Lexicology CM

## Lexeme or Morpheme?

Lexeme: a word or several words that have a meaning that is not expressed by any of its separate parts

Morpheme: a meaningful morphological unit of a language that cannot be further divided.

in-; come and -ing from incoming; 3 morphemes

remember: All simple lexeme are morpheme but not alle morpheme are simple lexemes. In the previous example, come is a lexeme and a morpheme whereas <-in> and <-ing> are just morphemes.

* **5 types of Lexemes**

1. **Primary lexemes⇒ Simple lexemes**

**Composed of a simple autonomous lexical element⇒ No processus of word formation ⇒ simple noun of verbs**

1. boy
2. girl
3. kitchen
4. cake
5. splash
6. run
7. walk

Progress = from old french progres Latin progressus “ a going forward”

[www.etymonline](http://www.etymonline)

⇒ Can’t be subdivided into morphemes.

1. **derived lexemes⇒ Also Simple lexemes**

**The largest groupe of lexeme= the base to prefixes affixes and suffixes can be added.**

1. nation + -al
2. national + ist
3. national + -ize
4. de- + nationalize

BASE⇒ Nation

Invisible derivation

1. water = a glass of water (noun): simple lexeme; water the plants (verb) ⇒ derived lexeme
2. pocket = a hole in my pocket (noun): simple lexeme; to pocket my money (verb) ⇒ derived lexeme
3. bear= the bear disappeared (animal) he’s a real bear (man)

The noun came before actions : to water something= to put water in something.

1. **Compound lexemes**

**Are composed of two autonomous lexical elements. They behave as a units in therms of word type (part of speech). It can be derived on compound.**

1. grandfather
2. great-grandfather
3. navy-blue
4. blood-red
5. get up
6. bill and coo (verb = roucouler, les amoureux)
7. baby-sitter ⇒ Composition and some kind of derivation (it’s derived as well)
8. Prepositional lexemes

Lexical phrases introduced with a preposition.

1. with flying colours
2. within hailing distance
3. in a nutshell
4. round the clock
5. with all due respect
6. off the hook
7. on the wagon ( in Australian: drink any alcohol // off the wagon) / off the back of a lorry (british)
8. on the bandwagon
9. **multiword lexemes**

All other lexemes that are constituted of several words.

1. stawbemes and cream
2. shipshape and Bristol fashion
3. rock and roll
4. bits and pieces
5. go to the dogs
6. once upon a time
7. spare the rod and spoil the child
8. raining cats and dogs
9. something is rotten in the state of Denmark (quelque chose qui se passe mal)
10. to be or not to be

Derivation and inflection

Two morphemes in each it

## Word-formation processes

1. **Préfixation ⇒ Affixation = fix in front (in latin) a prefix is not a lexeme but a morpheme… chercher def**

Composed of two simple lexemes

1. happy/ unhappy (primary lexeme and derivation lexeme)
2. war/ post-war
3. syllabic/ polysyllabic
4. violet/ ultraviolet
5. **Suffixation⇒ Also affixation**

Placing a suffix on a base. A suffix is NOT an autonomous allement it’s not a lexeme but a morpheme. Like the prefix it requires a BASE to exist. -teen/ -ich could be noun ourdays. Ex: he’s a teen

1. kitchen/ kitchenette
2. final/ finally
3. library/ librarian
4. six/ sixteen
5. trust
6. trustworthy
7. untrustworthy
8. untrustworthily
9. untrustworthiness

⇒ (Affixation, addition of a lexical element)

1. **Back formation**

Refers to a reverse function of morphology. We takes something away from the BASE.

1. Editor ⇒ edit + suffix <-or>

Editor = base from the latin editor “ one who puts forth (Etymonline)

grapheme <or> assimilated to suffix <-or> and subtracted to give edit

1. to laze = frome lazy (lazy is a souce of to laze)
2. to enthuse= from enthusiasm
3. to donate =from donation
4. gloom =from gloomy
5. to abscess= from obsessive
6. to baby-sit verb derived = from baby-sitter and also baby-sat; “the revenge of baby-sat movie)
7. **Compounding**

Describes the association juxtaposition of two elements

the defined characteristic on the left. ⇒ un raccourci

1. sheep + dog= sheep-dog ⇒ a dog that guards sheep
2. tea + cup = teacup ⇒ a cup of tea
3. frog + man = frogman ⇒ scuba diver
4. blue + bell = bluebell ⇒ a specific flower - jacinthe des bois
5. greasy + spoon -greasy spoon ⇒ a very low quality restaurant (where you are likely to find greasy spoon)
6. **blends**

Lexemes formed by blending to autonomous lexemes. People use these words for economy of for fun, motivated by “ la pulsion ludique”.

1. Melt + weld = meld
2. medical + care = medicare
3. global + English = Globish
4. fantastic + fabulous= fantabulous
5. war + pornography = warnography
6. **Onomatopoeia**

Using words that came from noises of animals, children..

1. meow
2. bow-wow
3. moo
4. cock- a- doodle-doo
5. wham
6. bang
7. thwack
8. pow

Texture gluante souvant

1. slurry
2. sludge
3. slush
4. slimy
5. **Conversion**

Process of deriving one lexeme from an other but with no visible element to show that. The forme of the lexeme is not modified.

1. tunnel ⇒ to tunnel
2. face ⇒ to face
3. Google (n) ⇒ to google (v)
4. hammer⇒ to hammer
5. garden ⇒ to garden
6. **Metaphor**

Tend to be associated to literary. Process that describes a person of an object by referring to have similar characteristic of a person of an object.

Word like or as (attention comparaison)

1. he behaves like a bear (comparaison) BUT he is a bear
2. He is as obstinate as a pig (comparaison) BUT he is an obstinate pig/ he’s pig-headed
3. **Metonymy**

Tend to be associated to literary

Word of expression that refers to something using the name of its quality or features.

EX:

1. the crown ⇒ the monarchy
2. Westminster ⇒ the government
3. hit the bottle ⇒ someone who becomes alcoholic
4. I’ve got a few coppers in my pocket ⇒ fait de cuivre avant
5. not snail in sight ⇒ aucune voile en vu
6. a piece of cheddar (la vallée du même nom où on fabrique ce fromage
7. blue helmets ⇒ les casques bleus.
8. **Truncation/ clipping**

Process of shortening a lexeme to form a new one. Very present in french ⇒ labo; interro;évals.

1. Back-clipping/ front-clipping
2. ad⇒ from advert ⇒ from advertisement
3. lab ⇒ from laboratory
4. exam⇒ from examination
5. uni ⇒ from university
6. decaf ⇒ from decaffeinated
7. telephone ⇒ phone
8. aeroplane ⇒ plane

For fun

1. kid vid ⇒ from kid video (not children’s video) use of rhyming
2. chick lit ⇒ from literature for young women (chiks)use of assonance
3. ab fab from absolutely fabulous
4. **Acronyms= form words with the letters/ abbreviations= whe say letters separately**

**Used to economise time of effort. Often used in french.**

1. Who ⇒ world health Organization
2. EU⇒ European Union
3. RSPCA ⇒ Royal society for the Protection of Animals
4. GAFA ⇒ Google, Apple, Facebook, Amazon
5. ID card ⇒ identity card
6. B&b ⇒ Bed and breakfast
7. BBC
8. WASP ⇒ white Anglo-Saxon Prostant
9. Aids ⇒ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
10. scuba self-contained underwater breathing apparatus
11. VAT ⇒ various added tax
12. UNESCO⇒ United Nations Education

Acronyms ⇒ UFO; Laser ( light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation) ; Nimby; Yuppy (Yup + -y)

1. **Loan-words**

Foreignisms= xénisme en FR

Words which are taken in a source language but often use in a ways grammatically speaking, completely different way, there is a different meaning

1. tutu ⇒ in fr classical ballet
2. billet doux⇒ lettre d’amour
3. rendezvous (/!\ no hyphen; lexicalized) = amoureux ou militaire en anglais
4. déjà vu ⇒
5. avant-garde⇒

**Pseudo-loan- words**

1. rendezvous (v) ⇒ can be conjugated
2. encore (n) ⇒ can be used as a plural
3. sauter (v) ⇒ in cooking - can be conjugated
4. casserole (n) ⇒ designated the food, not the contained (=casserole dish)
5. material ⇒ designated equipement but also fabric in its most common usage.

To conclude, one or several process could be present⇒ Several process co-occur

Ex: She dogged her boss until he gave her the time off

The film star was hounded by reporters

He puffed ouf on strawberry tart

**Definition: word- formation**

The study of ways in which new derived lexemes are buolt on the basis of other lexelemes ( not necessarily primary lexemes) or morphemes.

Difference between derivation and inflection

Inflection ⇒ (voir cours avant)

Dérivation ⇒

Ex: She *kicks* the ball Kick + s

The baby is *drinking* her milk drink + -ing

The *students* are not interested in physics student +-s

Not primary lexeme.

* These suffixes are not lexical, they have no semantic contents, they are all gream suffixes and has grammatical content.

⇒ The meaning of the base is not modified= They are no new leximes or new reference, only the word form is modified but only new grammatical forms

When we produce new grammatical forms ⇒ inflection NOT derivation

The name of these suffixes ⇒ **inflectional suffixes OR grammatical suffixes.**

This is the big diff btw the two types of suffixes.

**Inflection**

EX:

Gils

men

mice

children

We place on the right the plural “s”

EX: Children⇒ Child + -s

In each case we are adding the plural morpheme. The BASE + -s

Tense markers

To run ⇒ run + 0 (zero inflection)

he runs ⇒ run + -s

he ran⇒ run + -ed

he has ran run + -en

Lexical base and the tense marker. The verb infinitive form is invisible. This is all inflection not derivation ⇒ grammatical forms added

The derived resulted new leximes

Primary lexemes creates derived lexeme.

Inflection ⇒ New word forms

* Conjugation and declination (inflection)
* compounding, new concepts (derivation)

DEF voir diapo dérivation ..

Few exemples

Derivational process (word formation)

Worker

useless

untruth/fulness

interview

curiosity

passive

terrorism

Inflectional processes (gramm words)

(she) works

( the) workers

is colonizing

(we) picked

(the) children

John’s (house)

Emily’s (job)

**Voir diapo Derivation vs inflection**

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Definition of language on etymonline.com

**Linguistic motivation:** voir diapo

The vast of majority of simple lexemes is largely arbitrary ⇒ No specific reason of calling a cat “a cat”.

Linguistics: Personal feeling of the user

Phono motiv

Morpho motiv

semantic motiv

⇒ part of lingui motiv

**The first one ⇒ Phonological motivation (=sound symbolism)**

Corresponds to the formation of onomatopoeia. Ono try to reproduce sounds/ imitates sounds of noises so there is a very directly link btw the form and the meaning. It depends on the perception of these sounds.

EX:

1. cocorico
2. kikiriki
3. quiquiriqui
4. cock-a-doodle-doo

**Phonetic motivation is not an arbitrary process.**

Morphological motivation partially arbitrary.

Sheep; dog ⇒ arbitrary

Sheepdog ⇒ Not arbitrary= secondary motivation

tea; cup⇒ arbitrary

teacup ⇒ not arbitrary= secondary motivation

The same process is seen

Sleep; less

sleepless not arbitrary secondary motivation

Sleepless ⇒ semi-arbitrary

-ness arbitrary

sleeplessness ⇒ not arbitrary secondly motivation

**Reduction lexeme (clipping) we take away elements**

Ex:

“Chimpanzee” climpted to “chimp” secondary motivation (morpho motiv)

“Zoological garden” climpted to “zoo” //

“telephone” climpted to “phone” //

Morphological motivation also includes the study the structures.

Ex: sequence of -age at the end of words

mariage⇒ mari + age

bandage

garage

foliage

pelerinage

etc.

In german:

wissenschaften ⇒ wissen + schaften kknow + how it works

krankenwagen = ill person + carriage

fahren = to ride/ move

fahrrad = bicycle / Rad = wheel

**Morphological Motivation**

1. Complete opaqueness
2. phonic : cupboard = cup + board

Loss of the /p/ and reduction of 2nd syllable

1. vinaigre in French= vin + aigre
2. modification of nasalized vowel of vin

b.graphic

fore+ castle = forecastle

sailor’s pronunciation ⇒ diapo

c.boat + swain = boatswain

sailor’s pronunciation ⇒ diapo

**Semantic motivation**

Semantic motivation refers to changes his meaning of a lexeme and changes his function. Secondary motivation, not named arbitrary.

1. water (called water arbitrarily)⇒ a glass of water noun (the liquid and the glass) ⇒ to water the plant (derived **verb, the action**)= secondary motivation, not arbitrary
2. pocket ⇒ a pocket in my jacket⇒ he pocketed the money (used as a verb) = derived from the noun, not arbitrary= secondary motivation.

Pour l’exemple de “wolf” voir diapo parce que flemme, déso <3

Willeco de rincquesens

Will (=Guigui) euh quo 2 reins (je me gratte la ) queue (je me gratte les ) sein sssss (mmh les petites traces de craie entre deux prouts “pardon, c’est la nature”)

**Linguistic competence**

1. Linguistic competence: the capacity of a person to decode new lexical entities thanks to his assimilated knowledge of lexemes and the rules that govern word-formation.
2. Active competence: the capacity to form new lexical entities.
3. Passive competence: the capacity to recognize and to interpret new lexical entities correctly.

Shepherd sheep + herd(er) Old English: sceap + hierde

1.in this example there is a syllabic and morphological barrier between two lexemes.

2. <P> and <h> are thus pronounced independently of one another.

3.

4.their: linguistic competence shows its limits here: instinctively …

biopic bio(graphical) + pic(ture) Coined by Billboard Magazine in the 1950s

Jesus bénis ce cours stp, on va pas s’en sortir seule (aller fais pas le radin, files un demi point).

**Motivation and etymology**

Deals with fact obj info on the history of the origin of the word

Ex: **Pantry⇒**  motivation: a place used to store pans

etymology: derived from Old French panetière - place where we store bread

**Sandal⇒**  motivation: a shoe usually used to walk on the sand; a summer shoe

etymology: Greek (via Latin and Old French): sandalion.

**Remotivation** ⇒ Consists in reinventing a plausible reason for the name of an object.

Also called Fawlk etymology.