Questionnaire – Word-formation Characteristics of Languages

Language: Morphological Type:	Language family:
Author (completed by): Date:	

Part I.

1. Are words in your language formed productively by the following wf processes?¹

	WF process	YES	Example	Literal translation of	English equivalent
		or NO		constituent morphemes	
A.	Prefixation	NU			
В.	Suffixation				
C.	Infixation				
D.	Circumfixation ²				
E.	Prefixal-suffixal				
D .	derivation ³				
F.	Prefixal-infixal				
	derivation				
G.	Infixal-suffixal				
	derivation				
H.	Root-and-pattern				
	derivation (transfivation)				
I.	(transfixation) Vowel alternation				
J.	Prefixation				
J.	accompanied by				
	vowel alternation				
K.	Suffixation				
11.	accompanied by				
	vowel alternation				
L.	Consonant alternation				
M.	Compounding				

¹ A productive WF process is one which is synchronically used for the formation of new words.

² The two parts of circumfix cannot exist independently. They represent a single meaning.

³ The two forms represent two different morphemes each of them contributing to the meaning of the WF base. Both of them are attached simultaneously, within a single WF process.

N.	Incorporation ⁴		
O.	Reduplication		
P.	Conversion ⁵		
Q.	Back-		
	formation/subtraction		
R.	Blending		
S.	Clipping		
T.	Other productive WF		
	processes		

2. Please, estimate the Productivity of each of the above-mentioned WF processes in your language by using a five-degree scale, with '5' indicating 'high productive' and '1' indicating 'low productive'.

	WF process	Productivity rating
A.	Prefixation	
B.	Suffixation	
C.	Infixation	
D.	Circumfixation	
E.	Prefixal-suffixal derivation	
F.	Prefixal-infixal derivation	
G.	Infixal-suffixal derivation	
H.	Root-and-pattern derivation (transfixation)	
I.	Vowel alternation	
J.	Prefixation accompanied by vowel alternation	
K.	Suffixation accompanied by vowel alternation	
L.	Consonant alternation	
M.	Compounding	
N.	Incorporation	
O.	Reduplication	
P.	Conversion	
Q.	Back-formation/subtraction	
R.	Blending	
S.	Clipping	

⁴ A verb-forming process, whereby a nominal stem is fused with a verbal stem to yield a larger, derived verbal stem. ⁵ Including cases of change of class without adding any explicit morpheme, with inflectional paradigm functioning analogically to zero derivational morpheme.

⁶ This evaluation should reflect other competing WF processes. Thus, a WF process can get the rating '5' if there is no competing WF process that restricts its applicability.

⁷ Please, don't use '0' because it means that a WF process is not productively used. We are only interested in productive WF processes.

3. Please, answer the following questions:

	WF process	YES/NO	Example	Literal translation	English equivalent
A.	Prefixation				1
(a)	Is more than one prefix possible in a word?				
(b)	In general, does each prefixal form have just one meaning? If no, give some examples of prefixes with more than one meaning?				
(c)	Are there variants of prefixes?				
(d)	Do prefixes ever cause changes in the base? If so, is it a frequent situation?				
В.	Suffixation				
(a)	Is more than one suffix possible in a word?				
(b)	In general, does each suffixal form have just one meaning? If no, give some examples of suffixes with more than one meaning				
(c)	Are there variants of suffixes?				
(d)	Are there any suffixes that cause changes in the base?				
•	Commandina				
(a)	Compounding Is compounding recursive?				
(b)	Are there adjectival (A+A) compounds?				
(c)	Does the language make productive use of verbal compounds?				
(d)	Does the language make productive use of noun (N+N) compounds? Which of the following are found?				
(d1)	Stem+Stem ⁸ compounds				
(d2)	Stem+Link+Stem compounds (where the Link is specific to compounding)				
(d3)	At least one Stem is				

⁸ Stem is defined here as that part of a word which remains after removing all inflectional morphemes. Stem corresponds, in principle, to a WF base.

	phonologically modified ⁹		
(e)	If the language makes productive use of compounds both with and without a linking element which type is more productive?		
(f)	Are there any copulative compounds? ¹⁰ Which, if any, of the following are found?		
(f1)	Substantival		
(f2)	Adjectival		
(g)	Are there any exocentric compounds? ¹¹ Which, if any, of the following are found?		
(g1)	words like <i>redskin</i> 12		
(g2)	words like French garde-manger ¹³		
D.	Reduplication		
(a)	Complete reduplication		
(b)	partial reduplication		
(b1)	preposing reduplication		
(b2)	postposing reduplication		
(b3)	infixing reduplication		
(c)	What meanings can reduplication encode productively?		
E.	Does stress have a word-forming capacity? ¹⁴		
F.	Does pitch level have a word-forming capacity?		

⁹ cf. Japanese *rendaku*, or Danish compounds with missing stød, or compounds with specific tones in modifying positions,

etc.

10 For example, producer-director, blue-green. These are sometimes referred to as dvandvas. The compound is formed by two elements of equal status, and the compound as a whole is often not a hyponym of either element.

11 The head of compound is not explicitly expressed; it lies outside the compound.

12 A type of potato with a red skin – the unexpressed denotatum has a red skin

13 garde-manger 'keep food' = 'pantry' – where a verb and its object are used to denote an entity which carries

out this action

¹⁴ For example, *record* ['rekəd]_N vs. *record*[ri'kɔ:d]_V

Part II Please answer the questions

If a particular category is not formed in your language by WF processes, simply state 'NO'

	Question	give examples	estimate the
			productivity by
			means of a five-
1			degree scale
1.	The most productive way(s)		
	of forming Agent nouns?		
2.	The most productive way(s)		
	of forming Patient nouns?		
3.	The most productive way(s)		
	of forming Instrumental		
	nouns?		
4.	The most productive way(s)		
	of forming Locative nouns?		
5.	The most productive way(s)		
	of forming Diminutives?		
6.	The most productive way(s)		
7	of forming Augmentatives?		
7.	The most productive way(s)		
	of forming Feminine nouns from masculine nouns?		
0			
8.	The most productive way(s)		
	of forming Masculine nouns		
0	from Feminine nouns?		
9.	The most productive way(s)		
10	of forming Causative verbs?		
10.	The most productive way(s)		
1.1	of forming Transitive verbs?		
11.	The most productive way(s) of forming Intransitive		
	verbs?		
12.	Does your language have a		
12.	way of forming parts of		
	speech other than noun,		
	verb, adjective, or adverb?		
13.	The most productive way(s)		
13.	of forming benefactee		
	nouns?		
14.	The most productive way(s)		
	of forming action nominals 15		
15.	The most productive way(s)		
10.	of forming frequentative or		
	intensive markers on verbs?		
16.	The most productive way(s)		
	of forming abstract nouns		
	from nouns?		
17.	The most productive way(s)		
	of forming abstract nouns		
	from adjectives?		
18.	Any other important		
	categories in your language?		
19.	Do any of these categories		
	overlap? That is, is the		
	same morpheme or process		

¹⁵ abstract nouns derived from verbs, for example engagement_N from engage_V

	ever used to form more than				
	one of these categories?				
Add	t III. itional comments completing t uage:	he picture of PR	RODUCTIVE word-formation	n PROCESSES in y	your

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