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978-0-521-76534-3 - Word-Formation in the World's Languages: A Typological Survey

Pavol Štekauer, Salvador Valera and Lívia Körtvélyessy

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Word-Formation in the World's Languages

A pioneering book establishing the foundations for research into word-formation typology and tendencies. It fills a gap in cross-linguistic research by being the first systematic survey of the word-formation of the world's languages. Drawing on over 1,500 examples from fifty-five languages, it provides a wider global representation than any other volume. These data, from twenty-eight language families and forty-five language genera, reveal associations between word-formation processes in genetically and geographically distinct languages. Data presentation from two complementary perspectives, semasiological and onomasiological, shows both the basic functions of individual word-formation processes and the ways of expressing selected cognitive categories. Language data were gathered by way of detailed questionnaires completed by over eighty leading experts on the languages discussed. The book is aimed at academic researchers and graduate students in language typology, linguistic fieldwork and morphology.

PAVOL ŠTEKAUER is Professor of English Linguistics at Šafárik University, Košice, Slovakia.

SALVADOR VALERA is Associate Professor of English Morphology and Syntax at the University of Granada, Spain.

LÍVIA KÖRTVÉLYESSY is a lecturer in English Linguistics at Šafárik University, Košice, Slovakia.

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A Typological Survey

PAVOL ŠTEKAUER, SALVADOR
VALERA, LÍVIA KÖRTVÉLYESSY



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Notes on language-specific symbols

Cirecire

This language has two clicks:

- (1) dental [ǀ]
 (2) lateral [ǃ]

Clicks can appear with:

- (3) aspiration [ǀh], [ǃh]
 (4) voicing [ǀg], [ǃg]
 (5) rarely, uvularization [ǀx], [ǃx]

Other symbols used are:

- [c] for non-voiced affricated palatal stop
 [dj] for voiced affricated palatal stop
 [q] for affricated uvular stop

Jaqaru

“ aspiration

Kwakw'ala

- ! glottalization
 = before suffix sonantized sound
 = before suffix sonantized sound

Telugu

- T, D, N, L* = retroflex sounds
t, d = dentals
ph, th, etc. = aspirated sounds
c, j = post-alveolar affricates

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Orthography:

x	=	/j/
h	=	/ʔ/
j	=	/x/
lh	=	/ʎ/
tz	=	/ts/
ch	=	/tʃ/
'	=	laryngealization of preceding vowel
ʼ	=	glottalization of preceding consonant

Zulu

C1, C2, C3, ... Zulu nouns are divided into classes, each with its own agreement pattern. Many of the classes are marked with an identifying prefix. These prefixes are glossed here as C1, C2, C3, etc. Odd-numbered classes from 1 to 11 are singular classes. Classes 2, 4, 6 and 10 are plural classes. Other classes (14 and 15) are used exclusively for non-count nouns. There are no classes 8, 12 or 13 in Zulu.

Abbreviations

A	Active personal pronominal affix (followed by 1, 2, 3, 0 – referring to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd person and zero)
ABL	Ablative
ABN	Abstract noun
ABS	Absolutive
ACC	Accusative
ACN	Action noun
ACT	Active
ADE	Adessive
ADJ	Adjective
ADR	Adverb
ADV	Adverse
AFF	Affective
AG	Agent
ALL	Allative
AMB	Ambulative
ANP	Anaphoric
ANX	Action nominal affix
APP	Applicative
APS	Antipassive
ATTR	Attribute
AUG	Augmentative
AV	Agent/Actor voice
+ ATR	Advanced (retracted) tongue root
– ATR	Non-advanced (retracted) tongue root
BEN	Benefactive
BFR	Back-formation
BLN	Blending
CAL	Consonant alternation
CAU	Causative
CFX	Confix
CHN	Change
CLA	Classifier

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List of abbreviations

CLS	Classifying particle
CMP	Comparative
CMT	Comitative
CNV	Conversion
COL	Collective
COM	Companionate
CON	Continuous
COO	Coordination
COU	Countable
CPL	Completion
CPN	Compound
CRX	Circumfix
CV	Consonant-vowel (indicates reduplication)
DEF	Definite marker
DET	Determinative
DIM	Diminutive
DIR	Directional
DIS	Discontinuity
DIV	Diversative
DNL	Denominal
DST	Distal
DTB	Distributive
DUA	Dual
DUR	Durative
EMP	Empty particle
ERG	Ergative
ESS	Essive
EVN	Event
EXC	Excessive
EXP	Experiential
F	Feminine
FCT	Factitive
FEA	Feature
FRE	Frequentative
FUT	Future
GEN	Genitive
GND	Gender
GRC	Generic
GRN	Gerund
ICL	Inclusive
ICP	Inceptive

IDF	Indefinite
IFL	Inflection
IFX	Infix
IMP	Imperative
INC	Inchoative
IND	Indicative
INF	Infinitive
INS	Instrumental
INT	Intensive
INTR	Intransitive
IO	Indirect object
IPF	Imperfective
IPS	Impersonal
IRR	Irrealis
ITE	Iterative
ITX	Interfix
LNK	Linking element
LOC	Locative
M	Masculine
MOM	Punctual, momentaneous or single-event verb
MRK	Marker
MS	Morphotactic separator (connector in finite verb forms)
MUT	Mutual
N	Noun
NEG	Negative, negation
NIN	Noun incorporation
NMR	Nominalizer
NOM	Nominative
NTR	Neuter gender
O	Direct object pronoun
OBJ	Object
OBL	Oblique
PAS	Passive
PAT	Patient
PEF	Personifier
PER	Personal article
PFV	Perfective
PK	Personal knowledge
PL	Plural
PLC	Place

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List of abbreviations

POS	Possessive
PRG	Progressive
PRI	Privative
PRS	Present
PRX	Prefix
PST	Past
PTC	Participle
QNT	Quantity
QUO	Quotation
QSN	Question
RAP	Root-and-pattern
RCP	Reciprocal
RDP	Reduplication
REA	Realis
REL	Relational
REV	Reversative
RFL	Reflexive
S	Stative personal pronominal affix (followed by 1, 2, 3, 0 – referring to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd person and zero)
SBJ	Subject
SFX	Suffix
SG	Singular
SGT	Singulative
SIM	Simultaneity
SOC	Sociative
SPE	Specific
SS	Sentence suffix
ST	First part of stem, probably part of a compound of unclear meaning, preceding pronominal prefixes
STA	Stative
STM	Stem
STR	Stress
STT	State
SUP	Supine morpheme
TAM	Tense/Aspect/Mood marker
TH	Thematic prefix/suffix
THM	Theme
TI	Time
TOP	Tone/pitch
TOT	Totality

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TR	Transitive
TRN	Translative
V	Verb
VAL	Vowel alternation
VL	Verbal
VR	Verbalizer
1	1st person
1>2	Verbal grammatical first to second person 'I>you'
2	2nd person
3	3rd person
3o	3rd person direct object
3>3	Verbal grammatical 3rd to 3rd person 'she>him'
_c + Suffix	the preceding morpheme drops its vowel
_v + Suffix	the preceding morpheme retains its vowel

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