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This article is about word formation. For a method of teaching how to read, see synthetic phonics. A blend (sometimes blend word, lexical mix, portmanteau or portmanteau word) is a word formed from parts of two or more other words. At least one of these parts is not a morpheme (the realization of a morpheme), but instead a mere splinter, an excerpt that is normally meaningless: In [words such as motel, boatel and Lorry-Tel], hotel is represented by several shorter substitutes -otel, -tel or -el - which I will call splinters. Words with splinters that I call mixtures. [1] [n 1] Classification Mixtures of two or more words can be classified from each of the three viewpoints: morphotactic, morphological and morphosemantic. [2] Morphotactical classification Mixtures can be classified morfactically into two kinds: total and partial. [2] Total mixtures In a total mix, each of the words creating the mix is reduced to a mere splinter. [2] Some linguists limit mixtures to these (possibly with additional conditions): for example, Ingo Plag considers right mixtures to be total mixtures that are semantic coordinate, the rest being shortened compounds. [3] Generally for English blends, the beginning of one word is followed by the end of another: boom + hoist → boost[n 2] breakfast + lunch → brunch[n 2] Much less often in English, the beginning of one word can be followed by the beginning of another: teleprinter + exchange → telex[n 2] American + Indian → Amerind[n 2] Some linguists do not consider the beginning +beginning of concatenations as mixtures , instead they call complex clippings.[4] cut joints[5] or cut joints. [6] Unusually in English, the end of one word can be followed by the end of another: Red Bull + margarita → bullgarita[n 2] Hello Kitty + deliciously → kittylicious[n 2] A splinter of one word can replace part of another, as in three conceived by Lewis Carroll in Jabberwocky: chuckling + sniffing → chortle[n 2] bubble + murmuring → burble[n 2] slimy + lithe → slippery[n 2] They are sometimes called intercalative mixtures. [7] Partial mixtures In a partial mix, one full word is merged with a splinter of another. [2] Some linguists do not recognize these as mixtures. [8] A full word can be followed by a splinter: stupid + enthous → dumbfounded[n 2] fan + magazine → fanzine[n 3] A splinter can be followed by a whole word: Brad + Angelina → Brangelina[n 2] American + Indian → Amerindian[n 2] A whole word can replace one part of another: cute + dork → adoring[n 2] disgusting + gross → disgrossing[n 2] These are also called sandwich words [9] and classified under intercalative blends. [7] (When two words are combined in their entirety, the result is as a compound word instead of a mixture. Bagpipes, for example, are a joint, not a mixture, of bag and pipe.) Morphonological classification Morphonologically, mixtures fall into two kinds: overlapping and non-overlapping. [2] Overlapping mixtures are those for which the consonants, vowels or even syllables overlap to some extent. The overlap can be of different species. [2] These are also called haploglogic mixtures. [10] There may be an overlap that is both phonological and orthographic, but with no other shortening: anecdote + dotage → anecdotage[n 2] pal + alimony → palimony[n 2] The overlap can be both phonological and orthographic, and with some additional shortening to at least one of the ingredients: California + fornication → Californication[n 4] image + dictionary → picaryction[n 2] Such overlap can be terminated : politician + pollution → pollutician[n 5] beef + buffalo → beefalo[n 2] These are also called imperfect mixtures. [11] [12] It can occur with three components: camisade + cannibalism + ballistics → camibalistics[n 6] meander + Neanderthal + story → meandertal[n 6] The phonological overlap does not also need to be orthographic: back + acronym → backronym[n 6] The phonological overlap also needs to be orthographic: back + acronym → backronym[n 6] The phonological overlap does not need to be also orthographic: back + acronym → backronym[n 6] n 2] war + orgasm → wargasm[n 2] As the phonological but non-orthographic overlap the whole of the shorter ingredient includes, as in sin + cinema → sinema[n 2] sham + champagne → shampagne[n 2] then the effect of orthography depends alone. (They are also called orthographic mixtures. [13]) An orthographic overlap does not also have to be phonological: smoke + fog → smog[n 2] binary + unit → bit[n 2] For some linguists, an overlap is a prerequisite for a mixture. [14] Non-overlapping mixtures Non-overlapping mixtures (also called substitution mixtures) have no overlap, be it phonological or orthographic: California + Mexico → Calexico[n 2] beautiful + deliciously → beaulicious[n 4] Morfosemantic classification Morphosemantic, mixtures fall into two types: attributive and coordinate. [2] Attributive mixtures Attributive mixtures (also called syntactic or telescope mixtures) are those in which one of the ingredients is headed and the other is attributive. A porta light is a portable light, not luminous or light portability, light is the head. A sobject is a snobbery-satisfactory object and not an objective or other form of snob; object is the head. [2] As also applies to (conventional, non-blend) attributive compounds (including bathroom, for example, is a kind of room, not a kind of bath), the attributive mixtures of English are usually head-final and mostly endocentric. As an example of an exocentric attributive blend, fruit opia can metaphorically take the copper to a fruity utopia (and not a utopian fruit); However, it is not a utopia, but a drink. Combine coordinate mixture mixtures Coordinate mixtures (also called associative or portmanteau mixtures) words with an equal status and have two heads. So brunch is neither a breakfast lunch nor a lunch breakfast, but instead a hybrid of breakfast and lunch; Oxbridge is also the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Also this parallels (conventional, non-blend) connections: an actor-director is equally an actor and a director. [2] Two types of coordinate mixtures are particularly striking: those that combine (near) synonyms: gigantic huge → gignormous innuendo + innuendo → innuendo and those that combine (near-) contradictions: transmitter + receiver → transeceiver friend + enemy → frenemy Mixing of two roots Mixing can also apply to roots instead of words, for example in Israeli Hebrew: Israeli bulldozer hybridizes (Mishnaic Hebrew>>Israeli וווו ‹push› and (Biblical Hebrew>>Israeli וִיִּפְר ‹dig[. . .] Israeli ווווו shiltút ‹zapping, surfing the canals, flipping through the canals› is derived from (i) (Hebrew>)Israeli shalát ‹remote control›, an ellipse – such as English remote control (but using the noun instead) – of the (well-known) connection וווו shalát rakhók – cf. the Academy of the Hebrew Language וווו8 וווו shalát rákhak; and (ii) (Hebrew>)Israeli וווו shítút ‹wandering, vagrancy›, Israeli וווו shiltút was introduced by the Academy of Hebrew Language in [. . .] 1996. Synchronously, it seems to have arisen from the reduplication of the final consonant of the ‹remote control›. Another example of mixing that has also been interpreted as mere reduplication is Israeli بوييبب gakhililit ‹fire-fly, glow-fly, Lampyris›. These coins by Hayyim Nahman Bialik mixes (Hebrew>)Israeli gakhélet ‹burning coals› with (Hebrew>)Israeli וווو láyla ‹night›. Compare this with the unbled khakhililit ‹(black) redstart, Phœnicurus› (<Biblical hebrew=ووووو==dull= red,= reddish).= synchronically= speaking= though,= most= native= israeli-speakers= feel= that= gakhililit= includes= a= reduplication= of= the= third= radical= of= √gnl.= this= is= incidentally= how= ernest= klein==explains= gakhililit.= since= he= is= attempting= to= provide= etymology.= his= description= might= be= misleading= if= one= agrees= that= hayyim= nahman= bialik= had= blending= in mind= [16]= there= are= two= eymological= analyses= for= = it= consists= of= (hebrew=>)Israeli וָכֶסֶף késef ‹money› and the (International/Hebrew>)Israeli agentive suffix ו -ár. The second is that it is a quasi-portmanteau word that combines וָכֶסֶף késef ‹money› and (Hebrew>)Israeli √spr ‹counting›. The Israeli Hebrew kaspár started as a brand name, but soon became the common language. Even if the second analysis is the correct one, the final syllable, which apparently facilitated nativization because it was considered the Hebrew suffix , which is probably called of Persian family tree, which usually refers to craftsmen and professionals, for example as in the coining of Mendele Mocher Sforim ‹smartutár ‹rag-dealer›. [17] Lexical selection Mixing can occur with an error in lexical selection, the process by which a speaker is semantic used to choose words. Lewis Carroll's explanation, which gave rise to the use of ‹portmanteau› for such combinations, was: Humpty Dumpty's theory, of two meanings wrapped in a word like a portmanteau, seems to me the right explanation for everyone. Take for example the two words fuming and furious. Take your opinion that you will say both </Biblical> </Biblical>: ... You'll say frumious. [18] Errors are based on similarity of meanings, rather than phonological similarities, and morphs or phonemes remain in the same position within the syllable. [19] Use This section does not cite sources. Help improve this section by adding quotes to trusted sources. Unsourced material can be challenged and removed. (March 2011) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) Some languages, such as Japanese, encourage the shortening and merging of borrowed foreign words (as in gairaigo) because they are long or difficult to pronounce in the target language. For example, karaoke, a combination of the Japanese word kara (meaning empty) and the clipped form okay of the English loaner orchestra (J. ókesutoraوووو), is a Japanese mix that is introduced into English. The Vietnamese language also encourages mix words formed from Chinese-Vietnamese vocabulary. For example, the term Viêt Ching is derived from the first syllables of Viêt Nam (Vietnam) and Ching sîn (communist). Many company brands, trademarks and initiatives, as well as names of companies and organizations themselves, are mixtures. Wiktionary, one of Wikipedia's sister projects, for example, is a mix of wiki and dictionary. See also Acronym and initialism Amalgamation (names) Clipping (morphology) Conceptual mixing Hybrid word Phonestheme Phono-semantic matching Syllabic abbreviation Wiktionary category:English blends Notes ^ Adams attributes the term splinter to J.M. Berman, Contribution to mixing, Zeitschrift für Anglistik und Amerikanistik 9 (1961), 278-281. ^ a b c d g g h j k l n n p r s t u v w x y Example provided by Mattiello of a mixture of this kind. ^ Example provided by Mattiello of a mixture of this kind. (Etymologically, fan is a snip of fanatical; but it has since been lexicized.) ^ a b Elisa Mattiello, Lexical index. Appendix (pp. 287–329) to Extra-grammatical morphology in English: Abbreviations, Blends, Reduplications and Related Phenomena (Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton, 2013; doi:10.1515/9783110295399; ISBN 978-3-11-029539-9). ^ Example provided by Mattiello of a mixture of this kind, slightly modified. ^ a b Example provided by Mattiello of a mixture of this kind. The word can be found in Finnegans Wake; Mattiello credits Almuth Grésillon, La règle et le monstre: Le mot-valise. Interrogations sur la langue, à partir d'un corpus de Heinrich Heine (Tübingen: Max Niemeyer, 1984), 15, for bringing her to her attention. References ^ Valerie Adams, An Introduction to Modern English Word-Formation (Harlow, Essex: Longman, 1973; ISBN 0-582-55042-4), 142. ^ a b c d e g h i Elisa Mattiello, Mixtures. 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