

# 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.)

~~subject (v.)      subject (n.)~~

store (v.) → store (n.)

run (v.) → run (n.)

Google (n.) → google (v.)

Xerox (n.) → xerox (v.)

Warrior (n.) → Warrior (adj.)

The Warrior players are  
taking the court.

bake (v.) → bakery (n.)

teach (v.) → teacher (n.)

brother (n.) → brotherly (adj.)

black (adj.) → blacken (v.)

red (adj.) → reddish (n.)

teach (v.) → teaching (adj.)

incredible ~ incredibility  
incredible ~ incredibleness  
red ~ \*reddity  
red ~ redness

park → parkovát<sup>j</sup>

start → startovát<sup>j</sup>

tanzen → tants<sup>j</sup>evát<sup>j</sup>

organize → organ<sup>j</sup>izovat<sup>j</sup>



# 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

# Nonstandard Derivations

écrire “to write”  
écrivain “writing”

# Nonstandard Derivations

défendre “to defend”  
défendant “defending”

# Nonstandard Derivations

salir “to leave”

salida “left”

# Nonstandard Derivations

Present Participle = agent

Passive Participle = patient

# Nonstandard Derivations

new ~ news



# Nonstandard Derivations

\*These news travel fast.

# Nonstandard Derivations

Down in the dumps.  
Got the munchies.  
Case of the Mondays.

# Nonstandard Derivations

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

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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



Yellow





Green



Yellow

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!