

Chapter 5: Derivational analysis.

* Whenever we add a **derivational affix** → we're creating a new meaning (new lexeme)

→ If we're creating a new lexeme, there is a change in **lexical meaning**.

* By changing lexemes, we may or may not change word category.

Ex: when we add a derivational affix

we may add a derivational affix that change

a noun into another noun → that doesn't

involve part of speech change (word category change) → Ex: drop → droplet

(Nouns derived from nouns)



* a change in meaning that influences the **base form**

By adding **(-let)** we also change into other nouns

* Not all derivational processes change **word class**

(1) small x i-let, -ette, -ie

Base form

* By comparing of droplet to the meaning of drop the meaning

(how droplet is different from drop) → droplet is a small drop and

that's makes it a derivational affix

Because it change the meaning of drop into small drop

1) the change is not very accurate

2) A change in base form (adding derivational affix)

class

*2) A change in base form (so we're adding derivational affix to change it into a new form) → The new form is going to change in **contrast to original meaning**

↓ EX: Book → Booklet

Small book → small "X"

Base form

Cigar → cigarette

↓ small cigare

dog → doggie

↓ small "X" (small dog)

the shift on lexeme is going to be identify as a feature/property that describes "X", "X" being the base form

[2] Female "X": -ess, -ine

ex: waitr → waitr~~ess~~

↓

Female waitr → Female X

prince → princ~~ess~~

↓

male

↓

female prince

hero → hero~~ine~~

↓

female hero

*changing nouns into other nouns.
(change lexical meaning)

(3) inhabitant of "x": -er, -ian
✓resident

ex: London → Londoner

New Yorker

Texan

(4) state of being an "x": -ship, -hood

Ex: King → Kingship



state of being a King.

Lady → Ladyship

↓ state of being a Lady.

mother → motherhood.

↓ Affix (contributing meaning)
in the form of state

(5) devotee of or expert on "x": -ist, -ian

ex: Marx → Marxist

↓ the person who believed in that
(devotee or expert on "x")

history → historian

↓ expert on history.

Logic → Logician

ask Identify how meaning is changed in all
these different derivations.

* Nouns derived from members of other word classes (other types of words):

ex. **-ity** → Pure → **Purity**
equal → **equality**
↓ ↓
lexeme another lexeme
(Contrasts)

-ness → Good → **goodness**
↓ ↓
Adjective Noun

-ism → radical → **radicalism**

All these 3 suffixes → we have derivational affixes that change adjectives into nouns.

* Derivational nouns from verbs:-

-ance, -ence, Ex: Perform → **Performance**

-ment → announce **ment**
↓
Verb

-ing → Paint → **painting**

-((a)tion) → organiz**ation**

commiss**ion**

we change verb into nouns

Confuse → **confusion**

-al → refuse → **refusal**
arrival

we are not identify the meaning (change in word category)

-er → Paint → **painter**

sing → **singer**

shift in meaning

As soon as we see a change in word category

↳ we are not really focused on the kind of mean but we can find a kind of meaning.
→ we can identify a change in meaning, even there is a change in word category.

↳ Some non-affixal ways of deriving abstract nouns (changing category) → (other than conversion) so we can see sometimes a change in word category without a change in affixes
↓ (without adding derivational affix)

1) change in the position of the stress
ex: nouns permit, transfer along side
verbs permit, transfer.
↳ if I say permit as verb then permit as a noun → the meaning has changed.

↓
the idea here is we've done this without adding any derivational affixes.
مُتَمَرِّضٌ مَرِيضٌ
مَرِيضٌ مُتَمَرِّضٌ

Whenever we have a change in lexeme without a change in category → this called non affixal way of deriving other meanings/lexemes
↳ Zero Affixes (Zero Affixation).

↓ we didn't add affixes
↳ we can change/shift stress from one syllable to another.

② change in the final consonant (last sound)
ex: belief → believe proof → prove

↓
noun

↓
verb

↓
noun

↓
verb

defence → defend → we replaced the last sound /consonant/

↓

is considered as **non affixal way** because I didn't actually add an affix
I modified part of the word
{ **replaced** } → either I changed stress or changed the last segment

③ change in a vowel, ex: sing → song

↓
verb

↓
noun

I am changing vowels
not adding derivational affixes.

I replace the sound /i/ with the sound /o/

* Adjectives derived from other adjectives: we have an adjective that is the same category but a different lexeme.

ex: eatable → uneatable

↳ opposite of "x"

readable → unreadable

legal → illegible

we don't have a change in category, and so the change in lexeme/lexical meaning is only identified in the form of how the derivational affix changes the base form.

→ eatable → uneatable
verb → I don't have a change in category
↓
attaches (one derivational affix).

Adjective.

Both are adjectives but uneatable
↓
attaches to a base form "x" it provides us the meaning of opposite of "x".

* Adjectives can also be derived from other categories (Adjectives derived from members of other word classes).

ex: a not very interesting book
interest → we add -ing interesting.

↓

↓
Adjective

we can have affixes that normally are inflectional but can become derivational
-ed → interest vs interested.

↓
adjective

we can have these changes and verbs very commonly are changed into adjectives.

The party-goers sounded very drunk.
The car seemed more damaged ^{adj}
than the lamp-post. ^{adj}

So we also have expressions like: -able, -ent, -ive

-able → able to be "x" 2 examples:

break → breakable

↓
verb

↓
adjective

read → readable

↓ attaches to a verb and it changes it into an adjective

-ent, -ant "tending to x" ex:

repel → repellent

↓
verb

↓
noun

has the tendency to repel

→ the meaning would be tending to or has the capacity to "x"

conversant → has the capacity or tends to

-ive "tending to x" ex: repulse → converse

↓
verb

repulsive

↓
adj

So -able, -ent, -ant, -ive → have

similar meanings but they have different forms.

*all of these cases → we're changing a verb into adjective with the meaning that someone has to do with the ability to or tendency to do something.

- Ful, exi joy —> joy ful
 ↓ noun ↓ adjective

hope $\rightarrow$ hopeful help $\rightarrow$ helpful

-less → joyless, hopeless, helpless.

- al → origin → original, person → personal

-ish → boy → boyish, self → selfish.

* Verbs derived from verbs:

we have adjectives like -re, -ble

"un" → can attach to adjectives and can attach to verbs

untie → the opposite of tie

repaint → to again do something again.

* The prefix -re indicate to do X again

~~do~~ to cancel out the verb

٧

ex: Composite $\rightarrow$ de Composite :

↓

to create something.

1.

☺ To remove something -

Sensitize $\rightarrow$ desensitize

↓

to make something sensible

✓

remove that kind of emotion

-dis → to do the opposite of
entangle → disentangle

↓
to get something entangled

-de, -dis, -re, -un → all of these expressions
doing something to the base form

*In terms of verb derivation → sometimes
we also have non affixal ways of deriving

Intransitive	Transitive (causative)
لِغَ Lie (Past lay)	رَفَعَ Lay (Past laid)
Rise (Past rose)	Raise (Past raised)
سَقَطَ Fall (Past fell)	زَيَعَ Fell (Past felled)
Sit (Past sat)	يَضَعُ Present Set (Past set)

lie vs lay

2 different verbs (they may have the
same form but different meaning)

* Transitive verbs are ones with an 'object'
noun phrase usually indicating the thing or
person that is the goal of the action
of the verb, such as: Jill laid the book
on the table.
transitive ← object of the (laid)

Sometimes when we talk about the idea of transitivity → the idea of nouns vs verbs and the only difference is change in the sound → **non affixal ways of changing nouns into verbs.**

↳ Some common verbs that are derived by replacing the final voiceless consonant of noun with a voiced consonant of noun, perhaps with some vowel change too.

Nouns

verbs

Bath

Bathe

→ we ^① change the ~~vowel~~

Breath

Breathe

vowel

House /s/

House /z/

/d/ to

/t/

Wreath

Wreath

② change /s/

to /z/

we voiced the

last segment

→ Non affixal ways of changing nouns into verbs mostly, they involved

replacing the vowel and, or replacing the last segment with voiced sound.

↳ **Indirect way of deriving new words without adding**

Derivation involves adding **Affixes**.

When we add affix we may have a shift in category (noun → verb)

verb → noun

Adv → other category