CONCLUSION

Word formation is one of the key issues of Contemporary Mongolian linguistics, because of the light that it throws on other aspects of the language. Unfortunately, there is no single study made so far that deals with the processes of word formation in a holistic fashion. Hence the need and urgency for the present work.

The basic approach to Mongolian word formation taken in this dissertation is synchronic and transformational, but the synchrony is assisted by frequent consideration of diachronic facts, and the way in which the transformational background has been used is untraditional. In particular, idea and data have been drawn from a wide range of sources, including taxonomic studies as well as transformational ones, and although the approach envisaged is basically morphological, other aspects have not been ignored, as phonology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics are all taken into consideration.

On the basis of the analyses of relevant material on Mongolian word formation it was assumed:

1. Derivation is the most widespread method of word formation in Contemporary Mongolian. The categories of noun, verb and adjectives produce new lexemes by adding
derivational suffixes to primary or derived stems.

1.1 Nouns are derived by adding nominal derivational suffixes either to noun or verb stem. Only the nominal suffixes specified as N ----> N can be attached to the stem of nouns and derive new nouns. The derivational suffixes specified as V ----> N are attachable only to verb stems and derive nouns.

1.2 Verbs are derived by adding verbal suffixes either to free roots or bound roots. According to († transitiveness) of derived verbs, verbal derivational suffixes may be classified as a verbal suffixes deriving either intransitive or transitive verbs.

1.3 Adjectives are derived by adding adjectival suffixes to primary or derived nominal, verbal and adjectival roots/stems as well as to bound root of words. Adjectival suffixes attachable to verbal stems are specified as V ----> Adj deriving suffixes, adjectival suffixes attachable to noun stems are specified as N ----> Adj deriving suffixes and adjectival suffixes attachable to adjectival stems as Adj ----> Adj deriving suffixes. Adjectival suffixes which are added only to bound roots of words are specified as BR ----> Adj deriving suffixes.
1.4 Derivation may create multiple levels of word structure. Although, the sequence of derivational suffixes within a word is strict and regulated by inner morphological rules of cooccurrence of morphemes. Distributional table of positional occurrence of nominal, verbal, adjectival derivational suffix with each other are provided for the first time.

1.5 Derivation is not a mechanical process of mounting derivational suffixes to primary or derived stem of words. It is a complex process of morpho-phonological changes regulated by strict rules as those given below:

1. Vowel Harmony rule.
2. Vowel Loss rule.
3. Rule of Declusterization of vowels.
4. Ephentesis rule.
5. Metathesis rule.

2. Word compounding is yet another most common type of Contemporary Mongolian word formation, which involves the combination of two words (with or without accompanying inflectional suffixes) to yield a new lexeme.

2.1.1 Compound nouns that involve two words without accompanying inflectional suffix are specified as
Coordinate Compound Nouns.

(i) two compatible/incompatible nouns,
(ii) two hyponymous converbs,
(iii) two nouns denoting complementaries,
(iv) two antonym adjectives may be involved in a composing Coordinate Compound Nouns.

2.1.2 Compound nouns with or without accompanying nominal/verbal inflectional suffixes are composed on the basis of MODIFIER and MODIFIED WORD relation and are specified as Subordinate Compound Nouns.

(i) two nouns
(ii) adjective and noun
(iii) verb and noun coordinated to each other by stem or by means of intervening inflectional suffix are generated as new Subordinate Compound Noun.

2.2 Compound adjectives may be generated involving two words without accompanying inflectional morpheme.

2.2.1 Coordinate Compound Adjectives involve two hyponym/compatible/synonymous adjectives coordinated to each other. This is a headless constitution.

2.2.2 Subordinate compound adjectives involve adjectives or nouns coordinated to each other in a modifier-modified configuration.
2.3. Compound verbs are generated by involving two words with or without accompanying inflectional suffixes.

2.3.1 Compound verb is comprised of two opposite/hyponymous verbal stems, coordinated to each other.

2.3.2 Subordinate compound verbs are comprised of verb stem or bound root coordinated to another verb stem by means of intervening verbal suffixes.

3. Derivation through suffixation and compounding are most common word formation processes in contemporary Mongolian, but there are not the only ones. There are various other ways to create new words.

3.1 All parts of speech including nouns, verbs and adjectives may be generated by reduplication of words. There are several ways of forming reduplicated compound words.

3.1.1 Complete reduplication, which is constituted of two bimodal words.

3.1.2 Echo formations, where the second constituent without any meaning of its own, echoes the base word with which it occurs with slight variation either in initial consonant or in the initial vowel or in the initial syllable.
3.2 There are also compound words made up of two words of the same grammatical class, where the rhyme between the two constituents is the major motivating factor in the formation.

3.3 Generation of expressives denoting perceptions of the acoustic and visual senses as well as perceptions of the sense of smell and touch are yet another method of Mongolian word formation.

3.4 Some words may be generated by clipping or shortening of compound words. But this type is very rare and possibly new in Contemporary Mongolian word formation.

3.5 Alternation of sounds is another age old method of Mongolian word formation. The new lexemes may be generated by alternation of vowel and consonant sounds of the primary stem of some words. Despite the existence of 'Alternation' as an age old (more than 1000 years) method of word formation in Mongolian it is not as widespread as the methods of compounding and derivation are.