'stract

'convict – to con'vict

'convert – to con'vert

SECONDARY TYPES OF WORD-BUILDING

Sound Interchange (чередование звуков в корне)

1. Vowel interchange +(th)
e.g. hot – heat; blood – bleed; full – fill, gold – gild; sing – song;
food – feed; wide – width, strong – strength; knot – to knit
2. Consonant interchange
e.g. to use – use; to house – house; to prove - proof
3. Both vowel and consonant interchange
e.g. to lose – loss; to clothe – cloth; bath – to bathe; breath – to breathe