

The Study of PCN Based on Construction Morphology

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The present study aims at investigating Persian complex words Persian complex nouns based on Construction Morphology (Booij, 2010). Since complex words may have new and specific bound meanings and more than one interpretation, CM shows how PCW are constructed, based on schemas and subschemas. Therefore, 650 Persian complex nouns (PCN) have been collected from different sources, examined, and analyzed based on monosemic and polysemic approaches. Then, the semantic aspect of each group was illustrated. In this analysis, for each group of complex nouns several examples were presented and their general schemas along with subschemas were administered respectively. Finally, the relevant properties of each subclass were assigned. The properties of PCW were projected through both their schemas dominated them in the lexicon and the base word. Accordingly, complex nouns were derived either verbal base or nouns and the related suffixes. Agentive suffixes such as -andeh, -gar, -ban, -ar, and -čī were chosen. Complex words, namely agentivity, were determined neither by suffixes that the first constituent of the combination attached to, nor by the functional morphemes of the combination. Rather, construction (pairing of form and meaning) determined Agents. When combined with suffixes, as for some complex nouns, the category of words changed, although they followed the same pattern of word formation they behaved specifically in accordance with different morphological contexts.

Keywords : The Study of PCN ,Construction Morphology

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