The interaction between frequency and morphological productivity

## 1. ABSTRACT

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1. Background

INTRO

Recent studies () have investigated morphpoloigcal productivity in English. X points out how x happened; Y says this.

One aspect of morphological innovation is the spread of morphological innovation over a longer time period. In this paper, two aspects of this spread will be studied: the development of new forms by morphological means as well as the later spread — or failure to spread — of these new words. The study goes on to explore whether these two trends are somehow interrelated. That is to say, to what extent lexical frequency interacts with morphological productivity (Bauer). Previous papers show that ment does X and Y (Bauer from book, new paper).

### 2.2. Statement of purpose

RESEATCH QUESTION

The morphological process in this paper is nominalization of lexical items by adding the suffix –ment, as in to enjoy 🡪 enjoyment. Plag says

### 2.3. Hypotheses

## 3. METHOD

### 3.1. Dataset

DATA, METHOD

This paper is better in that it 1) focuses on true innovations. 2) long term view with a relatively large dataset.

Texts from OTA (so many, so many words). Use Python. Use R. Remove duplicates. Add genres. Add dialect, remove anyone non-British. Metadata include publication date, author age. Consult Michigan library if pubdate is missing.

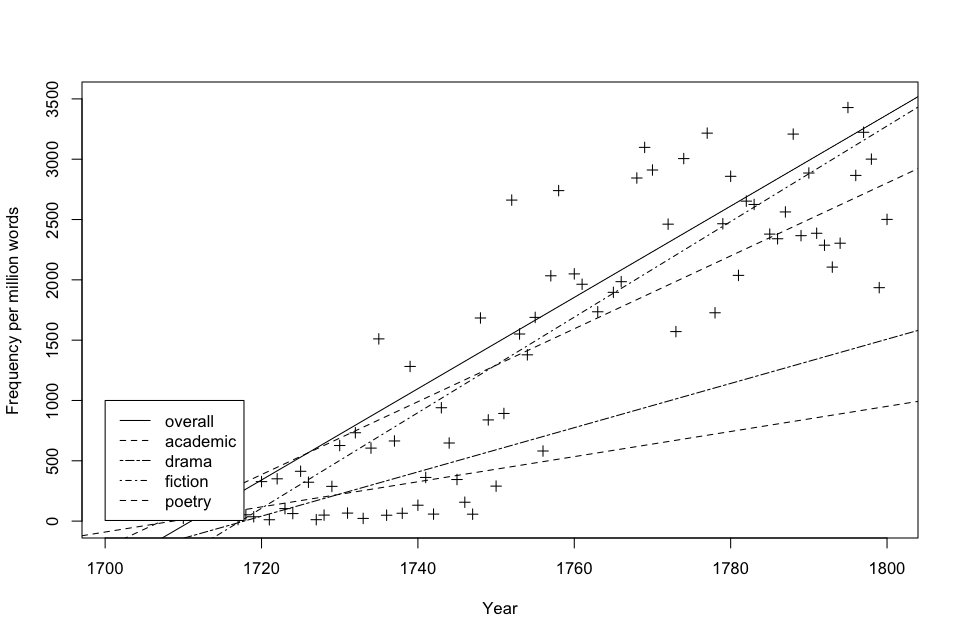
From 1700 to 1800 cause convenient with copyright

Selection of ment words

### 3.3. Procedure

### 3.4. Statistical procedures

## 4. RESULTS



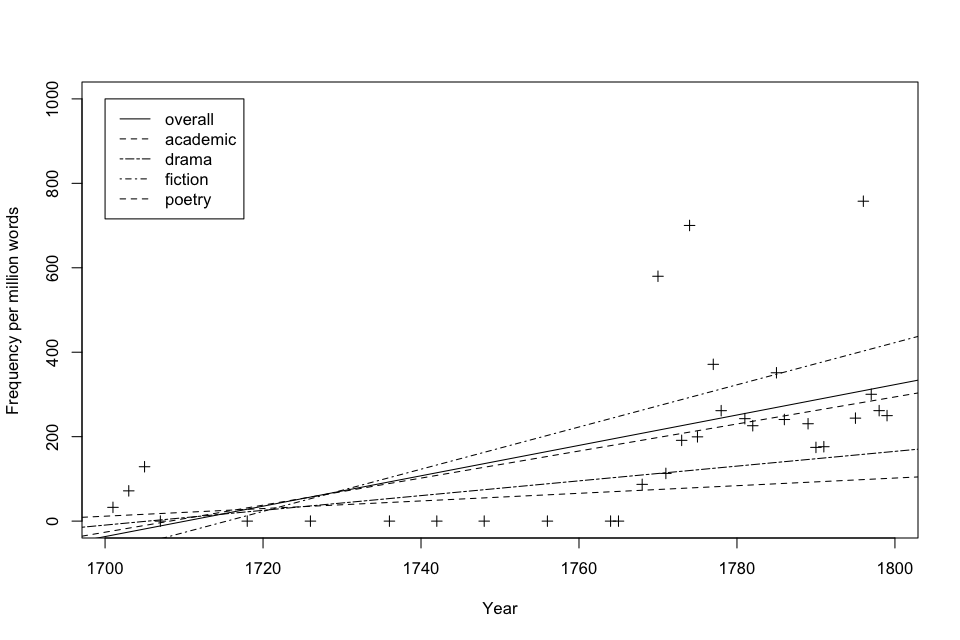
## 5. DISCUSSION

## 6. REFERENCES

FINDINGS

OVERALL

ONLY NEOLOGISMS



The results plotted in graph 1 suggest that the frequency of these neologisms increased quite drastically over the time period 1700 – 1800. We see a marked increase after around the year 1750; this trend holds true for all genres, most pronounced in firction writing and least in poetry.

