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Conference Report:

“Unlocking Evaluative Morphology II: Semantic Values and Pragmatic Motivations” (20–22 April 2026; Alicante, Spain)

Held from April 20th to 22nd, 2026, in Alicante, Spain, this workshop focused on the morphological expression of evaluative semantics (Grandi & Körtvélyessy 2015), covering key phenomena such as diminution (Dressler & Merlini Barbaresi 1994), intensification (Rainer 2015), pejoration (Finkbeiner, Meibauer & Wiese 2016), and approximation (Masini, Norde & Van Goethem 2023). Rather than regarding these evaluative categories in isolation, the workshop emphasized their conceptual overlap. The intersection between approximation and pejoration offers a clear case in point (Amiot & Stosic 2022; Van Goethem & Norde 2020), illustrated by prefixes like *pseudo-* (Van Goethem, Norde & Masini 2025) or emerging body-part suffixoids like *-head* (Sánchez Fajardo & Mattiello 2025; Mattiello & Sánchez Fajardo 2025). Alongside semantics, the event incorporated morphopragmatics to examine how pragmatic meanings result from morphological rules (Merlini Barbaresi & Dressler 2020: 406). Within this framework, the workshop addressed the semantic and pragmatic properties of evaluative morphology through three main research questions. Specifically, the presentations were required to address the cross-linguistic distribution of morphologically expressed evaluative values (RQ1), the ways these evaluative functions intersect (RQ2), and the pragmatic motivations driving evaluative morphology (RQ3). To examine these questions, empirical studies were encouraged, with a focus on pejorative morphology and case studies of understudied languages. In addition to individual papers, plenary speaker Elisa Mattiello (University of Pisa) presented her research on pejorative morphology.

The workshop was organized by José A. Sánchez Fajardo (University of Alicante), Francesca Masini (University of Bologna), Muriel Norde (Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin),

Kristel Van Goethem (F.R.S.-FNRS & Université catholique de Louvain), and Tijana Vesić Pavlović (University of Belgrade). Moreover, financial and institutional support was provided by the Societas Linguistica Europaea (SLE) and the University of Alicante, through its Faculty of Arts, Department of English Studies, and the Lexicology and Lexicography (LyL) research group.

Elisa Mattiello (University of Pisa) opened the program with her keynote, “Words that wound: Pejorative morphology in insulting, condemning, and dehumanizing discourse.” Mattiello adopted a morphopragmatic approach to English transitional morphemes at the derivation-compounding interface (Mattiello 2022), focusing on metaphor-based combining forms (*-zilla*), catastrophic splinters (*-pocalypse*), and metonymic affixoids (*-brain*). Analyzing data from COCA, NOW, enTenTen21, and Urban Dictionary, the study categorized how these elements express stances from mockery to alarmism. The findings showed that pejorative meaning depends on both speaker intention and audience reception. Brief contrastive remarks on Italian noted that similar pejorative functions rely on compounds (e.g., *sposa assassina*) and prepositional phrases (e.g., *faccia di merda*) rather than morphological splinters or blends.

Francisco González-García (University of Almería) presented a usage-based constructionist analysis of the pejorative splinter *-splain* (e.g., *mansplain*), examining 157 lexical blends from NOW, SplinterCorpus, and Google. The author argued that metonymic reduction plays a key role in the semantic shifts driving blending. The data showed that *-splain* retains its original negative connotation while detaching from gender, demonstrating morphosyntactic versatility across multiple word classes. Pragmatically, the splinter functions as an epistemic interactional tool: speakers use it, often alongside irony, to enforce conversational norms, signal ideological stance, and claim authority over legitimate knowledge.

M. Sandra Peña-Cervel and **Carla Ovejas-Ramírez** (University of La Rioja) examined 250 instances of the partially filled construction ‘man + truncated base’ (e.g., *manther*) from *CogSplinter*, combining Construction Morphology (Booij 2010) and Evaluative Morphology (Grandi & Körtvélyessy 2015). Focusing on the evaluative values of *man*, their findings indicate that the construction’s pejorative meaning stems mainly from metonymic reduction. This reduction highlights stereotypical male traits, targeting pretentious behavior,

promiscuity, or irresponsible attitudes. Finally, the authors showed that these blends regularly serve sarcastic and humorous roles in discourse.

Opening the poster pitch session, **Sofia Nikolaishvili** (Ulster University) examined Kartvelian complex verbs through the lens of evaluative morphology, drawing on interactional linguistic data. The study showed that verbal paradigms directly encode social distance and deference through lexical substitution (e.g., *tʃa-tsʰetsʰɔl-e* = ‘eat.PEJ.IMP.SG’ vs. *tʃam-e* ‘eat.IMP.SG’ vs. *miitʰv-i* = ‘eat.HON.IMP.SG’) and diminutive or honorific interfixes. The author argued that Kartvelian verbs challenge traditional address theory, which focuses mainly on nouns and pronouns, by demonstrating how verbal morphology carries evaluative and (im)polite semantic values.

Caterina Lupieri (University of Trieste) provided a corpus-based study of seven Italian pejorative suffixes (-*accio*, -*astro*, -*onzolo*, -*uncolo*, -*uccolo*, -*accolo*, and -*ercolo*) extracted from *ItTenTen20*. Through quantitative frequency data and qualitative contextual analysis, the author mapped how these markers form a continuum of prototypicality, ranging from strictly pejorative (-*accio*) to non-traditional pejorative suffixes encoding negative evaluation in context (-*onzolo*). Moreover, the study demonstrated that evaluative functions systematically intersect, such as *bad* + *small* (e.g., *omuncolo*) or *bad* + *irony* (e.g., *poetaccolo*), highlighting the radial, non-discrete nature of evaluative semantics and morphopragmatic effects.

Ekhlas Ali Mohsin (University of Kufa) investigated structural shifts in Arabic lexical blending using a dataset of 99 established formations and 1,483 novel speaker-elicited blends. The author demonstrated that while Classical Arabic blends strictly adhere to prosodic templates such as *faʿlal* (e.g., ‘*absham* < ‘*abd shams*), Modern Standard Arabic increasingly adopts linear concatenation (e.g., *shankabūtiyya* ‘web/spider-like’). The author concluded that, although Arabic blending is not purely evaluative, it is driven by pragmatic motivations like communicative efficiency and compactness, showing how usage pressures gradually reshape a canonically templatic system.

Florea Dragoş-Alexandru (University of Graz) explored the pragmatic interpretation of Romanian diminutive and augmentative suffixes in hypocoristics. Employing targeted elicitation interviews with native speakers, the author examined how morphological smallness (-*uţă*) and largeness (-*oaie*) shift between affective and pejorative readings. The study highlighted that, while diminutives naturally exhibit semantic overlap between

smallness and endearment (e.g., *prințesuță* ‘tiny/small princess’), augmentatives like *prințesoai* (‘big/large princess’) rely heavily on contextual and interactional factors to allow affectionate interpretations despite their primary, non-affective semantic potential.

Andrea Lukšíková (Masaryk University) presented a comparative corpus-based analysis of the highly productive diminutive suffixes Italian *-ino* (via itTenTen20) and Portuguese *-inho* (via ptTenTen23) to map their pejorative semantic networks. Through quantitative frequency metrics and qualitative concordance analyses of pejorative attestations, the author constructed semantic maps illustrating areas of convergence and divergence between both suffixes. The findings demonstrated that, despite formal and historical similarities, *-ino* and *-inho* occupy partially distinct semantic spaces and have differing base-selection preferences, while also clarifying the preference of Portuguese for expressing pejoration between *-inho* and its variant *-zinho*.

Pintu Das (Independent Researcher) proposed the Function-oriented PhonoSemantic Universals (FPSU) framework to model how phonemes act as minimal meaning-bearing units across a sample of over 200 Indo-European and non-Indo-European affixes. Focusing on the operational consonant nucleus /k/ (e.g., *-k-*, *-kā*, *ku-*), the study revealed how a single phonological core maps to diverse evaluative derivations, ranging from diminution (e.g., *aśvaka* ‘small horse’) to pejoration (e.g., *hōtkā* ‘crude/obstinate ox’). The author concluded that FPSU provides a compositional account of evaluative morphology where specific pragmatic stance and speaker construal trigger distinct functions from a shared phonosemantic base.

Closing the poster pitch session, **Camiel Hamans** (Adam Mickiewicz University) explored the semantic origins of evaluative value in Dutch embellished clippings ending in *-o* and *-ie*. Comparing forms like *aso* (‘antisocial person’) and *jochie* (‘young boy’), the author argued that evaluative meanings are transferred from frequent source patterns to the suffixes themselves. Specifically, *-o* acquires a pejorative reading when combined with the semantic feature [+human] derived from frequent negative truncations, whereas *-ie* continues to have a positive, endearing connotation stemming from its frequent use as a regional informal diminutive and hypocorism.

Mina Giannoula (University of Cyprus) opened the afternoon session with an analysis of Modern Greek verbal evaluatives derived via degree preverbs (e.g., *para-*, *yper-*, and *psilo-*), which were classified into *boosters* (e.g., *para-vrazo* ‘to over-boil’), maximizers (*skylo-varieme*

‘to be bored to death’), and *diminishers* (e.g., *psilo-efaga* ‘I ate a bit’). The author proposed a degree-scale semantics anchored to a normative threshold (SUFFICIENTLY), arguing that beyond degree modification, these preverbs encode a speaker-oriented expressive index ranging between -0.5 and 0. This shows how verbal evaluatives introduce a mildly negative stance when an event fails to meet the speaker’s expectations.

Angeliki Efthymiou (Democritus University of Thrace) examined the polysemous evaluative semantics of the Modern Greek prepositional prefix *para-*, using corpus evidence from the Corpus of Greek Texts and elTenTen19. Tracing its grammaticalization from an Ancient Greek spatial preposition, five core evaluative functions are identified, reflecting qualitative or quantitative deviation from a contextual norm: excess (e.g., *para-xrisimopió* ‘to over-use’), reinforcement, error/violation (e.g., *para-plirofórisi* ‘misinformation’), and parallel existence (e.g., *para-ikonomía* ‘shadow economy’). The author highlighted that *para-* productively combines excessive and approximative values with kin-categorizing functions and subjective depreciative evaluation.

Yingfei Lu (Pompeu Fabra University), **Zi Huang** (University of Graz), and **Fabio Montermini** (CLLE, CNRS & University of Toulouse-Jean Jaurès) examined the diminutive prefixal system in Spanish, addressing the understudied semantics of *micro-* and *mini-* using data from the *Observatori de Neologia*. The authors proposed an evaluativeness scale wherein *micro-* functions as purely descriptive (e.g., *microempresa* ‘small-scale company’), standard suffixes (e.g., *-ito/a*) carry strong pragmatic evaluation, and *mini-* occupies an intermediate position capable of expressing both descriptive and affective or pejorative values (e.g., *minicrisis* ‘short-lived episode of difficulty’). The study distinguished direct base modification from indirect modification of internal components, demonstrating how the simpler semantic mechanism of *mini-* facilitates speaker-driven evaluative views.

Ella Cappelle (KU Leuven) presented a usage-based study of the *enTenTen21* corpus investigating functional competition among six English augmentative prefixoids (*ultra-*, *hyper-*, *super-*, *mega-*, *uber-*, *maxi-*). Utilizing multinomial logistic regression and conditional inference trees, the author demonstrated that prefixoid selection follows a strict structural hierarchy where orthographic attachment and register act as primary filters before semantic intensification applies. Pragmatically, in informal contexts, prefixes like *uber-* and *hyper-* frequently target ideologically sensitive or negative bases (e.g., *uber-liberal*, *hypersensitive*),

illustrating how excessive degree modification follows a pejorative evaluative trajectory to express attitudinal stance.

Tijana Šuković (Academy of Technical and Art Applied Studies, Belgrade) investigated the evaluative distribution of the English similitive suffixes *-esque*, *-ish*, *-like*, and *-oid* attached to proper names using corpus evidence from COCA and NOW. While all four constructions instantiate the LINK image schema to express similarity (e.g., *Oprah-like*), the author argued that suffix selection along this approximative spectrum is governed by an evaluative cline bounded by the semantic primitives GOOD and BAD. The author positioned *-esque* at the positive end, *-like* as neutral, and *-oid* at the negative end, where derivations modeled on the word *android* convey a pejorative lack of emotion or human reasoning.

Lucrezia Sabia (Roma Tre University) presented a corpus-based study that examined the approximative function of the Italian negative prefix *non-* using the 2021 version of CORIS. Moving beyond its canonical role as a marker of contradiction, the author demonstrated that when attaching to concrete or abstract nouns, *non-* generates non-prototypicality readings by depriving the base of core properties (e.g., *non-corpo* ‘non-body’). Quantitative analysis of hyphenated [*non-X*] formations revealed that, while the prefix retains a semantic function of feature reduction, it simultaneously serves a morphopragmatic role, licensing mitigation strategies where negation softens negative evaluative statements relative to direct pejoratives.

Silvia Cacchiani (University of Modena and Reggio Emilia) and **Mauro Le Donne** (University of South Bohemia) focused on the evaluative potential of personal name blends in Italian using a 200-word dataset gathered from Italian Trends and online media. Analyzing formations built with at least one proper name (e.g., *gretino* ‘*Greta* + *cretino*’ and *berluscong* ‘*Berlusconi* + *Vietcong*’), the authors examined how phonological creativity and semantic constituent selection produce specific socio-pragmatic effects. Preliminary findings revealed that sports and showbusiness blends often serve descriptive or playful functions and political name blends are overwhelmingly driven by pejorative evaluation and out-group exclusion.

Francesca Masini (University of Bologna) and **Beatrice Bernasconi** (University of Turin) examined the typological asymmetry between the expression of prototypicality/authenticity and other evaluative categories (e.g., approximation, intensification). Using

corpus evidence from itTenTen20 and the Russian National Corpus, the authors demonstrated that, while Italian and Russian possess rich morphological inventories for approximation (e.g., *pseudo-intervista*, *lžebolel'sčik*) and intensification (e.g., *stra-bello*, *preskučnyj*), prototypicality is rarely morphologized outside reduplication (e.g., *caffè caffè*). Instead, speakers rely predominantly on independent lexical items (e.g., *vero e proprio*, *nastojaščij*), reserving creative affixoid-like compounds (e.g., *vero-cattivelle*) for exceptional stylistic contexts.

Simone Mattioli (University of Pavia) presented a micro-typological investigation of evaluative reduplication across 50 indigenous languages of the Northwest Coast Sprachbund. Analyzing 71 constructions across 21 languages, the author showed that partial initial reduplication functions primarily to express diminution (e.g., Clallam *sqaʔqáʔxaʔ* ‘little dog, puppy’) and intensification (Upper Chehalis *šʔá~šʔom* ‘cry hard’). Evaluative reduplication is concentrated in the Central sub-area, suggesting a localized center of contact-induced spreading. Complementing this macro-perspective, a discourse-sensitive corpus analysis of Lushootseed illuminated how evaluative and distributive meanings systematically co-occur in natural discourse.

Christine Pejakovic (University of New England and University of Seychelles) examined the interaction between scalar semantics and pragmatics in Seychellois Creole adjectival reduplication. Combining native expert judgments and scalar theories of gradability, the author demonstrated that while an open degree scale is a necessary semantic prerequisite, reduplication is heavily conditioned by pragmatic face-saving strategies. Specifically, scalar open-scale adjectives encoding negative evaluation systematically license attenuative reduplication (e.g., *vilenn-vilenn* ‘rather ugly’), whereas positively evaluated counterparts (e.g., *for* ‘strong’) resist it. The study thus illustrates how degree attenuation operates as evaluative morphology to mitigate face-threatening assessments.

Claudia Mundin Torregrosa (University of Salamanca) presented an experimental study on Spanish appreciative verbs, investigating how speakers process deverbal evaluative derivatives at the intersection of aspectual (iterative/attenuative) and evaluative (pejorative) values. Contrasting previous lexicographical accounts, the author tested morphological awareness in secondary school students using ad hoc neologisms and

pseudo-verbs alongside established Romance and Slavic patterns (e.g., *besuquear* ‘to kiss repeatedly’ and *canticchiare* ‘to hum’). The experimental findings confirmed that speakers systematically associate the appreciative derivational pattern with non-prototypical event realizations, demonstrating that morphological creativity and expressiveness drive the interpretation of these complex units even in novel contexts.

Victor Grigoraș (University of Oxford) examined the formal and semantic properties of reduplicated diminutive structures A-A.DIM in Romanian and Spanish (e.g., *singur-singurel*, *solo-solito* ‘very lonely/all alone’). Using data from the CoRoLa corpus and web queries, the author demonstrated that this construction operates as a holistic expressive device combining compositional superlative intensification (‘very *a*’) with pragmatically flexible hypocoristic, ironic, or pejorative values. The author highlighted internal agreement variation in Romanian (*mașini nou-nouțe* ‘cars new.MASC.SG-new.FEM.PL.DIM’ vs. *noi-nouțe* ‘cars new.FEM.PL-new.FEM.PL.DIM’) to argue that quantitative corpus evidence is essential for modeling how these special superlatives are generated and lexicalized.

Monica Vasileanu (‘Iorgu Iordan – Alexandru Rosetti’ Institute of Linguistics & University of Bucharest) presented a qualitative corpus-based study of pejorative Romanian blends using roTenTen21. Challenging strict compositional views of blending, the author demonstrated that non-referential nonce blends function as expressive tools for speaker stance and out-group exclusion. Moreover, the author outlined three main pejorative patterns: insertion of taboo bases that are acquiring morphemic status (*ziarizdă* ‘(offensive) female journalist’ < *ziaristă* + *pizdă* ‘slang vulva’), blending with explicit pejoratives (*tembelizor* ‘(pejorative) TV’ < *tembel* ‘stupid’ + *televizor*), and phonetic association with trivial household objects (*democrațiță* ‘(pejorative) democracy’ < *democrație* + *cratiță* ‘saucepan’).

Fabio Montermini (CLLE, CNRS & University of Toulouse-Jean Jaurès) and **Martina Verdelli** (University of Bergamo) presented a dialectological questionnaire investigating variation in Italian intensification strategies across regional dialects. Analyzing responses from 219 speakers nationwide, the authors demonstrated that while syntactic adverbs dominate regional usage (~62%), morphological options remain accessible. Although prefixation (*super-*) is marginal and suffixation (*-issim(o)*) proves moderately vital, reduplication emerged as the spontaneous default morphological strategy (*lengu lengu*

‘very long’ in Salentino dialect) when speakers were unprompted by formal stimuli, underscoring its deep structural vitality across Italian dialects.

Martí Freixas Cardona (University for Foreigners of Siena and Pompeu Fabra University) delved into the narrative function of evaluative suffixation in Catalan Modernist literature through a 700-context corpus from Raimon Casellas’ *Els sots feréstecs* and Víctor Català’s *Solitud*. Examining nine evaluative suffixes (e.g., *-et/-a*, *-ot/-a*, *-às/-assa*), Freixas Cardona demonstrated that suffix accumulation operates as a structural narrative resource rather than a decorative stylistic device. Focusing on the high-frequency diminutive *-et*, the author categorized its connotative morphopragmatic values ranging from affectivity and politeness to contempt and irony and illustrating how evaluative morphology directly constructs characterization and modulates emotional intensity across narrative dialogue.

Gladys Camacho-Rios and **Juan Zhong** (University at Buffalo) analyzed the affective verbal suffix *-ri* in Central Bolivian Quechua using oral narrative data (*Atuqmantawan Imillasmantawan* ‘The Fox and the Girls’). Extending Potts’ (2007) multidimensional framework to derivational morphology, the authors showed that *-ri* operates without altering truth-conditional descriptive meaning, contributing independent evaluative and expressive tiers (*t’ikaririn* ‘it blooms [speaker is happy]’). The authors demonstrated that narrative strategies (quotation, narration, demonstration, and enactment) regulate the suffix’s emotional orientation, determining whether *-ri* indexes the internal effect of characters, the storyteller, or both simultaneously during performance.

Ángela Castañeda González (University of Granada) examined the pragmatic motivations underlying morphological intensification in spoken Spanish using a 54-interview corpus (PRESEEA-Granada). Through the analysis of 301 instances of intensifying morphemes, the author demonstrated that while *-ísimo/a* dominates the paradigm (67.8%), speakers systematically employ diminutives, particularly regional *-ico/a* (e.g., *pucherico*, *olorcico*), over traditional augmentatives to achieve intensification. The author argued that this preference stems from pragmaticalization cycles by applying a diminutive to express scalar subjectivity, speakers disrupt interlocutor expectations to amplify pragmatic stance while simultaneously mitigating potential face threats during sociolinguistic interaction.

Katrin Hein-Antonioli (Leibniz Institute for the German Language, Mannheim) and **Sören Stumpf** (LMU Munich) presented a corpus-based study of the diminutive suffix *-chen* in spoken German using 1,772 tokens from FOLK. Framing their findings within Construction Morphology, the authors demonstrated how *-chen* operates as a conventionalized resource for interactional stance-taking and evaluative positioning (e.g., *kleidchen* ‘little dress’). Hein-Antonioli and Stumpf highlighted how occasionalisms and redundant evaluative schemas (e.g., *kleines zimmerchen* ‘small little room’) rely on conversational co-text to generate emergent morphopragmatic effects such as euphemism, irony, and mitigation during direct spoken interaction.

The last presentation was carried out by **Eva Sissamperi** and **Katerina Christopoulou** (University of Patras), who investigated how prefix cumulation modulates the degree of offensiveness in Modern Greek taboo nouns. Analyzing survey responses from 150 participants, the authors established a continuum of offensiveness conditioned by prefix semantics and strategy type. The authors demonstrated that repeating identical bona fide intensifiers (*arxi-arxi-malákas*) yields a lower offensiveness rating with playful or mocking nuances. Conversely, cumulations involving pejorative intensifiers (*vromo-skato-malákas*) trigger maximum offensive impact, whereas simply increasing the total number of prefixes (*kara-kara-kara-malákas*) does not significantly elevate perceived offensiveness.

EvalMo II confirmed the mounting interest in studying how evaluation and expressivity is represented through morphological forms. This is reinforced by the participation of specialists of various languages, many of whom are doctoral students, who still find in EvalMo workshops a prolific venue to contrast their findings through a cross-linguistic perspective. Therefore, EvalMo organizers were really happy to announce during the workshop closing that the EvalMo tradition is expected to continue every two years, and that a special issue will be edited soon. Now, months after the event, we confirm that a special issue, provisionally entitled *Pejoration in Morphology*, will be published in *Journal of Word Formation* in 2027, a necessary compilation of research articles that show the relevance of pejorative semantics in many of the evaluative models presented at the workshop.

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