Word and Word Formation Processes in English

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Altweejry Thekra

• • 1.Word-Formation Processes:

• <u>All the processes by which new words are</u> <u>created.</u>

• • • • 2.More Common Processes in English:

- Borrowing.
- Compounding.
- Backformation.
- Conversion.
- Derivation.

••• 2.1. Borrowing:

- <u>The process of taking words from other</u> <u>languages.</u>
- English has adopted a vast number of words from other languages.
- e.g.: croissant from French
 - pajamas from Hindi
 - pizza/piano from Italian

• • • English Words Borrowed from Arabic:

admiral/algebra/algorithm/alcohol/amber apricot/artichock/ aubergine coffee/ cotton lemon monsoon /mummy /muslin orange sofa/ sugar zero

••• 2.2. Compounding:

- <u>The process of combining two words to form a</u> <u>new word.</u>
- Compounds may be written as: a-one word *bathroom, bookcase, breakfast, textbook,*
 - sunburn, wallpaper, waterbed, wastebasket
 - b- two words:
 - high school, bank account
 - c- hyphenated word:
 - good-looking, low-paid

••• 2.3. Backformation:

• <u>The process whereby a word of one type, which is</u> <u>usually a noun</u>, is reduced and used <u>as a verb</u>.

• E.g. N V televis<u>ion</u> televise donat<u>ion</u> donate babysitt<u>er</u> babysit work<u>er</u> work edit<u>or</u> edit writ<u>er</u> write

••• 2.4. Conversion:

- <u>The process of changing the function of the</u> word, as a noun to a verb, without reduction.
- It is known as '*category change*' or '*functional shift*'.
- Conversion process may result in shift in meaning.
- What is the difference between backformation and conversion?



• The conversion involves: a- nouns becoming verbs: to butter 'I've buttered the bread'., to bottle b- verbs becoming nouns: a guess 'It was a lucky guess'., a must 'Reading the chapter is a must'. c-verbs becoming adjectives: see-through material d-adjectives becoming verbs: to dirty 'You must not dirty the floor', to empty

• • • 2.5. Derivation:

- The process of forming new words by adding *affixes*.
- E.g.

unhappy, <u>mis</u>represent, <u>pre</u>judge joyful, care<u>less</u>, boy<u>ish</u>, sad<u>ness</u>, terror<u>ism</u> <u>dis</u>respectful, fool<u>ishness</u>



- Word-formation processes.
- Common formation processes.
- Borrowing.
- Compounding.
- Backformation.
- Conversion.
- Derivation.

• • • • 3.Less Common Processes in English

- Coinage & Eponyms.
- Blending.
- Clipping.
- Acronym.

• • • • 3.1. Coinage & Eponyms:

- *Coinage:* the invention of totally new words.
- The most typical examples are invented trade names for commercial products that become general terms of any version of that product.
- For instance, Vaseline, Aspirin, Panadol, Kleenex, Fine, Tide, Fairy, Clorex, Luxe.
- All of these are invented words, but after their first coinage, they tend to become everyday words in language.



• *Eponym:* a new word derived from the name of a person or a place.

• e.g.:

a- Place:

jeans

b-Person

sandwich, volt, fahrenheit, watt



• The process of combining the beginning of one word and the end of another word to form a new word.

• What is the difference between compounding and blending?

• • • 3.3. Clipping:

The process of reducing a word of more than one syllable to a shorter form.

• E.g. fax	facsimile
ad	advertisement
flu	influenza
phone	telephone
plane	airplane

- What do these words stand for? Chem, exam, math, prof
- What is the difference between blending and clipping?

••• 3.4. Acronym:

- A new word formed from the initial letters of other words.
- E.g.:
- CD, VCR, ID, ATM, PIN
- NATO, NASA, UNESCO
- laser, radar
- Some acronyms come into general use so quickly that many speakers do not think of their component meaning.

- Less common formation processes.
- Coinage & Eponyms
- Blending
- Clipping
- Acronyms



Next Week

Read Ch. 7 Morphology

Altweejry Thekra