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Weekly Lab #3 - Option 4

Chapter 5 - Word formation processes

Below you will find the lab questions. Do them in any order you want. Work hard for about 45 minutes in groups or individually. Then spend 15 minutes reviewing your work and reflecting on the words you investigated, and what you found between the 2 methods you used.

Part 1 - Study Questions for Chapter 5

1. Which two processes were involved in the creation of the verb *google*, as in:
Have you ever googled yourself?
 - a. Coinage and backformation
2. Which process is clearly involved in creating the new term *selfie*
 - a. coinage
3. What do we call the process whereby a new word is formed to be similar to an existing word?
 - a. analogy
4. Which of the following pairs contains an example of a **calque**? How would you describe the other(s)?
 - a. Footbooru (Japanese) - Football (English) = **borrowing**
 - b. Tréning (Hungarian) - training (English) = **borrowing**
 - c. **Luna de miel** (Spanish "moon of honey") - honeymoon (English)
 - d. **Jardin d'enfants** (French "garden of children") - Kindergarten (German "children garden")
5. Using a dictionary with etymological information (Online Etymology Dictionary), identify which of the following words are borrowings and from which languages they were borrowed. Are any of them eponyms?
 - a. Assassin: borrowed, Arabic
 - b. Clone: borrowed, Greek
 - c. Cockroach: borrowed, Spanish
 - d. Denim: borrowed and eponym, French
 - e. Diesel: German and eponym
 - f. Frisbee: borrowed, Old Danish and eponym
 - g. Horde: borrowed, Turkish
 - h. Kayak: borrowed, Inuit
 - i. Kiosk: borrowed, Persian
 - j. Nickname: borrowed, Old English, Swedish, Danish

Part 2 - Verifying Word Formation Processes through the Online Etymology Dictionary and the Google Ngram Viewer

1. Use our word formation verification method on a set of words of your choice. Try to think of new words if you can and use the tables below to write your answers.
2. Then use the Google Ngram viewer to plot your results and compare to the results you got from the Online Etymology Dictionary. You can take a screenshot of your results to include in your lab along with the tables from question 1.

Tools you need:

[Online Etymology Dictionary](#)

[Google Ngram viewer](#)

Background to this activity

NOTE: We went over this in class on Monday, October 5th, 2020. Check the recording from class on Monday, October 5th, 2020 for more details and a walkthrough.



QUESTION!

How can we test for or verify these types of word formation?

1. One way is to look at their etymology and usage over time.
2. Let's do it with an example. You will be doing this on your own momentarily.

- a. We understand that the word 'smog' is the combination of 'smoke' and 'fog' formed using the word formation process of blending.
- b. But how do we know?
- c. We can check the first documented use of each word in English.
- d. If 'smog' is the compound of 'smoke' and 'fog', then its first documented use should be chronologically after both 'smoke' and 'fog'.
 - 3. Let's see this in practice.
 - 4. For this activity, we are going to use two resources / tools
 - . [Online Etymology Dictionary](#)
 - a. [Google Ngram Viewer](#)

For the data that we collect from the Online Etymology Dictionary, we'll use this table to organize it:

	Example words	Word formation process	First documented use in English - Year
Sample word	smog	blending	1905
Test word 1	fog	---	1540's
Test word 2	smoke	---	<1500

Now let's use this template to investigate the formation of the word 'infotainment' together:

	Example words	Word formation process	First documented use in English - Year
Sample word	infotainment	blending	1983
Test word 1	information	---	Late 14th century
Test word 2	entertainment	---	1530's

YOUR TURN:

Here is a template for you to try out on another word that has undergone word formation processes like: compounding, clipping, and conversion

NOTE: You will only use the 'Test word 2' row in the case of compounding.

	Example	Word formation	First documented use in English
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	words	process	- Year
Sample word	bookcase	compounding	1726
Test word 1	book	---	12c
Test word 2	case	---	1570's

	Example words	Word formation process	First documented use in English - Year
Sample word	backgammon	compounding	1640's
Test word 1	back	---	15c
Test word 2	gammon	---	13c

	Example words	Word formation process	First documented use in English - Year
Sample word	phone	clipping	1878
Test word 1	telephone	---	1835
Test word 2		---	

	Example words	Word formation process	First documented use in English - Year
Sample word	goosebumps	compound	1859
Test word 1	goose	---	15c
Test word 2	bump	---	1590

	Example words	Word formation process	First documented use in English - Year
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Sample word	motel	blending	1925
Test word 1	motor	---	15c
Test word 2	hotel	---	1640's

Data visualization with Google Ngram viewer

Let's add some external validity to our results by using another method to see if we get the same results. Also, a visual representation can sometimes be more insightful than a table.



Background:

1. What can you do with the Google Ngram viewer?
 - a. View the use of a word or words over time in the form of a line graph.
2. What is an Ngram?
 - a. N stands for the number of grams that you search for
3. Ok so what's a gram?
 - a. In the simplest terms, it's a word. So, if you search for 'Noam Chomsky' you are searching for a bigram because it has two grams. A search for 'salt and pepper' would be a search for a trigram, and so on.

Example:

Below we have the results to the search for:
Smog, fog, smoke

NOTE: When searching for more than one word at a time, put a comma between the words you want to search for.

If we look at the results, we see that 'smoke' and 'fog' have been used since the 1500's, but 'smog' shows up significantly in the 1900's. This second result is consistent with our results from the Online Etymology Dictionary. Yay!

Google Books Ngram Viewer

Q smog,fog,smoke X ?

1500 - 2019 English (2019) Case-Insensitive Smoothing

