Conference report

Word-Formation Theories III & Typology and Universals in "Word-Formation IV", June 27–30, 2018; Košice, Slovakia (Vesna Kalafus Antoniová)

Department of British and American Studies in cooperation with SKASE (The Slovak Association for the Study of English) organized the *Word-Formation Theories III & Typology and Universals in Word-Formation IV Conference*. The Conference took place at P.J. Šafárik University in Košice, Slovakia, from 27 June to 30 June 2018. The event was organized by Slávka Tomaščíková, Lívia Körtvélyessy and Pavol Štekauer (P.J. Šafárik University in Košice, Slovakia) and with the support of the APVV project No: APVV-16–0035 *Research into extralinguistic factors of word-formation and word-interpretation*. The program and the book of abstracts are available at the conference homepage http://kaa.ff.upjs.sk/en/alumni-club/33/word-formation-theories-iii-typology-and-universals-in-word-formation-iv.

A triennial international meeting hosted more than 70 researchers, among whom were 6 plenary speakers, who came not only from Slovakia, but also from 28 different countries. The Conference participants came from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Ukraine, United States and Uzbekistan.

There were six plenary talks given during the conference. The first two talks were delivered by Frans Plank (Konstanz University, Germany) and Nicola Grandi (University of Bologna, Italy). In the plenary talk on *Property concept words: basic or derived*, Plank addressed the direction of morphological derivation of semantically related concepts. The central question of the talk examined which concept is expressed through a basic lexeme and which concept is derived. By looking at derivationally related property-concept adjectives, abstract nouns, and concrete nouns in English and German, the direction of derivation was explored from a diachronic and areal perspective. It was shown that nouns and adjectives do not behave in the same way in these languages. Plank arrived at the conclusion that within the subdomains that show cross-linguistic variation, English and German differ considerably. The findings of this case study thus support typological findings which relate word classes with classes of meanings.

Nicola Grandi's plenary talk on *Typological tendencies in evaluative morphology* outlined a picture of some areal and typological tendencies postulated on the basis of research into almost 90 languages, most of which are described in the second part of the *Edinburgh Handbook of Evaluative Morphology* (Grandi and Körtvélyessy 2015). With the aim of getting a picture of worldwide distribution of evaluative morphology, Grandi looked at how evaluative morphology correlates with other relevant typological parameters. In particular, he examined potential correlations between language families and/or world areas, on one hand, and the strategies which are used to formally express evaluation (suffixation, reduplication, etc.), on the other.

In the plenary talk *On the grammaticalization of some processes of word formation in unwritten languages*, Bernd Heine (University of Köln, Germany) pointed out that the reconstruction of some features of earlier processes of word formation is possible even in languages for which no written documents are recorded.

In the talk *Usage-based footnotes to onomasiological morphology* discussed by Dirk Geeraerts (Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium), different ways in which a usage-based conception of onomasiology may enhance morphology studies were presented.

A talk *Wordless Morphology* by Balthasar Bickel (University of Zurich, Switzerland) shifted the focus of enquiry in morphology from modeling 'word' phenomena to capturing diverse but cognitively relevant domains of host selection, templatic patterns, and prosody.

In the last plenary talk of the Conference, *Interconnectedness and Diversity of Meaning in Derivational Patterns*, Susan Olsen (Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany) examined the virtues of the 'morphology-as-syntax' idea and discussed the syntactic views of morphology as put forward by Halle & Marantz (1993), Marantz (1997a), Harley & Noyer (1999, 2000), and others.

General Session of the Conference brought up a wide range of topics related to various areas of word-formation. New perspectives for future research into language typology were outlined by Lívia Körtvélyessy (P.J. Šafárik University in Košice, Slovakia), Joseph Pentangelo (City University of New York, USA), and Ewa Konieczna (University of Rzeszów, Poland). Körtvélyessy explored the 'uniqueness' of onomatopoeia in two languages, English and Slovak. Pentangelo argued for a method of phonesthetic blending when approaching the etymology of words and their cognates. Konieczna aimed to find correspondences between aspectual distinctions in two typologically different languages, English and Polish.

One of the central topics of the Conference was the semantics of nominal compounds. The process of interpretation of an N+N compound's meaning was discussed by Elizaveta Tarasova (IPU New Zealand); Vesna Kalafus Antoniová (P.J. Šafárik University in Košice, Slovakia), Steve Pepper (University

of Oslo, Norway), or Masoumeh Diyanati (University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran) & Alexander Onysko (Alpen-Adria University, Klagenfurt, Austria). Tarasova addressed the question of whether productivity of a noun in forming a paradigm of compounds could be connected with the productivity of the relation realized in the compound paradigm containing this noun. Kalafus Antoniová explored the semantics of N+N compounds from an onomasiogical perspective by discerning the internal structure of 500 English nominal compounds in terms of semantic categories. Steve Pepper, in the context of Štekauer's (1998, 2016) system of *Onomasiological Types*, presented an empirically-based typology of 10,000 binominals from 100 languages. Binominal constructions were also discussed in respect to Polish language by Bożena Cetnarowska (University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland), and in respect to French language by Vincent Renner (University of Lyon, France). The meaning of Persian nominal compounds was discussed by Diyanati & Onysko. On the basis of an analysis of 210 Persian noun-noun compounds that contain one metonymical part, Diyanati & Onysko explored the extent to which the meaning of compound words rely on metonymical associations.

Complex-word interpretation was also discussed in respect to creativity by Pavol Kačmár, Lívia Körtvélyessy and Pavol Štekauer (P. J. Šafárik University in Košice, Slovakia). Creativity as a word-formation and meaning-predictability factor has been studied in relation to two tendencies competing in each act of word-formation: the tendency towards semantic transparency vs. the tendency towards economy of expression. The tendencies were addressed by Petr Kos (University of South Bohemia, Czech Republic) as well. Kos elaborates on Štekauer's (2016) theory by demonstrating that formal economy can be achieved also on the onomatological level, through the use of metaphor and metonymy.

Yet another central topic of the Conference was the issue of diminutives. The origin of diminutives in Slavic languages was discussed by Renáta Gregová (P.J. Šafárik University in Košice, Slovakia) and Stela Manova (University of Vienna, Austria). The strategies to convey diminutive and augmentative features in Italian Sign Language (LIS) were explored by Elena Fornasiero (Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Italy). Marking the expressiveness in the languages which make the diminutive vs augmentative distinction was put forward by Varvara Magomedova (Stony Brook University, USA).

The conference also offered a session which focused on loanwords and borrowings. The topic was discussed by Akiko Nagano & Masaharu Shimada (Tohoku University & University of Tsukuba, Japan), Mathew Knowles (The Chinese University of Hong Kong) and Lior Laks (Bar-Ilan University, Israel).

The Conference talks covered a range of languages, including French, German, Italian, Polish, Slovak, Japanese, Arabic, Hebrew, Persian and many others. Kateryna Krykoniuk (Cardiff University, Wales), for instance, illustrated

her ideas on the eight most productive paradigms of a formal word-formative set {C+Ø+C} in Persian. The linear and nonlinear word-formation as well as stress assignment in words with +*i* suffix in Hebrew was examined by Ora Schwarzwald (Bar-Ilan University, Israel). The Turkic languages were discussed by László Károly (Uppsala University, Sweden), and so on.

Apart from the plenary talks and the presentations which were held during the General Session, the participants could attend two conference worskhops. The two-day workshop *Revisiting paradigms in word-formation* was organized by Alexandra Bagasheva (University of Sofia, Bulgaria) and Jesús Fernández-Domínguez (University of Granada, Spain). During the workshop, a number of presentations approaching the notion of paradigm from different perspectives were offered. Bernard Fradin (University Paris Diderot, France) shed more light on both the nature and structure of the derivational paradigms. Naoya Watabe (University of Tokyo, Japan) discussed root-internal paradigm uniformity in Slavic derivational phonology. Cristina Fernández-Alcaina (University of Granada, Spain) spoke about paradigm pressure and competition in English derivation. Jan Radimsky (University of South Bohemia, Czech Republic) presented a paradigmatic approach to compounding. Eleonora Litta (Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Germany) & Marco Budassi (Università di Pavia, Italy) searched for the main requirements for a physical representation of a derivational paradigm.

The notion of paradigm was also discussed within the General Session of the Conference which ran in parallel to the workshop. Peter Kos (University of South Bohemia, Czech Republic) explored the paradigmatic and non-paradigmatic relations within word nests in Czech by applying Dokulil's (1962, 1986) major relational onomasiological categories: mutational, modificational, and transpositional. José A. Sánchez Fajardo (University of Alicante, Spain) explored the form and function of -*ie* derivatives in English (*softie, pinkie, brownie,* etc.). Fiammetta Namer (University of Nancy) & Nabil Hathout (CNRS, France) accounted for the paradigm-based derivational morphology via the ParaDis model ('Paradigms and Discrepancies') which falls within a 'families and paradigms' theoretical framework, and which they applied to prefixed privative verbs in Italian. Different ways and approaches to the study of derivational paradigm raised a number of inspiring questions and provided new perspectives for further research.

The other workshop of the Conference, *Elicitation and Text Studies in Field Research*, was organized by Nina Sumbatova (Russian State University, Russia) and Valentin Vydrin (INALCO Paris). It began with the presentation of Timofej Arkhangel'skij (Universität Hamburg, Germany) & Maria Usacheva (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia). Arkhangel'skij & Usacheva presented the findings of their experiments in linguistic fieldwork aimed at investigating the case for case compounding in Beserman Udmurt. Siberian

field experience was presented by Olga Kazakevich (Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia). The workshop included a number of talks on highly endangered languages, such as the languages of Votic and Ingrian, which were the subject of Fedor Rozhanskiy & Elena Markus' (University of Tartu, Estonia) presentation, or the Ulch language (Southern Tungusic; Khabarovsk Krai, Russia) discussed by Natalya Stoynova (Russian Academy of Sciences).

All in all, the wide variety of different approaches to respectives issues of word-formation and language typology provided fruitful avenues for further research. The participants of the *Word-Formation Theories III & Typology and Universals in Word-Formation IV Conference* expressed their excitement about the next edition of the Conference.

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