ámman îar by David Bell

	PREFIX	EXAMPLE
DESCRIPTIVE	v(e)-	riel vemarlis "beautiful woman"
PURPOSIVE	p(a)-	tornil pamurmlir "sleeping bag"
MATERIAL	g(a)-	teleg galdar "wooden leg"
SIZE	m(a)-	caras mabeleg "large house"
COLOR	d(e)-	curunar demith "gray wizard"
SHAPE	t(a)-	palag tacom "round table"
COUNT	b(e)-	lhibai becaer "ten fingers"
AGE	l(a)-	cair lorseinnon "ancient ship"
ORIGIN	h(a)-	sinair harhun "eastern manners"

DERIVATION

Taking a word with X meaning and doing something with it to get X' meaning.

$$X \rightarrow X'$$
 $X \rightarrow Y_X$

gato ~ gatito ~ gaticito

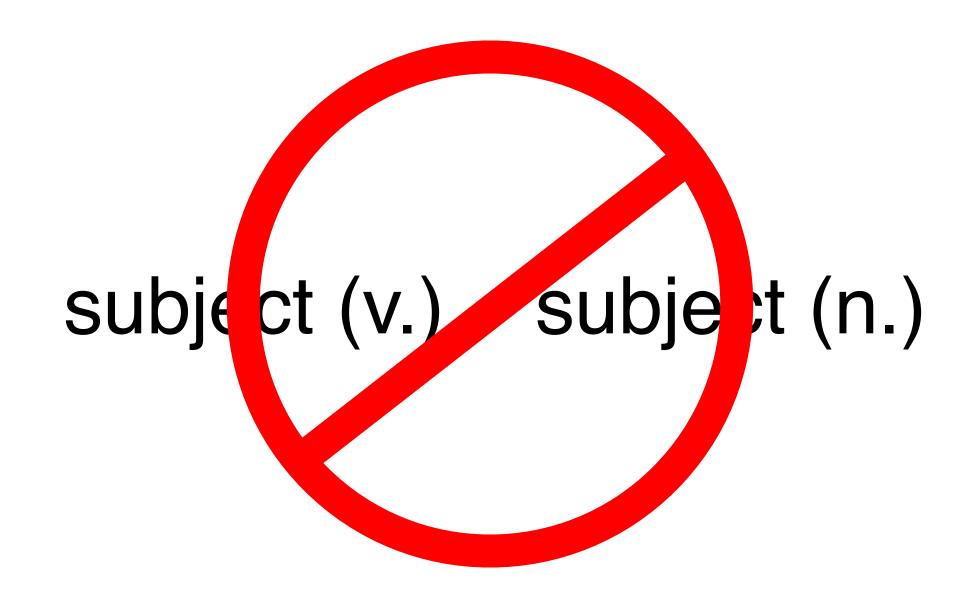
 $N \sim N \sim N$

value revalue devalue misvalue

V

Zero Derivation: Taking a word and using it in some other lexical class without changing it at all.

subject (v.) ~ subject (n.)



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store (v.) \rightarrow store (n.)
       run (v.) \rightarrow run (n.)
 Google (n.) → google (v.)
   Xerox (n.) \rightarrow xerox (v.)
Warrior (n.) \rightarrow Warrior (adj.)
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The Warrior players are taking the court.

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bake (v.) \rightarrow bakery (n.)
  teach (v.) → teacher (n.)
brother (n.) → brotherly (adj.)
 black (adj.) → blacken (v.)
   red (adj.) → reddish (n.)
 teach (v.) → teaching (adj.)
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incredible ~ incredibility incredible ~ incredibleness red ~ *reddity red ~ redness

park → parkovatⁱ
start → startovatⁱ
tanzen → tantsⁱevatⁱ
organize → organⁱizovatⁱ

Common Derivations

Use of Noun as Verb Quality of Adjective Verbal Noun

Common Derivations

Noun-Like Becoming an Adjective Participles

Common Derivations $V \rightarrow N$ Agent/Experiencer Place Where V Happens Usual Object Instrument

écrire "to write" écrivant "writing"

défendre "to defend" défendant "defending"

salir "to leave" salida "left"

Present Participle = agent Passive Participle = patient

new ~ news

*These news travel fast.

Down in the dumps.

Got the munchies.

Case of the Mondays.

No such thing as an affix that "means" something. Everything can be reused.

COLOR

COLOR

Basic Color Term: A color term that you can't say is some other type of color.

Red cannot be described as dark pink. Blue cannot be described as deep green. Green isn't halfway between blue and yellow.

Lime is light green. Mauve is a kind of purple. Ocher is a dark yellow. Aquamarine is halfway between blue and green.

11 Basic Color Terms

Black, White, Red, Green, Yellow, Blue, Brown, Orange, Purple, Gray, Pink

Berlin and Kay (1969): Languages develop color terms in a fixed order.

Stage I: Black vs. White

Stage II: + Red

Stage III: + Green or Yellow

Stage IV: Both Green and Yellow

Stage V: + Blue

Stage VI: + Brown

Stage VII: The Rest

Stage I: Black vs. White

Stage II: + Red

Stage III: + Green *or* Yellow

Stage IV: Both Green and Yellow

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Stage VII: The Rest

Stage I: Black vs. White

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Stage VI: + Brown

Stage VII: The Rest

Stage IV

Black + White = Basic Red = Maybe Basic Green + Yellow = Derived

Stage IV

Blue = Green if lighter; black if darker.

Purple + Gray = Black, most likely.

Pink = White or red.

Orange = Yellow or red.

Green

Green

Голубой goluboi

Blue

Синий sini

Pink

Red

Red

Sources

Black, White and Red may be basic; maybe Green or Yellow.

Sources

Others: Names based on things that are that color—or plants that get you that color dye or ink.

Sources

Most common way to get color terms: Borrowing.

Tonight

Work on your final!