Class Notes: Tsujimura (2007), Ch. 4. Morphology (2), pp. 137-143

p. 137

4. Word Formation

4.1. Affixation

- “prefixation”; e.g. まっ白, まっ黒
  - ma 'truly...' (derivational morpheme) + N → na-ADJ

- “suffixation”; e.g. 間き手, 話し手
  - Vstem+te 'er' (derivational morpheme) → NOUN

(60), p. 137 を見る！

p. 138

Does the suffixation of -te (AGENTIVE) interact with other parts of grammar (than just morphology)?
→ Yes, phonology (alters accent location), syntax (V → N), semantics (alters meaning).

What is ‘morphological productivity’?
→ how regularly a rule (or process) applies to form a new word

Why can you say (a)-(d), but not (e)-(h) in English?

a. buyer       e. *needeer (person who needs s.t.)
b. reader       f. *resembler (person who resembles s.o.)
c. actor        g. *can-doer (person who can do s.t.)
d. teacher      h. *understaner (person who understands)

→ You cannot put agentive -er to a STATIVE verb.

→ The same is true with the -te suffixation in JPN. It is productive only when the output nouns refer to an AGENT of some action.

(61), p. 138 を見る！

4.2. Compounding

How do you form a ‘COMPOUND’?
→ by combining 2 or more words

p. 139

What are the 3 types of compounds in JPN?
(1) Native compounds
(2) Sino-JPN compounds
(3) Hybrid Compounds

(62)-(64), p. 139 を見る！

Why should a compound consisting of 2 foreign words (64f) be called “hybrid”?
→ mistake?? (MEH)

Cf. Additional example of a hybrid compound:
  - Gin-bura 銀プラ ← 銀座 (ぎんざ) をプラプラする ‘stroll on Ginza’
  - datsu-sara 脱サラ ← 脱 (だつ) サラリーマン ‘leave salaryman-hood’

What is the relationship between the 2 elements in each of (62a-f)?
→ The 1st element modifies the 2nd or the 1st element is the subject of the 2nd.

(65a-f), p. 139 を見る！

What are the characteristics of ‘DVANDVA’ compounds?
(1) The relationship between 2 elements in each is that of coordination (‘X and Y’), not modification.
(2) They do NOT undergo rendaku.

cf. (a) [ Hanako wa densha ni not じょう-te, [ Taro wa basu ni not じょう-ta.
      (b) [ Hanako wa densha ni not じょう-te, [ ☠ gakkoo e it ]じょう-ta.

A dvandva or copulative or coordinative compound refers to two or more objects that could be connected in sense by the conjunction 'and.' Dvandvas are common in some languages such as Sanskrit, where the term originates, as well as Chinese and Japanese, but less common in English…

Examples include … Japanese yamakawa (山川) for 'mountains and rivers'; and English singer-songwriter, twenty-two, and whiskey-soda.

4.3. Reduplication

What is ‘REDUPLICATION’?
→ a process in which 2 identical elements are combined to create a new word

What types of words are often reduplicated?
→ Nouns
  hito-bito 人々 ‘people’; kuni-guni 国々 ‘countries’; hi-bi 日々 ‘days’
  toki-doki 時々 ‘sometimes, from time to time, at times’
  tokoro-dokoro 所々 ‘some places/parts’
&

→ Verbs (much less common)
  (1) Intensified meaning
    kawaru ‘take one’s place’ vs. kawaru-gawaru ‘one after another’
    miru ‘watch’ vs. miru-miru ‘in a short time’

  (2) Repeated action = ‘Ren-yoo-kei (連用形=Vstem) Reduplication’
    Jisho o hiki-hiki shoosetsu o yonda. ‘I read a novel looking up in a dictionary many times.’
    Bangoo o mil-mil uchi o sagashita. ‘I looked for the house looking at the #s many times.’

3.4. Clipping

What is ‘CLIPPING’?
→ a process that shortens words by leaving out a part of the word

Cf. psyche (< psychology), non (< non-smoking), remote (< remote control), poli-sci, phys-ed, gen-ed, Ren-Cen

E.g. 東大 東京大学; 空 (から)オケ 空 (から)オーケストラ
    ツアコン ≡ツアーコンサート; コンバチ ≡コンバチブル
    シェバード ≡ジャーマンシェバード; カーナビ ≡??

Note also RECENT clipping examples (non-compounds):
  c. ‘McDonald’s’ →マック or マクド
  d. ‘Kentucky Fried Chicken’ → ケンタ; e. ‘cosmetics’ → コスメ
  f. ‘entertainment’ → エンタ; g. ‘celebrity’ → セレブ
3.5. Borrowing

NOTE

(1) “Borrowing” includes S-J compounds, as well as loan words.

(2) p. 142: ‘Sino-Japanese loan words tend to appear in science and technology fields…’ → Recent technology (esp. computer and automobile)-related words are mostly from English or Japan-made English words:
   e.g. サーバー, キーボード, ヘッドライト, バックミラー, ヴィンカー

Why do endings like -ru (for Vs), -i (for Adjs) & -na (for ANs) have to be added to borrowed words in JPN?
→

Do the original meanings of words change when borrowed?
→ Yes, often “narrowing”! E.g. スマート, ドライブ, トランプ

4. Head

What is a ‘HEAD’?
→ the element that determines the category of a word

awa (N) ‘foam’ + tateru (V) ‘stand’ → awa-DATERU ‘make foam’(V)
yomi- (V) ‘read’ + kata (N) ‘way’ → yomi-KATA ‘way of reading’ (N)
iki- ‘go’ (V) + tai (A) ‘want to do…’ → iki-TAI ‘want to go’ (A)

Where does it appear in a compound?
→ in the RIGHTMOST position

(70)-(71), p. 142 を見る！

(72), p. 143 を見る！