4 Morphology: Compounding

4.1 Compounding

(1) Compounding: (Noun, Verb, Adjective, Prepositions)

(2) Definition of a compound:
   a. Rightmost is the head.
   b. head: determines the category of the compound word.
   c. compounds formed by other compounds: ‘computer terminal stand’

(3) Compound structure:
   
   ![Diagram of compound structure]

(4) Multiple compound structure:
   a. 
   
   ![Diagram of multiple compound structure]

(5) Compounds and stress
   a. ‘a gr´eenhouse’ vs. ‘a green h´ouse’
   b. ‘He works in the gr´eenhouse at work.’
   c. ‘Drive past the green h´ouse on the corner.’

(6) More examples:
   a. ‘I think the SR-71 bl´ackbird is an awesome looking jet.’
   b. ‘There is a black b´ird perched on the branch.’

(7) Compounds and inflection
   a. Verbal compounds: tense
   b. *[dropp -ed] kick’ vs. ‘[dropkick] -ed’
   c. Noun compounds: plural
   d. *[Friday -s] night’ vs. ‘[Friday night] -s’

(8) Meaning of compounds
   a. Endocentric: meaning denoted by its head.
   b. Exocentric: meaning not denoted by its parts
   c. ‘computer mouse’, ‘light house’, ‘black ball’, etc.

(9) Endocentric and Exocentric and irregular inflection:
   a. ‘house mouse’ and ‘house mice’
   b. ‘computer mouse’ and ‘*computer mice/computer mouses’
   c. ‘I have three computer *mice/mouses at home.’
4.2 Hmong Compounding

(10) Hmong
a. tus ntsuj plig dawb huv
clf supernatural spirit white pure
‘The Holg Ghost’
b. tus tub txib
clf man sent
‘A missionary’

(11) Hmong
a. lub plab plawv
clf stomache heart
‘intelligence’
b. koj siab zoo.
You [liver good]
‘You are [a good person].’

4.3 Incorporation

(12) Incorporation
a. A form of compounding based on syntactic movement of a noun to a verb.
b. V+N or N+V
c. hunting reindeer → reindeer hunting
d. I am bear/duck/moose hunting.
e. Could you please babysit for me.

(13) Chuckchee (aka Chukot; Chukotko-Kamchatkan, Siberia)
   I -distant -compete -gun -fight -PRES
   ‘I am fighting a duel.’
   or ‘I am gun fighting.’