

On the polysemy of agentive suffixes in English and Croatian: comparing -er and -ač

Marković, Mirjana

Undergraduate thesis / Završni rad

2015

Degree Grantor / Ustanova koja je dodijelila akademski / stručni stupanj: **Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences / Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku, Filozofski fakultet**

Permanent link / Trajna poveznica: <https://urn.nsk.hr/urn:nbn:hr:142:649177>

Rights / Prava: [In copyright](#) / [Zaštićeno autorskim pravom.](#)

Download date / Datum preuzimanja: **2024-09-22**



Repository / Repozitorij:

[FFOS-repository - Repository of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences Osijek](#)



Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera u Osijeku
Filozofski fakultet
Preddiplomski studij Engleskog jezika i književnosti i Hrvatskog jezika i
književnosti

Mirjana Marković
On the polysemy of agentive suffixes in English and Croatian:
comparing *-er* and *-ač*
Završni rad
Mentor: izv.prof.dr.sc. Gabrijela Buljan

Osijek, 2015.

Summary and key-words

This paper deals with the semantic roles of nouns that end in *-er* in English and in *-ač* in Croatian. Both suffixes are productive in their respective languages. The goal of the research was to see which semantic roles can be taken by words formed with each of these suffixes. With the help of a theoretical overview and a research conducted in the corpora of English and Croatian, it was discovered that the suffix *-er* is much more polysemous than the suffix *-ač*, since it is productive in the formation of the majority of semantic roles in varying degrees. The suffix *-ač* is only productive in the formation of agent and instrument nouns. The suffix *-er* also attaches to a greater variety of bases than the suffix *-ač*. What can also be seen from the results of the research is that single English words with the suffix *-er* can more commonly take different semantic roles in context than the Croatian ones with the suffix *-ač*.

Key words: *-er*, *-ač*, word formation, semantic role, polysemy, context, corpus research

Contents

1. Introduction	4
2. Theoretical Framework	5
2.1. <i>Defining semantic roles</i>	5
2.2. <i>Semantic roles and bases connected with the suffix –er</i>	7
2.3. <i>Semantic roles and bases connected with the suffix –ač</i>	10
3. Methodology	12
4. Analysis / findings	13
4.1. <i>Analysis of the semantic roles of –er words in context</i>	13
4.2. <i>Analysis of the semantic roles of –ač words in context</i>	23
4.3. <i>Discussion of the findings</i>	31
5. Conclusion	34
6. References	35

List of tables

1. Table 1: Semantic roles of words formed with the suffix –er	13
2. Table 2: Semantic roles of words formed with the suffix –ač	23

1. Introduction

This paper will be dealing with the semantic roles of nouns in English and Croatian, namely those nouns formed with the addition of the suffixes *-er* in English and *-ač* in Croatian. These suffixes are both very productive in the word formation of nouns in their respective languages, and the goal of this research is to see what specific semantic roles the words formed with these suffixes can take in context. The assumption is that the two suffixes correspond in the semantic roles of agent and instrument, but that *-er* is more versatile than *-ač* and that it often takes other semantic roles, as well. In order to prove this hypothesis, research will be conducted using the corpora of English and Croatian in order to observe the words formed with these suffixes in context and to see in what semantic roles they can be found in actual usage.

As for how the paper will be structured, first, a theoretical framework will be given for the concept of semantic roles in general, then for the suffix *-er* as described in grammar books and relevant linguistic research conducted so far, and in the next segment, the same will be given for the suffix *-ač*. Then, an overview of the methodology of the research will be given. In the next chapter, the examples gathered from the corpora of English and Croatian will be given, and the selected words will be analyzed in terms of semantic roles. Also, information will be provided regarding their usage in context. The results will be presented in the form of two tables. The first table will contain the English words formed with the suffix *-er*. The second table, presented in section 4.2., will include the Croatian words formed with the suffix *-ač*. What will follow is a discussion of our findings, and finally, based on the theoretical framework and the results of the conducted research, a conclusion will be given as to the semantic roles that the words formed with the suffixes *-er* and *-ač* can take, and the suffixes themselves will be compared to each other.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1. Defining semantic roles

Since the concept of semantic roles¹ was first introduced in the 1960s in the works of Gruber and Fillmore, it has become crucial for linguistic analysis (Luraghi and Narrog 2014: 1). There is, however, no general consensus as to the classification of semantic roles. Different linguists that have dealt with them since the 1960s have developed their own categories and divided the roles words take in sentences in different ways.² Given space limitations, these different approaches to the concept are not going to be discussed at length. Instead, the categories used by various linguists will be combined into a single group that will be used here when describing the semantic roles of words in English with the suffix *-er* and those in Croatian with the suffix *-ač*. Special regard will be paid to Cruse's (2000, 2006), as well as Huddleston and Pullum's (2002) approach.

According to Huddleston and Pullum, the first semantic role that appears to be useful for linguistic analysis, and our analysis especially, is the CAUSER. This role can be defined as a role that “involves immediate or direct causation of an action or event” (2002: 230). A subtype of the causer role would be the AGENT, which is prototypically “animate, supplies the energy for the action, and acts deliberately” (Cruse 2000: 283). Some linguists distinguish the FORCE and the EFFECTOR from the agent, and the former is usually defined as “an inanimate doer” (Cruse 2006: 68), whereas the latter is defined as an “agent-like entity [that] supplies the energy, but not the will” (Cruse 2000: 283).

The second major semantic role would be that of the INSTRUMENT. It can be defined as “an entity prototypically used by an agent in performing an action” (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 231), and is mostly described as “something inanimate” (Cruse 2006: 68).

The next important semantic role is the EXPERIENCER, “an animate participant in an event affected in a characteristically animate way” (ibid.). There is also the BENEFICIARY, which is defined as “an animate participant for whose sake an action is performed” (ibid.). Since these two semantic roles are quite similar, they “are sometimes included under dative” (ibid.).

¹ Semantic roles are also called functional roles, participant roles, case roles, deep cases, and thematic roles (Cruse 2006: 68).

² Cf. Cruse 2000: 281-4, Cruse 2006: 68-9, Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 230-3.

LOCATION is defined as “the place most relevant to an event” (Cruse 2006: 68), and its subtypes include static location, source, path and goal (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 233).

The final semantic role that is important to mention is the PATIENT, which is an entity “affected by an action performed by some causer, especially an agent” (ibid. 231). Judging from this definition, it is noticeable that the role of the patient is quite similar to the role of the experiencer. In defining the experiencer, Cruse explicitly states that this semantic role is distinguishable by the fact that it denotes a participant “affected in a characteristically animate way” (2006: 68). The difference between the patient and the experiencer thus depends on our interpretation of what “a characteristically animate way” means. Huddleston and Pullum, however, make the distinction between the experiencer and the patient a bit clearer by stating that the role of the experiencer “prototypically appear[s] in situations of emotional feeling or sensory perception” (2002: 231). This definition thus helps us distinguish the experiencer from the patient more easily, since the former is specifically recognized by appearing in such situations as those described.

These semantic roles are the result of the work of several linguists, and are mostly used solely in regard to English. However, although there are many linguistic works that deal with the definition and classification of semantic roles, it should be mentioned that these roles are not universally accepted among linguists. Apart from the fact that different linguists group and define the semantic roles in different ways, there are also some linguists who believe that these categories are not relevant and should not be dealt with at all, and some who believe that they are not universal, i.e. that they are characteristic only of some languages, and not of all of them (cf. Luschützky 2011: 75-97; Luschützky and Rainer 2011a: 3-7; Luschützky and Rainer 2011b: 287-338; Müller 2011: 33-40; Palmer 1976: 142-3; Rosenberg 2011: 53-64; Scherer 2011: 41-52).

Despite this point of view, we will treat semantic roles as language-independent categories, and the set of semantic roles that was provided in this chapter will be used in defining not only the English, but also the Croatian examples. This will provide the necessary basis for the comparison of the words formed with the suffixes *-er* in English and *-ač* in Croatian.

This section gave a brief overview of semantic roles in general. In the next section, we present a brief overview of the treatments of the suffix *-er* in some of the sources cited above and of the treatment of *-ač* in the relevant Croatian word formation literature.

2.2. Semantic roles and bases connected with the suffix *-er*

Judging from the semantic roles that the suffix *-er* has been linked with in theoretical linguistic works, this suffix appears to be quite polysemous. Huddleston and Pullum state that “[n]ouns in *-er* exhibit a wide range of meanings” (2002: 1698). In this segment, a reasonably detailed description will be given of all the roles that have been attributed to *-er* suffixations in Panther and Thornburg (2003), Huddleston and Pullum (2002), Bauer (1983) and Adams (1973).

The first major role that should be mentioned is that of the causer. In Panther and Thornburg (2003), this role has been divided into five further subcategories. The first subcategory would be the one that has the prototypical sense of the agent, which was defined in the previous chapter and is also “the central sense of *-er*” (Panther and Thornburg 2003: 285). It encompasses three different senses; that of “a highly agentive human being who pursues some professional activity or performs some action with a more or less strong impact on a Patient” (ibid. 286), that of a human being that “avocationally or habitually or characteristically engage[s] in activities ... that do not involve a Patient” (ibid.), and that of “human Agents with regard to occupational activities - though their respective bases do not name the action the Agent performs” (ibid. 287). Examples of these three senses of the first category would be *teacher*, *runner*, and *hatter*³, respectively. The other four categories can all be described as agent-like formations, and as far as the meanings are concerned, animals (e.g. *pointer*, *retriever*), plants (e.g. *Venus flycatcher*, *creeper*), inanimate objects (e.g. *skyscraper*, *gas-guzzler* ‘a car with relatively low fuel efficiency’⁴), and agent/causer events (e.g. *thriller*, *groaner* ‘an event which makes the experiencer groan’) can be distinguished. All the agent-like meanings can be understood as words “personified as human agents with characteristic traits” (ibid. 292). When it comes to Huddleston and Pullum, they state that the agentive meaning is the central one when it comes to *-er* suffixations, and also mention the use of *-er* suffixations in “[l]exicalised animal names” (2002: 1698). They also talk about “other kinds of causer in *reminder*, *eye-opener*” (ibid.). In Adams (1973) and Bauer (1983), suffixations of this kind are not discussed at length, but mentioned in passing. However, Adams also names the *-er* suffix as one of agentive suffixes (1973: 30), and Bauer talks about the agentive meaning of *-er* suffixations as a subtype of subject nominalizations (1983: 285-6).

³ The division and terms for the semantic roles, as well as the examples and paraphrases used in this chapter are taken from (Panther and Thornburg 2003), except where otherwise stated.

⁴ The paraphrase is taken from <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/>.

The second semantic role, that of the instrument, has been divided into three subtypes in Panther and Thornburg (2003); the first subtype would involve the prototypical meaning of the instrument⁵, and examples of it would be *can opener* and *dishwasher*. The second subtype can be referred to as the quasi-instrument, which the authors define as “articles of clothing worn by an Agent in carrying out a particular action” (Panther and Thornburg 2003: 293). Some examples of this type of instrument would be *sneakers* and *loafers*. The third subtype of instrument would be instrument-like events, which can be defined as events that “are designed for particular purposes” (ibid. 301), and examples would be *fundraiser* and *mixer* ‘event that has the function to mix males and females’. Huddleston and Pullum also mention the instrument as one of the semantic roles that *-er* suffixations can have (2002: 1698), and Adams names some examples of the instrumental use of *-er* words, e.g. *refresher course* ‘John refreshes (his knowledge) by means of the course’ (1973: 69). As with the agent, Bauer mentions the instrumental meaning of *-er* suffixations as being a subtype of subject nominalizations (1983: 286).

The third semantic role, that of the experiencer, is present in items like *admirer* and *loser* (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 231) and has no further subdivisions. Interestingly, Panther and Thornburg do not list the experiencer as a separate semantic role, and neither does Adams. Bauer, however, does mention it, again as one of subject nominalizations (1983: 286).

Location, as the fourth semantic role to be discussed, is also not further divided, and includes examples such as *sleeper* and *diner*. This role is found in Panther and Thornburg under the name of purpose-location (2003: 294), whereas Huddleston and Pullum state that the given examples are “complement[s] of a preposition”⁶ (2002: 1698). This role is not mentioned in Adams (1973). Although Bauer mentions it as a semantic role (1983: 144), she does not link it to *-er* suffixations.

The fifth semantic role, the patient, is also quite relevant for the suffix *-er*. According to Panther and Thornburg (2003), it can be further divided into purpose-patient, valued-patient, true-patient, and patient event. Purpose-patients are those patients that “are designed for a special purpose” or that “have inherent properties that make them suitable for certain purposes” (Panther and Thornburg 2003: 295). Some examples would be *scratcher* ‘lottery ticket’ or *stocking-stuffer* ‘small gift suitable for Christmas stocking’. Valued-patients “fulfill

⁵ “[A]n entity prototypically used by an agent in performing an action” (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 231); the definition was previously used on page 5.

⁶ *Diner* and *sleeper* are defined as “railway carriages to dine/sleep in” (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 1698).

a purpose in a person's value system” (Panther and Thornburg 2003: 295), and words like *keeper* ‘an entity that is subjectively construed as worthy of being kept’ and *holder* ‘a stock that could pay off in the future and should therefore be held’ would be examples of this subtype. True-patients are “the least productive” (ibid. 296) subtype and are “conceptualised as being in a resultant state after having undergone the action named in the base” (ibid.). Examples of this subtype would be *scrambler* ‘scrambled egg dish’ and *beater* ‘beaten up (old) car’. The fourth subtype, patient events, are parallel in meaning to valued-patients, and the only difference is that valued-patients mainly refer to physical items (people or objects), whereas patient events refer to events (ibid. 302), e.g. *keeper* ‘some thing worthy of being kept’ and *forgetter* ‘an memorable event’. Although this role is listed as a separate semantic role in Huddleston and Pullum (2002), it is not mentioned in connection to *-er* suffixations. Adams does not mention it either, but Bauer does, marking it as a subtype of subject nominalizations (1983: 286).

The remaining meaning in Panther and Thornburg (2003) that is found with the suffixations in *-er* is that of an event with no specified semantic role (Panther and Thornburg 2003: 302), which is exemplified in words like *kegger* ‘a beer drinking party’ and *breather* ‘short rest period during which one catches one’s breath’. This is not one of the established semantic roles, and is therefore not mentioned in Huddleston and Pullum (2002), Adams (1973), or Bauer (1983). This seems to be one of the cases where the standard sets of semantic roles fail to capture the semantic essence of the nouns in question. While this may be seen as argument against using semantic roles in general, such cases seem to be in the minority.

It is also relevant to mention that *-er* is used “to form nouns denoting inhabitants of the place named in the base” (Huddleston and Pullum 2002: 1692), e.g. *Dubliner*, *Icelander*, but this is not one of the meanings that we shall be dealing with in the research of the corpus. Interestingly enough, this usage of the *-er* suffix is not mentioned in Panther and Thornburg (2003), Adams (1973), or Bauer (1983).

When it comes to the bases that the suffix *-er* can be attached to, it is important to note that it is most commonly attached to verbal bases (e.g. *baker*), but it can also be found with nominal bases (e.g. *golfer*), numerals (e.g. *fiver*), adverbs (e.g. *oncer*), adjectives (e.g. *southerner*), and phrases (e.g. *dogooder*)⁷.

⁷ The examples in this paragraph are all taken from (Huddleston and Pullum 2002).

From everything that was stated above, it can be concluded that *-er* has a wide range of meanings and can take many semantic roles, which makes it quite polysemous. Whether that is also the case with the matching Croatian suffix will be seen in the following chapter.

2.3. Semantic roles and bases connected with the suffix *-ač*

When it comes to the Croatian suffix *-ač*, the semantic roles that words formed with this suffix have are not as extensive as those of the English suffix *-er*. In fact, according to Babić, “[i]zvedenice sa sufiksom *-ač* označuju čovjeka ..., životinju ..., oruđe ..., rjeđe neku drugu stvar”⁸ (1986: 73). That means that out of the previously defined semantic roles, the words ending in *-ač* can take only the roles of the agent and the instrument. What is more, by looking at all the other typically agent-forming suffixes in Croatian; viz. *-telj*, etc., it becomes immediately obvious that none of them fares any better with respect to the scope of acceptable semantic roles (cf. Babić 1986: 63-336). Below, we present in more detail the semantic description of *-ač* in Babić (1986), as well as Silić and Pranjković (2007).

The words in *-ač* that take the role of the agent can be divided into two categories; the prototypical, “[p]rofessional human agent” (Panther and Thornburg 2003: 286) and what Panther and Thornburg term the agent-like animal (Silić and Pranjković 2007: 168). There are many examples for the professional human agent, and some of them are *čistač* (cleaner)⁹, *izvođač* (performer), *pjevač* (singer), *zabavljač* (entertainer), etc. The second category, the agent-like animal, is found in only one contemporary example for the name of an animal, *bukač* (bittern), and there is also an example of a word that does not denote a specific animal, but rather a group of animals; *preživač* (ruminant) (ibid.).

As far as the semantic role of the instrument is concerned, it is usually subdivided into various groups according to the type of instrument that the word denotes. For instance, Babić names machine, device, vehicle, gadget, tool, muscle, thing in general, etc. as subtypes of the instrument (1986: 75). Since this distinction is rather subjective and there is a possibility of overlapping, these subtypes will be disregarded in the categorization of the examples that will be given later on. Some examples of words in *-ač* that denote instruments are *odašiljač* (transmitter), *odvijač* (screwdriver), *upaljač* (lighter), *otirač* (doormat), etc.

⁸ “Derivatives with the suffix *-ač* denote a human being ..., an animal ..., a tool ..., more rarely another type of instrument” (Babić 1986, translated by author).

⁹ All examples given in this section are, except where otherwise noted, taken from (Babić 1986).

The same conclusion, viz. that the only two semantic roles connected with *-ač* suffixations are the agent and the instrument, was reached in other Croatian linguistic works, as well (cf. Barić et al. 2005: 307, 317).

As for the type of bases that the suffix *-ač* is most commonly attached to, Babić states that this suffix predominantly attaches to verbal bases (1986: 70), e.g. *pripovjedač* (storyteller/narrator), *prekidač* (switch), etc. Of the other bases, there are only a few denominal nouns formed with this suffix; *rogač* (carob), *trubač* (trumpeter), *tenisač* (tennis player). There are also some compounds that end in this suffix, e.g. *minobacač* (minethrower), *nepušač* (non-smoker); however, they were mostly formed by putting together two words or word parts, the second of which already contained the suffix *-ač*, so it cannot be claimed that the suffix *-ač* attaches to complex bases (Babić 1986: 76).

It can be concluded from this overview of theoretical literature that the Croatian suffix *-ač* has a much narrower set of meanings than the English suffix *-er*, which will also be proved by the analysis conducted on the corpora of English and Croatian.

3. Methodology

The analytical part of this paper was performed with the help of two corpora – the Corpus of Contemporary American English¹⁰ and Hrvatski nacionalni korpus¹¹. The former consists of 450 million words accumulated in the period between 1990 and 2012, and the latter consists of 216,8 million words.

Our English database was collected by using the automatic search option for the schematic string **er.[nn*]* in the Corpus of Contemporary American English. The minimum frequency of the suffixations in the corpus was set to one, and the maximum number of the search results that the Corpus was able to deliver was 7,400. After examining the list of 7,400 most frequently used words in *-er*, we chose the most representative nouns. In other words, the words that end in *-er* but are not a result of suffixation, e.g. *water*, *mother*, and last names, e.g. *Springer*, were eliminated. Similarly, words that end in another suffix, such as *-ster*, or *-eer*, e.g. *youngster*, *engineer*, as well as words that do not belong to the word class of nouns, e.g. *other*, *better*, *alter* were also eliminated. Our final database includes 126 nouns. Afterwards, the appropriate contexts were selected for each noun from those selected, and the relevant semantic roles were identified based on the contextual information. The semantic roles that were used to describe the chosen words are those defined in Panther and Thornburg (2003) and presented in section 2.2. The word list that was thus formed can be seen in the following chapter.

As for the Croatian National Corpus, the data was gathered by accessing the website of the corpus and entering the formula *.*ač* in the search box, which produced 94,280 results of words in *-ač*. Since the search queries available for the Croatian National Corpus are not as sophisticated as those for the Corpus of Contemporary American English, i.e. multiple entries of the same noun types are given in a random list, it would have been difficult to arrive at the exact number of different noun types in *-ač* without a time-consuming manual analysis. Hence, the multiple entries of the same word were observed if the word was deemed useful, and the most appropriate contextual information was chosen from those that were offered. As with the COCA, all the nouns ending in *-ač* that were not formed by suffixation, e.g. *mač* (sword), *plač* (crying), as well as last names, e.g. *Kovač*, were disregarded. Our final database for the Croatian corpus consists of 130 words and can be found in chapter 4.2.

¹⁰ <http://corpus.byu.edu/coca/>

¹¹ <http://www.hnk.ffzg.hr/>

4. Analysis / findings

4.1. Analysis of the semantic roles of *-er* words in context

The selective list of *-er* suffixations from the Corpus of Contemporary American English is given in the table below. The words are listed according to their frequency of appearance in context, as shown in the Corpus¹². The words that are listed are shown in context, and the semantic role that they take based on the context is given in a separate column.

Table 1: Semantic roles of words formed with the suffix *-er*

	WORD	CONTEXT	SEMANTIC ROLE
1.	teacher	The TEACHER may provide ideas such as a day trip to the city or the local beach.	Agent
2.	player	I knew that a PLAYER with his capabilities could come back into the match at any point...	Agent
		Microsoft failed with the Zune, a music PLAYER that was designed to compete with the iPod.	Instrument
3.	writer	In his books, and only in his books, a WRITER can do anything he pleases, provided he has talent.	Agent
4.	driver	On the road, the DRIVER was reluctant to talk about our destination.	Agent
		The operating system in the VM would call a device DRIVER to launch disk read or write requests.	Instrument
5.	owner	The OWNER was in Mexico at the time and no one was hurt.	Experiencer
6.	consumer	Criteria for Determining Treatment Outcomes for a Study Scientific merit only tells the CONSUMER whether or not they should have confidence in the outcomes of a study...	Agent
7.	reporter	An AP REPORTER recently found Lynn's birth certificate online that listed a different birthdate...	Agent
8.	reader	To uncover the textual evidence for such an interpretation, the READER must shift attention from the male characters of the story...	Agent
		...with a simple hand-held code READER and a diagnostic	Instrument

¹² The frequency data was not given in the table in order to save space.

		manual, you can often locate a faulty sensor or activator...	
		Alesti ... uses Ajax to create an Outlook-style three-pane online READER that smoothly guides you through folders of feeds.	Purpose-patient
9.	worker	Today, each American WORKER makes 2.5 times more product than he or she did 40 years ago.	Agent
10.	winner	The WINNER will have his or her name appear on the July 29 race's official title.	Agent
11.	speaker	The SPEAKER remains cool to the idea of asking more from Georgia's taxpayers to build a new stadium...	Agent
		A SPEAKER was mounted below the monitor for presentation of auditory stimuli.	Instrument
12.	producer	We can be the largest oil PRODUCER in the world before the end of this decade...	Agent
13.	caller	The first CALLER hadn't identified himself but had simply asked if she were related to George King...	Agent
14.	designer	Interior DESIGNER Ashley Hill wrote her master's thesis at the Savannah College of Art and Design...	Agent
15.	singer	The SINGER wowed the crowd at a 1988 concert performance in Paris.	Agent
16.	commissioner	...league COMMISSIONER Roger Goodell is concerned enough that he is coming for another visit.	Agent
17.	receiver	Michael Irvin, the Hall of Fame wide RECEIVER, has spoken in favor of same-sex marriage...	Agent
		Jean rang off, leaving me staring at the RECEIVER as the silence closed in again.	Instrument
18.	maker	Swatch, based in Biel, is the world's biggest watch MAKER...	Agent
19.	lover	Being an animal LOVER and an environmentalist, I share that passion.	Experiencer
20.	container	Granola can be stored, in an airtight CONTAINER, for up to 3 weeks.	Instrument
21.	trailer	Indeed, several of the men were seen in the 11-minute TRAILER explaining that ... the position was second only to POTUS...	Agent/causer event
		A dozen people can be found living in a two-bedroom	Location

		TRAILER.	
22.	fighter	I motion to the second FIGHTER, who's sitting on the ground with her legs splayed in front of her...	Agent
		Roscoe C. Brown Jr. was the first black pilot to shoot down a jet FIGHTER...	Instrument
23.	reminder	Taking a pill becomes a daily REMINDER that one has depression...	Agent/causer event
24.	locker	She and Rosario ditched their stuff in a LOCKER and went out to join Gus for a private training session.	Instrument ¹³
25.	drawer	She ended up opening the DRAWER and giving him what she did have.	Instrument ¹⁴
26.	trainer	She works out with a TRAINER three times a week...	Agent
27.	poster	On the POSTER is one of Dylan's drawings of Spar, the zoo's oldest tiger.	Purpose-patient
28.	starter	One of his best friends, STARTER Ryan Dempster, said he would really miss Wood's presence in the clubhouse...	Agent
		As if on cue, the truck's STARTER clicks twice and dies with a moan.	Instrument
29.	merger	The MERGER required the incorporation of even more actors within the previously established CdC network.	Agent/causer event
30.	runner	She was a RUNNER, trim and in great shape...	Agent
31.	explorer	French EXPLORER Jacques Cartier is greeted by Indians on shore waving fur on sticks.	Agent
		An Internet EXPLORER add-on retains open tabs.	Instrument
32.	marker	Charlotte bent to see if the underside had been marked with a red magic MARKER.	Instrument
33.	recorder	Clerk and RECORDER Melinda Myers struggled to hold back tears.	Agent
		They also gave her a tape RECORDER to keep an audio diary of her life.	Instrument
34.	loser	If you don't walk away with a trophy, you're a LOSER.	Experiencer
35.	printer	He took out his phone, sun burning his knuckles, and called	Agent

¹³ The noun *locker* can also be interpreted as a location, due to the conceptual closeness between the locative and instrumental meaning in the case of words that denote specific types of containers. Here, in keeping with the semantic role assigned to the word *container*, words of this type will be defined as instruments.

¹⁴ Cf. footnote 12.

		the PRINTER for an update.	
		I had a little incident changing the black ink cartridge for the PRINTER I shared with a couple other people.	Instrument
36.	diner	If you're the kind of DINER who likes to explore lots of tastes ..., consider the \$16 vegetarian thali.	Agent ¹⁵
		I had a conversation with some folks in the DINER the other day.	Location
37.	planner	After his workday as a sports PLANNER, Ryan said he plopped down on the sofa on an August night to chill...	Agent
		...it provides special tools geared to the academic domain, such as a four-year course PLANNER that helps students structure their courses...	Instrument
38.	opener	Use a chopstick or letter OPENER to lift and loosen the soil beneath a row of seedlings...	Instrument
		Last season, as a sophomore, he played only in the OPENER...	Instrument-like event
39.	controller	...here was Anne, the oldest sister, the CONTROLLER, always trying to maintain order...	Agent
		Cohon stepped back, having grabbed a small CONTROLLER from the podium.	Instrument
40.	cutter	Three years of this and then a job as a CUTTER in a tailor shop in Boston's North End.	Agent
		It was pried open with a metal tool, not a bolt CUTTER...	Instrument
41.	server	I have no problem telling my SERVER that I want my chicken grilled with no sauce...	Agent
		...my browser crashes, the SERVER times out, or my Internet connection dies...	Instrument
42.	shooter	The alleged SHOOTER ran out the back door...	Agent
		Compared with punch, the julep, and the fizz, ... the buck ..., the blender drink, and the SHOOTER are barely worth mentioning.	Purpose-patient
43.	ruler	This play is about a RULER who behaves like a fool.	Agent
		Students can use a RULER and protractor to get an estimate.	Instrument
44.	blender	In a BLENDER, puree frozen raspberries and 2 tablespoons sugar.	Instrument

¹⁵ The agentive use is much rarer than the locative use.

45.	lighter	He plays with the green cigarette LIGHTER while he stares at me...	Instrument
46.	dresser	...she was the queen's DRESSER...	Agent
		I woke up in the morning, painting leaning up against the DRESSER...	Instrument
47.	mixer	In a medium bowl, using an electric MIXER set on medium-high, beat all ingredients until combined.	Instrument
		At an undergraduate MIXER his first day at Harvard in 1985, Hayes recalls introducing himself to a white student...	Instrument-like event
48.	cleaner	Have you ever worked as a CLEANER?	Agent
		He took from under the sink a bottle of CLEANER and some paper towels.	Instrument
49.	cruiser	He nudged the CRUISER out into traffic.	Instrument
50.	cooler	She'd pack thick sandwiches and iced tea in the COOLER...	Instrument
51.	thriller	...a moody, atmospheric THRILLER set in a 19th-century Prussian castle...	Agent/causer event
52.	sticker	...children were rewarded with a STICKER for every game played.	Purpose-patient
53.	keeper	...he was hired as a full-time animal KEEPER at the Children's Zoo.	Agent
		Is she a KEEPER?	Valued-patient
54.	blockbuster	Ledger died just months before the release of his biggest BLOCKBUSTER, "The Dark Knight."	Agent/causer event
55.	browser	Chrome is a well-rounded BROWSER that should meet most people's needs.	Instrument
56.	fund-raiser ¹⁶	Bill Clinton spoke last night at a FUND-RAISER for President Obama.	Instrument-like event
57.	typewriter	Burke's receptionist, Martha Trout, looked up from her TYPEWRITER.	Instrument
58.	rocker	Eric Clapton is an old ROCKER that should be singing the national anthem...	Agent
		Grandma would lean forward in her ROCKER...	Instrument
		"Claudine" is one of their most notorious lost tunes, a Chuck Berry-style ROCKER...	Purpose-patient

¹⁶ Also found as *fundraiser* a bit lower in the list.

59.	jumper	...renowned BASE JUMPER Jeb Corliss, was easy to spot...	Agent
		Eric Gordon nails the JUMPER to put New Orleans up by one with less than five on the clock.	Purpose-patient
60.	zipper	I broke the ZIPPER on the other dress I was going to wear today.	Instrument
61.	appetizer	These Greek-style pockets make for a tasty APPETIZER...	Instrument
62.	walker	Andy had never been a fast WALKER.	Agent
		Dominic watched the old woman gather herself up from the chair into her WALKER and make her way into the kitchen.	Instrument
63.	sleeper ¹⁷	Faye's a deep SLEEPER.	Agent
		I overcautiously dressed my daughter in a T-shirt, a SLEEPER without feet, a SLEEPER with feet, a snowsuit, and a hat.	Quasi-instrument
		His nephew, my father, once rode on the SLEEPER from Edinburgh to London with Laurence Olivier...	Location ¹⁸
64.	cracker	She still had almost two full jars of water and quite a bit of stale CRACKER.	Agent-like inanimate object
		One soldier carried a safe CRACKER, but most times they didn't use the tool and just blew the safes...	Instrument
65.	transmitter	Stacy is challenged to redefine her role as teacher from that of TRANSMITTER of knowledge to facilitator of group interactions...	Agent
		Blanca is tagged with a radio TRANSMITTER, and scientists onshore are tracking her by telemetry and telescope.	Instrument
66.	boiler	In the kitchen he saw the shiny brass dome of the copper water BOILER next to the stove...	Instrument
67.	dishwasher	Mateo Granados ... found a job as a DISHWASHER in a Richmond District restaurant.	Agent
		His wife, Pat, had loaded the DISHWASHER...	Instrument
68.	stretcher	He had to be taken off the field on a STRETCHER, never a good thing.	Instrument
69.	best-seller	Mark Twain's "new" autobiography is now a BEST-SELLER.	Purpose-patient
70.	shaker	You are a mover and SHAKER in your career, and coworkers	Agent

¹⁷ A detailed list of all the meanings of the word sleeper can be found in (Panther and Thornburg 2003: 309). Only the meanings given in the table were found in our database.

¹⁸ Out of the three attested meanings, the locative meaning is by far the most frequent.

		may feel intimidated...	
		He picked up the salt SHAKER and shook it over the plate.	Instrument
71.	steamer	Place sweet potatoes in STEAMER and bring water to a boil.	Instrument
72.	hanger	He got out of the car and retrieved his suit jacket from the HANGER in the backseat.	Instrument
73.	buzzer	The loud door BUZZER in the other room made them both jump.	Instrument
74.	wrapper	...at age 16, my hourly wage increase as a Christmas gift WRAPPER at John Halsey Drugstore had been a quarter.	Agent
		One of the passing trucks threw a hamburger WRAPPER at the woman on the corner.	Instrument
75.	airliner	Is there a formal procedure for a first officer to relieve the captain on an AIRLINER?	Agent-like inanimate object
76.	adapter	Obama is an ADAPTER, says Democratic pollster Peter Hart.	Agent
		An ADAPTER plugged into a wall outlet can power the LED.	Instrument
77.	camper	"We were beyond skeptical," says one CAMPER...	Agent
		Julie and John, parents of two, rented a pop-up CAMPER to see national parks in the western part of the United States.	Location
78.	charger	Spurring his white CHARGER up the hill, he bellowed: Fix bayonets!	Agent-like animal
		Joseph picks up the phone, plugs it into the CHARGER.	Instrument
79.	planter	Napoleon Bonaparte's future wife Josephine, the daughter of a wealthy Creole PLANTER...	Agent
		The tomatoes will grow out of the bottom of the hanging PLANTER.	Instrument ¹⁹
80.	skyscraper	Her father worked for an insurance company and in 1924 oversaw construction of the city's first SKYSCRAPER...	Agent-like inanimate object
81.	twister	But when the storm hit, the warning was no match for the TWISTER for its size and fury and deadly power.	Agent-like inanimate object
82.	no-brainer ²⁰	Stopping this from happening should be a NO-BRAINER.	Event with no specified semantic role
83.	slipper	She pulled off her leather SLIPPER and wool sock before lifting up her leg.	Purpose-patient
84.	grasshopper	...in order to survive, the GRASSHOPPER must forage	Agent-like animal

¹⁹ Cf. footnote 12.

²⁰ Also found as *nobrainier* much further down the list.

		effectively for energy-rich food...	
85.	windbreaker ²¹	A cool breeze stirred the collar of his favorite blue WINDBREAKER...	Agent-like inanimate object
86.	spoiler	A SPOILER alert is not needed to point out that The Muppets finishes on a high note...	Agent/causer event
		The SPOILER keeps a race car's wheels on the ground.	Instrument
87.	painkiller	For the average person, a PAINKILLER relieves suffering and may cause some side effects...	Instrument
88.	beater	Mix the oil and eggs with a whisk or BEATER until creamy.	Instrument
		It was an old BEATER, a white Camaro with rusty patches and MARTINEZ HOUSE CLEANING printed on the doors...	True-patient
89.	pacifier	For babies under six months, pop a PACIFIER dipped in sugar water in their mouths.	Instrument
90.	commoner	The story twist occurs when the king discovers his daughter loves a COMMONER.	Agent
91.	eye-opener ²²	Learning about the waste generated by bottled water was a real EYE-OPENER.	Agent/causer event
92.	fryer	Take a teaspoon of batter and rake it into the FRYER with another spoon.	Instrument
		You can raise the males to FRYER size and butcher them before they become a nuisance.	Purpose-patient
93.	screamer	She wasn't a SCREAMER, which was the main reason she didn't shriek at him.	Agent
		O'Donnell did just that, and the next day's Post carried this front-page SCREAMER: "ROSIE O'RANT."	Agent-like inanimate object
94.	whistleblower	Kruszewski was a key WHISTLEBLOWER in lawsuits against the drug companies.	Agent
95.	muzzleloader	During the December gun seasons, you can use either a shotgun or a MUZZLELOADER...	Purpose-patient
96.	cliffhanger	End each chapter with a CLIFFHANGER.	Agent/causer event
97.	two-seater	He drove a Mercedes TWO-SEATER.	Location
98.	creeper	...you're desperate for a quick way out of talking to a CREEPER who's cornered you at a party.	Agent

²¹ Also found as *wind-breaker* much further down the list.

²² Also found as *eyeopener* much further down the list.

		Poison ivy, Virginia CREEPER, and various greenbriers are widespread vines.	Agent-like plant
		With a quick push he slid the CREEPER out from under the coal car and turned off the gas.	Instrument
99.	looker	And despite all that looking, the LOOKER would probably be at a loss to describe the face to anyone later.	Agent
		Even in his drab brown uniform, our local peace officer was a LOOKER.	Valued-patient
100.	do-gooder	Judy was not some outside DO-GOODER but a native West Virginian who had grown up in the hollows...	Agent
101.	18-wheeler	Finally, the fully assembled car was loaded onto an 18-WHEELER and hauled 350 miles to central Alabama.	Location
102.	crowd-pleaser	You have to be a CROWD-PLEASER these days if you want the coffers to spill over...	Agent
		The big CROWD-PLEASER, a soaring magic carpet that flies above the audience's heads, creates an odd disconnect because the Aladdin and Jasmine on the carpet are quite clearly stunt doubles.	Agent/causer event
103.	scrambler	"No more Ronans," the man in the suit said through his voice SCRAMBLER.	Instrument
		Watch how the inside-the-eggshell egg SCRAMBLER works.	True-patient
104.	roadrunner	...the ROADRUNNER whipped the snake over its shoulder and smacked it hard on the rocky ground.	Agent-like animal
105.	first-timer	Experience levels range from expert to FIRST-TIMER.	Agent
106.	scorcher	The day was a SCORCHER, never dipping below 115 degrees.	Agent/causer event
107.	all-nighter	She wished she could blame it on an ALL-NIGHTER at the hospital, but she'd simply had a bad dream...	Event with no specified semantic role
108.	page-turner	I myself had read that book a few months ago: a real PAGE-TURNER with a half-dozen major surprises before the end.	Agent/causer event
109.	laugher	Your mother was a great LAUGHER...	Agent
		You'd rather win a LAUGHER, but after you win games like these, it definitely brings the team together...	Event with no specified semantic role
110.	feeler	I'm not a real big thinker - I'm a FEELER.	Experiencer
		The caterpillar lifted a FEELER to tap the flat bag that rode her back.	Instrument

		When she got a FEELER from the two-year-old online auction business, she hadn't expected to be interested.	Instrument-like event
111.	timesaver ²³	For busy parents with equally busy children, car pooling can be a real TIMESAVER.	Instrument-like event
112.	victimizer	I have been transformed from VICTIMIZER to victim.	Agent
113.	six-footer	a lanky, ginger-haired SIX-FOOTER ... bore an eerie resemblance to Mair's own brother.	Agent
114.	man-eater	Her public romances with rock stars and actors earned her the reputation of a MAN-EATER...	Agent
115.	do-it-yourselfer	He's been a hard-core DO-IT-YOURSELFER, builder and writer for more than 20 years.	Agent
116.	tearjerker ²⁴	...the TEARJERKER, the old-fashioned movie sob story is a rarity now.	Agent/causer event
117.	nail-biter	This is me, literally, I'm a NAIL-BITER.	Agent
		...realize that adolescence is a NAIL-BITER for parents all the way.	Agent/causer event
118.	wife-beater ²⁵	O.J. Simpson- he's a famous football star, but he was also a WIFE-BEATER.	Agent
		I used to put a red bandanna on my hair and wear ripped jeans and a WIFE-BEATER...	Quasi-instrument
119.	icebreaker ²⁶	The dog is an ICEBREAKER. People feel more comfortable talking to people when they see a dog.	Agent/causer event
		...a Soviet ICEBREAKER was sent to provide access...	Instrument
120.	kneeler ²⁷	At one window sill, an antique KNEELER for praying is now a bookstand.	Instrument
121.	head-turner	...this two-seater is a HEAD-TURNER and has decent acceleration...	Agent/causer event
122.	head-scratcher	It was a HEAD-SCRATCHER that he wanted to gig with us.	Agent/causer event
123.	sundowner	He sipped a SUNDOWNER with us that evening, as the African sky glowed orange and purple and pink.	Purpose-patient

²³ Also found as *time-saver* a bit further down the list.

²⁴ Also found as *tear-jerker* further down the list.

²⁵ Also found as *wifebeater* much further down the list; in that spelling, it predominantly denotes a quasi-instrument.

²⁶ Also found as *ice-breaker* much further down the list; in that spelling, it predominantly denotes an agent/causer event.

²⁷ Although <http://dictionary.reference.com/> gives “a person or thing that kneels” as the first definition, there is no noted usage of the agentive meaning in the corpus.

124.	dealbreaker	A man hits a woman, a woman should never go back. ... It's over. It's a DEALBREAKER.	Agent/causer event
125.	money-raiser	Lee was a skilled and effective MONEY-RAISER.	Agent
		Important funding for the center comes from the High Hopes Carousel Ball, a MONEY-RAISER held every two years.	Instrument-like event
126.	heart-stopper	...that game really proved to be a HEART-STOPPER for one Pittsburgh fan.	Agent/causer event

4.2. Analysis of the semantic roles of *-ač* words in context

As with the table giving the semantic roles of words in English ending in *-er*, the words in Croatian that end in *-ač* are given in the table below, along with examples of their usage in context, based on which they are assigned semantic roles.

Table 2: Semantic roles of words formed with the suffix *-ač*

	WORD	CONTEXT	SEMANTIC ROLE
1.	bacač	Prigodu za taj podvig imao je njemački BACAČ diska Lars Riedel...	Agent
		Čedo Romanić ... pokazuje nam raketni BACAČ ruske proizvodnje na nitroglicerinsko punjenje koji je ... izuzetno ubojito oružje.	Instrument ²⁸
2.	birač	...svaki bi BIRAČ birao po jednog kandidata iz svake od triju nacionalnih skupina.	Agent
3.	boksač	Lewis je nedvojbeno bolji BOKSAČ...	Agent
4.	brijač	...glavni je junak udovac Lazar, BRIJAČ od zanata...	Agent
5.	brojač	Zlatne medalje BIS-a dobili su Nikola Petković za držač računala Delta i Zvonimir Viduka za BROJAČ osovina.	Instrument
6.	brusač	Antun Močnik pedesetak je godina radio kao majstor BRUSAČ...	Agent
7.	crtič	U Rimu je bio cijenjen kao CRTAČ zemljopisnih karata...	Agent
8.	čitač	Pristaša sam teze da voditelj mora ujedno biti i autor, a ne	Agent

²⁸ This is a much more common usage of the word.

		samo ČITAČ tuđeg teksta.	
		U dodatnu opremu spadaju ČITAČ elektronskih knjiga, MP3 player i nekoliko igara...	Instrument
9.	dizač	Splitski "Bugarin", DIZAČ utega Nikolaj Pešalov, u Sydneyu se okitio zlatnom olimpijskom medaljom.	Agent
10.	dobavljač	Od ove godine Radlovac izvozi kamen u Sloveniju, a postao je i jedini DOBAVLJAČ mineralne vune za tvornice Slovenije i Hrvatske.	Agent
11.	dodavač	Slična je bila akcija kod drugog pogotka "bijelo-plavih", samo što je DODAVAČ bio Babić, a Majer precizan strijelac...	Agent
12.	dojavljivač	Anonimni DOJAVLJIVAČ preuzeo je u pozivu ... odgovornost za dva bombaška napada na britanske interese u Istanbulu...	Agent
		Kazao je da iza pulta ima alarmni DOJAVLJIVAČ, ali ga stradala blagajnica u vrijeme razbojstva nije aktivirala.	Instrument
13.	dostavljač	Sada kada mu je sudski DOSTAVLJAČ pozvonio na vrata, Deskar je zaboravio da je nešto ostao dužan građanima...	Agent
14.	držač	Osobito je zanimljiv niz osobnih Jelačićevih predmeta kao što su ... putni pribor za pisanje, DRŽAČ za cigaru izrađen od morske pjene...	Instrument
15.	glasač	U nedjelju će se u Crnoj Gori održati prijevremeni parlamentarni izbori na kojima će 455.791 GLASAČ moći birati...	Agent
16.	gledač	...tako i nije kad se zna da je Röhmer strastveni GLEDAČ filmova...	Agent ²⁹
17.	gutač	Turizam je razvojno gledano GUTAČ prostora i zato ga treba držati u okvirima održivog razvoja...	Agent
18.	hodač	Na snazi je nepisano pravilo da će čovjek, građanin, obični domaći HODAČ, kamo god išao, uvijek nastojati pronaći što kraći put.	Agent
19.	hrvač	...kao sportaš, HRVAČ, radio je i na novinarskim poslovima.	Agent
20.	huškač	Bush je ratni HUŠKAČ i moralna je obveza glasno ga izvrgnuti ruglu...	Agent
21.	igrač	Primorac je ovog trenutka drugi IGRAČ na svjetskoj rang-listi.	Agent
22.	ispitivač	ISPITIVAČ je s njima spojen slušalicama i stručno postavlja	Agent

²⁹ Although the first definition of the word is given as "sprava za gledanje" (<http://hjp.novi-liber.hr/>), there is no confirmed usage of the instrument sense of the word in our database.

		pitanja djetetu...	
		...Bossert i njegova ekipa razvili su tzv. delta-T ISPITIVAČ...	Instrument
23.	istraživač	...Marko Polo, glasoviti pomorac, ISTRAŽIVAČ i putopisac, inače rođeni Korčulanin.	Agent
24.	izazivač	Iako je već punih sedam mjeseci prvi IZAZIVAČ Britanca Lennox Lewisa...	Agent
25.	izbacivač	Tko ima snagu i zna se tući, zaposlit će se možda kao IZBACIVAČ...	Agent
26.	izdavač	O tom iznimno vrijednom izdavačkom pothvatu govorili su i mr. Božo Biškupić ... te IZDAVAČ Zdravko Cikuša...	Agent
27.	izlagač	Riječ je o najvećoj sajamskoj priredbi u Hrvatskoj ... na kojoj se predstavlja 2651 IZLAGAČ iz 42 države svijeta.	Agent
28.	iznajmljivač	U toj prvoj kategoriji svaki IZNAJMLJIVAČ platit će 300 kuna boravišne pristojbe godišnje po krevetu...	Agent
29.	izrađivač	U okviru škole stječe se zvanje keramičar-pećar, odnosno IZRAĐIVAČ tradicijskih predmeta od keramike...	Agent
30.	izvođač	Ujedno je najavio da će ovih dana biti izabran IZVOĐAČ radova na dionici Split - tunel "Sveti Rok" kroz južni Velebit.	Agent
31.	jahač	JAHAČ, odnosno džokej, na taj način osvaja mnoge nagrade...	Agent
32.	klizač	Nizozemski KLIZAČ Jochem Uytdehaage u velikom je stilu postao osvajač olimpijskog zlata...	Agent
33.	kopač	Radio sam i kao lovac na krokodile, kao KOPAČ u rudniku...	Agent
34.	kovač	U prvoj priči seoski KOVAČ Koren svojom lukavošću i snalažljivošću nadmudruje vragove.	Agent
35.	krojač	Vješti KROJAČ i njegova supruga ističu kako su svi starinski elementi u njihovu odijelu očuvani...	Agent
36.	kupač	Važno je reći ... da se u te četiri sezone u Dravi nije utopio ni jedan KUPAČ.	Agent
37.	kušač	Poznato je da je Uday još 1988. na smrt premlatio oćevog sobara koji je ujedno bio i KUŠAČ hrane.	Agent
38.	letač	"Trećina letova završi u poljima i baštama ili na granama!", kaže ... najpoznatiji našički LETAČ...	Agent
39.	minobacač	Osumnjičeni za tragediju bio je ročnik koji je minu stavio u MINOBACAČ u kojem je eksplodirala.	Instrument
40.	mjenjač	...Verso vuče iz vrlo niskih okretaja, a MJENJAČ se odlično	Instrument

		uklopio uz takav motor.	
41.	mjerač	Nakon nedavnih krađa lažnih patronažnih sestara ... u gradu se pojavio i MJERAČ tlaka iz "Crvenog križa".	Agent
		...u prostoriji ispod staklenog vrta smješten je i MJERAČ vlage.	Instrument
42.	najavljiivač	Tom Hanks, jedna od najvećih holivudskih zvijezda ... po deseti će put biti NAJAVLJIVAČ!	Agent
43.	napadač	U tom trenutku Cetina više nije samo TURIST koji je doživio nesreću, već napadač na drugu osobu.	Agent
44.	naslonjač	Naravno, nakon tri tjedna drmusanja u Orient Expressu... nije ni čudo da sam zaspao čim sam sjeo u udobni NASLONJAČ.	Instrument
45.	nastavljač	Sigurno je da sam u pogledu promicanja, zaštite i obrane državnih i nacionalnih interesa apsolutno NASTAVLJAČ njegove politike.	Agent
46.	navijač	Gotovo svaki je NAVIJAČ imao hrvatsku trobojnicu na licu...	Agent
47.	nosač	U Nepalju jedan NOSAČ ... nosi do 60 kilograma tereta za iznos od jednog piva.	Agent
		...usto je dobio i poziv da potkraj mjeseca posjeti američki NOSAČ zrakoplova koji će uskoro uploviti u Jadran...	Instrument ³⁰
48.	obarač	Moglo bi se naširoko o tome zašto je policijski specijalac prislonio pištolj uz Milanovu glavu i povukao OBARAČ...	Instrument
49.	odašiljač	Od svibnja ove godine instaliran je ODAŠILJAČ od 10 kW...	Instrument
50.	odvijač	Osim USB memorije švicarac naime ima i nožić, rašpicu, ODVIJAČ, škariće, lampicu i kemijsku olovku.	Instrument
51.	oglašivač	Za sadržaj oglasnih poruka odgovoran je isključivo OGLAŠIVAČ.	Agent
52.	ogrtač	Poprsje joj je ogrnuto bogato nabranim plaštom optočenim trakom od filigrana, a OGRTAČ se ispod vrata kopča ružom.	Instrument
53.	okidač	Važno je znati postoji li itko na ovom svijetu tko mu može pomoći prije nego li pritisne OKIDAČ.	Instrument
54.	omekšivač	Takav je primjer OMEKŠIVAČ Cocolino...	Instrument
55.	omotač	Taj položaj ona je zadržala i nakon što je Barić s nje skinuo laneni OMOTAČ i pohranio ga u zasebnu vitrinu.	Instrument

³⁰ The instrument meaning appears to be much more common than the agentive one.

56.	opasač	OPASAC za zimsku odoru bijele je boje sa žutom kopčom...	Instrument
57.	opskrbliivač	Pritom bi Mađarska ... mogla biti OPSKRBLJIVAC.	Agent
58.	osigurač	...bit će to kao da ste izvukli OSIGURAC s ručne bombe.	Instrument
59.	osnivač	...OSNIVAC joj je sadašnji hrvatski predsjednik...	Agent
60.	osvajač	...bio je OSVAJAC Kupa europskih prvaka.	Agent
61.	osvježivač	...imajte pri ruci neki OSVJEŽIVAC daha ili dobru žvakaću gumu...	Instrument
62.	otimač	Makar je OTIMAC bio maskiran ... dva zaštitara ipak su na njemu mogli primijetiti neke karakteristike.	Agent
63.	otkupliivač	...ovih se dana preko lokalnog radija sve češće oglašava i OTKUPLJIVAC, kutjevačka Rovita d. o. o.	Agent
64.	otvarač	U njoj Levy piše da je uvijek oko vrata nosio OTVARAC za boce...	Instrument
65.	penjač	Bilo da steiskusni PENJAC ili početnik, za vas ima smjerova...	Agent
66.	perač	Danju je radio kao PERAC posuda, a večeri provodio čitajući djeci priče za laku noć.	Agent
		Ulagači su predvidjeli kupnju dvaju specijaliziranih vozila, ... čistilice za ulice koja uključuje i ... PERAC ulica...	Instrument
67.	pisač	Tat je obio stražnja vrata, ušao u uredske prostorije i ukrao dva računala, PISAC, faks i novac...	Instrument
68.	pjevač	Najpoznatiji španjolski PJEVAC ... Julio Iglesias održat će 20. lipnja koncert u Velikoj dvorani Doma sportova.	Agent
69.	plesač	... najneumorniji i najvještiji PLESAC pod maskom bio je švicarski veleposlanik Petar Andrej Troendle.	Agent
70.	plivač	PLIVAC Miloš Milošević dobio je posebno priznanje...	Agent
71.	pokazivač	...Kezić je izložio i ... linijski svjetlosni POKAZIVAC vremena radnih ciklusa semafora...	Instrument
72.	pokretač	Kako nam je kazao POKRETAČ ovog projekta i vlasnik prof. Račić, učenicima je omogućeno vrhunsko glazbeno rock obrazovanje...	Agent
73.	pokrivač	Ispitivanja su pokazala da snježni POKRIVAC iznad 1000 metara prosječno traje četiri mjeseca u godini.	Instrument
74.	pomagač	Ministar vanjskih poslova dodao je kako se Paktu žele pridružiti i mnoge druge zemlje, a kao POMAGAC i Sveta	Agent

		Stolica.	
75.	ponavljač	Među upisanima su i 272 učenika s izravnim upisom te 131 PONAVALJAČ.	Agent
76.	poništavač	...maturanti su uspjeli u jednom jedinom tramvaju razbiti prozore na vratima, ... iščupati i razbiti PONIŠTAVAČ karata.	Instrument
77.	popisivač	POPISIVAČ angažiran na popisu stanovništva 2001. u Boroviku uistinu nije imao mnogo posla.	Agent
78.	postavljač	...POSTAVLJAČ izložbe Miljenko Vicul uspio je postavom izložaka gotovo stvoriti prostor autentičnog bidermajerskog ugođaja.	Agent
79.	potrošač	Prosječni POTROŠAČ u "Segrou" provede oko četiri sata...	Agent
80.	predavač	Šljivančanin je PREDAVAČ na tamošnjoj visokoj vojnoj školi...	Agent
81.	pregovarač	Robert Gravell, bivši glavni PREGOVARAČ UNTAES-a, priznaje da su OESS-ovi izvori informacija možda bili loši...	Agent
82.	prekidač	Pobrkali su i funkcije prekidača, pa sam kuhinjski bojler mogao upaliti tek kada sam upalio PREKIDAČ za svjetlo u kuhinji.	Instrument
83.	prepisivač	Potpisana je kao djelo šibenskog notara i skradinskog kanonika Petra Mokrančića, no on je bio samo PREPISIVAČ teksta...	Agent
84.	pretvarač	Među najvažnije se ubrajaju novi mikroprocesor i softver, te novi statički PRETVARAČ za napajanje pomoćnih pogona.	Instrument
85.	prigušivač	Moguće je da je ubojica imao PRIGUŠIVAČ...	Instrument
86.	pripovjedač	U Zagrebu je ... umro akademik Petar Šegedin, romanopisac, PRIPOVJEDAČ, esejist...	Agent
87.	pročistač	"Varteksovo" poduzeće "Denim proizvodi" ipak je u roku sagradilo PROČISTAČ otpadnih voda za tvornicu u Novome Marofu...	Instrument
88.	prodavač	Kao PRODAVAČ ukapljenog naftnog plina, Plena među glavnim kupcima vidi korisnike iz područja Dalmacije i BiH.	Agent
89.	proizvođač	Zadarski PROIZVOĐAČ plastičnih materijala sa 147 zaposlenih ostvaruje oko 12 milijuna DEM prometa na godinu.	Agent
90.	promatrač	Gotovo da je na svakom biračkom mjestu bio po barem jedan PROMATRAČ.	Agent
91.	pronalazač	..."čudesni mineral", kako ga opisuje njegov PRONALAZAČ	Agent

		Tihomir Lelas, zasad se ispituje u Institutu "Ruđer Bošković" u Zagrebu...	
92.	pušač	Negdje sam pročitala da vam je navodno jedina mana to što ste okorjeli PUŠAČ?	Agent
93.	razarač	Bule je u tandemu s Krpanom bio pravi RAZARAČ protivničkih obrana...	Agent
		Taj najsuvremeniji RAZARAČ američke Ratne mornarice, zapovjedni je brod sredozemne eskadrile razarača...	Instrument
94.	razbijač	Ujević je majstor zatvorene forme i vehementni RAZBIJAČ kalupa...	Agent
95.	razigravač	Novi igrači su James Sconny Penn, odlični RAZIGRAVAČ koji je lani nosio dres Crvene zvezde ... te Joško Poljak...	Agent
96.	rezač	Od ove jeseni započinje ... osposobljavanje za stjecanje zvanja optičarskog pomoćnika (REZAČ i bruslač naočalnih stakala)...	Agent
		Nadalje je potrebno imati REZAČ pomoću kojeg se prije pušenja odreže milimetar vrha cigare...	Instrument
97.	sakupljač	Isprva je on pasivni SAKUPLJAČ grafičkih listova i korisnik pojedinih likovnih motiva s tih listova...	Agent
98.	sastavljač	Poznati hrvatski jezikoslovac Josip Badalić, SASTAVLJAČ prve sustavne zbirke inkunabula u Hrvatskoj...	Agent
99.	sjekač	Ovdje radi i Matija Tomešić, bio je i on do lani SJEKAČ...	Agent ³¹
		...nisu odustali od daljnjeg sukoba već je pijani četrdesetogodišnjak zgrabio SJEKAČ i njime razbio staklo na prozoru kuće.	Instrument
100.	skakač	...žao mu je što je Bjelanović bio dugo ozlijeđen pa nije konkurirao za mjesto u napadu, jer je izvrstan SKAKAČ...	Agent
101.	slušač	...on je bio sjajan govornik, a ja, čini se, dobar SLUŠAČ.	Agent
102.	spavač	...spavao sam samo tri sata, ne mogu po danu biti onako uporan SPAVAČ kao noću...	Agent
103.	svirač	...primljen sam u stalni radni odnos na HRT-u kao SVIRAČ prvoga brača u tamburaškome orkestru.	Agent
104.	šetač	...nerijetko se dogodi da ŠETAČ bude pošprican vodom iz	Agent

³¹ In *Rječnik hrvatskog jezika* (Anić 1998.) and *Hrvatski jezični portal* (<http://hjp.novi-liber.hr/>) the only given definition of the word is that of the instrument; however, the agentive meaning is quite commonly found in the corpus.

		"klime".	
105.	tegljač	No kako bi napunili jedan TEGLJAČ, potrebno je negdje i prikupiti taj otpad.	Instrument
106.	tragač	...Višnjić je tvrtki "Dinamit" uručio i donaciju u iznosu 10.000 američkih dolara, kojom je nabavljen pas TRAGAČ mina...	Agent
107.	trkač	Najsajjniju trku taj neobični TRKAČ iz Križevaca otrčao je na EP u Helsinkiju 1994...	Agent
108.	trovač	Đakovom hara nepoznati TROVAČ pasa...	Agent
109.	trubač	...ove godine nastupaju TRUBAČ Lew Sollof i saksofonist Richard Buckley.	Agent
110.	tumač	...podsjeća da je Tanhofer prvi izvanzagrebački TUMAČ Krležinih dramskih tekstova.	Agent
		Plan je kopiran tako da bi uz njega trebao TUMAČ.	Instrument
111.	udvarač	...Željko Duvnjak kao Frankić, gazdin posilni i Tonkin UDVARAČ...	Agent
112.	ugovarač	...glavni UGOVARAČ takvog posla je firma Adria Globe Trade...	Agent
113.	ulagač	...da sam potencijalni ULAGAČ, možda ne bih te projekte ocijenila tako izvrsnim...	Agent
114.	upaljač	...u trenutku kada je prinijela UPALJAČ zapalio se i plin koji se nakupio u ljetnoj kuhinjici.	Instrument
115.	upravljač	...vozači vozila ne smiju popiti ni kapi ako će za UPRAVLJAČ.	Instrument
116.	uramljivač	Branimir Boras, danas poznati osječki URAMLJIVAČ slika...	Agent
117.	usisivač	...prvi USISIVAČ izumljen je 1901. u Velikoj Britaniji...	Instrument
118.	usitnjivač	...Udruzi su donirani ... silk i USITNJIVAČ s diskovima...	Instrument
119.	usmjerivač	Nepoznati počinitelj zastavu je vezao na USMJERIVAČ za letjelice...	Instrument
120.	utikač	Po završetku sušenja izvadite UTIKAČ iz priključnice.	Instrument
121.	utovarivač	Radnici koji su se našli u blizini brzo su priskočili ... i uspjeli pomaknuti UTOVARIVAČ kako bi oslobodili kolegu ispod stroja...	Instrument
122.	uzgajivač	Hrvatska je, ... zajedno sa Slovenijom, danas najveći UZGAJIVAČ lipicanaca.	Agent
123.	veslač	...takav tretman prošao je istaknuti osječki VESLAČ Ivan	Agent

		Jukić...	
124.	vozač	Priveden je VOZAČ INA-e iz Zagreba...	Agent
125.	zabavljač	On je to odbio, ljutito kazavši kako je on visoki funkcionar HNS-a ..., a ne neki ZABAVLJAČ.	Agent
126.	zagađivač	...na terenu su inspekcijske službe koje će nakon uzimanja uzoraka utvrditi tko je ZAGAĐIVAČ...	Agent
127.	zamrzivač	U kuhinji je plinski štednjak s pećnicom, mikrovalna pećnica, veliki hladnjak, ZAMRZIVAČ, ledomat.	Instrument
128.	zaslađivač	To je prirodni ZASLAĐIVAČ kojega ima u trešnjama i brezi.	Instrument
129.	zatvarač	...pomno je dizajniran i rukonaslon te patentni ZATVARAČ na presvlaci s mogućnosti skidanja.	Instrument
130.	zlostavljač	Nije točno ni uvriježeno mišljenje da ZLOSTAVLJAČ koristi silu...	Agent

4.3. Discussion of the findings

Several things can be noticed when observing the word lists provided in the previous two sections. The first and most obvious one would be that the English suffix *-er* is much more polysemous than the Croatian suffix *-ač*. In 126 words that were taken into account, we can distinguish 181 meanings, and the semantic roles that are present in these meanings are the agent, agent-like animal, agent-like plant, agent-like inanimate object, agent/causer event, instrument, quasi-instrument, instrument-like event, experiencer, location, purpose-patient, valued-patient, true-patient, and event with no specified semantic role. Out of the 181 distinguished meanings, 61, or 33.7% belong to the semantic role of the agent. The second most frequent semantic role is that of the instrument, which is recognized in 56 meanings, or 30.94% of all meanings. The third most frequent semantic role is the agent/causer event, which is present in 18 meanings, or 9.94% of the meanings. Next, there is the role of the purpose-patient, which is found in 11 words and constitutes 6.08% of the entire list of meanings. The roles of the agent-like inanimate object, instrument-like event and location are each found six times in the list, which means that every one of them makes up 3.31% of the total. The role of the experiencer is found four times, constituting 2.21% of the total. The agent-like animal and the event with no specified semantic role are both found three times, and make up 1.66% each. Quasi-instruments, valued-patients and true-patients are found

twice each, which means that each of these semantic roles makes up 1.11%. Finally, the semantic role of the agent-like plant appears only once in the word list and makes up 0.55% of the total number of meanings. The only semantic role that is theoretically linked to the suffix *-er*, but was not attested in the corpus is that of a patient event, which is described in theory as quite rare.

As for the Croatian word list, the situation is less complex. In 130 chosen words, there are 141 attested meanings. 95, or 67.38% of these meanings take the semantic role of the agent, whereas the remaining 46, or 32.62% belong to the role of the instrument.

These facts show us that the English suffix *-er* is found in the formation of many different semantic roles with variations in productivity when it comes to each of them. It is most productive in the formation of agent and instrument nouns. This correlates to the use of the suffix *-ač*, which is also found to be productive in the formation of the agentive and the instrumental meanings; however, it is not found in the formation of other semantic roles. That makes it less polysemous than the suffix *-er*.

Another thing that can be noticed is the fact that the words that take the suffix *-er* are themselves more commonly found in more than one semantic role than those formed with the suffix *-ač*. For instance, out of 126 words that make up the English word list, 45 take two different semantic roles (they most commonly take the roles of some type of agent and some type of instrument, but can also be found in different agent-patient, agent-location, and instrument-patient combinations), and five take three different semantic roles (two of the five words take the semantic roles of agent, instrument and purpose-patient). This means that 39.68% of the total word number in the English list can be found in more than one semantic role. In Croatian, out of 130 words, only 11, or 8.46%, can have both semantic roles.

What is also noticeable is the fact that it is more difficult to analyze the semantic roles of the words in *-er*, since there is often conceptual closeness between the semantic roles that the same word can take; e.g. words like *locker* and *drawer* can be analyzed as both instrument and location, as explained in footnote 12. For reasons stated in the aforementioned footnote, the semantic role we opted for in the case of these words is the instrument, and not the location; however, that does not take away from the polysemy of the English suffix *-er*, since, even with this instrument-over-location interpretation, the suffix *-er* is still much more polysemous than the suffix *-ač*.

The difference in the variety of semantic roles that these two suffixes can be used to produce is a result of the difference in the system of suffixes that exists in Croatian and English. For instance, the suffix *-ač* is only used to produce words that can take the semantic

roles of agent and instrument because there are other existing suffixes that are more productive in the formation of words that denote locations or patients; such suffixes would, for example, be *-ačnica*, *-ana*, *-ište*, etc. for location (Silić and Pranjković 2007: 167) and *-anik*, *-enik*, *-nik*, etc. for patient (ibid. 166). As for the suffix *-er*, it is probably used to form a greater variety of semantic roles due to the fact that English has fewer suffixes that are productively used in the formation of locative, patient, etc. nouns. For instance, there are few specifically locative suffixes in English, (Adams and Bauer do not mention any suffixes connected specifically to the locative meaning), and the one suffix that is more or less reserved for the patient role in English is *-ee* (cf. Bauer 1983: 243-53). This ‘competing suffixes’ idea seems to be a major, if not the decisive explanatory factor for the observed differences between English *-er* and Croatian *-ač*. However, a full exploration of the merits of this proposal must be postponed until a much more thorough and extensive contrastive corpus analysis.

Another interesting observation is that some of the less typical semantic roles in the English database, especially agent/causer events and various types of patients, are more commonly found with complex, phrasal bases. At the same time, Croatian nouns in *-ač* do not appear to take phrasal bases, and also do not take agent/causer event and patient roles. Of course, it is hard to find a causal link between these two factors, viz. not taking phrasal bases and not exploiting the mentioned semantic roles, since there simply appears to be no principled reason why agent/causer event or patient meanings would not be expressible with simple bases. However, there does appear to be some correlation between the two factors, and the relevance of this correlation might be explored in more detail in a future study.

5. Conclusion

The goal of this paper was to compare the English suffix *-er* and the Croatian suffix *-ač* in regard to their productivity in the word formation of their respective languages. By giving a brief overview of the theoretical approach to these two suffixes, and by conducting research in the corpora of English and Croatian based on this theoretical overview, it was discovered that these two suffixes correspond in the formation of words that take the semantic roles of agent and instrument. These are the only two semantic roles that the suffix *-ač* is associated with, whereas the suffix *-er* is used in the formation of words with a greater variety of semantic roles, with varying degrees of productivity when it comes to each of these roles. Like the Croatian suffix, it was found to be the most productive in the formation of agent and instrument nouns, and less productive when it comes to the formation of words with other semantic roles. The difference in the usage of the suffixes was attributed to the difference in the systems of suffixes used in the word formation of the two languages, as well as to the difference in the types of bases that each of these suffixes attaches to. From everything that was discovered throughout this research, it can be concluded that the suffix *-er* is much more polysemous and has a much wider usage than the suffix *-ač*.

6. References

- Adams, Valerie (1973). *An Introduction to Modern English Word-Formation*. London and New York: Longman.
- Anić, Vladimir (1998). *Rječnik hrvatskoga jezika*. Zagreb: Novi liber.
- Babić, Stjepan (1986). *Tvorba riječi u hrvatskom književnom jeziku*. Zagreb: Jugoslavenska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti: Globus.
- Bauer, Laurie (1983). *English Word-Formation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Bauer, Laurie (2004). *Morphological Productivity*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Barić, Eugenija, Mijo Lončarić, Dragica Malić, Slavko Pavešić, Mirko Peti, Vesna Zečević, Marija Znika (2005). *Hrvatska gramatika*. Zagreb: Školska knjiga.
- Cruse, Alan (2000). *Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Cruse, Alan (2006). *A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Huddleston, Rodney, Geoffrey K. Pullum (2002). *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Lipka, Leonhard (1992). *An Outline of English Lexicology: Lexical Structure, Word Semantics, and Word-Formation*. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag.
- Luraghi, Silvia, Heiko Narrog (2014). *Perspectives on Semantic Roles*. Amsterdam / Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Luschützky, Hans Christian (2011). Agent-noun polysemy in Slavic: some examples. *STUF, Akademie Verlag*, 64.1: 75-97.
- Luschützky, Hans Christian, Franz Rainer (2011a). Introduction. *STUF, Akademie Verlag*, 64.1: 3-7.
- Luschützky, Hans Christian, Franz Rainer (2011b). Agent noun polysemy in a cross-linguistic perspective. *STUF, Akademie Verlag*, 64.4: 287-338.
- Marchand, Hans (1969). *The Categories and Types of Present-Day English Word-Formation: A Synchronic-Diachronic Approach*. München: C. H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung.
- Müller, Peter O. (2011). The polysemy of the German suffix *-er*: aspects of its origin and development. *STUF, Akademie Verlag*, 64.1: 33-40.
- Palmer, F.R. (1976). *Semantics: A New Outline*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Panther, Klaus-Uwe, Linda L. Thornburg (2003). The roles of metaphor and metonymy in English *-er* nominals. *Metaphor and Metonymy in Comparison and Contrast*, ed. by René Dirven, Ralf Pörings, 279-319. Berlin – New York: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Plag, Ingo (2003). *Word-Formation in English*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Rosenberg, Maria (2011). The polysemy of agent nouns: diachronic, synchronic and contrastive evidence from French and Swedish. *STUF, Akademie Verlag*, 64.1: 53-64.
- Scherer, Carmen (2011). Polysemy and productivity in German. *STUF, Akademie Verlag*, 64.1: 41-52.
- Silić, Josip, Ivo Pranjković (2007). *Gramatika hrvatskoga jezika za gimnazije i visoka učilišta*. Zagreb: Školska knjiga.

Dictionary.com. <http://dictionary.reference.com/>

Hrvatski jezični portal. <http://hjp.novi-liber.hr/>

Hrvatski nacionalni korpus. <http://www.hnk.ffzg.hr/>

The Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). <http://corpus.byu.edu/coca/>

The Free Dictionary. <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/>