

WORD-FORMATION PROCESSES

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13-132-031

1. Derivation

- Derivation is, adding affixes in order to add a new meaning.
- Due to the agglutinative morphology, derivation is the most productive word-formation process in Turkish.

1. Derivation

- Four possibilities of derivation;
denominal nominal($N \Rightarrow N$),
deverbal nominal($V \Rightarrow N$),
denominal verbal($N \Rightarrow V$),
deverbal verbal($V \Rightarrow V$).

Derived stem	Examples	Derivational Morphemes
Denominal nominal	yurtdaş, özdeş, emektaş	-DAş
Deverbal nominal	dalga, bilge, bileşke	-GA
Denominal verbal	ada-, dile-, türe-	-A
Deverbal verbal	gülümse-, anımsa-	-ImSA

2. Reduplication

- Reduplication is copying some part of the underlying stem to various extent.

A. Partial reduplication realized by repeating leftmost syllable of the stem accompanied by the insertion of one of consonants /p/, /m/, /s/, /r/.

Examples; sapsarı, ipince, simsıkı, masmavi.

This process applied to adjectives and adverbs in Turkish to create augmented meanings such as “increase in size” or “added intensity”.

Reduplicated leftmost portion serves as modifier of the affected stem (stem becomes modified).

2. Reduplication

B. Full reduplication is copying entire stem. This process applies to all word classes except conjunctions and post positions. Examples; hızlı hızlı yürüdü(adv), mavi mavi boncuklar(adj), kapı kapı dolaştı(n), anlat anlat seversin sen yalanı(v), kim kim gittiniz(pronoun), ah ah!(interjection).

Full reduplication does not exhibit a modifier modified relationship. Both words have equal status, they both modify following form, not each other. Emphasizes continuance or repetition in verbs, intensity in modifiers and interjections and plurality in nouns and pronouns.

2. Reduplication

- Phonologically, reduplication in Turkish allows sound alternations to form rhyming pairs. Consonant alternation;

s > f sıkı fıkı

k > s kaba saba

s > p sus pus

Internal vowel alternation;

a > u çar çur, hart hurt, zart zurt

These words are called mimetic words since they are created by imitating the stem. Some mimetic words have matching counterparts including extenders (fırıl fırıl, harıl harıl, zırıl zırıl).

2. Reduplication

- **Doublets with /m/ (/m/ reduplication)** is another productive phonological process produces forms. Giving the meaning *x/and the like*. /m/ added initially to the words with initial vowels (ari mari) or replaces the initial consonants (limon mimon).

2. Reduplication

- Semantically, reduplicated words display a number of varying relationships:
 - Synonymous words; sorgu sual, kılık kıyafet
 - Near synonymous words; delik deşik, ak pak, akıl fikir
 - Antonymous words; ileri geri, er geç, iyi kötü
- Morphologically, reduplications may have a complex structure including inflectional or derivational suffixes;
eşe dosta ayıp olur, yalana dolana başvurdu, çoluk çocuğa rezil olduk, uslu uslu oturduk.

3. Compounding

- Compounding is using two morphemes from different or same word classes to express a single meaning.
Examples;
el [dokuma]
el dokuma [halı]
el dokuma halı [tezgah]ı
el dokuma halı tezgahı [atölye]si
el dokuma halı tezgahı atölyesi [yönetici]si
- Word class of the compound is always compatible with the word class of the right most member. Moreover, the meaning of the right most element is central to the meaning of the compound. Left to the right modification direction.

3. Compounding

- Nominal compounds; most common type; bare noun, noun+3rd person possessive morpheme(NOUN NOUN+3rd): fizik dersi, çocuk sandalyesi, çalışma masası.

NOUN NOUN and NOUN+case NOUN yield similar meanings;

taş bina, kadın polis, demir köprü

şekerden ev, kağıttan uçak

ADJECTIVE NOUN; karaağaç, palabıyık, ilkokul

NOUN VERB(frozen forms); imambayıldı, külbasti

3. Compounding

- **Endocentric compounds** are transparent in meaning. Meaning of the whole derived from the its parts.
- **Exocentric compounds** are opaque in meaning. Both component lost their individual meanings when combined into a single lexical item.

Akbaba, hanimeli

3. Compounding

- Verbal compounds:
Noun incorporation; noun stem or adjective+ verb.
Nominal element of the verb and the verb itself fuse to form a semantically more complex verb;
balık tutmak, kitap okumak (balık and kitap considered as a part of the verb)
Other examples: yemek yemek, dergi okumak, banyo yapmak, pişman olmak.

Noun incorporation may be idiomatic ones like ateş püskürmek.

3. Compounding

- VERB+VERB(Double verb construction); a lexical verb and a postverb or preverb forming a single unit. They are of two types; subordinative and coordinative.

Subordinative ones can be made up of a converb of the lexical verb followed by a postverb.

yapadur-, yapıp dur-, ölüp git-

Coordinative constructions consist of elements of equal status. No verb subordinated to another.

Ağladı durdu, unuttu gitti, tuttu sordu.

3. Compounding

- **Adjectival compounds;**
Nouns with third person singular possessive marking followed by an adjective as in gözü pek, bahtı açık.
- Bare adjectives followed by denominal adjectives as in kısa boylu, orta hararetli; or bare nouns followed by deverbal adjectives as in vatansever.
- Verb+adjective compounds as in vurdumduymaz can also be used.

4. Onomatopoeia

- Sounds of nature inspire creation of new words in all languages called onomatopoeic words. These words are imitative of natural sounds, so they reflect the meanings that they represent. Verbs, adjectives and adverbs can be created from the so called noises of the nature by several word formation processes such as affixation: hırıldamak, cıvıldamak; compounding: çıt kırıldım, şıp sevdi and, reduplication: hırıl hırıl, şırıl şırıl.

5. Conversion

- Conversion(zero derivation) allows a functional shift from one word class to another without any other addition or reduction.

Examples:

Acı biber aldım.(adj) Bana acı!(v)

Ekşi limon istiyorum.(adj) Suratım ekşidi.(v)

Other examples: pamuk, gümüş, kömür, gelir, gider, okur, çıkar, tükenmez, çıkmaz.

6. Borrowing

- Borrowing is taking words from other languages.
Intact borrowings; fast food, piercing, tattoo, cheese cake, fish and chips, French fries.

Modified borrowings; radyo, tren, kek, kart, otorite.

Borrowed words in Turkish accepted as nouns. They allowed to enter into nominal inflections before verbal infections.

Fakslar, faksta, faksı. *faksıyorum, *fakstım. =>
Faks-l-ıyor-um, faks-la-dı-m.

7. Coinage

- Coinage is creating previously non-existent roots in a language. The most common examples are trade names that are used to represent a particular product.

Examples:

Selpak (facial tissue)

Vileda (mop)

Rimel (mascara)

Uhu (glue)

Permatik (razor)

8. Semantic Change

- A word's meaning may change over time. It can be broaden or narrowed, semantically elevated or semantically degraded.
 - 'Alan' was used to mean 'a plane area', but now it is also used to refer to 'a professional field' (broaden meaning).
 - 'Dirilmek' was used both 'to live' and 'to resurrect' in Old Turkish. But now it is only used for latter one(narrowed meaning).

8. Semantic Change

Çocuk was once used to mean piglet, but its meaning is elevated from 'non-human' to 'human' (semantic elevation).

The word alçak in Old Turkish meant modest, but in modern Turkish it has a more negative meaning; filthy (semantic degradation).

8. Semantic Change

- Eponymy is a special case in semantic change which proper nouns are converted into common nouns. For example: 'Fazla karışma altından çapanoğlu çıkar'. 'çapanoğlu' means associated with complex or objectionable, or even disturbing situations or people. 'çapanoğlu' means powerful prevalence.

9. Metaphorical Extension

- Metaphor is using an existing word to refer to an object with similar properties of its referent. The output is not a completely new word, but a word with a new semantic interpretation. Example; 'çeşme' is Persian originated word. 'çaşm' means eye and it derived with suffix -a. In this expression, source of water viewed as the human organ of seeing. Just like teardrops falling down from an eye, water falls down from a 'çeşme'. Other examples: İstanbul Boğazı, dağın etekleri, nehrin karşı yakası.

10. Clipping

- Clipping is a reduction process that shortens a long word. Examples:

otomobil > oto

gecekondu > konu

matematik > mat

laboratuvar > lab

11. Blending

- Blending is using both compounding and clipping to form a new word. Examples:

Avr(upa) + Asya > Avrasya

kahv(e) + altı > kahvaltı

pazar + (er)tesi > pazartesi

kazı(yıp) kazan(mak) > kazıkazan

12. Acronyms and Initialisms

- Acronyms and initialisms are reducing process of a word clusters. To reduce a word cluster, its initial letters taken and created a new word.

Acronyms pronounced as a word.

Examples;

Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi: ODTÜ

Yüksek Öğretim Kurulu: YÖK

Initialisms pronounced as series of letters.

Examples;

Türkiye Radyo ve Televizyon Kurumu: TRT

Devlet Su İşleri: DSI

13. Backformation

- In backformation, a monomorphemic word's final syllable or environment of the final syllable deleted because it resembles a suffix in the language in order to create a new word.
In Turkish, this is not a productive word formation process.

İletişim > iletişim-

14. Multiple Processes

- More than one word formation process may be used to form new words. Examples:

Düşe kalka bitirdik. (Derivation+ reduplication)

radar (acronym+ borrowing)

transistör (blend+ borrowing)

teflon (coinage+ borrowing)

sezeryan (eponymy+ borrowing)

Thank You for Your Time