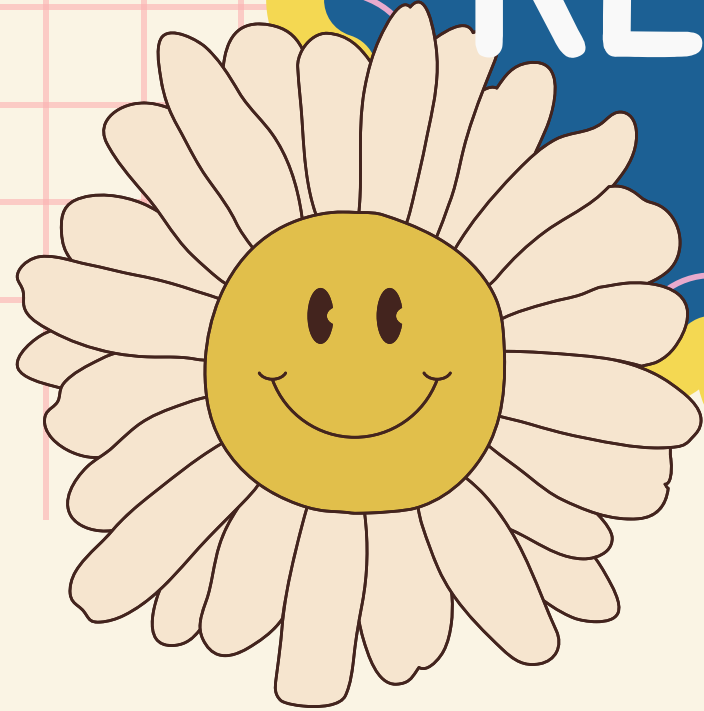


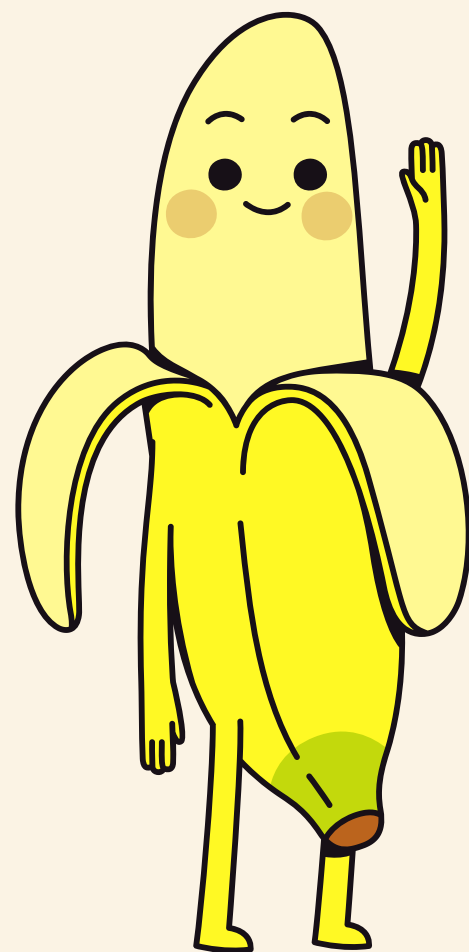
A WORD & ITS RELATIVES: DERIVATION

Term 2/2022

Department of English

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences





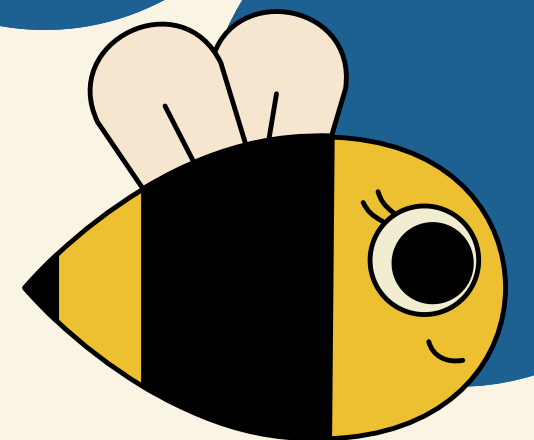
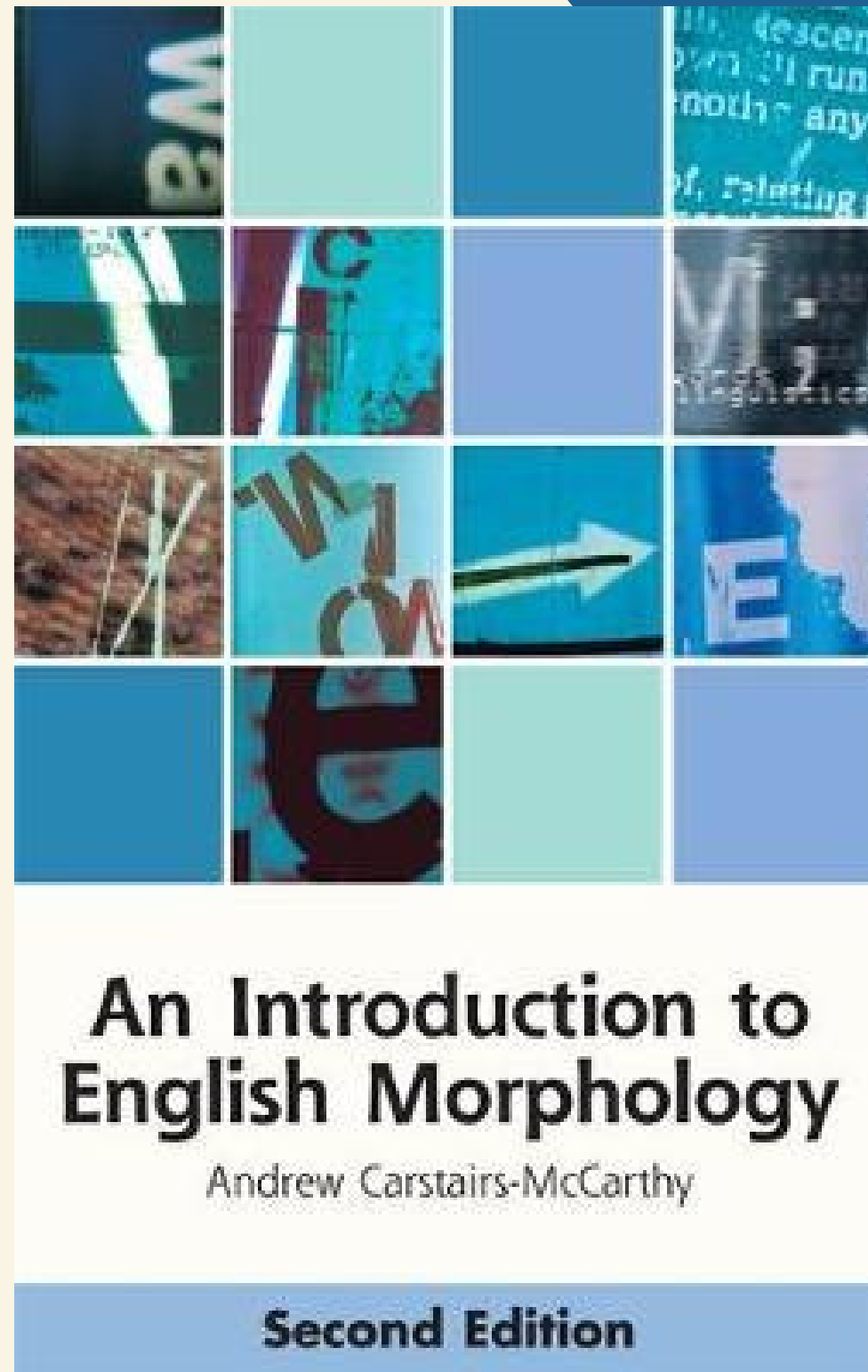
HELLO!

I AM AJ GLOUAY

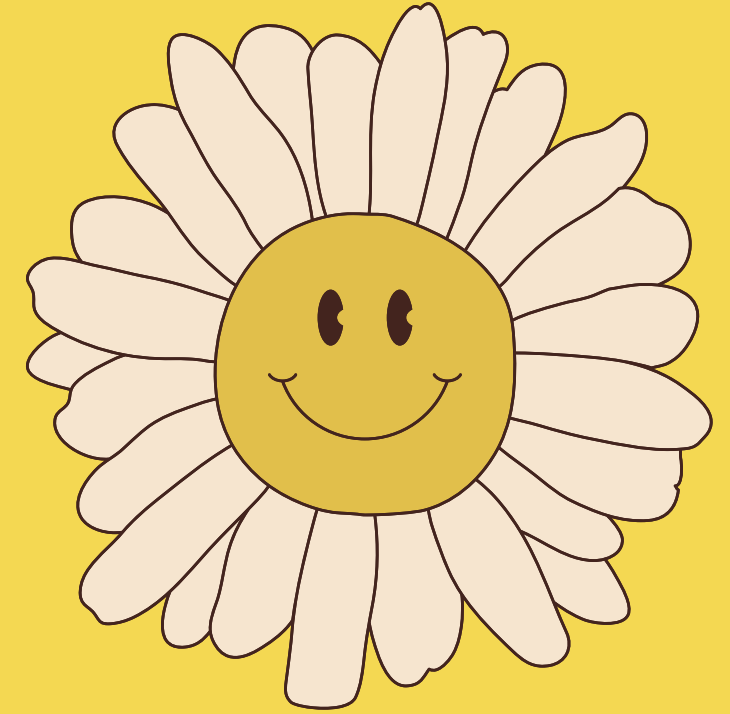
Patcharaphan Susamawathanakun
patcharaphan.su@ssru.ac.th



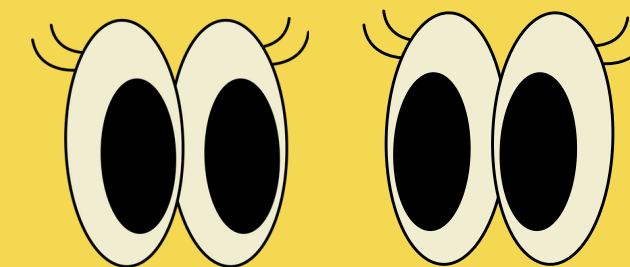
COURSE SYLLABUS



DERIVATION 1



- 5.1 Relationships between lexemes
- 5.2 Word classes & conversion
- 5.3 Adverb derived from adjective
- 5.4 Nouns derived from nouns
- 5.5 Nouns derived from members of other word classes



DERIVATION 2

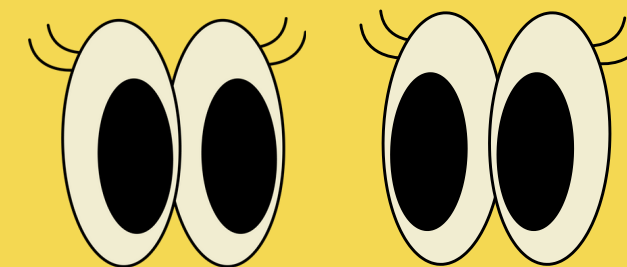
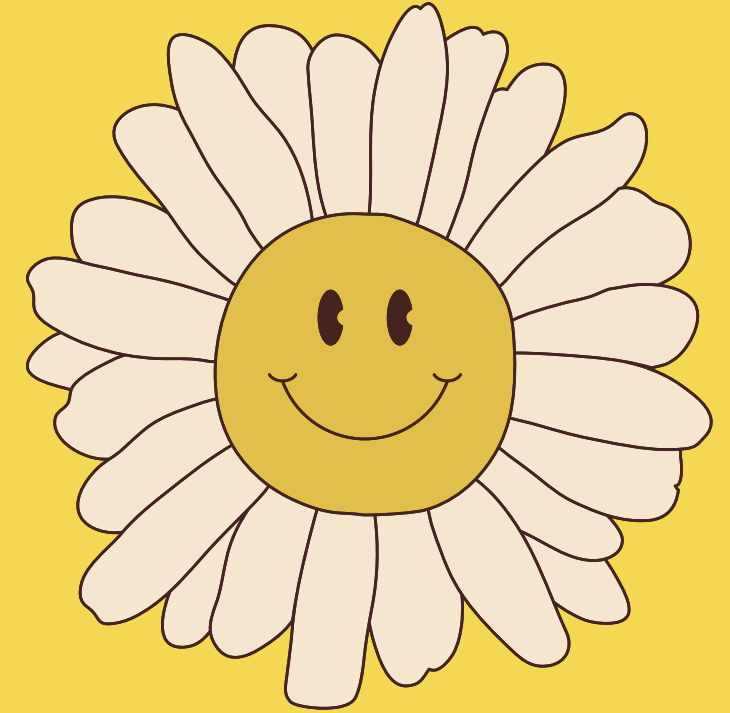
5.6 Adjectives derived from adjectives

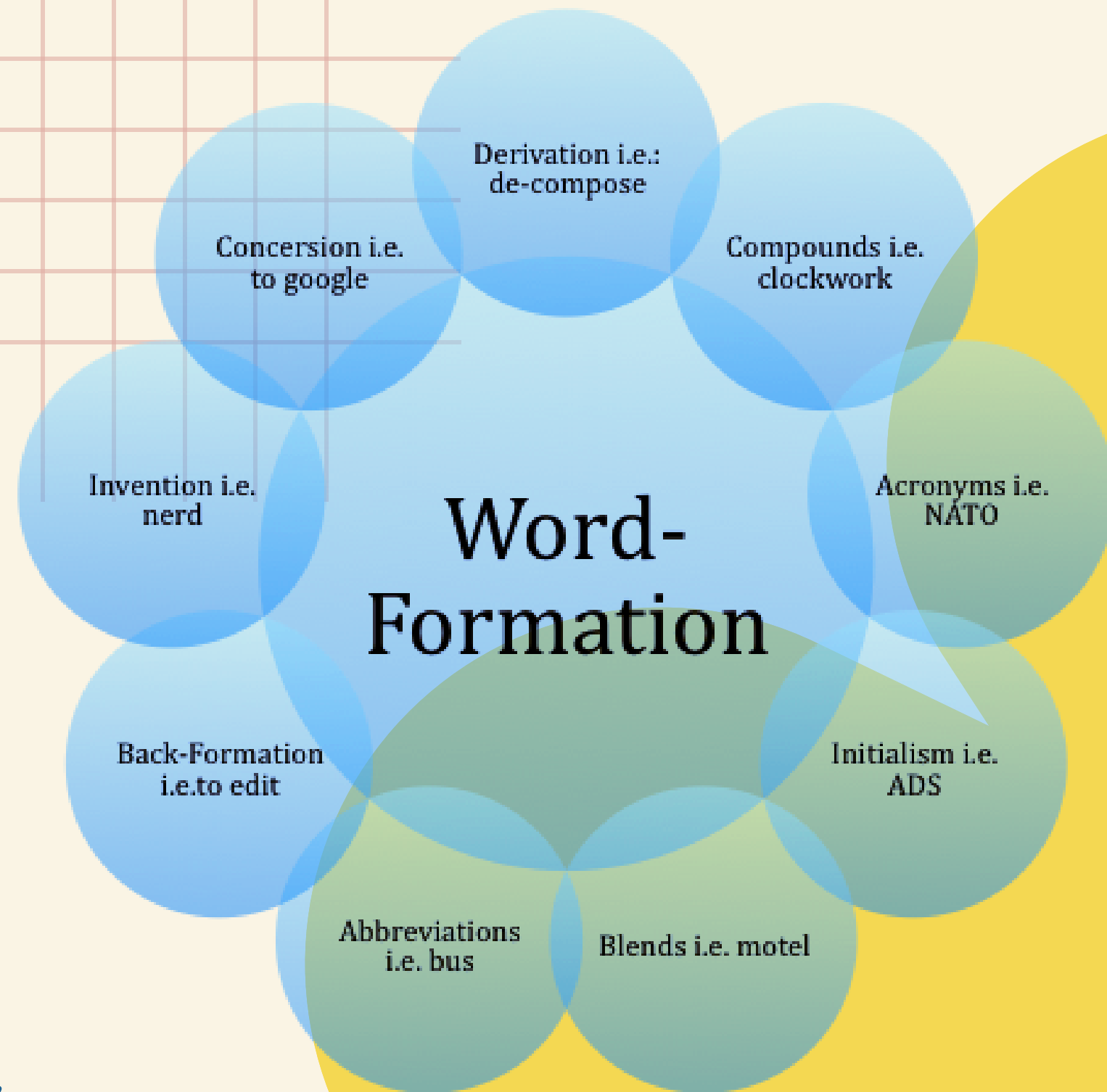
5.7 Adjectives derived from members of other word classes

5.8 Verbs derived from verbs

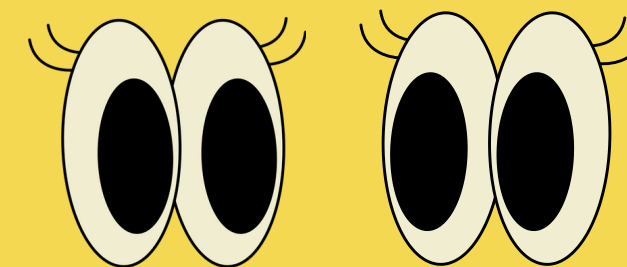
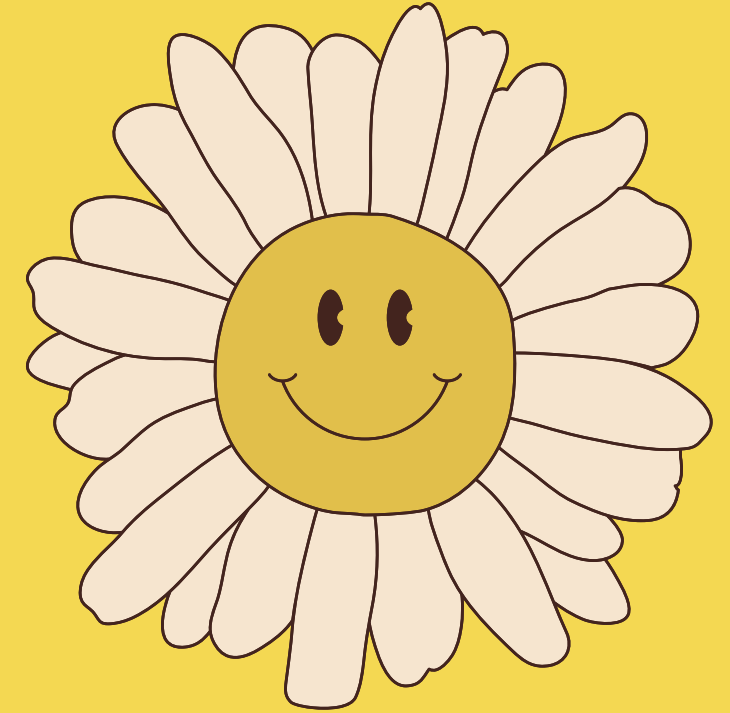
5.9 Verbs derived from members of other word classes

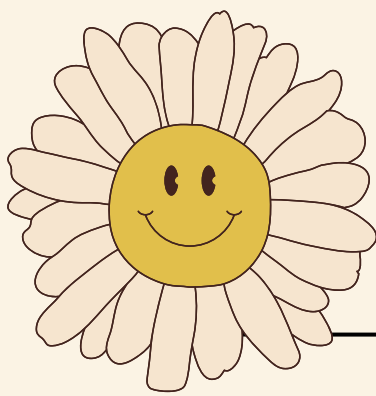
5.10 Technical Terms





DERIVATION

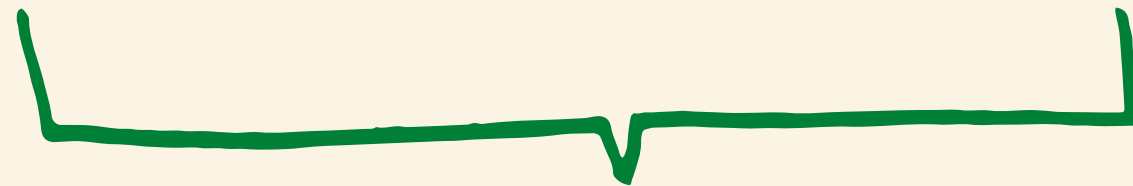




DERIVATION

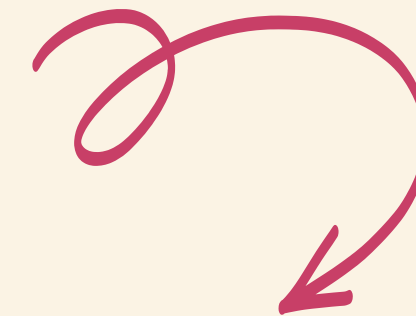
Relationships between lexemes

perform performs performed performance



Inflection

were grammatically conditioned
variants of one lexeme PERFORM (v)
(+performing)



Derivation

- no grammatical factor
- is used for all aspects of word-structure involving affixation that isn't inflectional

PERFORMANCE (N)
performance
performances

The relationship between PERFORM and PERFORMANCE is a relationship between word forms but rather between lexemes. Thus derivational morphology is concerned with one kind of relationship between lexemes.

DERIVATION

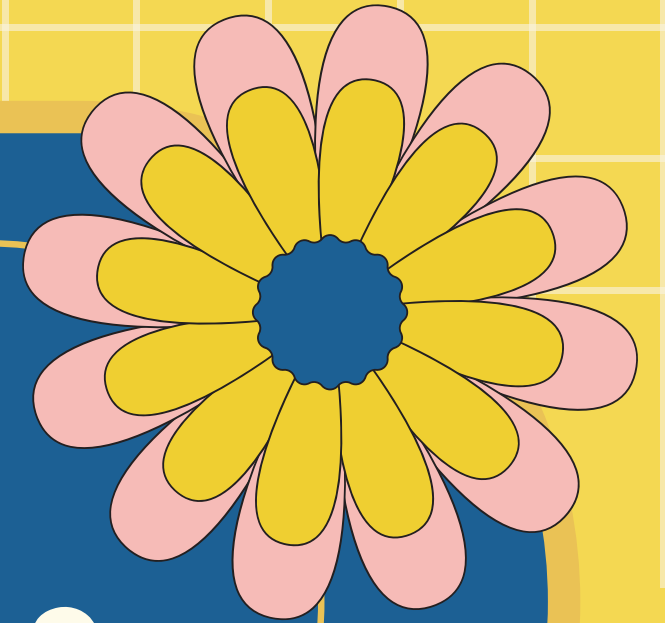
Word classes & conversion

word classes
=
parts of speech
=
lexical categories



DERIVATION

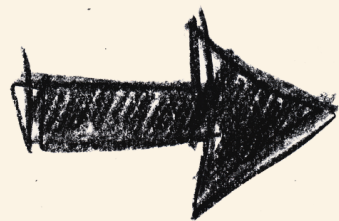
**HOW TO CHANGE (DERIVE)
PART OF SPEECH OF A WORD?**



DERIVATION

derivation
inflection (word class didn't change)

tall (adj.)	taller (adj.)	tallest (adj.)	
resemble (v)	resembles (v)	resembled (v)	resembling (v)
perform (v)	performs (v)	performed (v)	performing (v)



Ambivalent words
WISH, DESIRE,
FATHER, COOK



DERIVATION

Inflection

HOPE: hope hopes hoped (v)

FEAR: fear fears feared (v)

derivation

HOPE: hope (v) hope (N)

FEAR: fear (v) fear (N)

purely noun-like => DOOR, SISTER, DESK, JOY

purely verb-like => HEAR, SPEAK, WRITE, BELIEVE



Comparing **HOPE & FEAR** as verbs with other verbs that can be followed by *that-clause*

[1]



- a. She stated that it would rain.
- b. She knew that it would rain.
- c. She denied that it would rain.
- d. She admitted that it would rain.
- e. She acknowledged that it would rain.

VERBS

[2]



- a. her statement that it would rain.
- b. her knowledge that it would rain.
- c. her denial that it would rain.
- d. her admission that it would rain.
- e. her acknowledgment that it would rain.

NOUNS

The noun supplying the base and the verb being derived from it by means of a suffix.

Comparing **HOPE & FEAR** as verbs with other verbs that can be followed by *that-clause*

[3]

- a. She hoped that it would rain.
- b. She feared that it would rain.

V E R B S

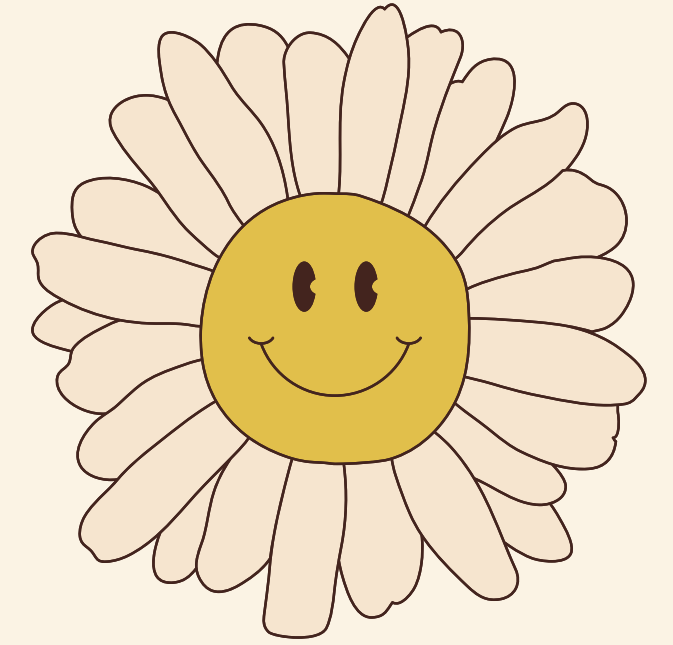


[4]

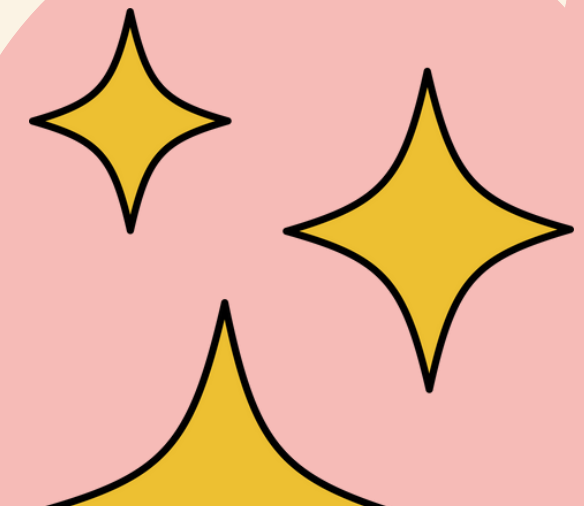
- a. her hope that it would rain.
- b. her fear that it would rain.

N O U N S





They carry **no affix**
= **zero-derived**; carrying a phonologically empty and therefore unpronounceable 'zero suffix': HOPE- , FEAR-
= **conversion**; a lexeme belonging to one class can simply be 'converted' to another, without any overt change in shape.



DERIVATION

ADJECTIVES

Describe a person,
animal or thing

This apple is **bad**



A cheetah is **quick**



This music is **good**



ADVERBS

Describe an action

He dances **badly**



He runs **quickly**



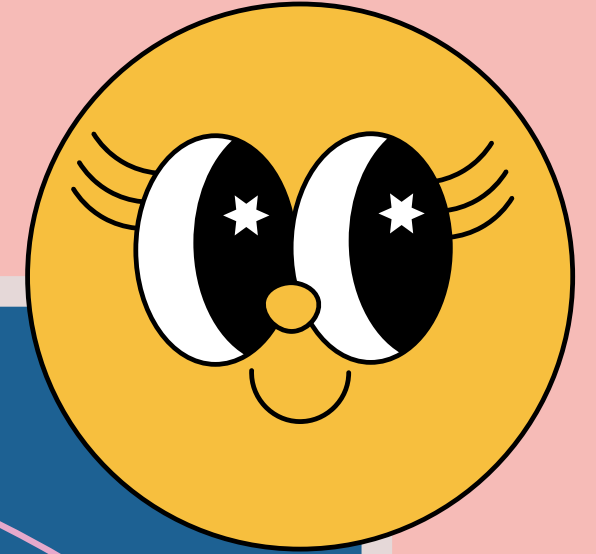
He plays
football **well**



www.curso-ingles.com

DERIVATION

ADVERB DERIVED FROM ADJECTIVE

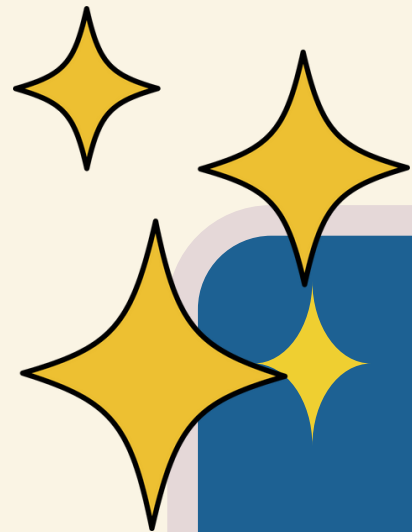
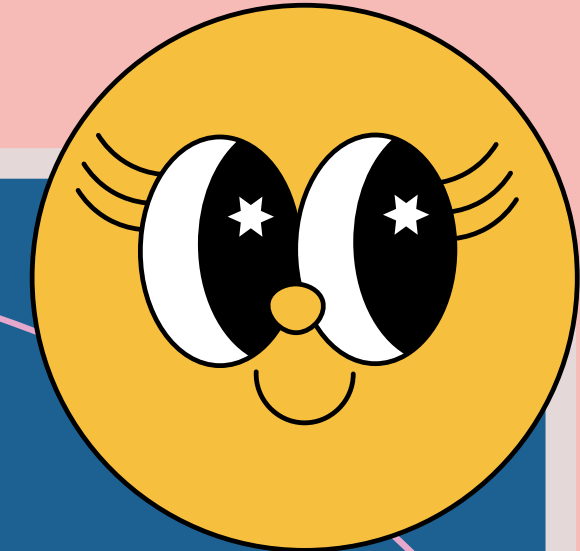


DIOECIOUSLY is a distinct lexeme from DIOECIOUS since it belongs to a different word class, but it isn't a distinct lexical item.

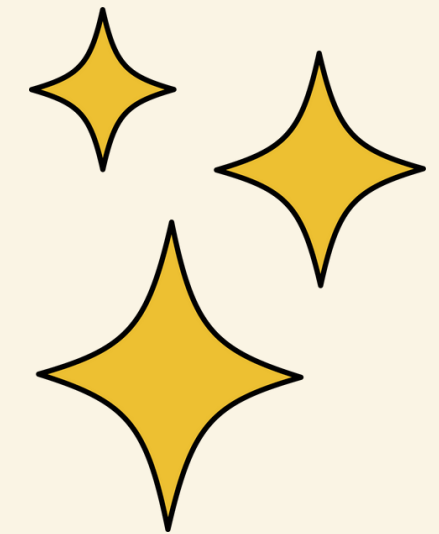
A universal characteristic of derivational processes: unlike inflection, they can change the word class of the bases to which they apply.

ADVERB DERIVED FROM ADJECTIVE

- **All adverbs end in -ly.**
- **Simple or monomorphemic adverbs**
OFTEN, SELDOM, NEVER, SOON
- **Morphological complex adverbs without -ly**
NOWHERE, EVERYWHERE, TODAY, YESTERDAY
- **Adverbs formed from nouns with the suffix -wise**
MONEYWISE, TIMEWISE (colloquial)
- **Common adverbs formed by conversion**
FAST, HARD (derived from adj.)
Ex. The car was driven *fast*. *a fast car*
They worked *hard*. *hard work*



NOUNS DERIVED FROM NOUNS



Not all derivational processes change word class. English has derivational processes that yield nouns with meanings such as



5	'small X': -let, -ette, -ie Ex. droplet, booklet, cigarette, doggie
6	'female X': -ess, -ine Ex. waitress, princess, heroine
7	'inhabitant of X': -er, -(i)an Ex. Londoner, New yorker, Texan, Glaswegian
8	'state of being an X': -ship, -hood Ex. kingship, ladyship, motherhood, priesthood
9	'devotee of or expert on X': -ist, -ian Ex. contortionist, Marxist, logician, historian



NOUNS DERIVED FROM NOUNS

ACTRESS WRITRESS
DROPLET GRAINLET LUMPLET
derivation inflection

GLASWEGIAN, LOGICIAN,
HISTOR(Y)IAN
bound bases

Nearly all of them must count as lexical items.
Many of them have unpredictable meanings.

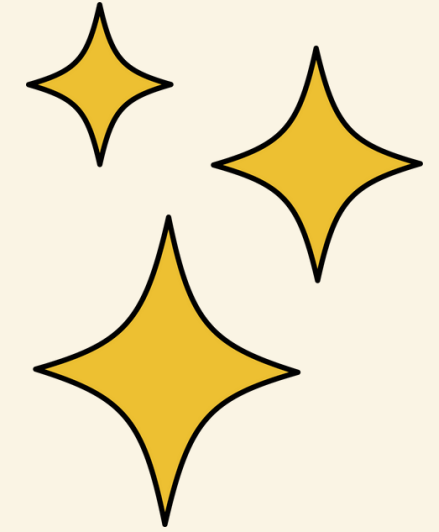




Derivation 7

Verb to Noun Concret

Verb	Derivated from		Noun (concret)
	Verb	Suffix	
Drive	Drive	-er	Driver
Assist	Assist	-ant	Assistant
Pass	Pass	-age	Passage
Serve	Serve	-ant	Servant
Teach	Teach	-er	Teacher
Supervise	Supervise	-er / -or	Supervisor/ supervisor
Fight	Fight	-er	Fighter
Write	Write	-er	Writer
Read	Read	-er	reader



Types Of Nouns



1. Common Noun

Nonspecific people, places, things
or ideas
Man, city, religion etc...

2. Proper Noun

Specific people, places, things...
Albert Einstein, London etc...

3. Abstract Noun

Something that you **can not perceive** with your five senses
Belief, love, pride, happiness
etc...

4. Concrete Noun

Something that you **can perceive** with your five senses
Apple, lion, eyes, flower etc...

5. Countable Noun

Can be counted
Pencil/pencils, apple/apples,
train, clock etc...

6. Uncountable Noun

Cannot be counted
Milk, music, food, water, snow,
rice etc...

7. Compound Noun

Made up of two or more smaller words
Textbook, snowball, seafood,
sunflower

8. Collective Noun

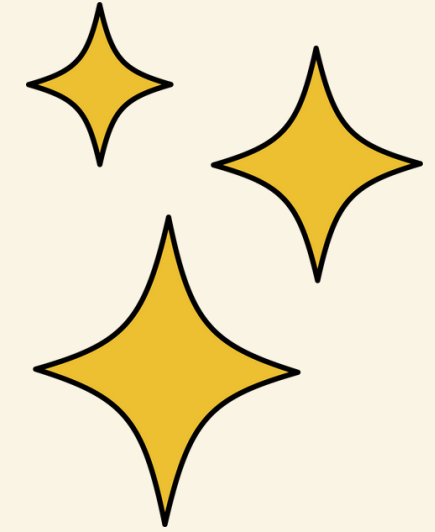
Refer to a group of things as one whole
Bunch, audience, flock, group,
family

9. Singular Noun

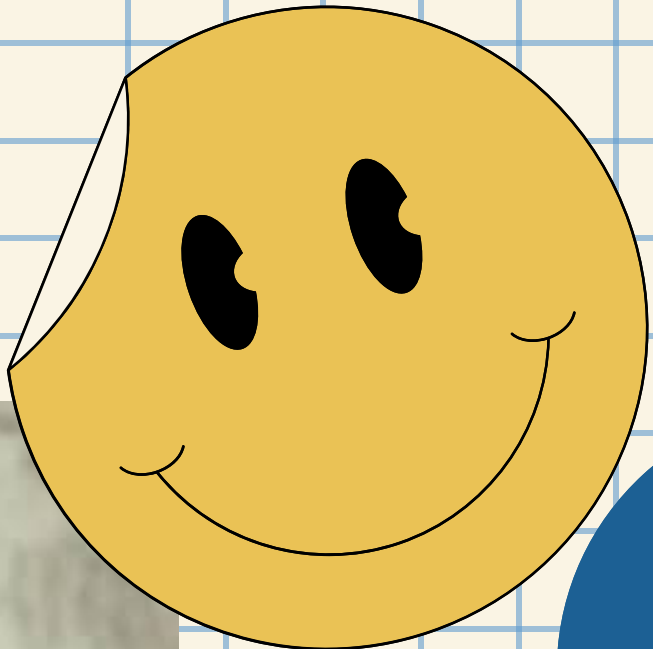
Refer to one person, place things, or idea
Cat, dog, ship, monkey, hero
etc...

10. Plural Noun

Refer to more than one person, place things, or idea
Dogs, cats, ships, babies etc..



NOUNS DERIVED FROM MEMBERS OF OTHER WORD CLASSES



Nouns derived from adjective

10) -ty	11) -ness	12) -ism
<i>purity</i>	<i>goodness</i>	<i>radicalism</i>
<i>equality</i>	<i>tallness</i>	<i>conservatism</i>
<i>ferocity</i>	<i>fierceness</i>	
<i>sensitivity</i>	<i>sensitiveness</i>	



All these three suffixes mean basically 'property of being X'
*HIGHNESS = 'property of being high' **X**
= 'royal personage'

NOUNS DERIVED FROM MEMBERS OF OTHER WORD CLASSES

Nouns derived from verbs

13) -ance -ence	14) -ment	15) -ing	16) (a(t))ion	17) -at	18) -er
<i>performance</i>	<i>announcement</i>	<i>painting</i>	<i>denunciation</i>	refusal	<i>painter</i>
<i>ignorance</i>	<i>commitment</i>	<i>singing</i>	<i>commission</i>	arrival	<i>singer</i>
<i>reference</i>	<i>development</i>	building	<i>organization</i>	referral	organizer
<i>convergence</i>	<i>engagement</i>	ignoring	<i>confusion</i>	committal	<i>grinder</i>

NOUNS DERIVED FROM MEMBERS OF OTHER WORD CLASSES

Nouns derived from verbs

The suffixes in 13-18 have much the same function (activity or result of Xing), but they aren't freely interchangeable.

PERFORMANCE

-ment/tion

PERFORMENT & PERFORMTION

- Some verbs allow a choice of suffixes, but the nouns thus formed aren't synonyms.



NOUNS DERIVED FROM MEMBERS OF OTHER WORD CLASSES

Nouns derived from verbs

ANNOUNCEMENT (ANNOUNCE)

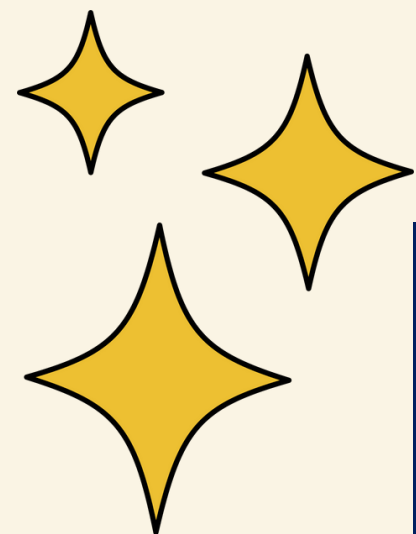
DENUNCIATION (DENOUNCE)

- Verbs that are similar in shape don't necessarily choose the same noun-forming suffixes.
- Sometimes a noun's meaning may be quite far removed from the corresponding verb.

IGNORE = deliberate refusal to acknowledge

IGNORANCE = unawareness





Verb, Nouns, Adjectives, and Adverbs List

Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs
accuse	accusation	accusing	accusingly
argue	argument	arguable	arguably
characterize	character	characteristic	characteristically
condition	condition	conditional	conditionally
darken	dark, darkness	dark, darkened	darkly
destroy	destruction	destructive	destructively
drink	drink, drunkenness	drunk, drunken	drunkenly

<https://engdic.org/noun-verb-adjective-adverb-list-in-english/>

NOUNS DERIVED FROM MEMBERS OF OTHER WORD CLASSES

Non-affixal ways derived abstract nouns

19) change in the position of the stress, e.g. nouns PERMIT, TRANSFER alongside verbs PERMIT, TRANSFER

20) change in the final consonant, e.g. nouns BELIFE, PROOF, DEFENCE alongside verbs BELIEVE, PROVE < DEFEND

21) change in a vowel, e.g. nouns SONG, SEAT alongside verbs SING, SIT.

By contrast with some languages, however, the derivational use that English makes of vowel change is minimal. Languages that exploit it much more consistently are members of the Semitic family.

Abstract Nouns



Love



bravery



friendship



health



happiness



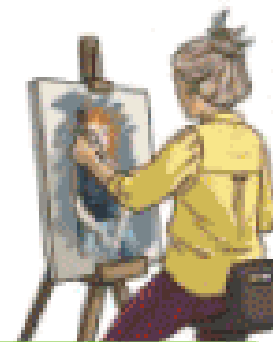
wealth



anger



excitement



talent

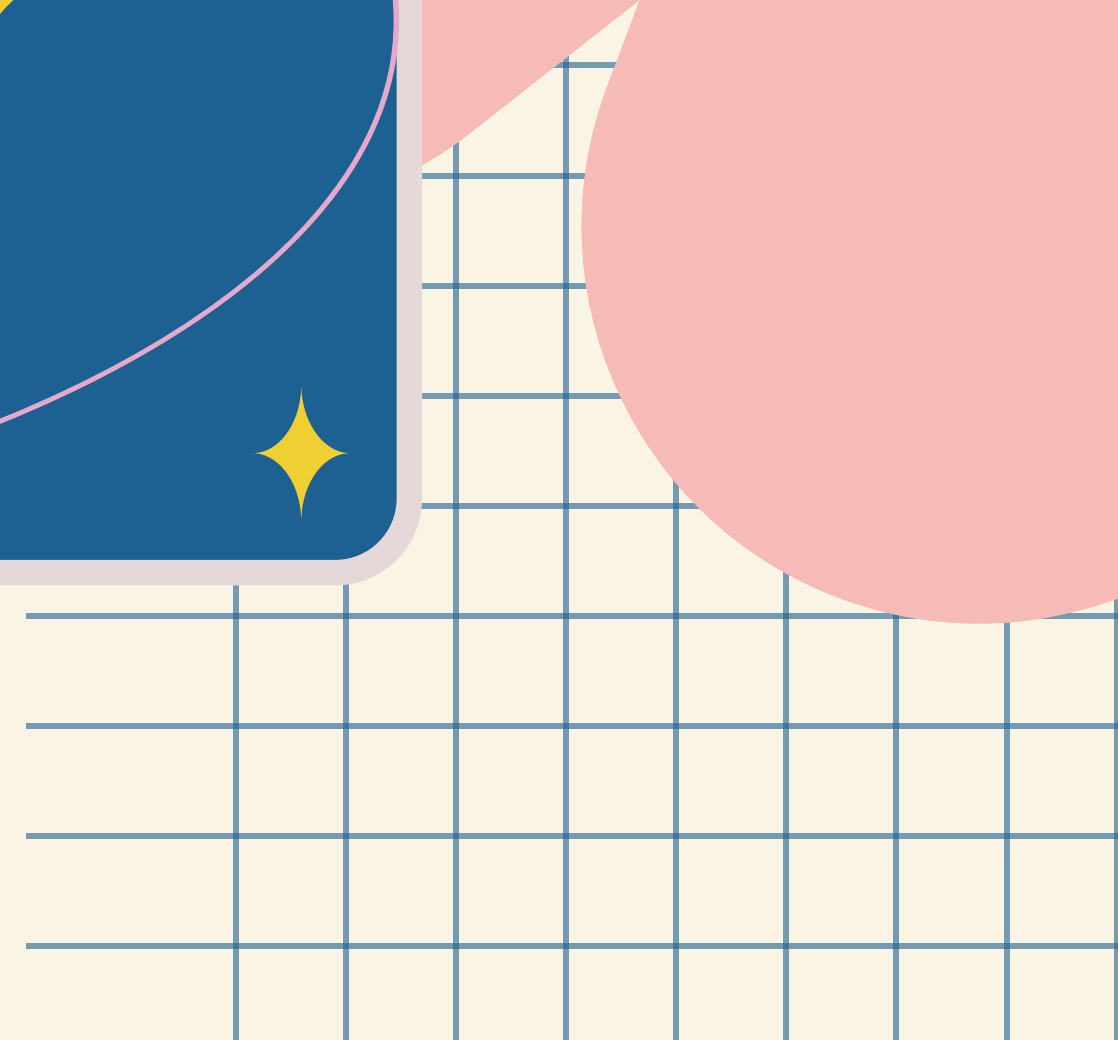
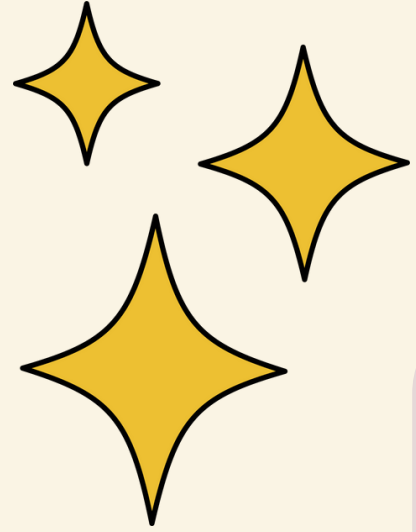
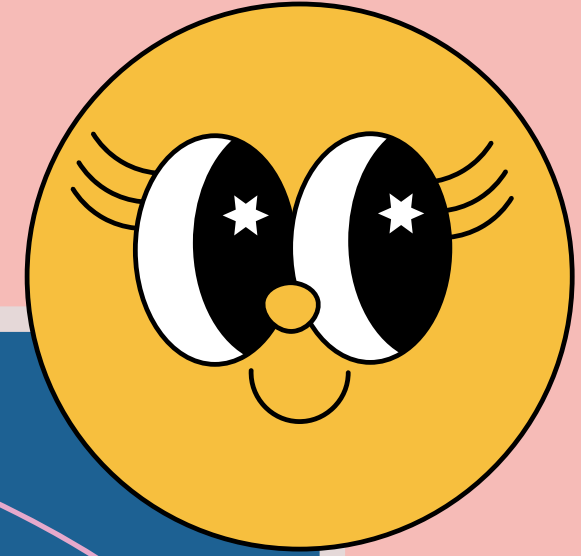


childhood



knowledge

QUESTIONS?



THANK YOU

