Universal and language-specific properties of closing suffixation: Types of closing suffixes

Dr. Stela MANOVA Elise Richter Fellow Department of Slavic Studies University of Vienna Email: <u>stela.manova@univie.ac.at</u> URL: <u>http://homepage.univie.ac.at/stela.manova/</u>



Goal

To establish the role of semantics in closing suffixation, i.e. whether closing suffixation can be seen as driven by universal semantic constraints.

Typology of closing suffixation

The structure of this talk

- Definition of a closing suffix
- Examples of closing suffixes from German
- Establishing the semantics of the German closing suffixes and their correspondent Bulgarian suffixes
- Checking the Bulgarian suffixes for being closing
- Discussion
- Conclusions

Closing Suffix: Definition

Closing suffixes are suffixes that closed the word to the addition of further suffixes.

- There are closing suffixes in derivation and in inflection.
- This talk concentrates in closing suffixes in the derivational word slots.



Test for + /- closing

Logically, $[BASE + SUFF]_{N, A, V} \rightarrow NOUN (N)$ $\rightarrow ADJECTIVE (A)$ $\rightarrow VERB (V)$

If none of the three expected derivations is possible, SUFF is a closing suffix.

Closing Suffixes in German

Lehrer 'teacher' \rightarrow Lehrerin 'female teacher' Lehrer \rightarrow Lehrer-chen ,little teacher' Lehrerin \rightarrow *Lehrerin-chen 'little female teacher'

Although diminutivization is a productive morphological change in German, *Lehrerin* cannot be diminutivized. Actually, no derivational suffix can be attached to the suffix *-in* (i.e. neither verbs nor adjectives can be derived from nouns terminating in the suffix *-in*), which allows us to conclude that *-in* is a closing suffix.

Reopening

If *Lehrerin* is used as a first constituent of a compound or before the suffixoids *-shaft* and *-tum*, a linking element 'reopens' it, thus *Lehrerinn-en-zimmer* 'a room for female teachers', *Lehrerinnen-schaft* and *Lehrerinn-en-tum*. (cf. Aronoff & Fuhrhop 2002)

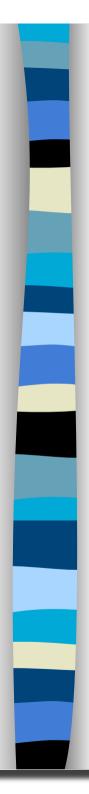
German Closing Suffixes

Aronoff & Fuhrhop (2002: 461) point out the following German suffixes as closing:

-e_{suff}, -heit/-keit/-igkeit, -in, -ish,
-ling, and -ung



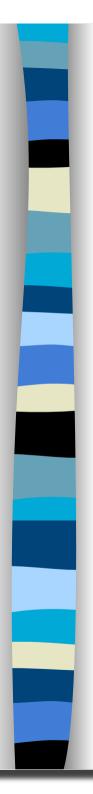
German Closing Suffixes in Detail $V + -e_{suff} \rightarrow N$ $A + -heit/-keit/-igkeit \rightarrow N$ N males + $-in \rightarrow$ N females N person + -*isch* \rightarrow A V, A + -ling \rightarrow N $V + -ung \rightarrow N$



G. -*esuff*

- $V + -e_{suff} \rightarrow N$
- G. pflegen 'to care for'→ Pflege 'care', PL Pflegen
- Cf. Bg. griža se '(I) care for' → griž-a 'care', PL griž-i

The parallel suffix in Bulgarian is inflectional and therefore doesn't allow further attachment of WF suffixes.



G. -heit/-keit/-igkeit

A + -heit/-keit/-igkeit → N schön ,beautiful' → Schön-heit ,beauty' Bg. xubav ,beautiful' → xub-ost ,beauty' svjat ,sacred' → svjat-ost ,sacrednes'

N is an an abstract noun expressing property of A.

Bg. -ost

revniv ,jelous' → revn-ost ,jelouscy' → revnost-en ,devoted' → revnostn-ost ,devotedness' sladăk ,sweet' → slad-ost ,sweetness' → sladost-en ,pleasant' → sladostn-ost ,pleasure' cjal ,whole' → cjal-ost ,wholeness' → cjalost-en ,complete' → cjalostn-ost ,completeness' xubav ,beautiful' → xubost ,beauty' → xubost-nik ,rascal' bjal ,white' → bjalost ,whiteness' → ø

Bg. suffix *-ost* is not closing

G. -*in*

(derivation of females from males, i.e. G. Movierung)

■ N males + $-in \rightarrow$ N famales

Over 90 % of all *Movierung* formations in German are derived through the attachment of this suffix. In other words, the fact that the suffix *-in* is closing is enough to determine German *Movierung* as closing in general.

Except *-in*, modern German uses for Movierung also *-(i/e)sse*, *-euse*, *-ine*, *-esse* and *-sche* (dialectal, North German), formations with these suffixes, however, often have *-in* doublets or allow addition of *-in*, e.g. *Baron-esse* and *Baron-in*, as well as *Prinzess-in* (cf. Wellmann 1975: 107ff).

Bulgarian suffixes for derivation of females from males (1)

-k-a (e.g. učitelka ← učitel 'teacher')

- *in-ja* (e.g. *boginja* ← *bog* 'God')
- *-kin-ja* (e.g. *srăbkinja ←* sărbin 'a Serbe')
- -*ic-a* (e.g. *kralica* \leftarrow *kral* 'king')
- -es-a (e.g. poetesa ← poet 'poet')
- is-a (e.g. aktrisa ← akt'or 'actor') and

Bulgarian suffixes for derivation of females from males (2)

These suffixes are closing only if the suffix is native and added to a base denoting male person. Suffixes deriving female animals are not closing.

(Manova 2008)

Females from males in Bulgarian (animals)

magare ,donkey' → magarica → DIM magarička (Google – 683 occurrences)

l a v, lion' $\rightarrow l a v i c a \rightarrow DIM l a v i c k a$ (Google – 8 occurences)

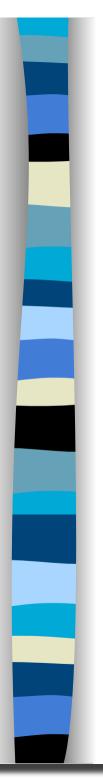
The only instance of a derivation involving a human being is *svekăr* 'father-in-law' → *svekărva* 'mother-inlaw' → *svekărvička* (rather ironical) (Google – 82 occurrences), *svekărva* being derived with the unique Movierung suffix *-v-a* (note that nouns such as *etărva, zălva*, though terminating in *-v-a* are nonderived) Females from males in Bulgarian (foreign bases)

princ 'prince' → *princesa* → DIM *princeska* (Google – 528 occurrences)

poet 'poet' → poetesa → DIM poeteska (Google
_ 236 occurrences)

baron 'baron' → baronesa → DIM baroneska
(Google – 1 occurrence)

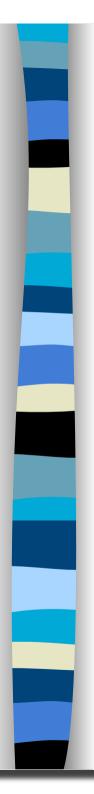
akt'or 'actor' → aktrisa → DIM aktriska (Google
 54 occurrences)



Lexicalizations

daskal ,teacher (archaic)' → daskalica →
 DIM daskalička ,little female teacher &
 little female pupil'

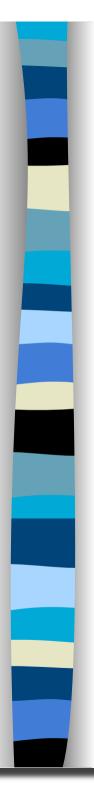
■ princesa 'warm sandwich' → DIM princeska



G. -isch

N person, animals + *-isch* → A *Schriftsteller*, writer' → *schriftsteller-isch* ,writer's' *Hund*,dog' → *hünd-isch*,dog's'

Bg. *pisatel* ,writer' → *pisatel-ski* ,writer's' *kuče* ,dog' → *kuč-eški* ,dog's'



Bg. -ski

The Bg. suffix -ski is closing.

 $\begin{array}{ll} \mathsf{N} + -\mathsf{s}\mathsf{k}i & \to \mathsf{A}\mathsf{D}\mathsf{J} & \to \mathsf{*}\mathsf{N} \\ & & \to \mathsf{*}\mathsf{V} \\ & & \to \mathsf{*}\mathsf{A}\mathsf{D}\mathsf{J} \end{array}$



G. -ling

V, A + -*ling* \rightarrow N

However:

prüfen ,to examin' → Prüfling ,the examined
 person' → FEM Prüflingin
lehren ,to teach' → Lehrling ,the thaught person'
 → FEM Lehrlingin

Source: Google (Native speakers evaluate such forms as impossible.)

G. *-ling* does not have an equivalent in Bulgarian.



G. -ung $V + -ung \rightarrow N$ $piša \rightarrow pis-ane$, writing' $\rightarrow ø$ \rightarrow pis-anie, a piece of writing' \rightarrow DIM pisanijce dviža (se),(I) move' $\rightarrow dviž$ -ene, moving' $\rightarrow \phi$ \rightarrow dviž-enie, moving, movement' \rightarrow DIM dviženijce

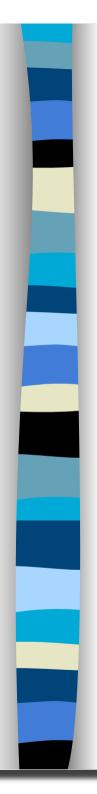
Bg. -Vne is clooing but *-Vnie* is not!

Bg. -Vne and -Vnie action nouns

The suffix -Vne attaches only to IMPFV bases whereas the suffix -Vnie takes both IMPFV and PFV bases.

+/- closing does not depend on the semantics of the derivative and therefore lexicalitzed -*Vne* nouns cannot be further diminutivized:

prane ,loundry', piene ,drink', jadene ,food'



G & Bg. Suffixes

German Closing Suffixes	Bulgarian Parallels	Closing in Bulgarian
-e _{suff}	Ø	Ø
-heit/-keit/-igkeit	-ost	NO
-in	-ka, -(k)inja, -ica, -esa, -isa, -va	Only if added to N for male humans
-isch	-ski	YES
-ling ?closing	Ø	Ø
-ung	-ne, -nie	Only -ne

Diminutivization

Aronoff & Fuhrhop (2002 : 460) exclude German diminutive suffixes (-chen, -ei/-erei, and -lein) from their analysis since a diminutive suffix is not expected to be followed by another suffix. This observation, however, does not hold for Bulgarian:

snim-k-a 'photograph' \rightarrow DIM1 snim-č-ic-a $\rightarrow \rightarrow$ DIM2 snimčič-ic-a

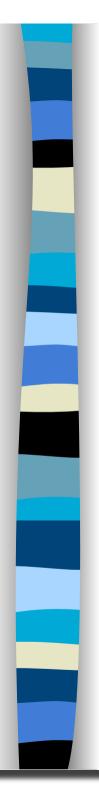
Note that not all diminutive suffixes can be attached recursively, e.g. DIM *-k-a* does not allow recursive use.

Conclusions (1)

- Semantics that is closing in German is not always closing in Bulgarian;
- If (closing) semantics is expressed by a set of suffixes, not all the suffixes of the set are closing;
- A (set of) suffix(es) can be closing with a semantically restricted type of bases (e.g. females derived from human males). However, if the base has another, though semantically related meanig (e.g. male animal), the suffix(es) is(are) not closing.

Conclusions (2)

- Semantics is of importance to closing suffixation, but semantic restrictions alone cannot define a suffix as +/-closing.
 - There are diffrent types of closing suffixes:
- 1) suffixes that are always closing; and
- suffixes that are closing only if particular formal or (and) semantic restrictions apply.



References

Andrejčin, L. et al. 1983. *Gramatika na săvremennija bălgarski knižoven ezik. Tom II. Morfologija*. Sofija: BAN.

Aronoff, Mark & Nanna Fuhrhop 2002. Restricting Suffix Combinations in German and English: Closing Suffixes and the Monosuffix Constraint. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory 20*, 451-490.

Fleischer, Wolfgang & Irmhild Barz 1995. *Wortbildung der deutschen Gegenwartssprache.* 2 durgesehene und ergänzte Auflage. Tübingen: Niemeyer.

Manova, Stela 2008. Closing Suffixes and the Structure of the Slavic Word: Movierung. *Austrian Contributions to the 14th International Congress of Slavists, September 2008, Ohrid, Macedonia. Wiener Slawistisches Jahrbuch 54*, 21-34.

Wellmann, Hans 1975. *Deutsche Wortbildung 2 – Das Substantiv*. Düsseldorf: Schwann.