The background features several large, stylized, overlapping swirls in shades of purple, green, and blue. Interspersed among these swirls are numerous small, yellow, triangular shapes that resemble sunbeams or starbursts, scattered across the white background.

Some Characteristics of English Vocabulary

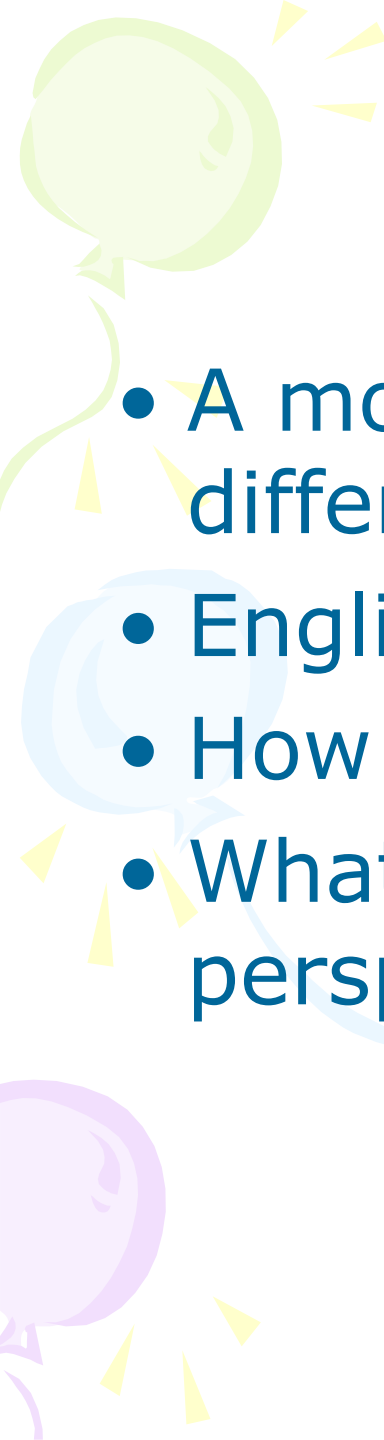
Enn Veldi
Department of English
University of Tartu



Ludwig Wittgenstein

Language as a City metaphor

- And how many houses or streets does it take before a town begins to be a town? Our language can be seen as an ancient city: a maze of little streets and squares, of old and new houses, and of houses with additions from various periods; and this surrounded by a multitude of new boroughs with straight regular streets and uniform houses.

- 
- A modern town is an assemblage of different historical layers
 - English has a history of 1500 years!
 - How well do you know this 'town'?
 - What does it mean from the perspective of language?



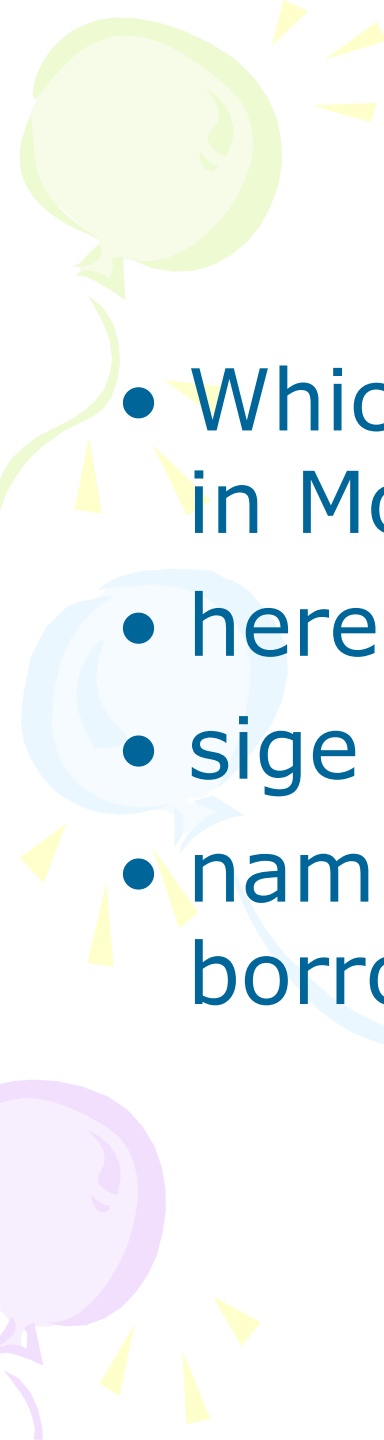
Peter Trudgill

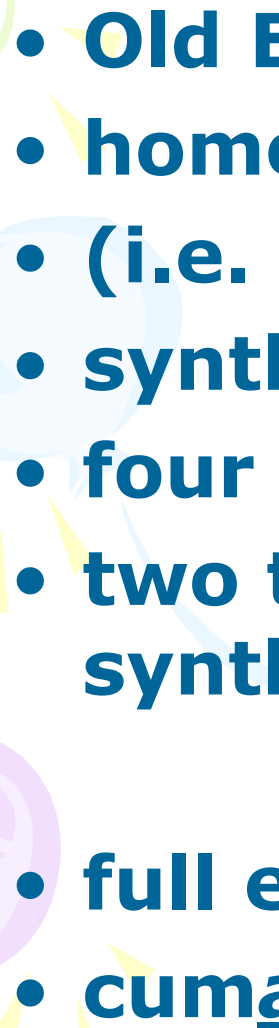
- **high-contact languages (e.g. English)**
- **low-contact languages (e.g. Icelandic)**



Old English started as a low-contact language with its Indo-European and Germanic heritage

- **871. Her cuōm se here tō Westseaxe, ond þæs ymb III niht ridon II eorlas up. Þa gemētte hie Æþelwulf aldorman on Englafelda, ond him þær wiþ gefeaht, ond sige nam.**

- 
- A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide features a light green balloon at the top, a light blue balloon in the middle, and a light purple balloon at the bottom. Each balloon is attached to a thin, wavy streamer that extends downwards. Small, yellow, triangular shapes are scattered around the balloons, resembling confetti or streamer tassels.
- Which words in the text are not used in Modern English?
 - here > army (1425)
 - sige > victory (1315)
 - nam > took (OE, Scandinavian borrowing)

- 
- **Old English (until the 11th century)**
 - **homogenous vocabulary**
 - **(i.e. Germanic)**
 - **synthetic language**
 - **four cases, three genders,**
 - **two tenses (these tenses are synthetic)**

 - **full endings**
 - **cuman 'to come'**

Middle English

Chaucer, Canterbury Tales, 14th c.

- **1: Whan that aprille with his shoures soote**
2: The droghte of march hath perced to the
roote,
3: And bathed every veyne in swich licour
4: Of which vertu engendred is the flour;
5: Whan zephirus eek with his sweete
breeth
6: Inspired hath in every holt and heeth
7: Tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne
8: Hath in the ram his halve cours yronne,
9: And smale foweles maken melodye,
10: That slepen al the nyght with open ye
11: so priketh hem nature in hir corages;
12: Thanne longen folk to goon on
pilgrimages,



• Which French loanwords did you notice in the text?

• licour

• vertu

• natur

• melodye

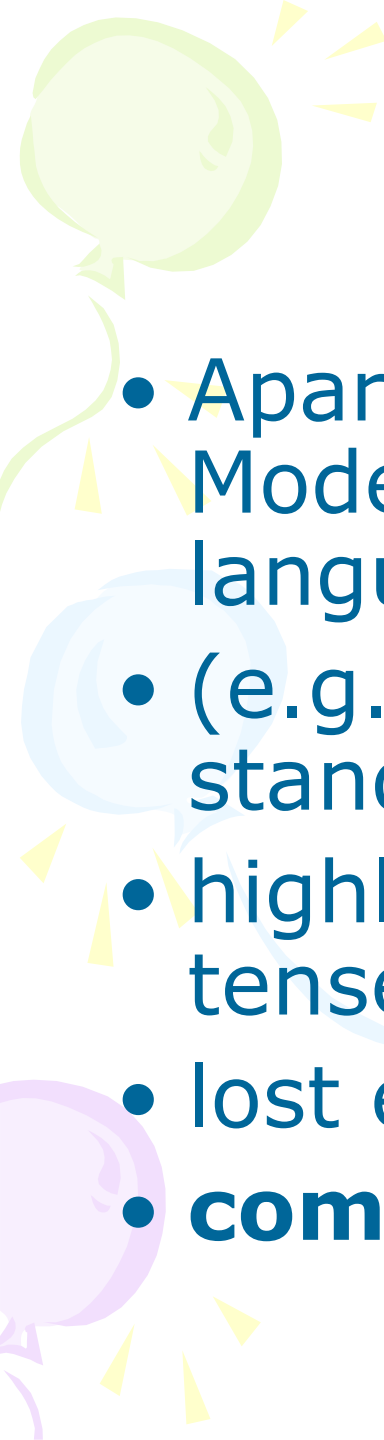
• corages


• pilgrimage

Middle English (11th–15th c.) – a high-contact language

English vocabulary became heterogenous

- English begins to combine its vocabulary from both Germanic and Romance sources
- Possibly a strength of English?
simplification of inflective morphology vs
complexification of vocabulary
- increased analyticity, e.g.
- new analytic tenses
- reduced endings:
- comen 'to come'

- 
- Apart from being heterogeneous, Modern English is a **pluricentric** language
 - (e.g. British, American, Australian standards)
 - highly analytic (e.g. 14 analytic tenses)
 - lost endings:
 - **comee**

- 
- British and American English are **global** standards
 - Australian English is an important **regional** standard.
 - A language professional needs to know both **British** and **American** English.

British and American CALD 4

- **rooster** *noun* [C]
- *US for* **cock** *noun* (BIRD)

- **a drop in the ocean** UK
- (US **a drop in the bucket**)

- UK *I've got to go* **(in)to hospital**
- (US **to the hospital**) *to have an operation.*
- UK *She spent a week* **in hospital**
- (US **in the hospital**) *last year.*



Macquarie Concise Dictionary

- **kangaroo**

- *noun*

- **1.** any of the largest members of the family Macropodidae, herbivorous marsupials of the Australian region, with powerful hind legs developed for leaping, a sturdy tail serving as a support and balance, a small head, and very short forelimbs.

- *verb (i)*

- **2.** *Colloquial* (of a car) to move forward in a jerky manner.
- **3.** *Colloquial* to squat over a toilet seat, while avoiding contact with it.

- *phrase*

- **4. have kangaroos (loose) in the top paddock,** *Australian Colloquial* to be crazy.

- [Australian Aboriginal; Guugu Yimidhirr *gangurru* a large black or grey kangaroo]

Sources of the most frequent 10,000 words in English (%) (Minkova & Stockwell, 2006)

<i>Freq</i>	English	French	Latin	Norse	Other
1,000	83	11	2	2	2
2,000	34	46	11	2	7
3,000	29	46	14	1	10
4,000	27	45	17	1	10
5,000	27	47	17	1	8
6,000	23	42	19	2	10
7,000	26	45	17	2	13
8,000	25	41	18	2	13
9,000	25	41	17	2	15
10,000	25	42	18	1	14



Durkin 2014: 30

Table 2.1 Proportions of words of different origins in modern English.

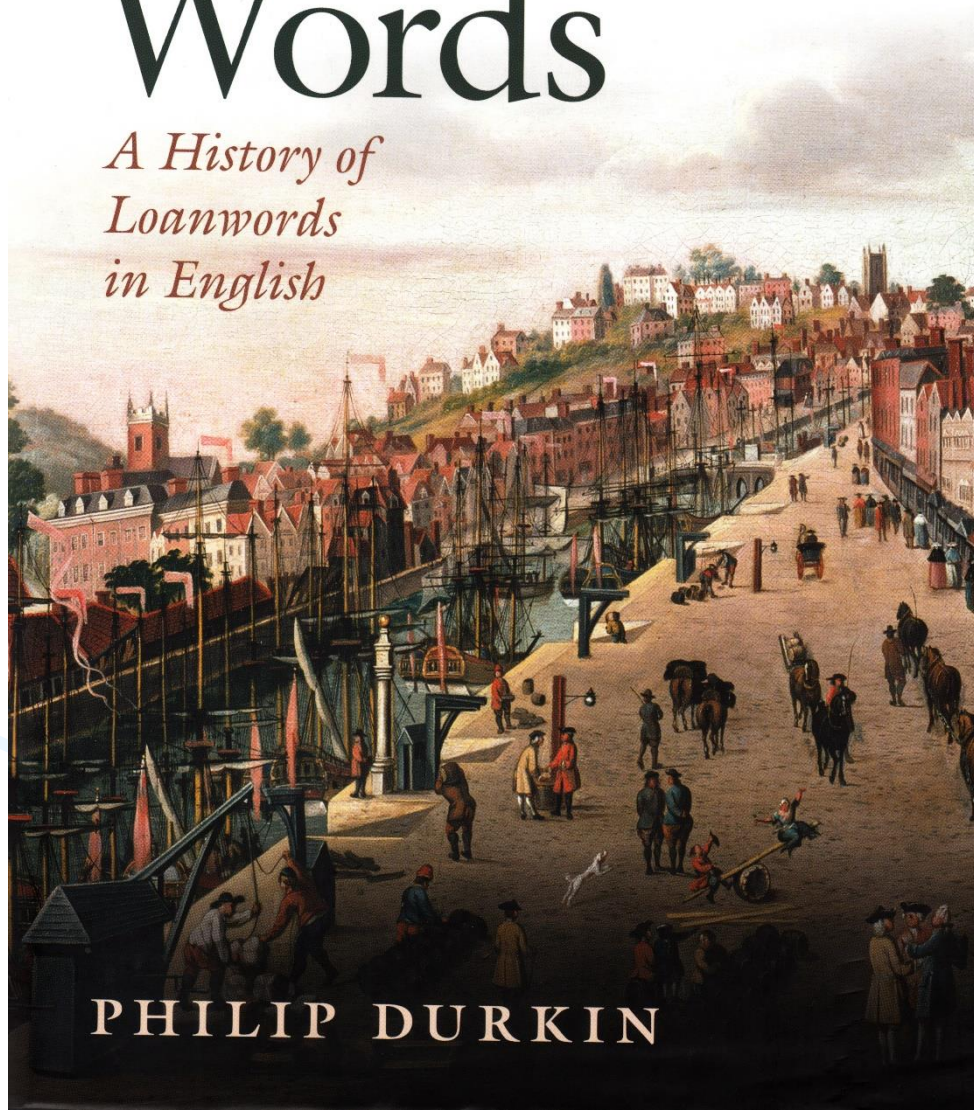
	SOED (%)	ALD (%)	GSL (%)
Inherited ³	22.2	27.43	47.08
French	28.37	35.89	38.2
Other Romance languages	1.86	1.6	0.2
Latin	28.29	22.05	9.59
Greek	5.32	1.59	0.25
Scandinavian element	2.16	2.51	3.11
Dutch, Low German, Frisian	1.42	1.61	0.7
High German (incl. Yiddish)	0.5	0.28	0
Celtic	0.43	0.32	0.025
Other European languages	0.13	0.11	0
Non-European languages	2	1.12	0.05
Unknown etymology	4.03	3.84	0.98
Proper names	3.29	1.96	0

Source: Scheler (1977) 72

OXFORD

Borrowed Words

*A History of
Loanwords
in English*






PHILIP DURKIN

Tottie 2002: 106; Algeo 1991

Sources of new words in American English

Combining 68%		
▶ Compounds	40%	<i>fannypack, car pool</i>
Suffixes	20%	<i>wellness, outage, slenderize</i>
Prefixes	8%	<i>pre-owned, e-trade, cybertrend</i>
Shifting 11%		
Semantic shift	11%	<i>bulletin board, virus, chat</i>
▶ Conversion	6%	<i>cookout, to tailgate</i>
Shortening	8%	<i>celeb, gator, DUI, ZIP (code)</i>
Blending	5%	<i>camcorder, Medicare</i>
Borrowing	2%	<i>barrio, tsunami</i>
Creating	<0.5%	<i>nerd, bleep</i>
Unknown	<0.5	<i>dweeb, gizmo</i>

- 
- A decorative vertical strip on the left side of the slide features three balloons: a light green one at the top, a light blue one in the middle, and a light purple one at the bottom. Each balloon is attached to a thin, wavy string and has several small, yellow, triangular shapes radiating from its top, resembling confetti or light rays.
- <http://public.oed.com/resources/the-oed-in-two-minutes/>

- 
- 
- 
- This far-reaching change resulted in considerable **vocabulary growth** and **extensive synonymy**.

How many words are there in English

- Oxford English Dictionary, third edition
- 600 000 lexemes
- (Durkin 2014 :22)
- The Third New Webster International
- 450 000 entries



Crystal 2006: 6–7

- English – the language which has the largest and most diverse wordstock of any of the world's languages because of its global spread



Crystal 2006: 15

- If we exclude all the abbreviations, proper names, and really esoteric technical terms, we are down to around **one million**.
- Excluding all the regional dialectisms and historically obsolescent words would take the total down to **less than half a million**.

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide features three balloons: a light green one at the top, a light blue one in the middle, and a light purple one at the bottom. Each balloon has a string and several small yellow triangular shapes radiating from it, resembling a sun or a burst of light.

Crystal 2006:9

- Fourth-fifths of the vocabulary of English has a highly restricted circulation.

stratification of vocabulary (CALD 4)

bird noun [C] (CREATURE)

A1 a creature with feathers and wings,
usually able to fly

avian *adjective of or relating to birds*

avian flu noun [U] (also **bird flu**)

an illness that kills birds and can
sometimes pass from birds to people

stratification of vocabulary

CALD 4

- **king** noun **A2**
- **royal** *adjective* **B2**
- *the royal family; a royal visit*
- **regal** *adjective*
- *very special and suitable for a king or queen: a regal manner*



Dissociation

Durkin 2014: 6

- Another useful concept in this context is **dissociation**: as a result of borrowing, many semantic fields in English show **formally unrelated words for related concepts**.



Ernst Leisi (1955)

- “English is a considerably **dissociated language** in contrast to the considerably consociated German language”
- *mündlich* < *Mund* ‘mouth’ + *lich*
- *Dreifuß* *drei* ‘three’ + *Fuß* ‘foot’
- *oral* / *mouth*
- *tripod*




dissociated vocabulary (examples from Marks 2005)

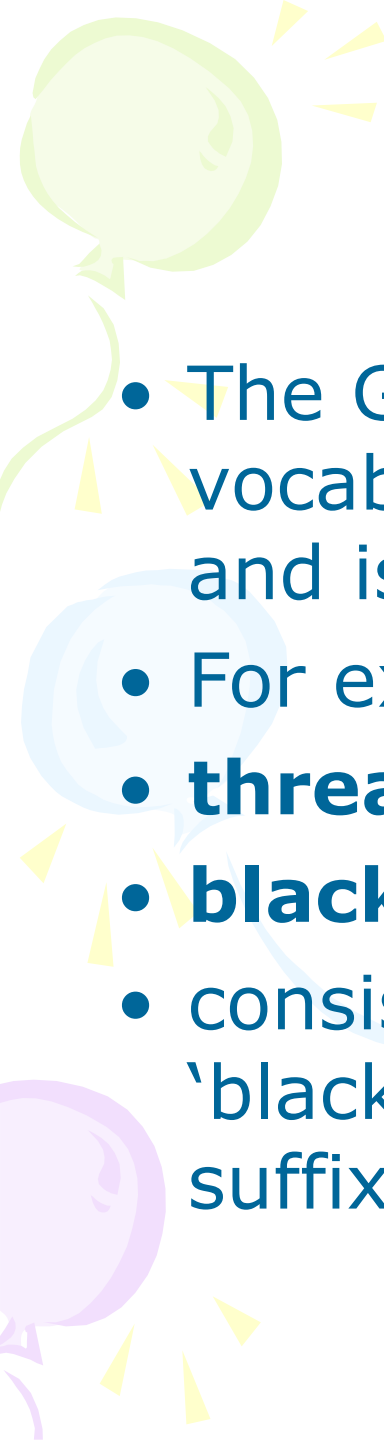
- **dog**
- **house**
- **come**
- **tooth**
- **unhappy**
- **unsettling**
- **watchful**
- **canine**
- **domestic**
- **arrive**
- **dentist**
- **miserable**
- **disturbing**
- **observant**




Durkin 2014: 6

- “the concept of **dissociation** is useful in highlighting how the effects of borrowing have radically transformed the correspondence (or lack of it) between word forms and meaning relations in many semantic fields in English.”

- 
- However, it is also important to understand that the **Germanic** and **Romance** lexical elements have different lexical properties.

- 
- The Germanic component of English vocabulary is generally more **transparent** and is characterized by **free bases**.
 - For example, the verbs
 - **threat/en**
 - **black/en**
 - consist of the free bases 'threat' and 'black' and the attached verb-forming suffix -en.

- 
- On the other hand, words borrowed from the Romance languages are often **opaque** and include **bound bases**.



ed/ible

- (ed- is a **bound** morph, does not occur as a word)
- **eat/able**
- (eat is a **free** morph, occurs separately as a word)
- It is interesting that **-ible** / **-able** are both of French origin.



Plag 2003: 95

-ible

occurs in established loan words

com/prehens/ible

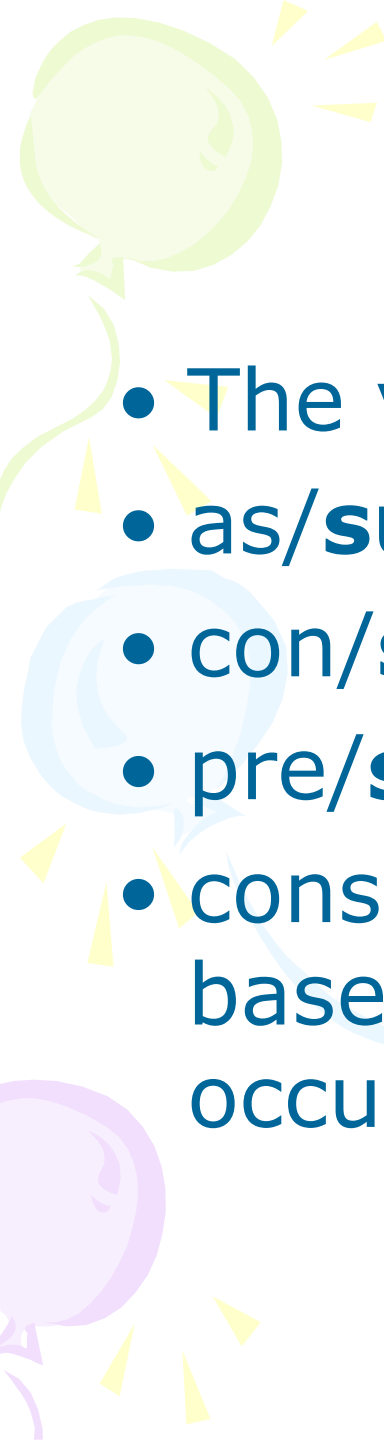
con/vert/ible

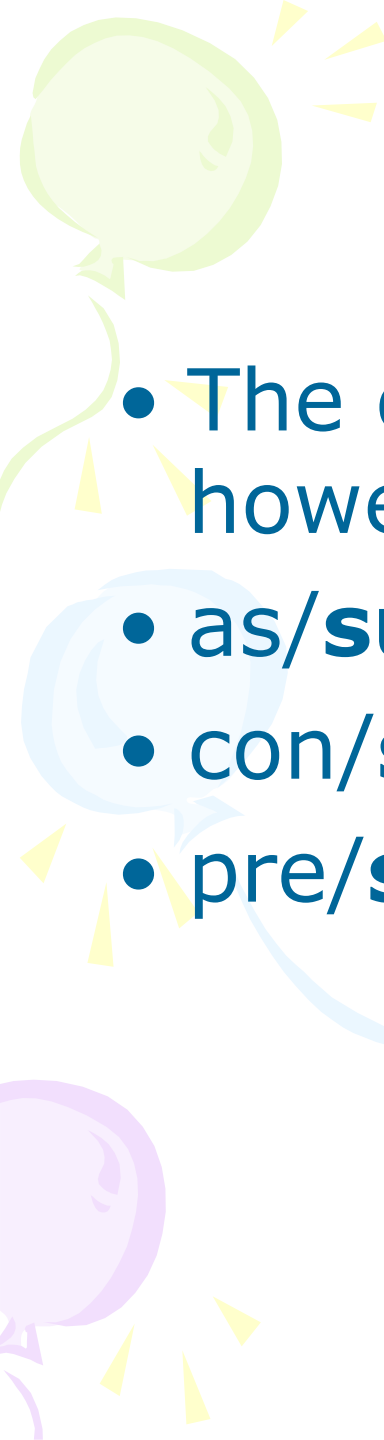
discern/ible

flex/ible

in/corrig/ible

ir/revers/ible

- 
- The verbs
 - as/**sume**
 - con/**sume**
 - pre/**sume**
 - consist of a prefix and the **bound** base '-sume'; the latter does not occur as an independent word.

- 
- The corresponding nouns are, however,
 - as/**sumpt**/ion
 - con/**sumpt**/ion
 - pre/**sumpt**/ion

Word links (COBUILD 8)

consume

Word Link

sume ≈ taking : *assume, consume, presume*

con|sume /kənsju:m, AM -su:m/ (**consumes, consuming, consumed**) **1** VERB If you **consume** something, you eat or drink it. [FORMAL] □ [v n] *Many people experienced a drop in their cholesterol levels when they consumed oat bran.* **2** VERB To **consume** an amount of fuel, energy, or time means to use it up. □ [v n] *Some of the most efficient refrigerators consume 70 percent less electricity than traditional models.* **3** VERB If a feeling or idea **consumes** you, it affects you very strongly indeed. □ [v n] *The memories consumed him.* **4** → see also **consumed, consuming**

consumed

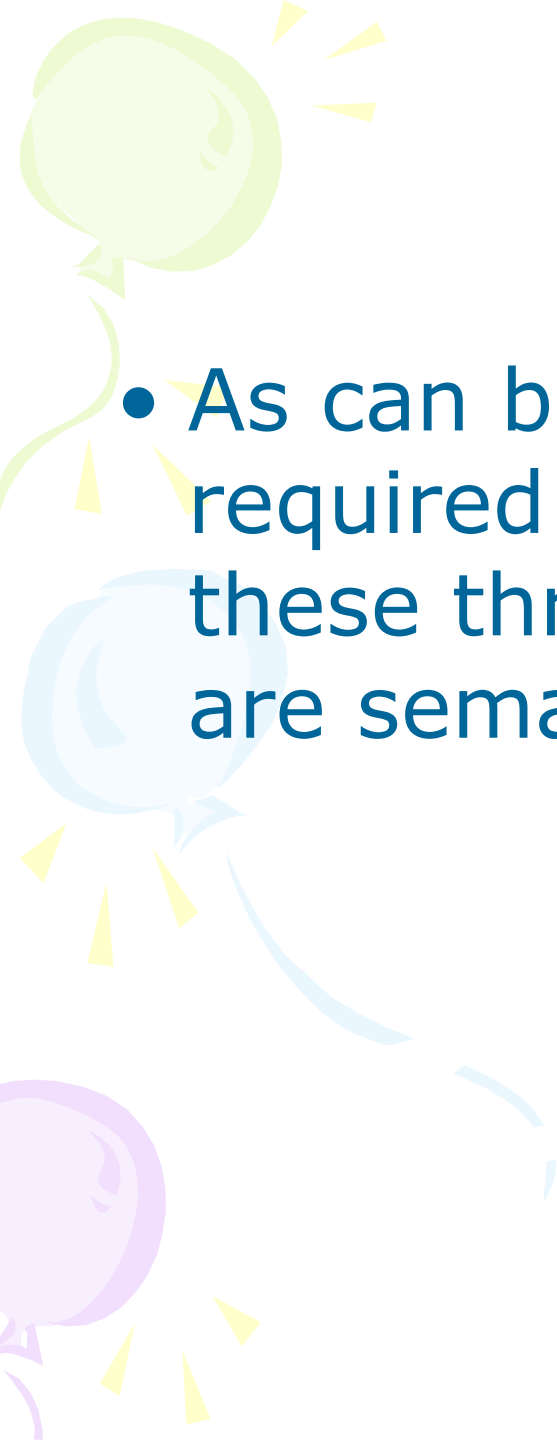
Word links (COBUILD 8) consumption

They make it complete by having sex. [FORMAL] □ [v n] They consummated their passion only after many hesitations and delays.

Word Link

sumpt ≈ taking : **assumption**, **consumption**,
presumption

con|sump|tion /kənsʌmpʃən/ **1** N-UNCOUNT The **consumption** of fuel or natural resources is the amount of

- 
- As can be seen, some expertise is required in order to understand that these three verbs and three nouns are semantically linked.

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide features three balloons in light green, light blue, and light purple, each with several yellow triangular rays emanating from it, suggesting a sun or a festive atmosphere.

Phrasal verbs – a Germanic feature

“**Slavic** languages augment their basic store of verbs by prefixation, whereas **Germanic** languages such as Swedish, English and German augment their basic store of verbs by use of prepositions and **intransitive prepositions** such as up”

Patrick Hanks. Lexical Analysis. Norms and Exploitations (2013), p 40.

The most frequent verbs that occur in phrasal verbs are Germanic and monosyllabic

- **break**
- **bring**
- **call**
- **come**
- **cut**
- **drop**
- **fall**
- **get**
- **give**
- **go**
- **hand**
- **hold**
- **keep**
- **knock**
- **let**
- **look**

- 
- However, in many cases phrasal verbs have single-word equivalents.



Macmillan Phrasal Verbs Plus (2005)

confuse mix up / muddle up

decelerate slow down

demolish knock down, pull down, tear down

devour gobble down, gobble up, wolf down

disintegrate fall apart

Dissociated phrasal vocabulary (Marks 2005)

- **foretell**
- **put forward**
- **come between**
- **drive out**
- **look down on sb**
- **forerunner**
- **lead-in**
- **downcast**
- **predict**
- **propose**
- **intervene**
- **expel**
- **despise**
- **precursor**
- **introduction**
- **dejected**

Some methods of word-formation that are characteristic of English

- **Conversion** is a word-formation process that makes English English (Pinker 1995; Martsa 2013)
- A highly economical and efficient method of vocabulary enrichment



Conversion

– a type of derivation where **no suffix** is used to change the word class
(Howard Jackson, 2002)

- Also known as
- **zero derivation**
- **functional shift**



CALD 4

- **jackknife** *noun* [C] (plural **jackknives**)
- a large knife with a blade that folds into the handle
- **jackknife** *verb* [I]
- If a truck that has two parts jackknives, one part moves around so far towards the other part that it cannot be driven:
- *The oil tanker jackknifed after skidding on the ice.*



Macquarie Concise Dictionary

- **kangaroo**

- *noun*

- **1.** any of the largest members of the family Macropodidae, herbivorous marsupials of the Australian region, with powerful hind legs developed for leaping, a sturdy tail serving as a support and balance, a small head, and very short forelimbs.

- *verb (i)*

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- **3.** *Colloquial* to squat over a toilet seat, while avoiding contact with it.


- *phrase*

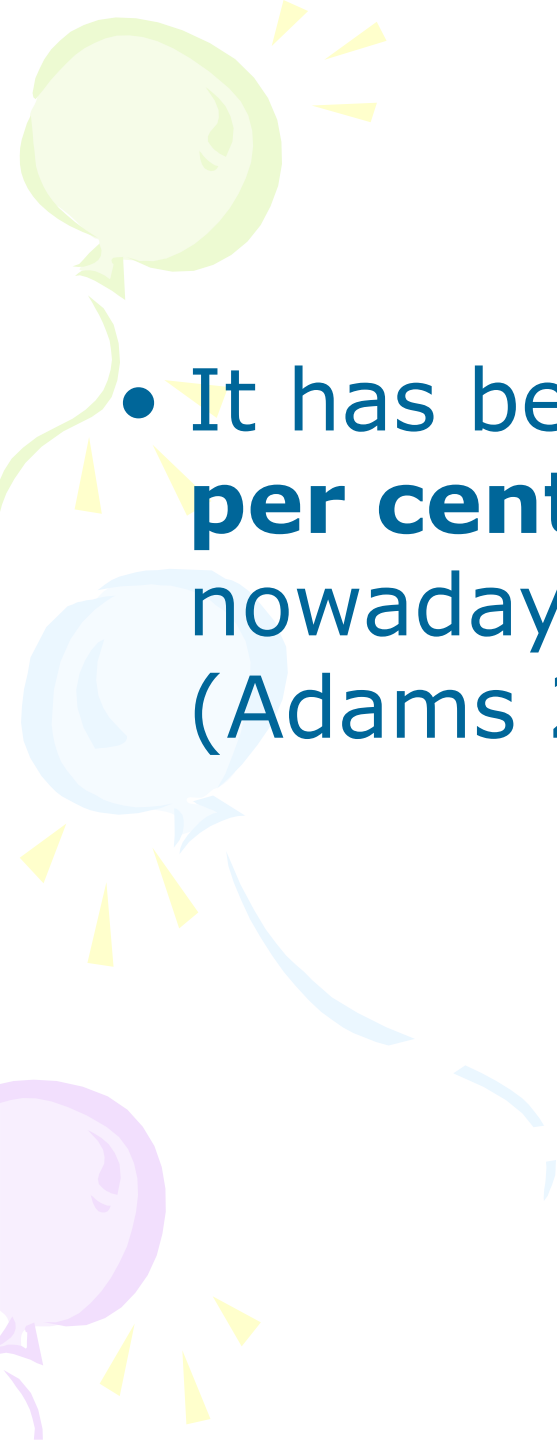
- **4. have kangaroos (loose) in the top paddock,** *Australian Colloquial* to be crazy.

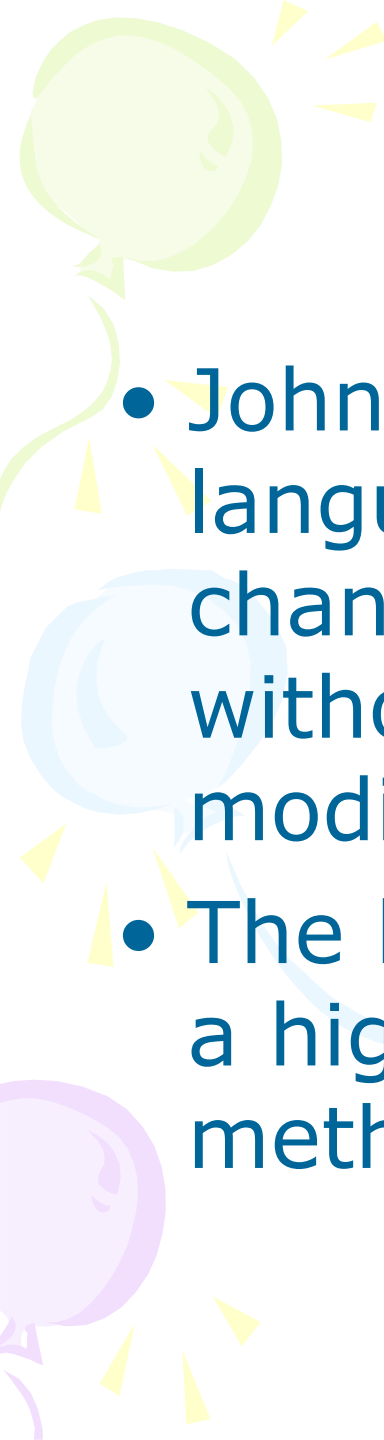
- [Australian Aboriginal; Guugu Yimidhirr *gangurru* a large black or grey kangaroo]

Why is noun-verb conversion so important in English?

- English has **only four verb-forming suffixes**
 - *-en* (native) *black/en, threat/en*
 - *-ize* (borrowed) *organ/ize*
 - *-ify* (borrowed) *electr/ify*
 - *-ate* (borrowed) *don/ate, dict/ate*

- 
- According to a recent typological survey of word-formation in the world's languages, conversion was found in **61.82** per cent of the languages of the study example (Štekauer et al. 2012: 215).
 - In English conversion is "one of the three major types of word-building" (Šeškauskiene 2013: 124) along with compounding and affixation.

- 
- It has been estimated that about **ten per cent** of new lexemes are nowadays coined by conversion (Adams 2009: 164).

- 
- John Algeo notes that “not all languages have this freedom to change a word’s part of speech without using affixes or otherwise modifying its form” (1991: 13).
 - The benefit of conversion is that it is a highly efficient and economical method of creating new lexemes.



J. van Roey. French-English contrastive lexicology: an introduction. Leuven: Peeters, 1990. 145 p

conversion in English

- “contributes to the constant enrichment of the vocabulary in areas where French may have a **lexical gap**”
- (van Roey 1990: 86).

J. van Roey. French-English contrastive lexicology: an introduction. Leuven: Peeters, 1990. 145 p

- This is frequently the case with denominal verbs such as
 - *to tunnel* : creuser un tunnel; *to elbow* (through sth) : se frayer un passage à travers (en jouant des coudes), *to Hoover* : passer à l'aspirateur, *to treasure*, *to veto*, *to helicopter*
 - more expressive detail in English
 - **English: concrete and suggestive**



J. van Roey. French-English contrastive lexicology: an introduction. Leuven: Peeters, 1990. 145 p

- The English vocabulary thus tends to be more **concrete and precise**, richer in details,
- whereas the French vocabulary is more **generic and abstract**.
- (van Roey 1990: 11)



Modern English word-based conversion

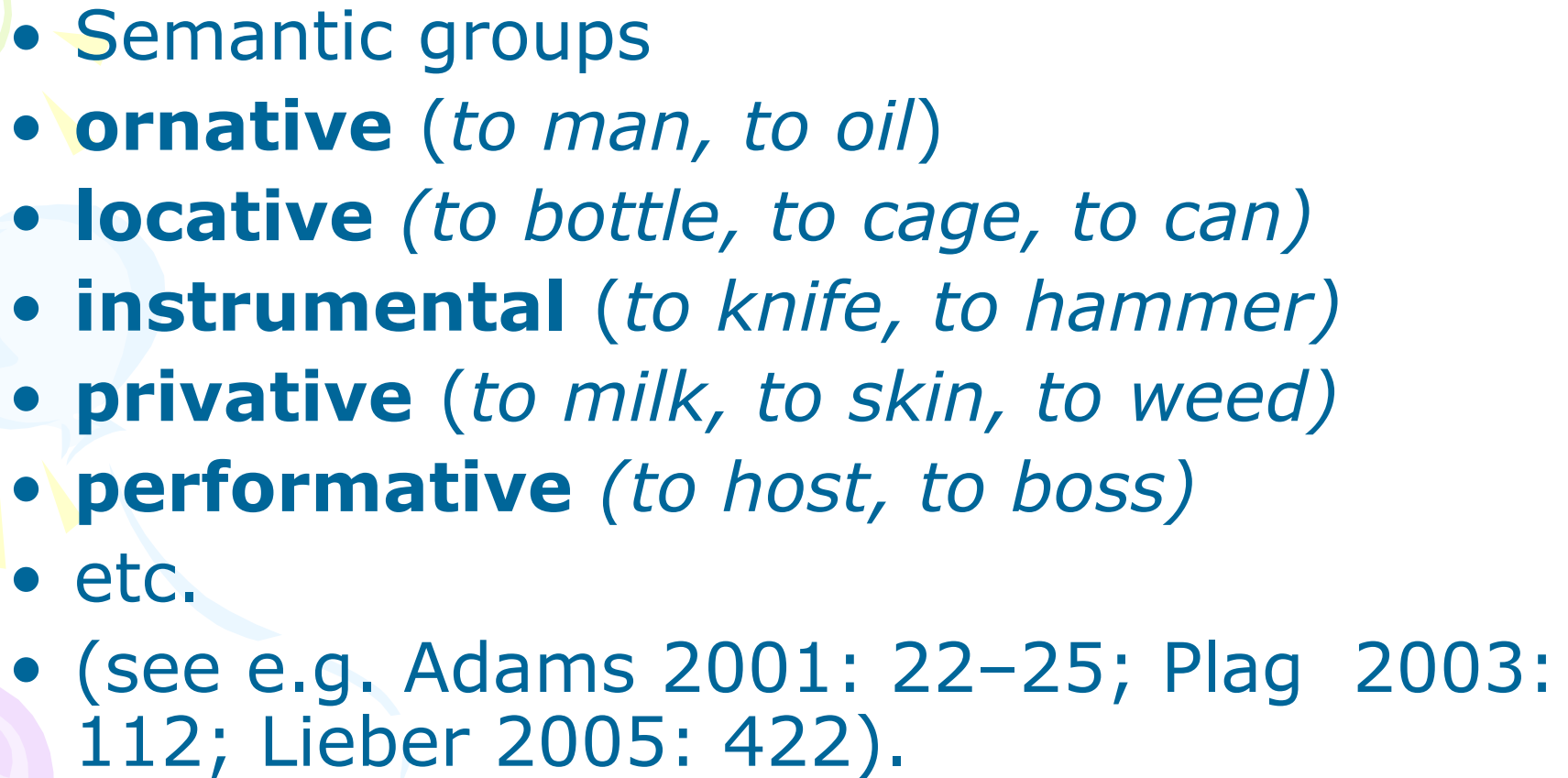
- **right n** *human rights*
- **right adj** *the right thing to do*
- **right adv** *Why don't you do it right?*
- **right v** *to right a wrong*
- **right interj** *right!*



Conversion in Modern English is characterized by extensive **homonymy**

(Bauer and Huddleston 2002: 1641);

in fact, that is why **part-of-speech labels** are always needed in English-language dictionaries.

- 
- Semantic groups
 - **ornative** (*to man, to oil*)
 - **locative** (*to bottle, to cage, to can*)
 - **instrumental** (*to knife, to hammer*)
 - **privative** (*to milk, to skin, to weed*)
 - **performative** (*to host, to boss*)
 - etc.
 - (see e.g. Adams 2001: 22–25; Plag 2003: 112; Lieber 2005: 422).



Adams 2001: 25

- *dust* verb
- 1) **privative**
- *Rachel dusted the books and the bookshelves (LDOCE 5)*
- 1) **ornative**
- *Dust the biscuits with icing sugar (LDOCE 5)*



Plag 2003: 109

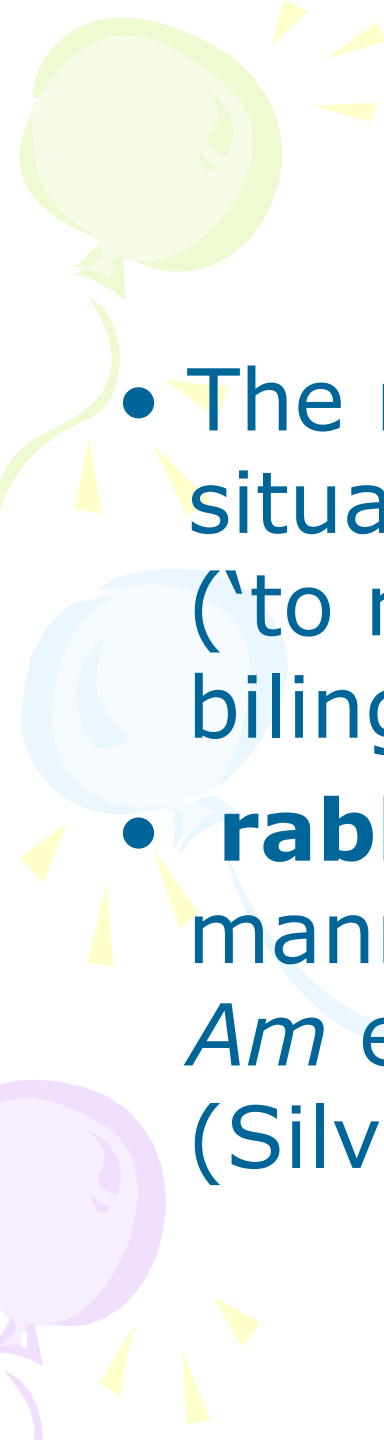
derived words are semantically more complex than their bases, since affixes normally add a certain meaning to the meaning of the base...

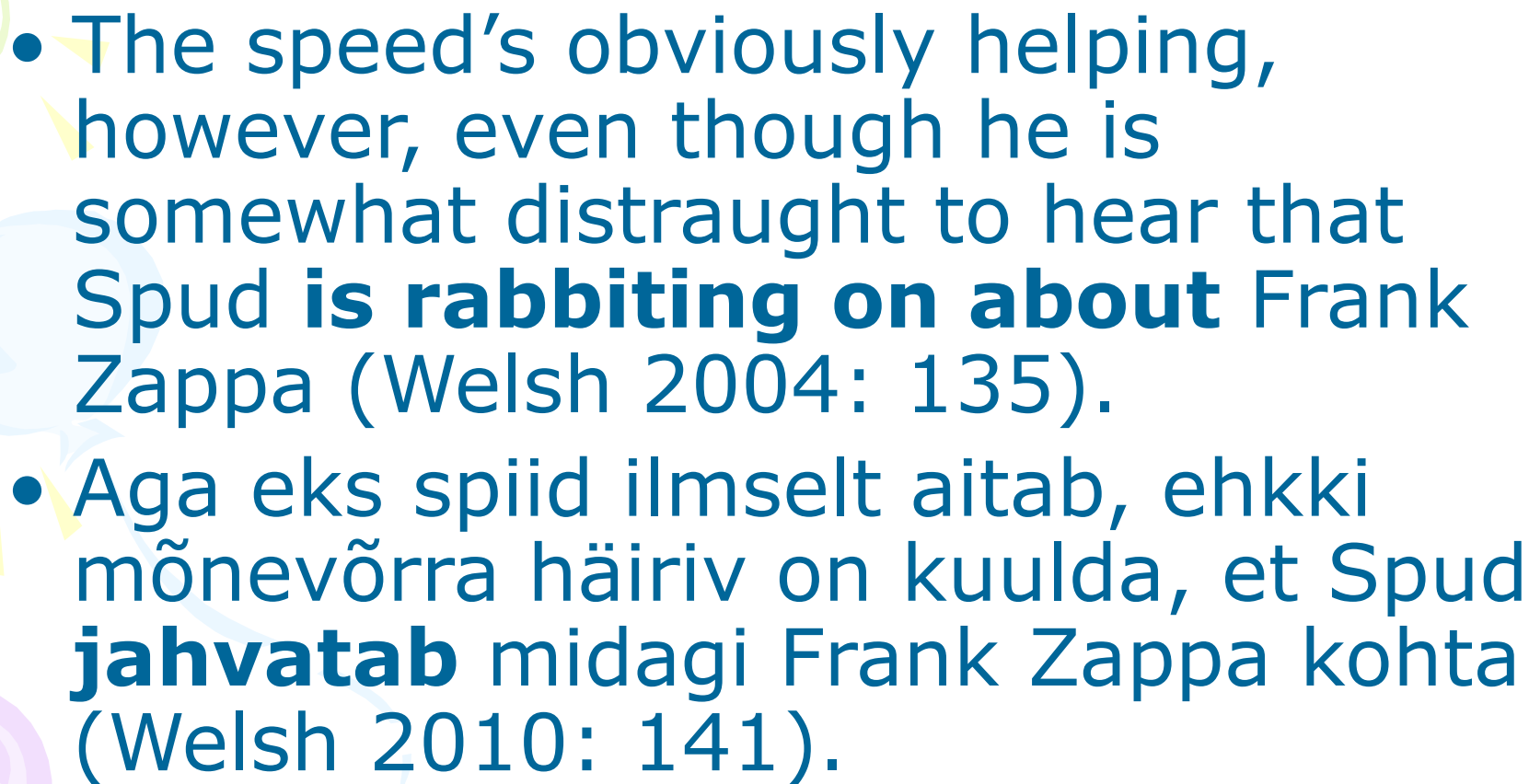
- the verb **to bottle** requires the existence of the concept of **a bottle**. Without a bottle there is no bottling."

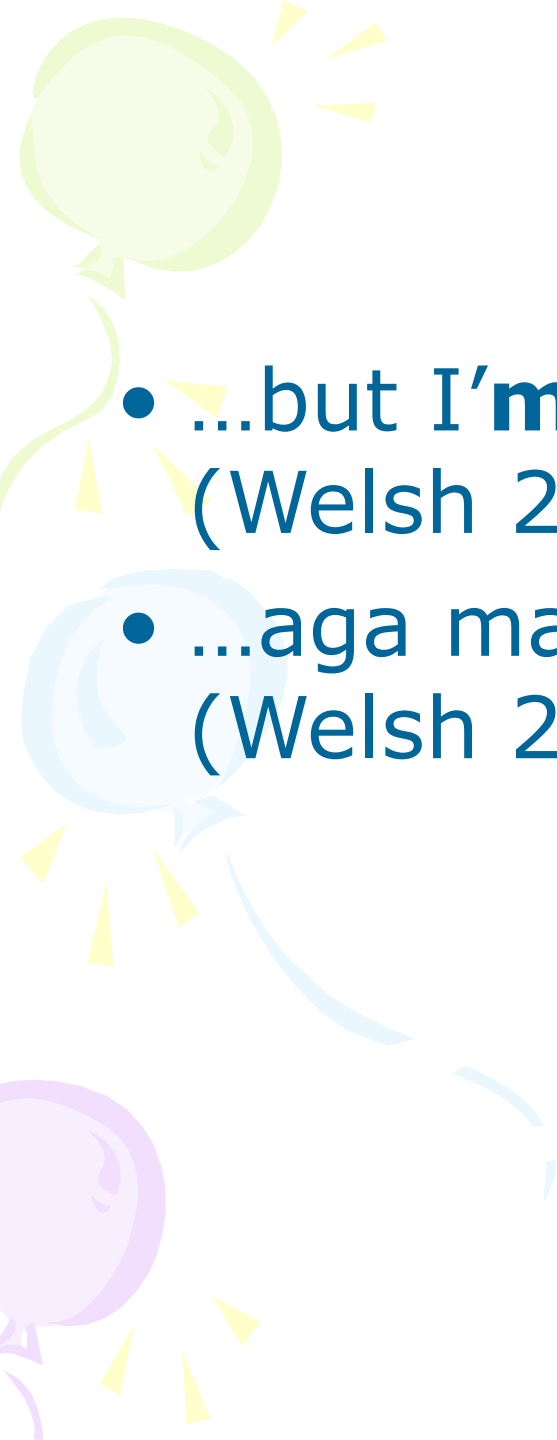



Plag 2003: 111

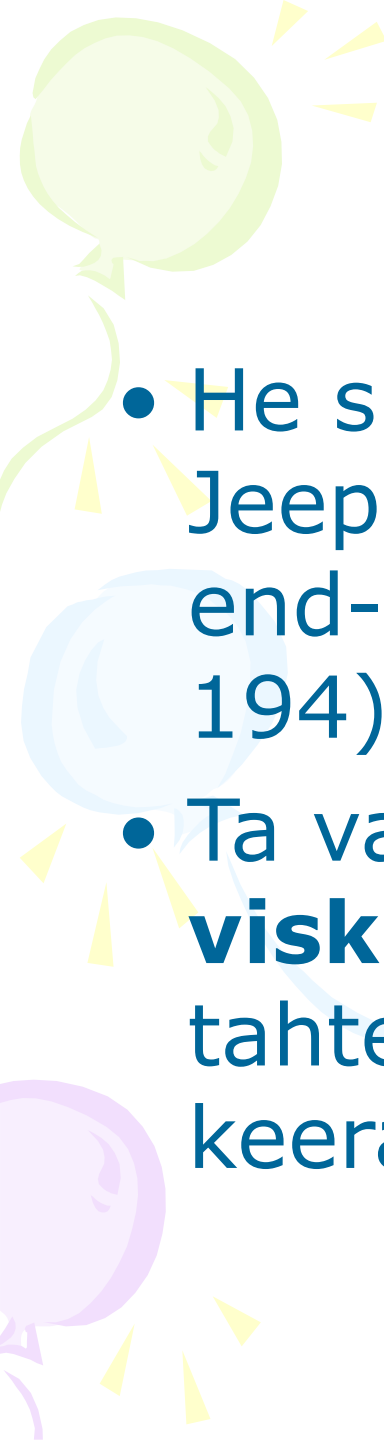
- “... **frequency of occurrence.** In general, there is a strong tendency for derived words being less frequently used than their base words.”

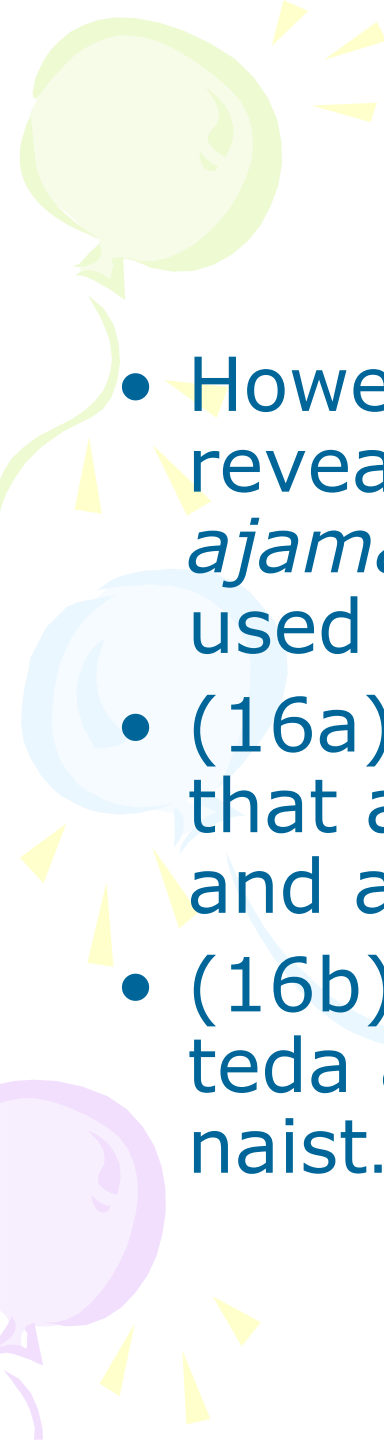
- 
- The next example illustrates the situation when the denominal verb ('to rabbit') is not covered by the bilingual dictionary.
 - **rabbit** *s* küülik, kodujänes; *fam* mannetu tegelane, *er* vilets mängija; *Am* eesjooksja, tempo dikteerija (Silvet 2002).

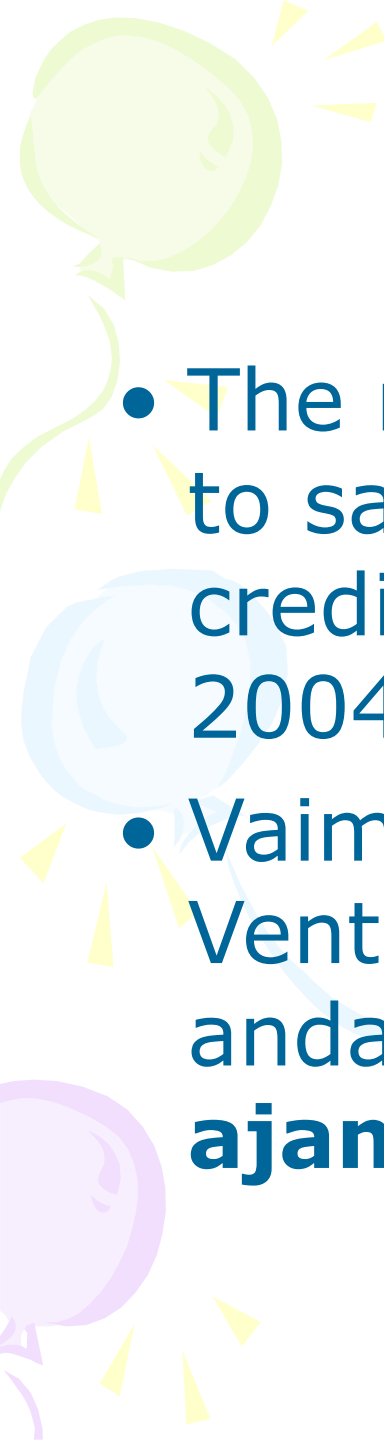
- 
- The speed's obviously helping, however, even though he is somewhat distraught to hear that Spud **is rabbiting on about** Frank Zappa (Welsh 2004: 135).
 - Aga eks spiid ilmselt aitab, ehkki mõnevõrra häiriv on kuulda, et Spud **jahvatab** midagi Frank Zappa kohta (Welsh 2010: 141).

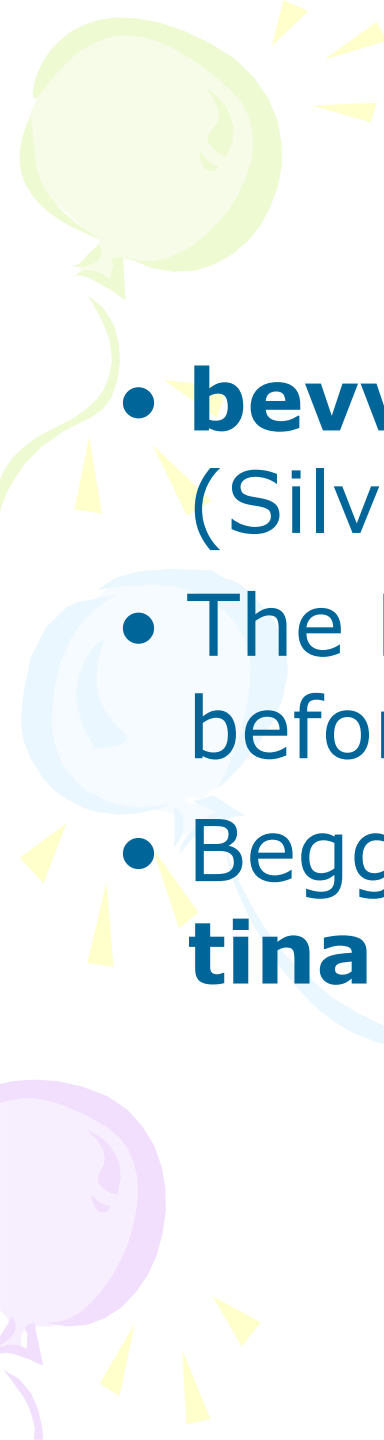
- 
- ...but I'm **rabbiting** a bit here (Welsh 2004: 166).
 - ...aga ma olen **lobisema** jäänud (Welsh 2010: 170).

- 
- denominal verbs that are derived from compounds.
 - the sense of the new verb can be metaphorical. One has to note that such metaphorical senses are often absent from bilingual dictionaries. For example, the English-Estonian lists the noun 'fishtail', but there is no entry for the verb 'to fishtail'.
 - (12) **fishtail 1** *s* kalasaba; **2** *a* kalasabakujuline, kalasaba (Silvet 2002).

- 
- He slammed on the brakes, and the Jeep **fishtailed**, losing traction in an end-to-end spin...(Crichton 1993: 194).
 - Ta vajutas täiest jõust pidurile, džiiip **viskles ühest teeservast teise**, tahtes tagumist otsa ette keerata...(Crichton 1994: 179–180).

- 
- However, examples (16b) and (17b) reveal two multi-word equivalents (*jura ajama* and *jama ajama*) that could be used as dictionary equivalents.
 - (16a) Ah **wis** still **bullshittin** telling her that ah'd always admired her as a person and a woman...(Welsh 2004: 218).
 - (16b) Minu **jura** jätkub sellega, et ma olen teda alati imetlenud kui inimest ja naist...(Welsh 2010: 224).


- 
- The minister could find little decent to say about Venters and, to his credit, he didn't **bullshit** (Welsh 2004: 259).
 - Vaimulikul polnud palju kiiduväärset Ventersi kohta öelda ja talle tuleb au anda, et ta ei hakanud ka **jama ajama** (Welsh 2010: 265).

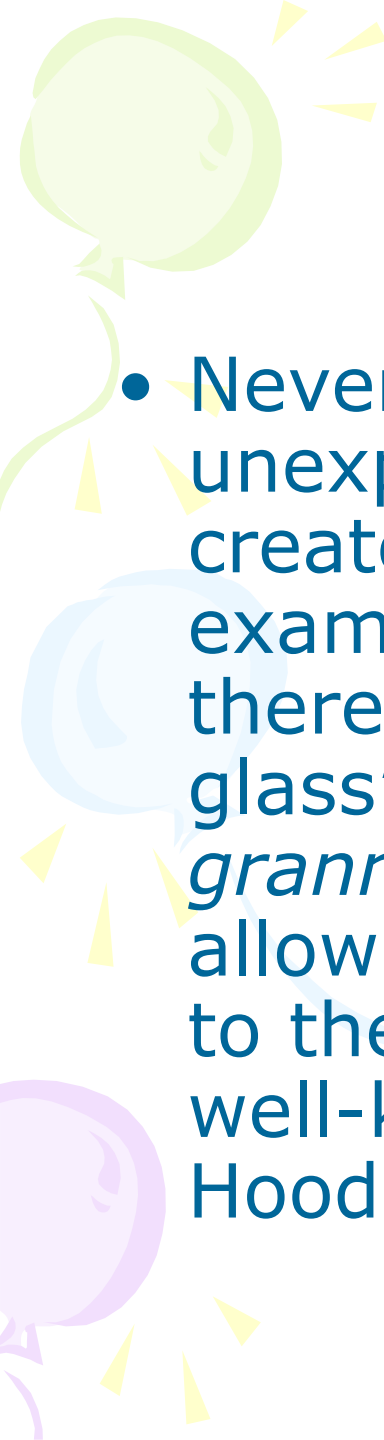
- 
- **bevvy s** (*pl ies*) *fam* alkohoolne jook (Silvet 2002).
 - The Beggar **had been bevvyin** before we met up (Welsh 2004: 77).
 - Beggar **on** juba enne kokkutulemist **tina pannud** (Welsh 2010: 83).

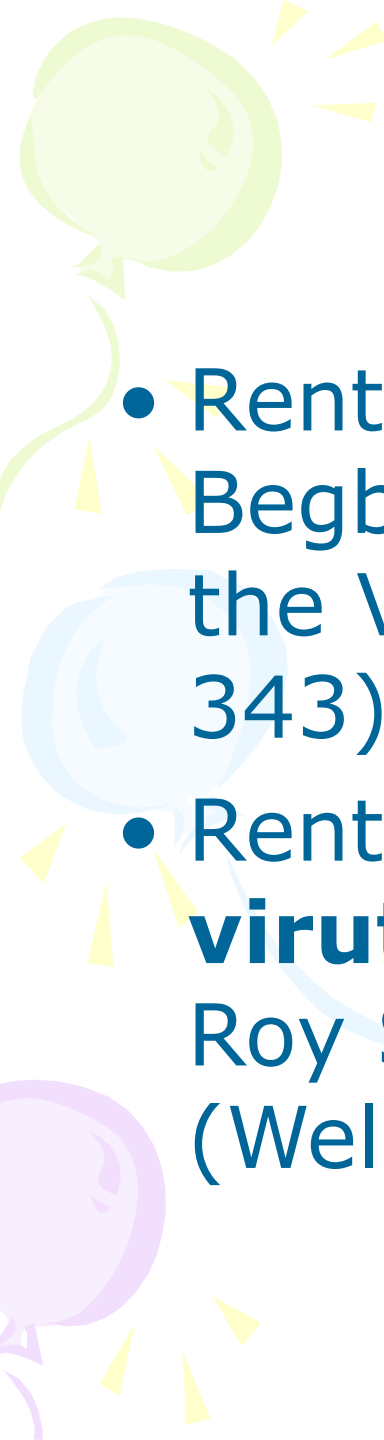



- **contextuals**


- The term 'contextual' has denotes new denominal verbs that are not well-established in language and are unfamiliar to the user (Clark and Clark 1979, Aronoff 1980).

- 
- The following verbs ***to glass*** and ***to granny*** in the following examples represent perhaps the category of 'half-assimilated transparent idioms' or 'near innovations' rather than 'complete innovations' (Aronoff 1980: 745) because they have been used more than once and are discussed in the literature.

- 
- Nevertheless, these verbs are somewhat unexpected for the ordinary reader and create an effect of novelty. In the first example a glass is used as a weapon; therefore *to glass* means 'to hit sb with a glass'. In the second example the verb *to granny sb* 'to defeat comprehensively, to allow one's opponent no score at all' refers to the wolf in the granny's disguise in the well-known story about the Red Riding Hood (Green 2009: 592).

- 
- Renton recalled the time when Begbie had **glassed** Roy Sneddon, in the Vine, for fuck all (Welsh 2004: 343).
 - Rentonile meenus, kuidas Begbie **virutas** Vine'is asja ees teist taga Roy Sneddonile **õllekannuga näkku** (Welsh 2010: 348).

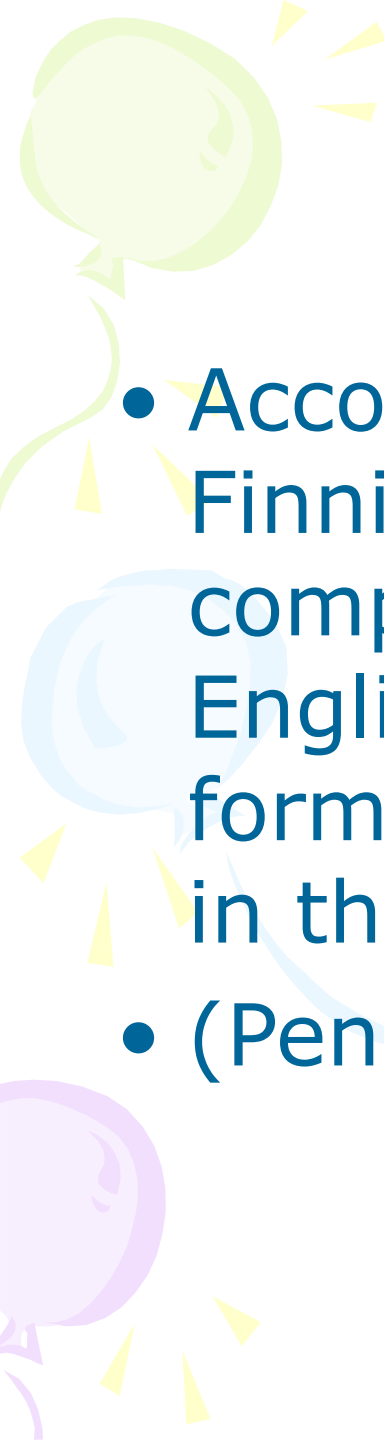
- 
- Ah racks up n slaughters the cunt, leavin the fucker two baws oaf **being grannied** (Welsh 2004: 111).
 - Ma võtan kii pihku ja teen tõpra joonelt tùmaks, ainult kaks krdis palli jäi puudu, et kõnn **oleks kuivaltpähe saanud** (Welsh 2010: 117).


- 
- Michael Adams (2009: 163–164) discusses the results of an experiment where brain activity of the subjects where measured while reading *Coriolanus*, a play by William Shakespeare. It appeared that the subjects' brain activity was stimulated considerably when they encountered the innovative use of the word 'god' as a verb, as in '**he godded me**'. The verb 'god' is recorded in the *Oxford English Dictionary* with the label 'rare', and there are seven examples to illustrate this meaning.



Back-formation

- Back-formation is a word-formation method whereby a new lexeme results from the removal of an affix, usually a suffix.

- 
- According to Esko V. Pennanen, a Finnish linguist who carried out a comprehensive diachronic study of English back-formations, back-formation became a common usage in the 19th century
 - (Pennanen, 1966: 87).

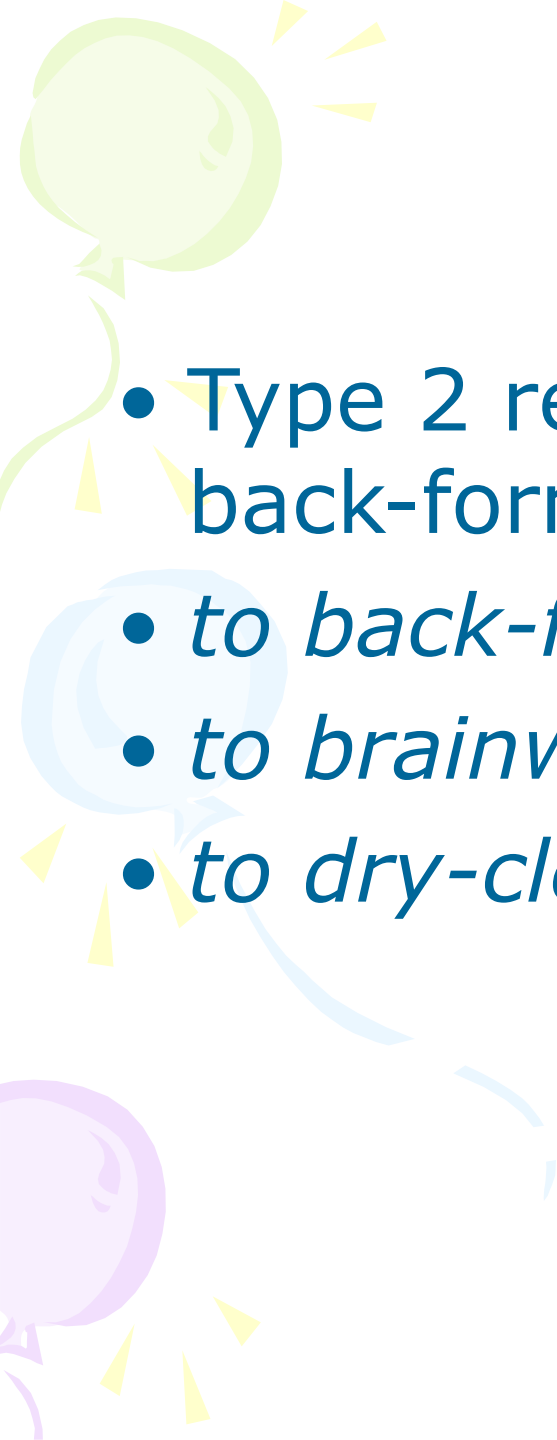
- 
- Similarly to conversion, back-formation is an **economical** method of creating new synthetic lexemes, especially new verbs, in English.

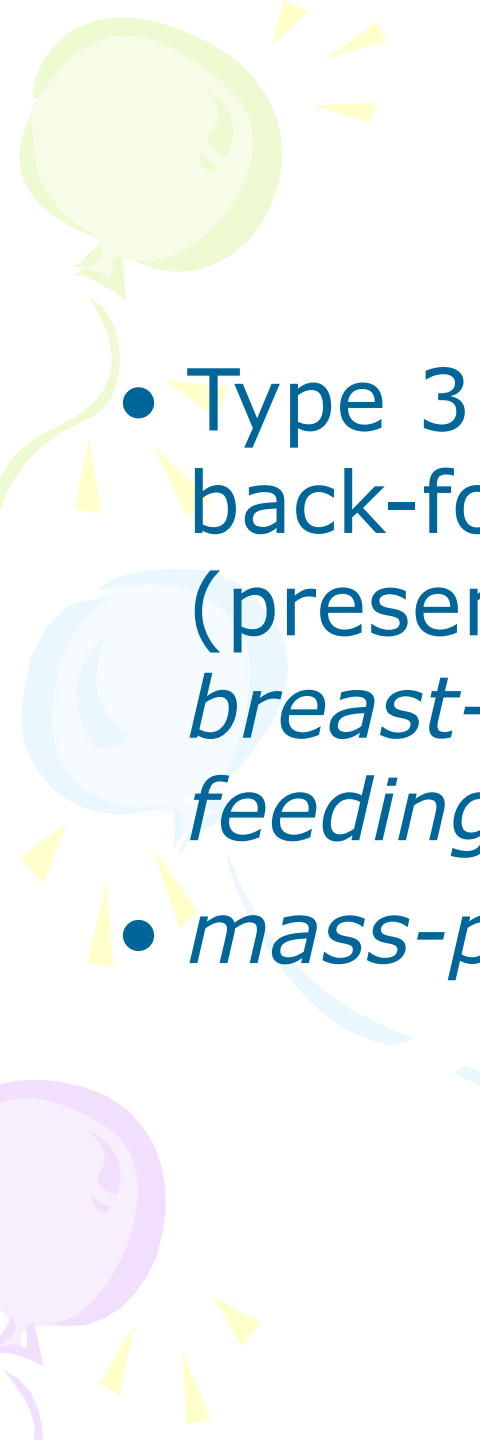


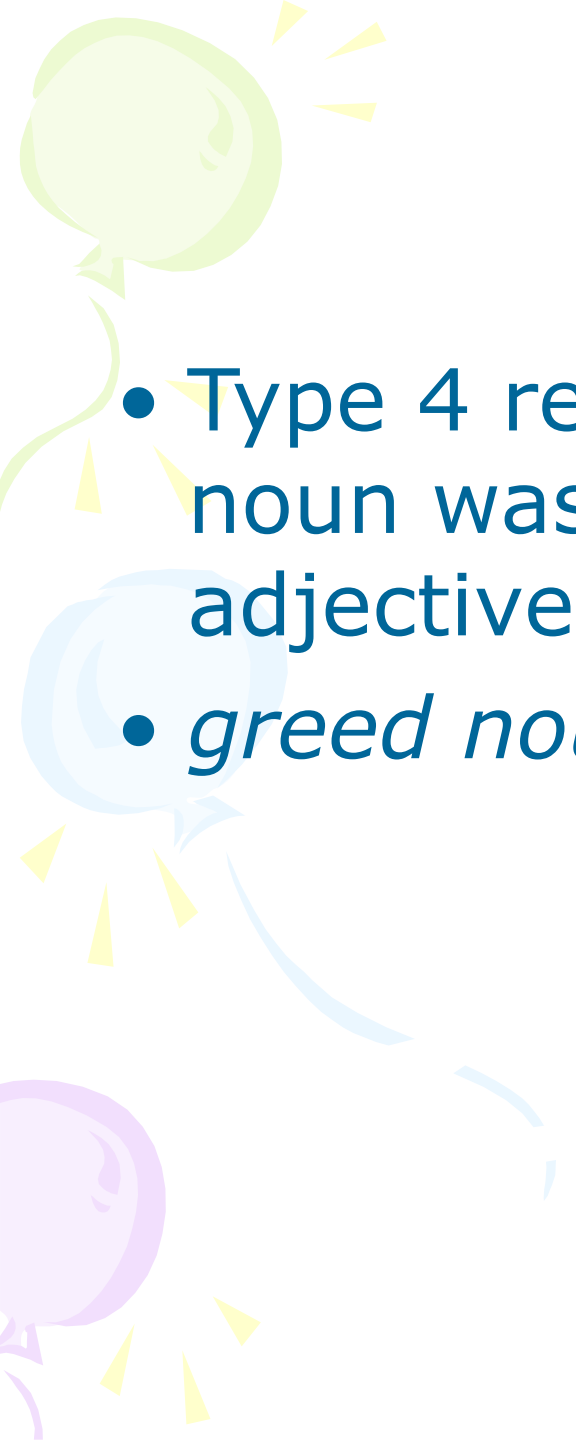
Pennanen (1966: 44–86)
six types of back-formations in English

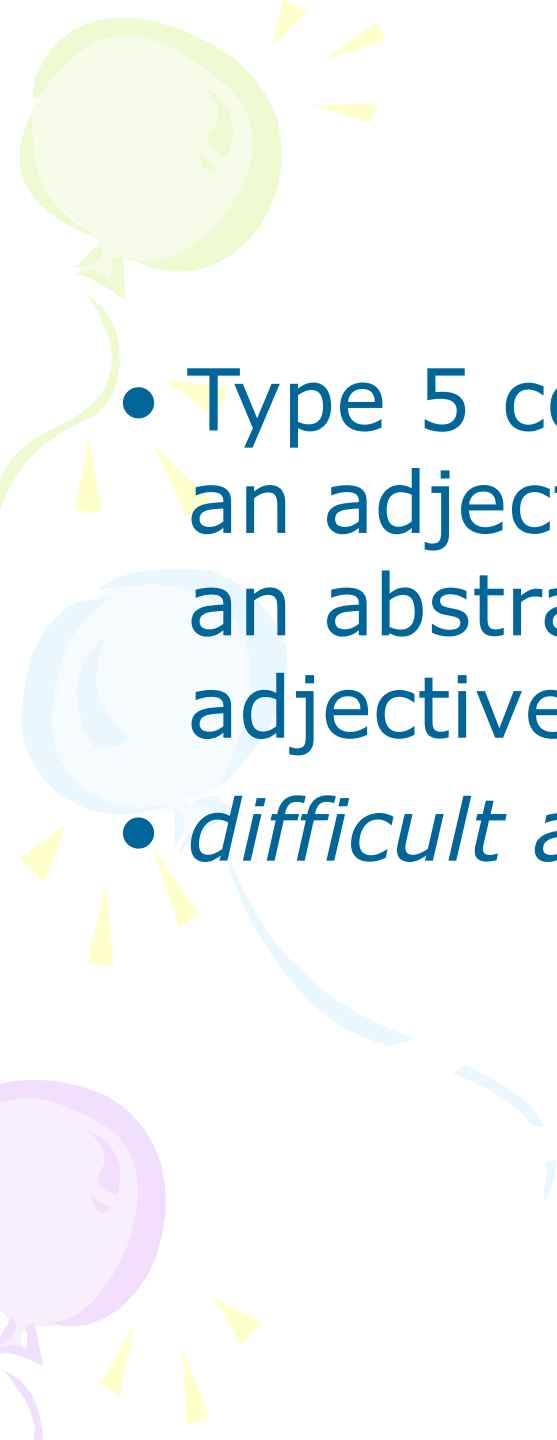
Type 1

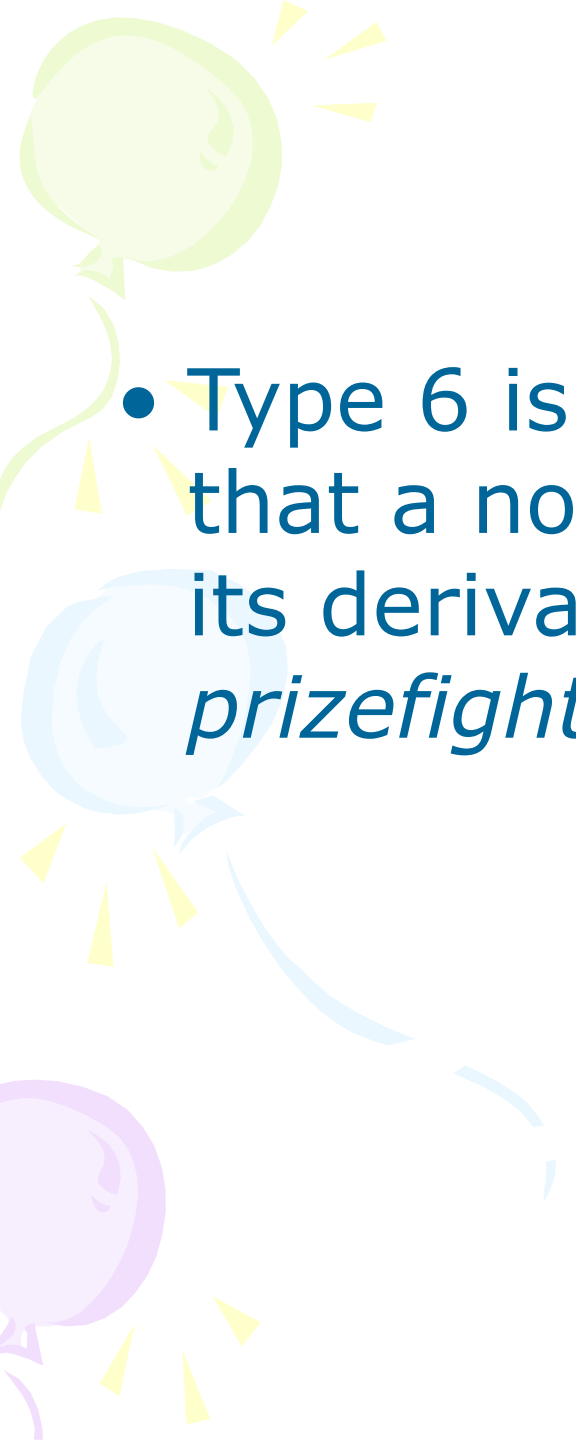
- verbs that were back-formed from agent nouns or instrument nouns,
- *to chain-smoke* < *chain-smoker*;
- *to cross-dress* < *cross-dresser*;
- *to burgle* < *burglar*
- *to steamroll verb* < *steamroller*;

- 
- Type 2 represents verbs that were back-formed from action nouns,
 - *to back-fire* < *back-firing*;
 - *to brainwash* < *brainwashing*;
 - *to dry-clean* < *dry cleaning*.

- 
- A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide features a green balloon at the top, a blue balloon in the middle, and a purple balloon at the bottom. Yellow streamers and triangular flags are scattered around the balloons.
- Type 3 includes verbs that were back-formed from adjectival words (present or past participles), e.g. *breast-feed* < *breast-fed*, *breast-feeding*;
 - *mass-produce verb* < *mass-produced*.

- 
- Type 4 represents instances where a noun was back-formed from an adjective, e.g.
 - *greed noun* < *greedy adjective*.

- 
- Type 5 comprises those cases where an adjective was back-formed from an abstract noun, adverb, or another adjective, e.g.
 - *difficult adjective* < *difficulty noun*.

- 
- Type 6 is reserved for the possibility that a noun was back-formed from its derivative, e.g. *prizefight noun* < *prizefighter noun*.



- adjective < adjective



- *couth adjective* > *uncouth adjective*





Blends

Lehrer 2007: 115

- Blends are somewhat similar to compounds;
- Full word + splinter (a segment that emerged as a result of reanalysis)
- *workaholic* (*work* + ***-aholic***)
- *edutainment* ***edu-*** + ***-tainment***)
- **AB+CD = A + D**



Bauer 2006: 77

- A **splinter** is a part of a word that, due to some **reanalysis** of the structure of the original word, is interpreted as meaningful, and is subsequently used in the **creation of new words.**



Bauer 2006: 77

- Splinters are sometimes **reanalysed** as **words**, sometimes as **affixes**, and sometimes as **word-building elements** that do not appear to have any particular denotation.
- *burger* < *hamburger*



Oxford English Dictionary
(www.oed.com).

- **-aholic** *suffix*


- This entry has been updated (OED Third Edition, September 2012).

- **Etymology:** < *-oholic* (in [alcoholic n.](#)), with respelling as *-aholic*

- orig. *U.S.*



Oxford English Dictionary (www.oed.com)

- **-tainment** *combining form*
 - This is a new entry (OED Third Edition, December 2004).
 - **Etymology:** < *-tainment* (in [entertainment n.](#)).
 - Attested in a small number of English formations, earliest in [docutainment n.](#)
 - Compare also [edutainment n.](#), [infotainment n.](#), [irritainment n.](#) Some less common formations are illustrated here.
 -
 - **Forming nouns denoting genres of broadcasting, journalism, etc., in which entertainment is combined with aspects of the genre, etc., indicated by the first element.**
 - <http://corpus.byu.edu/coca/>
- 

Štekauer et al 2012: 131-132

- Blending
- 23.64 per cent of the study study sample
- blending is compounding with subsequent form reduction (Štekauer)



turducken (1982)

- **turducken** *n*

- This is a new entry (OED Third Edition, June 2009).

- **Etymology:** < *tur-* (in [turkey n.2](#)) + a blend of [duck n.1](#) and [chicken n.1](#)

- *U.S. Cookery.*

- **A poultry dish consisting of a boned chicken inside a boned duck which is in turn placed inside a (partially) boned turkey, along with seasoned stuffing between the layers of meat and in the central cavity, the whole typically being cooked by roasting. Also as a mass noun.**

- 1982 *Newsweek* 29 Nov. (Life/Style section) 92/2 The main attraction at dinner this week is called 'turducken'. To make it, Prudhomme stuffs a boneless chicken with a reddish sausage stuffing; the stuffed chicken is then stuffed into a boneless duck;..finally, the chicken and duck are stuffed into a boneless turkey.



Oxford English Dictionary (www.oed.com).

- Blending is characteristic of English especially in the 20th century.
- *brunch* (1896) < *breakfast* + *lunch*
- *dramedy* (1905) < *drama* + *comedy*
- *motel* (1925) < *motor hotel*
- *buppy* (1984) < *black* + *yuppie*
- *wigger* (1988) < *white* + *nigger*
- *cybrary* (1993) < *cyber* + *library*
- *cybrarian* (1991) < *cyber* + *librarian*



Plag 2003: 123

- Typical pattern:
-
- **$AB+CD = A + D$**