

Derivation

0. Derivation: Review of properties

- Category-change: derivational morphologically typically (though not necessarily) creates a word with a different category than the base. The most prominent types are:
 - Nominalizing morphology: creates Ns from Vs and As
 - Verbalizing: creates Vs from Ns and As
 - Adjectivalizing: creates As from Ns and Vs
- Meaning-change: derivational morphologically introduces new meaning that composes with the meaning of the base, often transparently (compositionally) but also idiosyncratically (idiomatically).
- Productivity: derivational morphology can be highly productive but it can also be non-productive (and everything in between). Differences in productivity relate to such factors as selectional requirements, blocking effects, transparency and lexicalization.
- Cyclic vs Non-cyclic: derivational morphemes can be cyclic (triggering morphologically-sensitive phonological rules) or non-cyclic (neutral). Cyclic affixation is generally observed to occur before non-cyclic affixation.
- Phonologically full specified vs partially specified (prosodic morphology): derivational morphemes can be fully specified, consisting of CV-tier and segmental tier.

1. Category-changing morphology: a closer look

- When we look more closely, we find that that category-changing morphology is correlated with patterns/properties beyond a simple statement of the new category.
 - Meaning-changes correlated with category-changing morphology follow certain systematic patterns depending on the category of the base.
 - Other important properties (e.g. **argument structure** (much more on this next week) can also be implicated.
- The remaining sections of this handout provide a cursory survey.
 - While this survey is incomplete, it will hopefully give you a sense of how patterns/properties of category-changing morphology are framed and discussed.

1.1 Nominalization

- Nominalization produces nouns from verbs or adjectives

1.1.1 Deverbal nouns

Event nominalizations

- Deverbal nouns can denote an event (or situation).

(1) elect > election
 exam > examination
 create > creation

arrive > arrival
 betray > betrayal
 dismiss > dismissal

- Event nominalizations typically preserve the **argument structure** of the base V and also permit modifiers that mirror those permitted by the verb, as in the adverb *surprisingly* in (2)-(3).

(2) The nation *surprisingly* elected an inexperienced leader.

(3) The nation's *surprising* election of an inexperienced leader...

- Event nominalizations can occur with **temporal modifiers**, this is something other kinds of nominals typically cannot do.

(4) The inspector examined the debris **for two hours** and arson was ruled out.

(5) After [the inspector's examination of the debris **for two hours**], arson was ruled out.

(6) She drove the truck **for three days**.

(7) Her driving of the truck **for three days**

(8) *The examiner of the debris **for two hours**

(9) *The driver of the truck **for three days**

Result nominalizations

- Deverbal nouns denoting a result related to the event expressed by the V base.

(10) explain > explanation
 retain > retention

mock > mockery
 forge > forgery

disappoint > disappointment
 contain > containment

Participant nominalizations

- Deverbal nouns denoting participants related to the event expressed by the V base.

(1) employ > employee
 pay > payee

drive > driver
 read > reader

Instrument nominalizations

- Deverbal nouns denoting instruments related to the event expressed by the V base.

(2) open > opener
 spray > sprayer

(3) Lakota (Buechel 1939 in Comrie & Thomson 1985)

kahinta —> icahinte

to sweep broom

kasleca —> icaslece

to split wedge

Location nominalizations

- Deverbal nouns denoting locations related to the event expressed by the V base.

(4) lava(r) 'to wash' > lavatorio 'washroom' (Spanish)
 reina(r) 'to rule' > reinado 'kingdom' (Spanish)

Manner nominalizations

- Deverbal nouns denoting manner related to the event expressed by the V base.

(5) Turkish (Comrie & Thomson 1985)

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|----|-------------------|
| a. | yürü- | —> | yürüyüş |
| | to walk | | way of walking |
| b. | ye- | —> | yeyiş |
| | eat | | way of eating |
| c. | yap-ıl- | —> | yapılış |
| | make-PASS | | way of being made |

— *Here the form of the vowel in the suffix changes according to regular rules of vowel harmony*

1.1.2 Deadjectival nounsQuality nominalizations

Deadjectival nouns can denote a quality that an individual/entity possesses

- (11) generous > generosity
deep > depth

State nominalizations

Deadjectival nouns can denote a state that an individual/entity is in

- (12) sad > sadness
active > activity

1.2 Verbalization

- Verbalizing morphemes turn adjectives or nouns into verbs.

Deadjectival verbs

- Deadjectival verbs can denote stative (13) or change-of-state meanings (14).

(13) Sami (Julien 2003)

ADJECTIVE		STATIVE VERB
ruoks-at	'red'	> ruoks-á-t 'appear red'
bahč-a	'bitter'	> bahč-ist-it 'smell or taste bad'
bahč-a	'bitter'	> bahč-iid-it 'smell or taste bad'
liekk-as	'warm'	> liekk-ist-it 'feel warm'
liekk-as	'warm'	> likk-iid-it 'feel warm (by direct contact)'

(14) wide > widen

red > redden

weak > weaken

- Change of state meanings often come in **inchoative/causative** pairs where the causative entails a causer and the inchoative (also known as **anti-causative**) is intransitive.

(15) Inchoative/causative alternation

- The gap *widened*. (INCHOATIVE)
- The crisis *widened* the gap. (CAUSATIVE)

(16) causative only

- electric* > *electrify*
- *The fence *electrified* (INCHOATIVE)
- John *electrified* the fence. (CAUSATIVE)

(17) inchoative only: Sami (Julien 2003)

dimis	'soft'	>	dipm-a-t	'become soft'
goikkis	'dry'	>	goik-a-t	'become dry'
obba	'cloudy'	>	obb-e-t	'become cloudy'
guhkki	'long'	>	guhkk-u-t	'become long(er)'
lossat	'heavy'	>	loss-u-t	'become heavy/heavier'
stuoris	'big'	>	stuorr-u-t	'become big(ger)'
bahča	'bitter'	>	bahča-g-it	'become bitter, get a bad taste'
ruoksat	'red'	>	ruvss-od-it	'turn red, blush'
seavdnjat	'dark'	>	sevnnej-od-it	'become dark'

Denominal verbs

- Denominal verbs often denote changes of place.

(17) prison > imprison

- It is also common to see denominal verbalizations where the N base is interpreted as
 - an instrument that performs the (derived) action (18)
 - an entity given to someone (19)
 - An entity produced (or result) of the action (10).

(18) cuchillo 'knife' > a-cuchill-ar 'to kill using a knife'

Spanish

(19) nombre 'name' > nombr-ar 'to give someone a title or position'

(20) tos 'cough' > tos-er 'to cough'

1.3 Adjectivalizations

Denominal adjectives

- Denominal adjectives can be **qualitative** (expressing a gradable quality, e.g. *happy*, *red*), such that they express a quality protootypical of the base N.
 - A hallmark of qualitative adjectives is that they are gradable, can be intensified (e.g. with *very* in English), and can enter into comparative/superlative forms (e.g. *redder*, *reddest*).

(23) child > childish

(cf. *very childish*, *more childish*, *most childish*)

- Denominal adjectives can also be **relational** (expressing a (underspecified) relation to the N of the base) or **locational** (expressing a spatial relation to the N of the base).
 - Relational and locational adjectives are said to not be gradable, though they can in some cases easily be coerced into gradable readings (e.g. 'That pattern seems very morphological').

(21) a. morphology > morphological (relational adjective)
 b. house > in-house (locational adjective)

(22) Selkup (Spencer and Nikolaeva 2017)

(a)	soma	alako-nĩ-lĩ	lapĩ
	good	boat-POSS.1SG-RA	oar
	'oar of my good boat'		[relational adjective]

(b)	soma	alakoo-qalĩ	lapĩ
	good	boat-POSS.1SG.LOCADJ	oar
	'oar (which is) on my good boat'		[locational adjective]

Deverbal adjectives

- Deverbal adjectives are often participles, expressing the state arrived at after undergoing the event denoted by the action/process V.

- (24) exhaust > exhausted
chasten > chastened

— NB: Because participle forms are also part of the inflectional paradigm of a verb, their status as derivational affixes is controversial.

- Deverbal adjectives can be object referencing or subject referencing (Lieber 2015)

(25) object referencing

- a. X washes Y
- b. Y is wash-*able*
- c. *X is washable

(26) subject referencing

- a. X impresses Y
- b. X is impressive
- c. *Y is impressive

- Some deverbal adjectives are modal. Their meaning denotes that the base V can or must be done.

- (25) expend > expendable
conceive > conceivable

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