



INSTITUTE
OF APPLIED
LINGUISTICS

Different syntactic contexts of two types of abstract nominalizations in English

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interaction between lexis and grammar

syntactic environment

morphologically
complex word

interaction between lexis and grammar

syntactic environment

~~(She) work + s~~

de + forest + ation

interaction between lexis and grammar

syntactic environment

The employer employs the employee.

-er
employer

-ee
employee

establishing syntactic contexts

high numbers of tokens with productive affixes

sampling tokens  ignoring relevant data

research goal:

examine productive areas of derivation

but

areas which are limited thematically/semantically

two word-formation/derivation patterns
with semantically defined bases:

name of political state (e.g., *Japan*)

+ *-ization* (i.e., *Japanization*)

(data from Nowosielska 2017)

politician's surname (e.g., *Tito*)

+ *-ism* (i.e., *Titoism*)

(data from Jafiszow 2017)

two levels of lexicogrammatical interaction

Level I: word-internal interaction

[[*Japan*]-[*-ization*]]

Level II: word-external interaction

[syntactic context [*Japanization*] syntactic context]

Level I:

Brasili[↔]*ization*_N *Clinton*[↔]*ism*_N

lexico*grammatical* units

- (1) a particular base type is required by a given suffix
- (2) a particular suffix is called for by a given (type of) base

[[name₁][*ization*_N]]

[[name₂][*ism*_N]]

Brazilian + *-ization/-ism* → *Brazilianization/Brazilianism*

Clinton + *-ism/-ization* → *Clintonism/Clintonization*

Level II:



[syntactic context [*Japanization*] syntactic context]

if the syntactic construction indeed ‘hosts’ a given morphologically complex word,

or

a given morphologically complex word motivates a particular syntactic construction,

a mechanism organizing the mutual use of both

mutual attraction between the actual nominalization (derived lexical item) and its syntactic environment

-ism

Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)

academic and journalistic (newspapers & magazines)

	academic	journalistic
before cleaning	2,534 types (114,903 tokens)	1,935 types (96,353 tokens)
after cleaning	37 types (1,333 tokens)	52 types (861 tokens)

-ization (automatic search in COCA)

initial query **ation*:

over 2,000,000 results

(top of the list, lexicalized forms: *information, education, nation, situation ...*)

subsequent queries:

**zation* (2,018 types)

**sation* (339 types)

**fication* (657 types)

numbers of tokens from 51,832 to 1

***-ization* (manual search)**

initial list: **193** names of the United Nations member states

187 potential derivational bases-names established

reduction in the number of names:

Democratic People's Republic of Korea + Republic of Korea → Korea

47 derivational bases detected in abstract nominalizations

different variants of the “same” name, e.g., *Sinicization*, *Sinification*, *Mandarinization*, *Chinafication*, *Sinicisation* and *Sinoization* (=one type)

academic	journalistic
39 types (587 tokens)	24 types (154 tokens)

Some of the types were found in both genres.

summary of the two searches:

	academic	journalistic
<i>-ism</i>	37 types (1,333 tokens)	52 types (861 tokens)
<i>-ization</i>	39 types (587 tokens)	24 types (154 tokens)

Most frequent formations:

Marxism is the *Americanization* of *-ism* formations
or

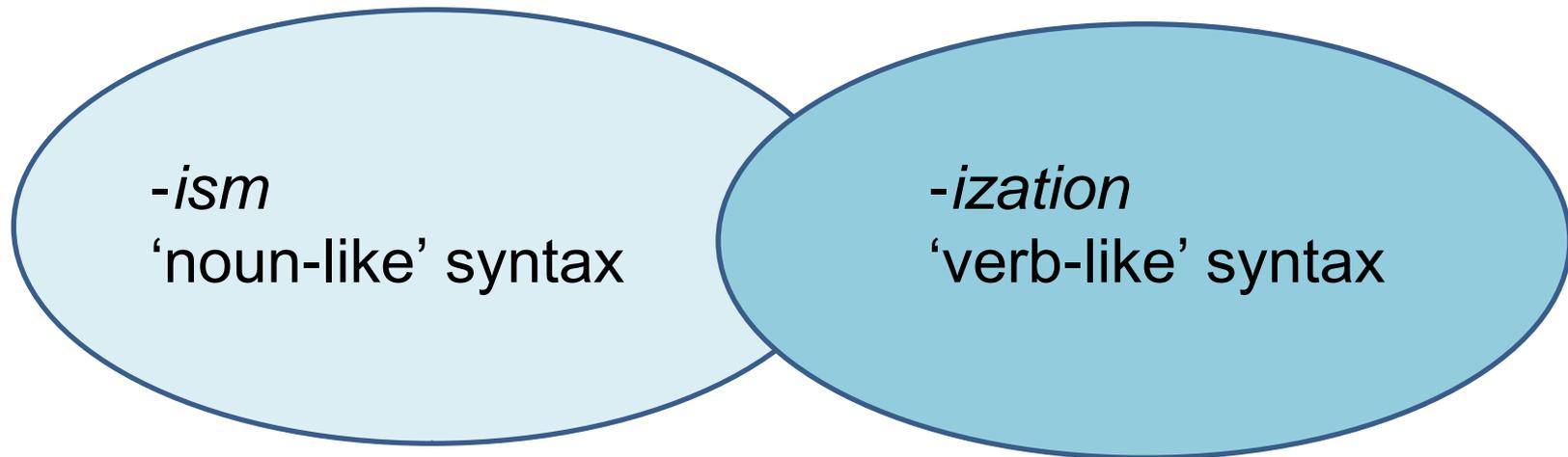
Americanization is the *Marxism* of *-ization* formations

two nominalizations in certain syntactic constructions

several regular lexicogrammatical patterns (Hunston & Francis 2000)
hosting and interacting with key nominalizations

two general observations:

- nominalizations in *-ism* are (more) noun-like
- nominalizations in *-ization* are (more) verb-like



-ism

high-frequency derivations (over 100 tokens)
(e.g., *Marxism* and *Peronism* in academic texts, *Marxism*
and *McCarthyism* in journalistic texts) excluded due to
large amounts of data obtained.

the following sample was chosen:

472 out of 1,228 one-liners (38.4%) in academic texts &
382 out of 825 one-liners (46.3%) in journalistic texts
a total of 41.5% (854 out of 2,053 frames) in both text
genres

three most significant patterns

(after Francis et al. 1998)

Nomina Essendi in *-ism*

1. n of N

N – nominalization in *-ism*

n – noun

200 occurrences (30%) of all analysed cases

‘increase, decrease or change’: *the collapse of, the fall of, the rise of N*

‘involvement in something’: *the role of N*

‘part of something else’: *certain elements of N*

‘period’: *a decade of, an era of, the * days of N*

‘success, delay, failure’: *the success or failure of N, the triumph of N*

‘evaluating properties’: *the abuses of, the dangers of, the frenzy of N*

‘others’: *the achievements of, the critique of, the * lessons of N*

+ other prepositions

2. A N

80 tokens (approx. 10%)

‘political position’: *leftist Kemalism, moderate Reaganism, radical Maoism*

‘age, stage’: *born-again Carterism, reinvigorated Reaganism*

‘force, impact’: *crusading Thatcherism, unyielding anti-Bushism*

‘animate(ness)’: *avaricious Reaganism, sexual McCarthyism, teenage Trotskyism*

observation:

journalistic texts: greater diversity and flexibility in attributing various qualities

3. N's (A) n

19 tokens

Fayyadism's success, McCarthyism's excesses, Peronism's core

The remaning patterns are the minority of all uses

4. poss N

his Gaullism

5. a / the N

a Clintonism, the McCarthyism

6. N V

In total: 130 one-liners, four main verb patters can be distinguished:

N v (n) (74): *Stalinism turned into ...*

N be n (32): *At the time, Thatcherism was heresy to Jeremy.*

N be adj (12): *Nasserism is dead.*

n v-ed by N (12): *... was hypnotized by Maoism.*

7. V N

v N: *... jettison Francoism*

to-inf N: *... determined to eradicate Saddamism*

N be v-ed: *Kemalism was considered ...*

v prep N: *... walled itself behind Maoism*

8. enumeration: *Thatcherism, Reaganism and Friedmanism ...*

Nomina Actionis in *-(iz)ation*

Abbreviations:

N – nominalization in *-ization*

n – noun

1. (A) N of n

Instantiated by 122 tokens (43% of the sample)

n = a geographical, political, economic etc. entity

*the **Afghanization of Iraq** has already begun*

*the **Cubanization of Miami***

*a process of **Sinicization of early modern Korea***

n = a group of people; a person

*massive **Bulgarization of the Turkish population***

*a systematic **Italianization of minorities***

2. n of N

55 instances (19%)

the noun *process(es)* appears 11 times, e.g.:

*the Arabs in Israel are experiencing a **parallel process of Israelization***

& similar nouns:

*a protest against **the progress of Americanization***

*opening up Eritrea to **the program of Ethiopianization***

***a policy of Mexicanization** of the war on drugs.*

& a different theme:

***the fear of Israelification** reflected in the four documents*

the danger of Somalization

3. N n

38 instances (13%)

The majority of the nouns are either the same as or synonymous with those from the previous pattern.

The most frequent are:

movement (7), *policy/policies* (6), *process* (5) and *program* (4),

e.g.:

*a government **Saudization program***

*instituted a **Turkification policy***

*the **Americanization movement***

& some metaphorical uses:

*Robinson's **Americanization crusade***

Miscellaneous

4. N V [v-link]

28 instances (10%) (definition-like clauses)

*the crucial goal of **Americanization** was sound
Sinicization is inevitable in the tide of history*

5. N in enumeration

21 instances (7%)

*the external pressures of **Americanization**, **assimilation**, and **racism**
the goal was **assimilation** and **Americanization** as quickly as possible*

*newly coined terms such as **Saudization**, **Qatarization**, and
Bahrainization were introduced*

Comparison of the key constructions with both suffixes

<i>-ism</i>	<i>-ization</i>
<p>1. n of N <i>the collapse of, the fall of, the rise of N</i> <i>the role of N</i> <i>the triumph of N</i> <i>the abuses of N</i></p>	<p>1. (A) N of n <i>the Cubanization of Miami</i> <i>a systematic Italianization of minorities</i></p>
<p>2. A N <i>leftist Kemalism</i> <i>born-again Carterism</i> <i>avaricious Reaganism</i> <i>teenage Trotskyism</i> <i>crusading Thatcherism</i></p>	<p>2. n of N <i>a parallel process of Israelization</i> <i>the progress of Americanization</i> <i>the program of Ethiopianization</i> <i>?crusading Sinification</i></p>
<p>3. N's (A) n <i>Fayyadism's success</i> <i>McCarthyism's excesses</i> <i>Peronism's core</i></p>	<p>3. N n <i>a government Saudization program</i> <i>instituted a Turkification policy</i> <i>the Americanization movement</i> <i>Robinson's Americanization crusade</i></p>

the case of *undergo an intensive ...-ization*

*... ethnic Romanians, two-thirds of the population,
underwent an intensive Russification*

(1 result in COCA)

?... *underwent an intensive Germanism*

(0 results in COCA)

I have shown:

- two different syntactic environments of the two nominalizations
- the more verbal *-ization* nominalizations have a more verbal syntax
- the more nominal *-ism* nominalizations have a more nominal syntax

I have not shown:

a comparative analysis of two derivational categories formed on the same derivational base, e.g.

Americanization vs. Americanism, Germanization vs. Germanism
or

Stalinism vs. Stalinization, Clintonism vs. Clintonization

Implications for
academic writing for research
in the area of
International Relations
for scholars with English as FL/SL

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Thank you

for your stoicism

and

subsequent problematization

of the issue