DERIVATIONAL MEANINGS

ALEXANDER FRASER (CREDIT TO LIANE GUILLOU)

1. CREDITS

The following exercise was taken from: Haspelmath, M. & Sims, A. D. (2010): *Understanding Morphology* [2nd ed.], chapter 5 'Inflection and Derivation', London: Hodder Education.

2. CLASSIFYING DENOMINAL AND DEADJECTIVAL VERBS OF ENGLISH

Consider the meanings of the following denominal and deadjectival verbs of English:

butter, flatten, categorise, peel, legalise, phone, blacken, cannibalise, unionise, skate, modernise, terrorise, ski

Classify them using the categories in the following table. For some of them you will need to set up new categories that are not listed in the table.

Denominal verbs (N → V)				
'Act like N'	Spanish	*pirat-a* 'pirate'	→	*pirat-ear* 'pirate'
'Put into N'	English	*bottlea$_N$*	→	*bottlea$_V$*
'Cover with N'	Russian	*sol'* 'salt'	→	*sol-it'* 'salt'

Deadjectival verbs (A → V)				
Factitive	Russian	*čern-yj* 'black'	→	*čern-it'* 'make black'
Inchoative	Spanish	*verde* 'green'	→	*verde-ar* 'become green'

3. DEFINITIONS

- **Factitive verb**: a deadjectival verb with the derivational meaning 'cause something to be Adj' (e.g. Russian *černit'* 'to blacken' is the factitive of *černyj* 'black')
- **Inchoative verb**: a deadjectival verb expressing the derivational meaning 'begin to be Adj., become Adj.' (e.g. Spanish *verdear* 'become green' is the inchoative of *verde* 'green')