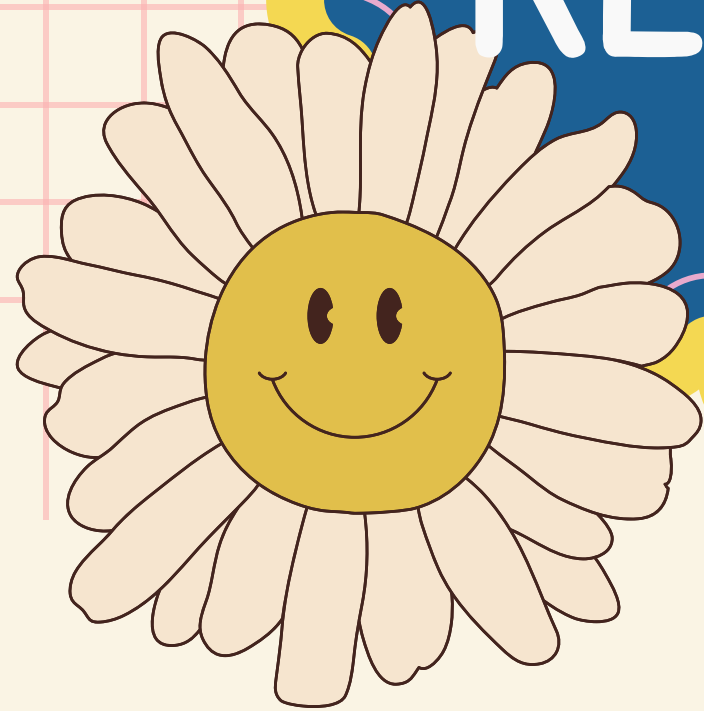


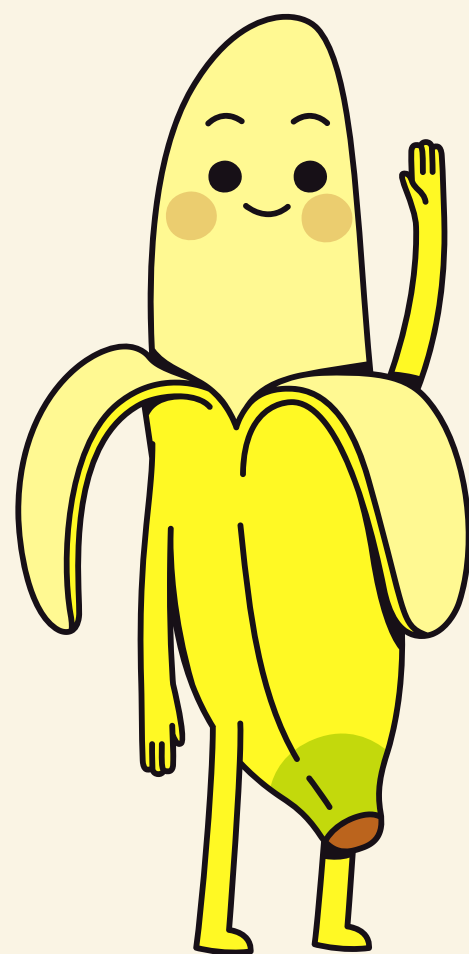
A WORD & ITS RELATIVES: DERIVATION

Term 2/2022

Department of English

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences





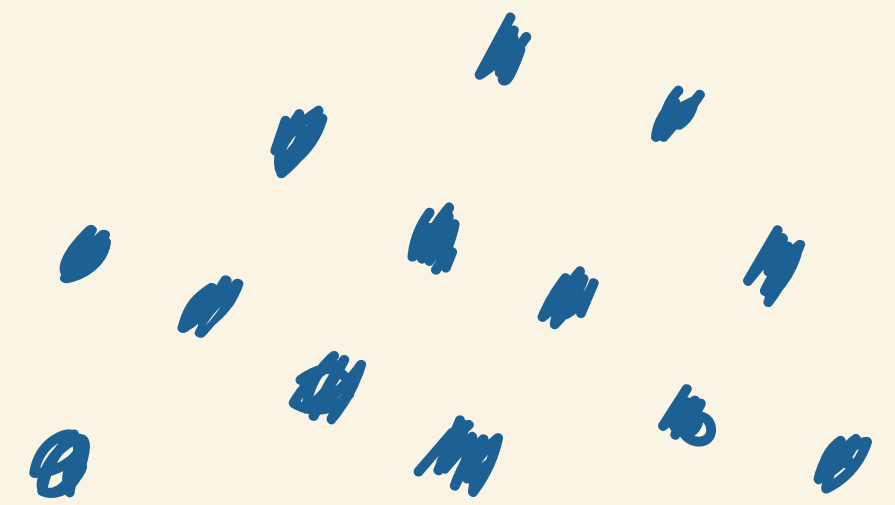
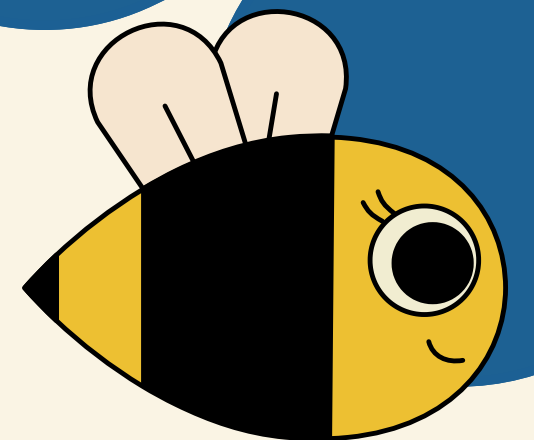
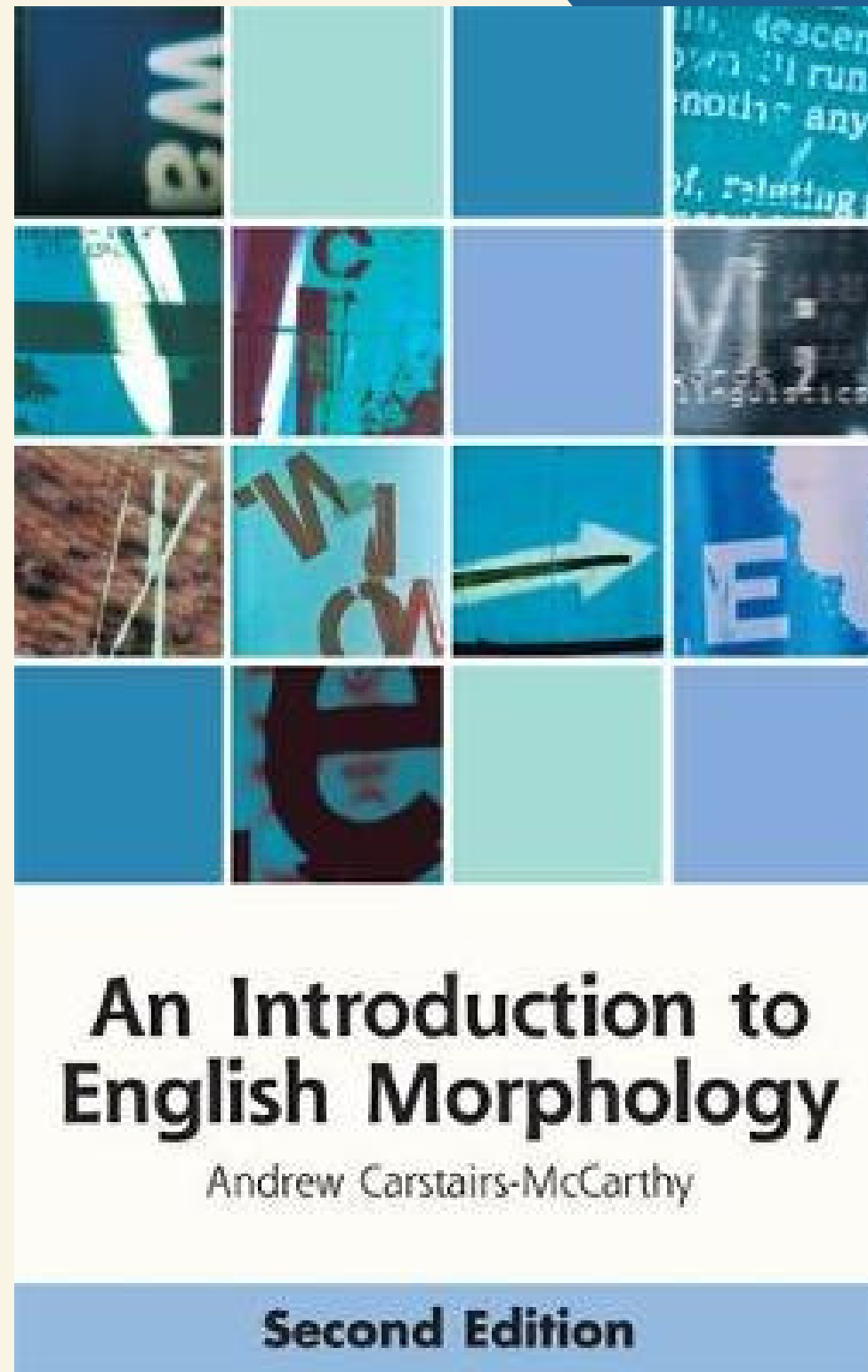
HELLO!

I AM AJ GLOUAY

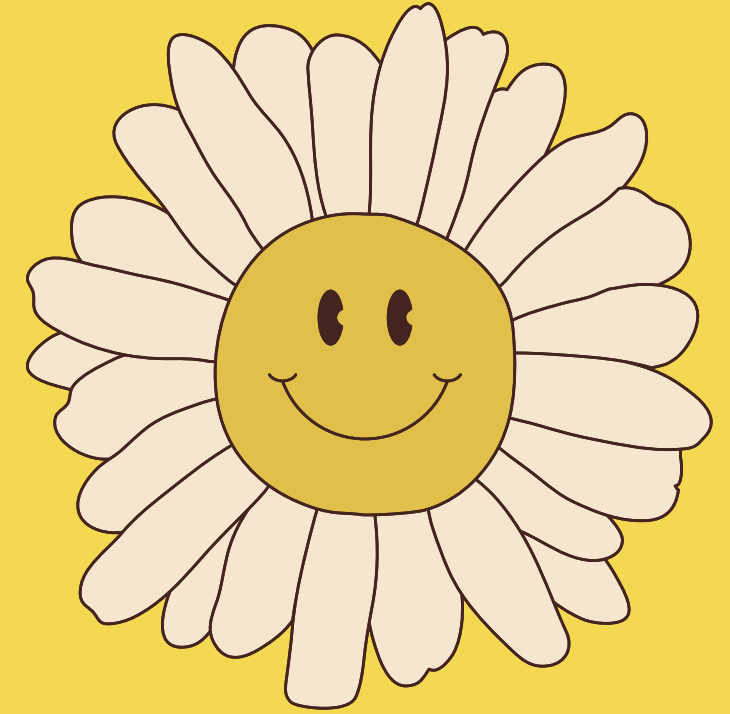
Patcharaphan Susamawathanakun
patcharaphan.su@ssru.ac.th



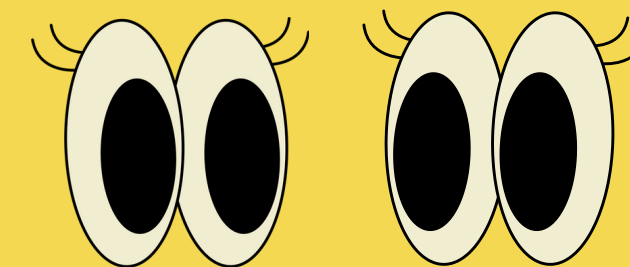
COURSE SYLLABUS



DERIVATION 1

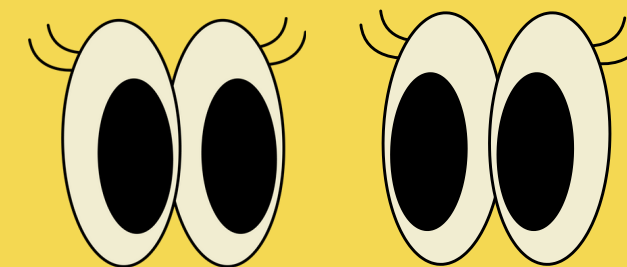
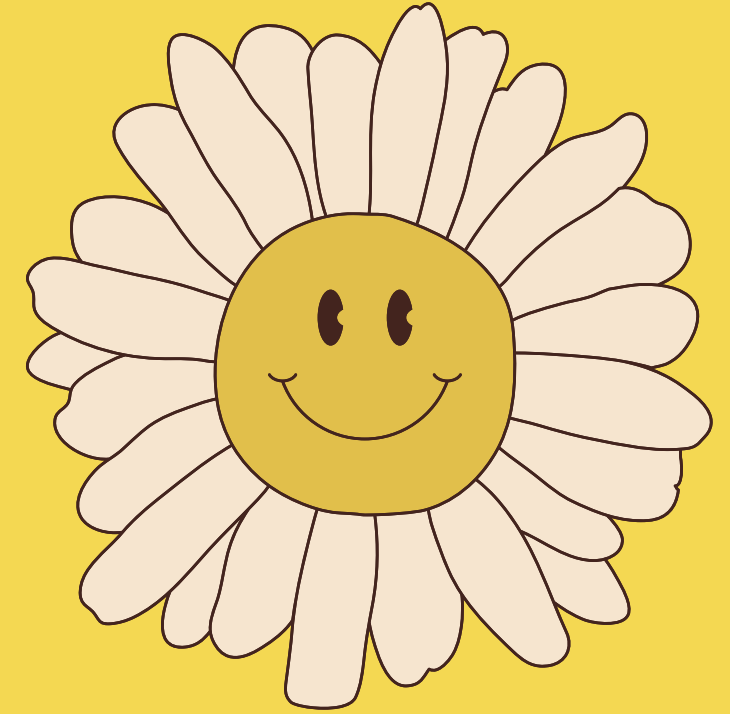


- 5.1 Relationships between lexemes
- 5.2 Word classes & conversion
- 5.3 Adverb derived from adjective
- 5.4 Nouns derived from nouns
- 5.5 Nouns derived from members of other word classes

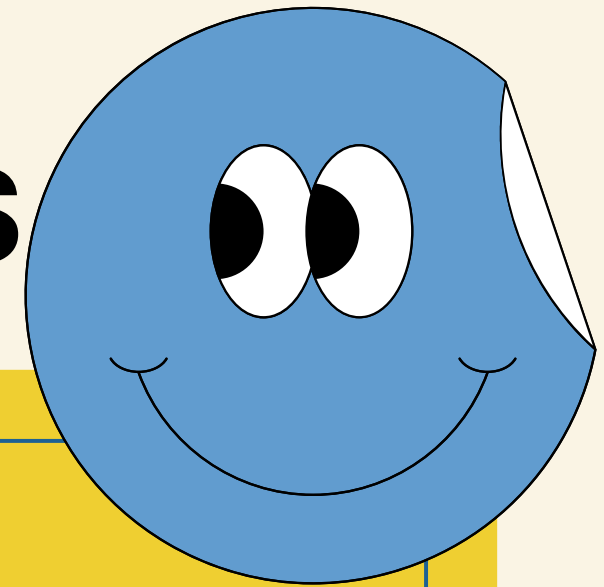


DERIVATION 2

- 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 Conclusion



ADJECTIVES DERIVED FROM ADJECTIVES



Prefixes

un- & in- = not

22) *un-*

eatable/uneatable
readable/uneatable
lawful/unlawful
touchable/untouchable

Change the meaning

Change the word class

in- (allomorphs: il-, ir-, im-)

edible/inedible
legible/illegible
legal/illegal
tangible/intangible

ADJECTIVES DERIVED FROM MEMBERS OF OTHER WORD CLASSES

(23) a not *very interesting* book.

The party-goers sounded *very drunk*.

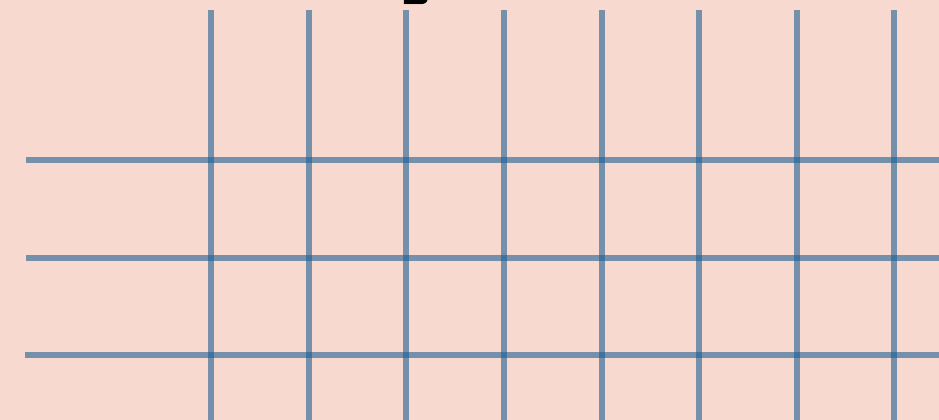
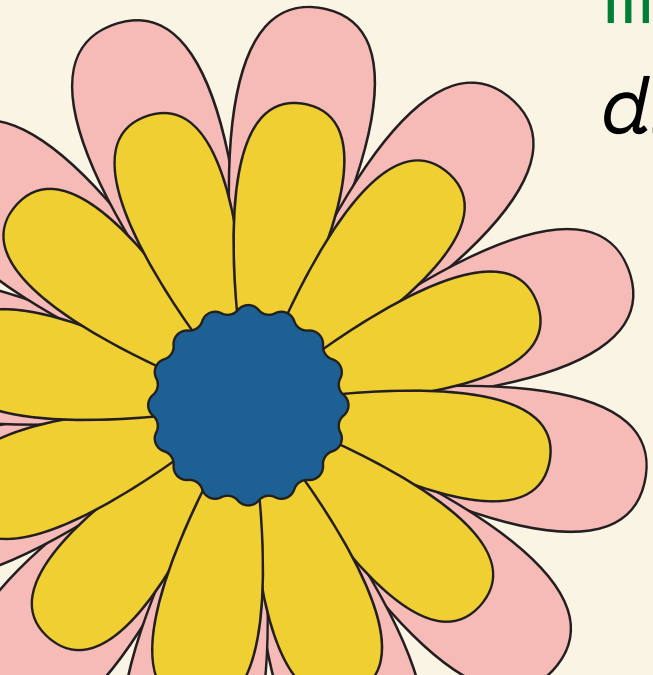
The car seemed *more damaged than* the lamp post.

very = modifier

more...than = comparative construction
drunk,

Show that *interesting*,

damaged are adjective

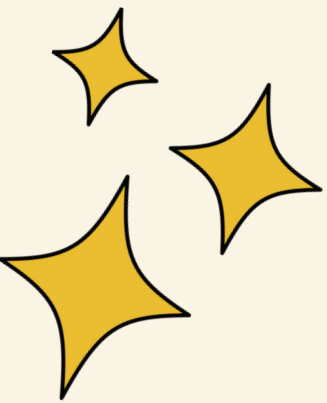
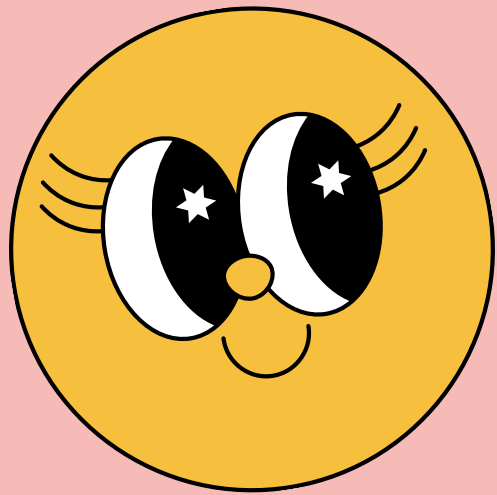


ADJECTIVES DERIVED FROM MEMBERS OF OTHER WORD CLASSES

Suffixes that commonly form adjectives from verbs

(24) -able/-idle 'able to be Xed'	(25) -ent, -ant 'tending to X'	(26) -ive 'tending to X'
breakable	repellent	repulsive
readable	expectant	explosive,
reliable	conversant	speculative
watchable		

- -ible bound bases/roots
Ex. Root *aud-* : AUDIBLE



ADJECTIVES DERIVED
FROM MEMBERS OF
OTHER WORD CLASSES

Suffixes that form adjectives from nouns are more numerous.

(27) -ful	(28) -less	(29) -al	(30) -ish
joyful	joyless	original	boyish
hopeful	hopeless	normal	loutish
helpful	helpless	personal	waspish
meaningful	meaningless	national	selfish

-ful vs -less

SLOTHFUL SLOTHLESS
PENNILESS PENNIFUL

re- & un-, de-, dis-
(the negative or reversive prefixes)

(31) paint, enter

repaint, re-enter

(32) tie, tangle

untie, untangle

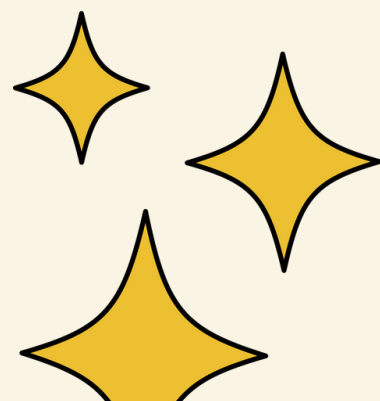
(33) compose, sensitise

decompose, desensitise

(34) entangle, believe

disentangle, disbelieve

VERBS
DERIVED FROM
VERBS



VERBS DERIVED FROM VERBS

Transitive Verb

- Transitive verbs are action verbs that have an object to receive that action.
- *I bake some cookies.*
- *I ride the bicycle.*
- *I move the chair.*



Intransitive Verb

- Intransitive verbs are action verbs but unlike transitive verbs, they do not have an object receiving the action.
- *I laugh.*
- *I cry.*
- *The book falls.*



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Relationship between intransitive
& transitive verbs
(35)

<i>Intransitive</i>	<i>Transitive</i>
LIE (past lay)	LAY (past laid)
RISE (past rose)	RAISE (past raised)
FALL (past fell)	FELL (past felled)
SIT (past sat)	SET (past set)

VERBS
DERIVED FROM
VERBS

Transitive verbs (or verbs used transitively) are ones with an 'object' noun phrase, usually indicating the thing or person that is the goal of the action of the verb, as the book is the object of laid in (36a).

Intransitive verbs, such as lay in (36b), lack such an object.

- (36) a. Jill **laid** the book on the table.
b. The book **lay** on the table.

**VERBS
DERIVED FROM
VERBS**



VERBS DERIVED FROM VERBS

The transitive verbs in (35) are all **causative**, that is they mean 'cause to X', where X stands for the meaning of the corresponding intransitive. Causative–incausative verb-pairs are common in English, but they nearly all involve conversion, as in (37), rather than either affixation or the kind of vowel change seen in (35):

- (37) a. Jill **boiled** the water.
b. The water **boiled**.

VERBS DERIVED FROM MEMBERS OF OTHER WORD CLASSES

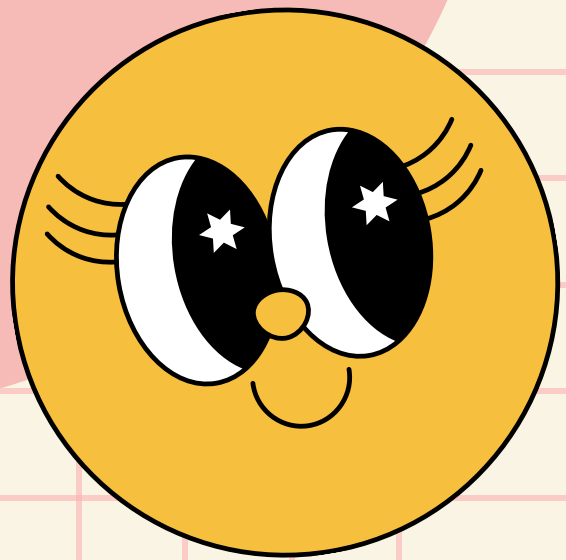


Some affixes for **deriving verbs from nouns** are:

(38) **de-**: debug, deforest, delouse

(39) **-ise**: organise, patronise, terrorise

(40) **-(i)fy**: beautify, gentrify, petrify

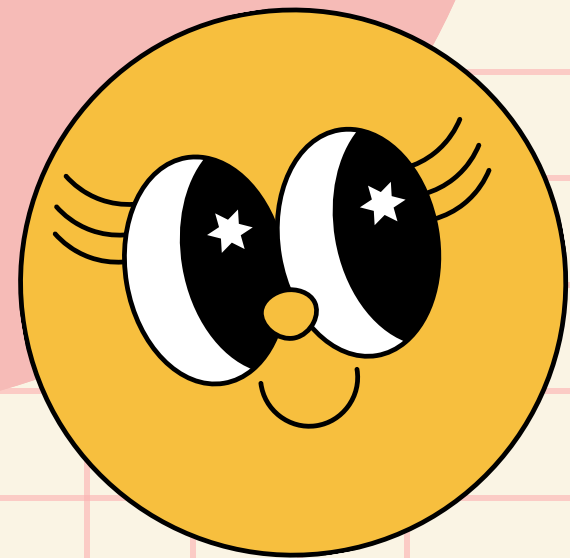


-ise & -ify can derived verbs from adjectives too, as in NATIONALISE, TENDERISE, INTENSIFY, PURIFY

VERBS DERIVED FROM MEMBERS OF OTHER WORD CLASSES



Some affixes for **deriving verbs from nouns** are:



(38) de-	(39) -ise	(40) -(i)fy
debug	organise	beautify
deforest	patronise	gentrify
delouse	terrorise	petrify

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VERBS DERIVED FROM MEMBERS OF OTHER WORD CLASSES

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

(41) **Nouns**

BATH

BREATH

HOUSE (s)

WREATH

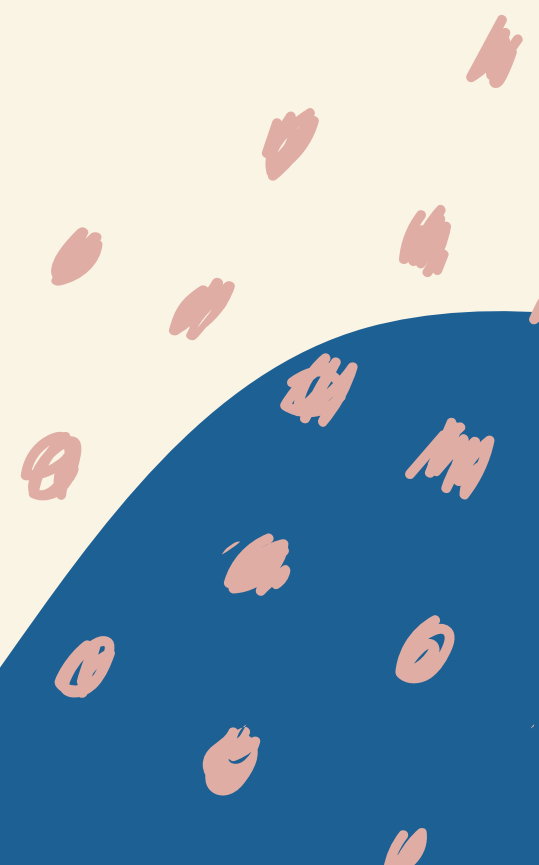
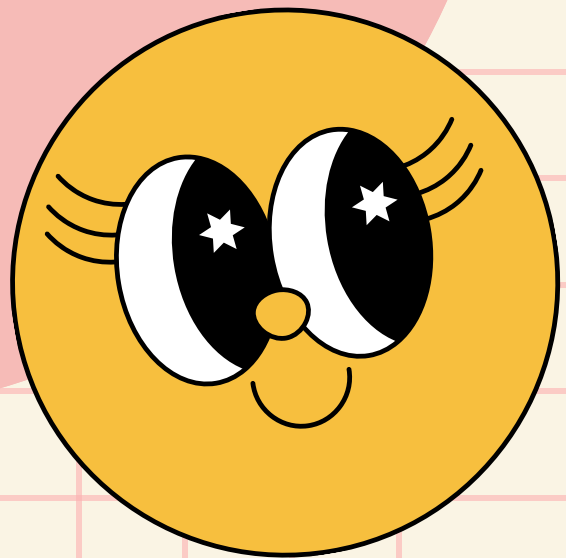
Verbs

BAT**THE**

BREA**THE**

HOUSE (z)

WREA**THE**



VERBS DERIVED FROM MEMBERS OF OTHER WORD CLASSES

- The suffix **-ate** shows the same sort of AMBIVALENCE. GENERATE, ROTATE, REPLICATE, & LOCATE.
- It will be evident by now that suffixes play a larger role than prefixes in English derivational morphology. But there is still one prefix to be mentioned: **en-** (with its allomorph **em-**), which forms verbs meaning '**cause to become X**' or '**cause to possess or enter X**' from a few adjectives and nouns: ENFEEBLE, ENSLAVE, EMPOWER, ENTHRON, ENTOMB.

VERBS DERIVED FROM MEMBERS OF OTHER WORD CLASSES

- With the adjectives **BOLD** and **LIVE** as bases, the prefix **en-** is combined with a suffix **-en**: EMBOLDEN, ENLIVEN. This suffix usually occurs without the prefix, however, and does so quite widely (e.g. TIGHT**EN**, LOOSE**EN**, STIFF**EN**, WEAK**EN**, WID**EN**, REDD**EN**, DEEP**EN**, TOUGH**EN**).

VERBS DERIVED FROM MEMBERS OF OTHER WORD CLASSES

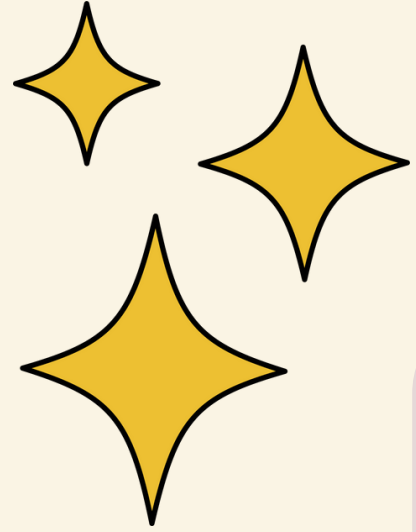
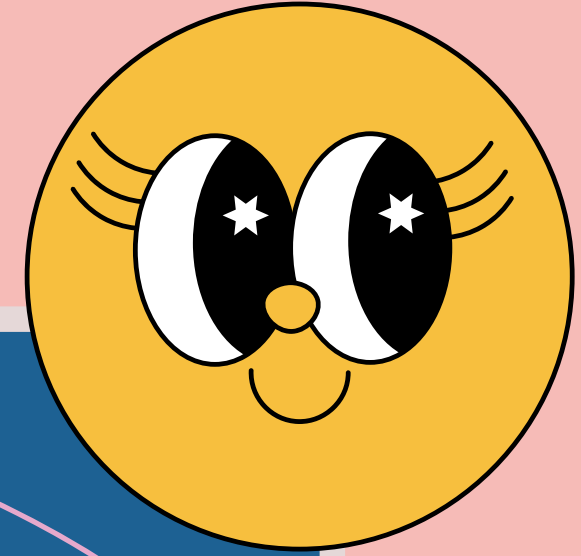
an intransitive meaning, 'become X', or a transitive, 'cause to become X'.

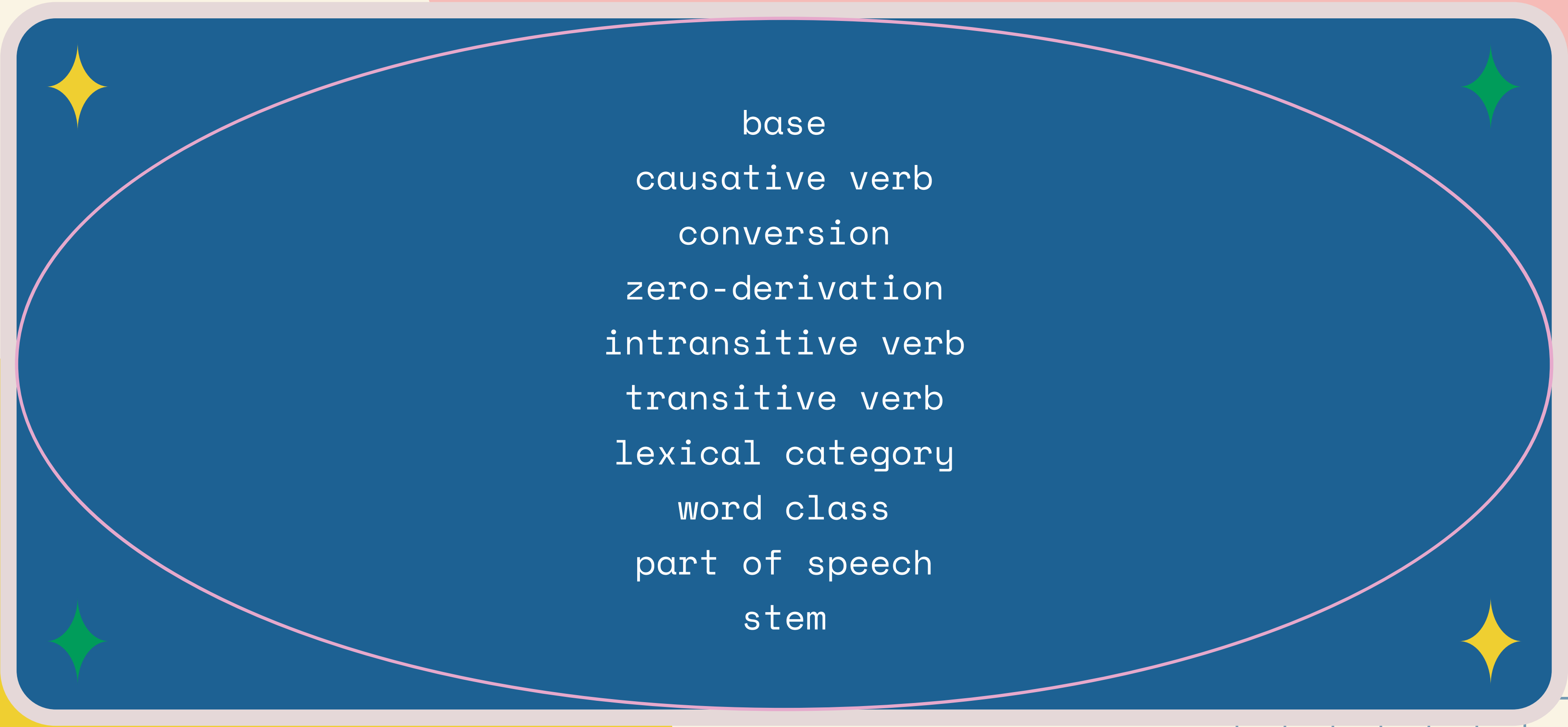
The adjective that can be bases for deriving **-en** verbs are all monosyllabic and all end in plosive: GREENEN, NARROWEN, STRONGEN, CLEENEN, TALLEEN.

Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives and Adverbs

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
action	act	active	actively
beauty	beautify	beautiful	beautifully
beneficiary	benefit	beneficial	beneficially
creation	create	creative	creatively
decision	decide	decisive	decisively
difference	differentiate	different	differently
distraction	distract	distracted	distractedly
justification	justify	justifiable	justifiably
protection	protect	protective	protectively
reliability	rely	reliable	reliably
sadness	sadden	sad	sadly
significance	signify	significant	significantly
strength	strengthen	strong	strongly
success	succeed	successful	successfully

TECHNICAL TERMS





base
causative verb
conversion
zero-derivation
intransitive verb
transitive verb
lexical category
word class
part of speech
stem



QUESTIONS?

THANK YOU

