Notes on the history of suffixation in -ize: The historical competition between -ize and -ify
Daniel Huber

To cite this version:
Daniel Huber. Notes on the history of suffixation in -ize: The historical competition between -ize and -ify. Symposium on Historical Phonology, Jan 2014, Edinburgh, United Kingdom. hal-02074791

HAL Id: hal-02074791
https://univ-tlse2.hal.science/hal-02074791
Submitted on 20 Mar 2019

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L’archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire HAL, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d’enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.
Notes on the history of suffixation in -ize: The historical competition between -ize and -ify

Symposium on Historical Phonology, 13-14 January 2014, Edinburgh

Daniel Huber dhuber@univ-tlse2.fr

Université de Toulouse, CLLE-ERSS (CNRS UMR 5263)

Final-stressed disyllabic adjectives


(1) no trace of deadjectival verbs from:

\[ab\text{'rupt}, ab\text{'struse, ab\text{'surd, ar\text{'cane, au\text{'gust, con\text{'}cise, co\text{'rrupt, d\text{'}ffuse, dis\text{'crete, i\text{'}mmense, na\text{'ive, o\text{'paque, pl\text{'quant, po\text{'lute, pre\text{'}cise, pro\text{'found, re\text{'}verse, ro\text{'bust, se\text{'vere, sin\text{'}cere, su\text{'perb, su\text{'preme}}}

(2) those few that do take a suffix fall into 2 groups:

if final σ has \(C_1C_2\) > -ify

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{in\text{'tense} – in\text{'tensify (1817)} & \\
d\text{i\text{'}verse} – d\text{i\text{'}versify (1490)} & \\
d\text{is\text{'tinct} – dis\text{'tinctify} (only citation is from 1877) & \\
\end{align*}
\]

if final σ \(\bar{V}+C\) > -ize

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{in\text{'tense} – in\text{'tensify (1817)} & \\
d\text{i\text{'}verse} – d\text{i\text{'}versify (1490)} & \\
ese\text{'rene} – \text{se\text{'rene} (1598, rare in OED) & \\
\end{align*}
\]

but stress shifts to \(\text{\text{'so\text{'}+ize}

\[\text{a\text{'cify (1783), so\text{'lidify (1799), reso\text{'lidify (1825), sto\text{'lidify (1827) r\text{'gidify (1829), flu\text{'dify (1851), disa\text{'cidify (1864), hu\text{'midify (1885), ran\text{'cify (1908), a\text{'ridify (1920), dehu\text{'midify (1932) (attested since 1390) besides sanctify (1691, recorded in one citation) sanctize was the only verb with a bound and monosyllabic base in an NCobsCobs cluster with -ize -ify has distinctify and sumptify (nonce, in a gloss from 1656)

Very rare bases in an NCobsCobs cluster

(5) sanctify (attested since 1390) besides sanctize (1691, recorded in one citation)