Homework

• Read chapters 5 and 6
Compounds

- Like inflection, compounding is outside the domain of morphology under some theories.
- Also like inflection, the distinction between compounding and other word-formation devices is unclear.
- Also also like inflection, compounding is not a unified phenomenon.
- **Root compounds** are formed by joining more than one word.
  - *houseboat*, *happy hour*, *rattlesnake*, *water soluble*
- **Synthetic compounds** combine a verb with an argument.
  - *truck driver*, *water-repellent*, *machine-readable*
Compounds

• *Endocentric* compounds have a semantic head:
  
  \[
  \text{[student [film society]]} \\
  \text{[[student film] society]}
  \]

• The head of a compound determines what kind of thing the compound denotes

• *Exocentric* compounds don’t have a semantic head (metonymy)
  
  *pickpocket, lazybones, cutthroat*

• *Appositional* compounds conjoin elements
  
  *Austria-Hungary, mother-child, philosopher-king*
## Turkish compounds

### Turkish simple compounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N+N</td>
<td>baş bakan</td>
<td>‘head minister’ (‘Prime Minister’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>orta orkul</td>
<td>‘middle school’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A+N</td>
<td>büyük anne</td>
<td>‘great mother’ (‘grandmother’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kırk beyaz</td>
<td>‘forty foot’ (‘centipede’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N+A</td>
<td>süt beyaz</td>
<td>‘milk white’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>el-i açık</td>
<td>‘his-hand open’ (‘generous’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N+V</td>
<td>dal bastş</td>
<td>‘branch pressed’ (‘large’ (cherries))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>yurt sever</td>
<td>‘land loving’ (‘patriot’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V+V</td>
<td>vurdum duymaz</td>
<td>‘I-hit it-doesn’t-feel’ (‘thick-skinned’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?+V</td>
<td>şiş sevdi</td>
<td>‘plop! he-has-fallen-in-love’ (‘impressionable’)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Turkish compounds

- These compounds are a single word for stress, but violate vowel harmony
- Meanings are often lexicalized, with non-compositional meanings and non-referential parts
- Not very productive
Turkish compounds

• Turkish possessives

  *ev-i*
  room-3SG
  ‘his room’

  *müdür-ün ev-i*
  director-GEN room-SG
  ‘the director’s house’

• The *izafet* construction forms compounds using possessive morphology

• Definite vs. indefinite *izafet*
Turkish compounds

- **Indefinite izafet**
  
  `yatak oda-si`
  bedroom-3SG
  ‘bedroom’
  
  `kılıç balığı-i`
  sword fish-3SG
  ‘swordfish’
  
  `2000 sene-si`
  2000 year-3SG
  ‘the year 2000’
  
  `Ingiliz tarih-i`
  Englishman history-3SG
  ‘English history’
Turkish compounds

- **Definite izafet**

  *uzman-in rapor-u*
  expert-GEN report-3SG
  ‘the expert’s report’

  *otomobil-in tekerlekler-i*
  car-GEN wheels-3SG
  ‘the wheels of the car’

  *hafta-nin günler-i*
  week-GEN days-3SG
  ‘the days of the week’
Referential vs. non-referential uses

*Orhan ism-i*
Orhan name-3SG
‘the name “Orhan”’

*Orhan-in ism-i*
Orhan-GEN name-3SG
‘Orhan’s name’

*çoban kız-ı*
shepherd girl-3SG
‘the shepherd girl’

*çoban-in kız-ı*
shepherd-GEN girl-3SG
‘the shepherd’s daughter’
Turkish compounds

- Some indefinite *izafets* have become lexicalized:
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turkish</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>binbaşi</td>
<td>‘thousand head-3sg’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>denizaltı</td>
<td>‘sea underside-3sg’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hanimeli</td>
<td>‘lady hand-3sg’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Normally, the plural suffix precedes the possessive, but:
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turkish</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>binbaşlar</td>
<td>‘majors’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- And, another possessive marker can appear:
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turkish</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>binbaşi</td>
<td>‘his major’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Turkish compounds

• Indefinite *izafets* can’t be modified syntactically, but definites can:

  *Istanbul camiler-i*
  Istanbul mosques-3SG
  ‘Istanbul’s mosques’

  *Istanbul-un tarihi camiler-i*
  Istanbul-GEN historic mosques-3SG
  ‘Istanbul’s historic mosques’

• Cf. English:

  *Istanbul mosque / *Istanbul historic mosque*
  *Istanbul’s mosques / Istanbul’s historic mosques*
Turkish compounds

- Indefinite izafets can be ‘modified’ if the head is a compound:

  Türkiye Büyükelçisi
  Turkey great-envoy-3SG
  ‘the Turkish ambassador’

- Like English compounds, the head of an indefinite izafet must be a word
Turkish compounds

- Also like English compounds, indefinite *izafets* show recursive structure
- Unlike English, the morphology eliminates ambiguity
- Right-branching

*Cumhuriyet Halk Parti-si*
republic people party-3SG
‘Republican [People’s Party]’

*Türk Dil Kurum-u*
Turk Language Society-3SG
‘Turkish [Language Society]’
Turkish compounds

- Left branching

Türk Dil-i Dergi-si
Turk language-3sg journal-3sg
‘[Turkish Language] Journal’

Turkish [language society]

[[Turkish language] journal]
Turkish compounds

- An example:

Bohemya Kırallar-ı saray-ı-nın yeni sakin-i
Bohemia kings-3SG palace-3SG-GEN new inhabitant-3SG
‘the new inhabitant of the palace of the Kings of Bohemia’
English root compounds

- English allows productive compounding of most categories with nouns:
  
  **N+N**
  - housewife, penknife, dressing gown
  - salad dressing, party dress, shopping list

  **A+N**
  - blackbird, well-wisher, happy hour
  - postal order, nervous system, medical officer

  **P+N**
  - overcoat, outhouse, inroads
  - downtrend, underpass

  **V+N**
  - swearword, rattlesnake
English root compounds

• Compounding is a bit harder with adjectives:
  
  N+A  trigger-happy, world-weary, earth-shattering
  water soluable, girl crazy, class conscious

  A+A  rough-cut, well-formed, good-looking, worldly-wise
  icy cold, bright pink, dark blue

  P+A  off-white, ongoing, inborn
  over-explicit, underripe

• And even harder with verbs:

  P+V  offload, overlook, up-stage
  overfeed, underexploit, overcook
English root compounds

- Productivity of compound varies cross-linguistically
- Many languages use PPs to express English compounds
- Germanic compounding:
  
  *woon-ruimte-verdelings-advies-commissie*
  
  ‘living space division advice committee’

  *milieu-effect-rapportage-bij-een-komst*
  
  ‘environmental effect reporting meeting’
Headedness

- Dutch endocentric compounds show more evidence for headedness
- Gender:
  
  * `de soep` ‘the soup’
  * `de vleessoep` ‘the meat soup’
  * `het vlees` ‘the meat’
  * `het soepvlees` ‘the soup meat’
  * `het geld` ‘the money’
  * `het zakgeld` ‘the pocket money’
  * `de zak` ‘the pocket/bag’
  * `de geldzak` ‘the money bag’
Headedness

- And irregular plurals
  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>portier</td>
<td>‘doorman’</td>
<td>portiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nachtportier</td>
<td>‘night doorman’</td>
<td>nachtportiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>portier</td>
<td>‘car door’</td>
<td>portieren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autoportier</td>
<td>‘car door’</td>
<td>autoportieren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kind</td>
<td>‘child’</td>
<td>kinderen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kleinkind</td>
<td>‘grandchild’</td>
<td>kleinkinderen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Feature percolation: compound words take on the properties of the rightmost daughter

- Possibly language specific?
Stress

• How do we know we’re looking at a compound?

• Compound stress falls on the first element (usually)

  bláckbird    blàck bírd
  whítehouse   whìte hóuse

• In three-part compounds, stress falls on the first element or the second element:

  [student [fílm committee]]
  [[fílm committee] chairman]

• Stress can disambiguate complex compounds:

  [goverment [[páy review] policy]]
  [[gòvernment pay] [reviéw policy]]
Stress

- But, stress seems to vary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>compound stress</th>
<th>phrasal stress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forty-Second Street</td>
<td>Fifth Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gang war</td>
<td>Second World War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carrot cake</td>
<td>apple pie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Phrases

• Can compounds be formed from phrases?

• No:
  *black-as-coal bird
  *slightly used car salesman

• Yes:
  American history teacher
  no phrase constraint

• Some syntactic constraints:
  decompression sickness treatment center
  *the bends treatment center
Phrases

• More productive in other Germanic languages

ban-de-bom-demonstratie  ‘ban the bomb demonstration’
blĳf-van-mijn-lijf-huis  ‘stay-away-from-my-body house’ (‘women’s shelter’)
doe-het-zelf-winkel  ‘do-it-yourself store’
blĳ-dat-ik-rij-campagne  ‘happy that I ride campaign’
Phrases

• Some non-examples:
  
  * peper en zoutstel ‘pepper and salt set’
  * huis-, tuin- en keukenvoorbeeld ‘house, garden, and kitchen example’
  * kijken en luistergeld ‘watch and listen money’
    ‘license fee’
  * gooien en smijtfilm ‘throw and smash film’ ‘slapstick’

• But:
  
  * kop-en-schotels
een kop en een schótel een kop-en-schótel
  * péper en zóut peper-en-zóutstel
  * kijken en lúisteren kijken-en-lúistergeld