

CHAPTER #3 LEXICONS AND THEIR STRUCTURE

words vs lexicon

the positive words to use and read is merely 8,000.

the word structures is call koo3-su5-hak8.

simple word and complex word

morphemes su5-soo3

friend vs friendship;

duine vs seandaine

the compound word in Chinese is plenty.

free morphemes tsu7-iu5 su5-soo3 : book, duine, bean, frar.

bound morphemes : pre-; ~~sp~~ so-; -a2, &c.

affixes: prefix; suffix; infix; circumfix.

infix: X-a2-Y

allomorph tong5-mi7 su5-soo3

com- = con-, etc.

inflectional affixes vs derivational affixes

the former: grammatical function; the later: have its semantic

content words and functional words

the former are open; the later are closed.

the neologism is in 8+ methods.

compounding; the stress is different from its similar compound phrase.

eg. the White House. the compound word is sometimes not confined to its elements.

Chinese: SV (zhu3- -- (zhu3wei4, shu4bu3, -- shu4bin1, shu4bu3)

VO

VC

XX ping4lei4 ; pianzheng adj + n or adv + v

acronym: CEDAW, NATO, etc.

abbr. : ad, phone, mc, etc.

blending: clipping word gua2-lang5 -) guan2.

freddie, etc.

eponym : the meaning change of a word.

back formation: editor -) edit. chug -) chug

reduplication -) ang5-ang5; tua7-tua7; thap8-ji7-su5.

onomatopoeia: cat : mewling; barking; etc.

the three kinds of language:

synthetic, agglutinating, isolating