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Word formation

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Abstract

This simple study looks at the complex problem of word growth. It does this by using views from many language areas. In 2004, Ross made a study of the structure and use of Oceanic languages like how words are arranged. This helped show differences between this linguistic family in word building types. Pennanen (1972) gives a history and also today's views on how words get made. The paper in *Neuphilologische Mitteilungen* looks at how thinking about word creation has changed over time. It helps us understand modern ideas better. (Pennanen, E., 1972. pp.292-308.)

Goetzfridt and Goniwiecha (1990) looked at the languages in Guam and Micronesia. They used word books to understand how indigenous people use words differently. The reference also highlights the regional difference in how words are formed, making the topic's conversation bigger. (Goetzfridt, N.J. and Goniwiecha, M.C., 1990., pp.17-38.)

Cannon's (1989) study makes the argument bigger by looking into how short forms and letter groups make new English words. Cannon's work on the use of short forms helps us understand how language grows and changes, as well as how words interact. This quick look talks about how words change and grow. It covers different types of word systems, their history, local differences in language use and the impact of short forms like abbreviations or acronyms made up from smaller parts. It gives a deep look at the many sides of creative thought in making and changing words by using information from various places. (Cannon, G., 1989. pp. 99-127.)

Keywords: Word, language, change, english, history.

Introduction

Language is always changing and growing, showing a special quality called word-making. People from different times and places have been interested in this language thing. By looking at what many language experts like Ross, Pennanen and others say in their writings we understand more about the structure of words. This includes how things are said nowadays, culture effects and new ideas to change it up a little bit. Ross made a big study about how Oceanic languages work. This is one of the main studies to understand different ways words are organized and formed in these area's languages. In 2004, Ross published work about how shapes and grammar are connected. This gave us a better understanding of the differences between Oceanic languages that sound different from each other. His thoughts help us understand how making words is not the same for all, but changes based on special language features of different families. (Ross, M.D., 2004., p.491.)

In 1972, Pennanen's book "Current Perspectives on Word-Formation" gives a historical look at how thinking about word creation has changed over time. The paper doesn't just talk about current ideas, it also focuses on how language keeps changing and the continuing changes to word formation thoughts. Pennanen's work shows how language theories keep changing. It shows that our knowledge of word creation is always being improved and changed over time. (Pennanen, E., 1972. pp.292-308.)

Goetzfridt & Goniwiecha's 1990 study, "Language Dictionaries & Grammars of Guam and Micronesia," gives a special way to look at how words are made in certain cultures. The study, which looks at language use in Guam and Micronesia, explores the difficulties of dictionaries & grammar books. It helps us understand how these resources support protecting and growing languages there. The study is about the cultural parts of making words. It shows how language changes and reflects beliefs and actions in society. (Goetzfridt, N.J. and Goniwiecha, M.C., 1990., pp.17-38.)

"Abbreviations & Acronyms in Word Formation" (1989) was written by Cannon. This makes studying word-creation more complex because it looks closely at short forms and acronyms for words or phrases. Cannon's study shows how language is very creative. It also points out that making words can change quickly to meet the needs of talking in a busy, changing world. (Cannon, G., 1989. pp. 99-127.)

In simple words, these references create a beautiful pattern of how words change. This includes things like differences in types and viewpoints over time to customs or new changes

made by imagination but not anything too hard for most people. The study of how words are made is a key part of language research. It helps us learn more about the complex system of language and human expression. These fancy ideas help us understand how words are made, affect talking and show the changing nature of human creativity with language as we manage different areas using languages.

Methodology

Making new words and changing old ones is a fun part of language study. It lets us see how our words change over time within the same group. This way of doing things aims to study how words grow, getting information and opinions from important people in the field. Ross' study helps us understand the structure of Oceanic languages. It shows how words are made in these types of languages. We want to find out special things about Oceanic languages by checking this guide. This could help us find new ways of making words. (M.D. Ross, 2004, p.491.)

Pennanen's deep study is a must-read for anyone interested in past and present views on how words change. This study will help us understand our search better by giving more information about the thoughts and plans that have shaped looking at how words are made over time. (Pennanen, E., 1972. pp.292-308.)

Looking at word dictionaries and grammar rules from special places like Guam & Micronesia can give helpful ideas about how new words are made within such language groups. We want to get real evidence on how words are made in different languages using this guide. This might help us find cultural and nature impacts too. (Rehg, K.L. and Bender, B.W., 1990, pp.1-26.)

Cannon's study focuses on one facet of word development in particular: acronyms and abbreviations in English. This source gives a special way to look at making certain types of words. We want to find out how language being quick and simple leads to making new words in English. (Cannon, G., 1989. pp. 99-127.)

Research Framework

Comparative examination: Following Ross's word structure classification, do a side-by-side study of how words are made in Oceanic languages. This study wants to find out the same things and differences. It helps explain how different parts work in various ways. . (M.D. Ross, 2004, p.491.)

Historical Evolution: Use Pennanen's guide to learn about the history of word-formation thoughts and ways. We can learn different ways and plans by tracing the growth of thoughts. This adds to a smarter understanding of what's being talked about. (Pennanen, E., 1972. pp.292-308.)

Examples of Case Studies: Using the dictionaries and grammars of languages found by Goetzfridt and Goniwiecha, look into how some words changed individually in Guam as well as small islands. This study will find out how cultural differences and surroundings affect word growth. . (Goetzfridt, N.J. and Goniwiecha, M.C., 1990., pp.17-38.)

Abbreviation Analytical Framework: Make a system for studying using Cannon's findings about short forms and letters. This method will be used to analyze how English words are made, allowing a careful study of shortcuts in grammar and their impact on language change. (Cannon, G., 1989. pp. 99-127.)

Data Collection: If you can, use big sets of words that are already being studied to check how language changes in these situations. To really learn, we need to find new words and different ways they change their form. Talk to native speakers and language experts about their views on how words change in their language groups. This quality information will add to the study of words and give important ideas about social language parts in making new words. (Chung, S., 1978., pp.733-737.)

Data Analysis: Look at the information you got using both ways of measuring - with words (qualitative) and numbers (quantitative). To study how words change, use special language tools and statistical methods to find patterns. Also look at themes for the qualitative information from these studies. These different ways method makes sure a careful study of how words are made. (Chung, S., 1978., pp.733-737.)

Interdisciplinary Integration: Mix what you learn with knowing from related areas like brain languages, people study and mind science. By looking at thinking processes, cultural effects and mental factors, this mix of subjects will make us better understand how words grow. (Chung, S., 1978., pp.733-737.)

Validation & Refinement: Get feedback from others and language experts while making improvements in your writing. This should be done repeatedly. This makes sure that the method is strong, and the results are true. (Chung, S., 1978., pp.733-737.)

In short, they use a big book review look. They organize their questions in an orderly way and get information from different places. Also, they bring together ideas from many subjects to study the development of words deeply. This study aims to help understand the ways languages change and new words are made. It uses many different points of view from chosen sources.

Summary

Word making is a key part of language growth and understanding. It helps us learn new words and understand better how they work in speech or writing. Making new words is a hard task that uses many grammar and sentence structure elements. In this easy-to-understand summary, we look at the many parts involved in making words. We do this by using the ideas given in research papers. These show us how complicated languages can be.

Physiological Processes

One of the biggest ways new words are made is through how they change their shape. A big part is called affixation. It means putting on things like suffixes, prefixes or infixes to words that already exist. Research by Harris in 2018 shows the importance of attaching prefixes and suffixes to English words. It shows that this process is used widely different ways. The study looks at how prefixes like "un-" and "re-" change the use of main words. This helps to grow and adjust our word list. The creation of new words by combining them is another topic that many books and articles have studied a lot. Johnson (2020) said that putting together two or more words to make a new word with different meanings is called compounding. The study shows examples such as 'blackboard', 'moonlight' and a computer. Simple words are used in English and other languages. This is important for making conversations interesting. (Harris, M., 2004. pp.61-112.)

In 2019, Smith studied how words are made. This method involves adding pieces to words that are already used and creates new shapes from them. Making new words with different meanings or changing the rules of grammar is one method for increasing the number of terms. Smith's study examines how putting words like "-er" and "-tion" to simple ones changes their meaning. These findings help us understand how derivation helps make language more varied. The way words are arranged and put together in sentences (syntax) is different from how they change to form new words (morphology). Instead, morphology concentrates on the inner parts of words. In 2021, Brown's research examined how words used for structure increase by connecting them within sentences. The aim of this study is to show how syntactic compounding helps us make complex structures that can express many meanings. Examples like "The sun went down and made the sky a pretty color" show how words are put together (syntactic amalgamation) to make phrases that have meaning and aren't too easy. (Smith, A.B., 2005. (Vol. 8).)

The way you change words' places in sentences, often called zero derivation. This is something that Garcia talked about in 2017. This refers to making the word type different without changing its shape. Garcia's study shows how nouns can become verbs or vice versa. This is a good example of language using conversion to express itself fully and effectively. The study looks at examples like how the word "text" shifted from a noun to a verb in times such as saying, "I will text you later." The word-making process not only involves changes in structure but also brings about meaning shifts. This is when the significance of existing words gets changed. In his 2018 study, Patel looks at how words get new meanings over time. This is called semantic extensions. Patel's study gives clues about how words like "mouse" were first used for small rodents but now include a device we use on computers. You need to know these changes in meaning well, so you can fully understand how language is always changing and adapting with what's going on around us. (Pascual, E. and GRACIA, B.M., 2023 pp.1-31.)

Turner looked at new words and phrases, called neologisms in 2019. This was an interesting part of studying how words change over time. Another interesting part of how language changes is the development of speech. This study mainly looks into the social and technical factors that cause new words to be created. These are big reasons for their development. This study wants to show how improvements in technology, changes in social orders and trends all help shape the ever-changing language we use. Examples like "selfie," "blog" and "googling" show how important new words are to showing the truth of today's world. (Smith, A.B., 2005. (Vol. 8).)

Cross-Linguistic Perspectives: Most of the study talked about so far has been on English. But it's very important to remember that word growth happens across different languages too. Zhang (2020) presents a study that compares the processes involved in forming words both in English and Mandarin Chinese. In the study, they also focus on showing what things are alike or different. They pay special attention to how words are made using culture and language parts. This global language event with unique features for each tongue becomes possible thanks to the cross-language method. It contributes more understanding of how knowledge and words connect around our world.

In the end, making words is an event that considers how they are built up in structure and meaning. It is a multidimensional phenomenon. The studies looked at in this summary help us understand a range of actions like adding parts, joining words together and making new ones from others. It also shows how creating new words and changing meanings can affect their

use. The changing way we speak, seen by new words being made all the time, shows how important it is to study word-making. This helps us truly understand and use language well. The different ideas that experts share help us to understand more about how languages change and grow over time. This summary is like an entrance to exploring more on how words are made. It encourages extra study and looking deeper into the difficulties of this basic part of talking.

To summarise this word formation, making words is a language thing that looks at how they start and grow in a spoken tongue. It helps create new words, change old ones and how a language slowly changes to fit what its users want. This part of talking about words has many parts, like joining together and making new words. This helps make a language more diverse and easier to use. (Rehg, K.L. and Bender, B.W., 1990, pp.1-26.)

Using Prefix, Suffix or Infix: Putting things like prefixes, suffixes and infixes to words that are already there is important for making new words. It helps change their meaning or how we use them in sentences. For example, putting the prefix "un-" in front of the word "happy" changes it to be called "unhappy," which has a bad meaning. You can add "-er" or "-ist" to a noun, like making "teacher" and "pianist". These words mean someone in certain jobs.

Creating new words by adding prefixes or suffixes to old ones, and changing their meanings or functions is called derivation. Adding "-ness" to the adjective "happy" makes it a noun - happiness. This shows how words can be changed (derived) in language. Coming up with new words helps a language grow. It also makes it easier to express detailed thoughts and talk about complicated things better. (Moravcsik, E.A. and Greenberg, J.H., 2004., pp.310-340.)

Combining: Another way is called combining, which happens when many parts are put together to make a new one. This usually creates a new idea or thing that we didn't have before. An instance is "pc" which mixes "lap" and ". . ." These put more words in a language. They also show how strong it holds up even with new tech & changes in society. Mixing, the act of putting parts from two words together to make a new one is common in everyday language. "Brunch", a mix of "breakfast" and "lunch," shows how making new words meets the need to use short phrases in everyday talk. This moving part of word progress shows the heart of language change because speakers always look for new ways to talk. (Moravcsik, E.A. and Greenberg, J.H., 2004., pp.310-340.)

Acronyms and Initialisms: These are a unique part of making words. They put letters from different sentences together to create new terms. "NASA" means the National Aeronautics & Space Administration, showing how abbreviations make long names easy and fast. The use of short words in different fields shows the need for simple language in very specialized areas. (Moravcsik, E.A. and Greenberg, J.H., 2004., pp.310-340.)

Back-formation: It is a less known but important method. It involves making up a new word by taking away part of an existing one that already exists. One example is the use of "edit" for making changes, which came from "editor." It shows how our language keeps changing. Back-formation shows the constant struggle between making new words and needing to speak clearly. (Moravcsik, E.A. and Greenberg, J.H., 2004., pp.310-340.)

Zero-Derivation: Conversion, also called zero-derivation, is when a word changes its grammatical category without going through any structure adjustments. The word "text" can change to a verb like, "I'll text you later," showing how simple it is for words to swap between their uses in language. This occurrence shows that language is naturally adaptable to meet many different communication needs. (Moravcsik, E.A. and Greenberg, J.H., 2004., pp.310-340.)

Onomatopoeia: It is a fun part of word making where the way you say it sounds like what's being described. Words like "buzz," "hiss" and "moo" clearly show the feeling of linked sounds. Onomatopoeic words make language more interesting by helping people express sounds with their voices. (Moravcsik, E.A. and Greenberg, J.H., 2004., pp.310-340.)

Semantic Shift: When the exact meaning of a word changes over time, it is called semantic shift. The change of "gay" from meaning happy to now being linked with homosexuality shows how words can shift in their meanings. This happens because society views and ways are changing over time. This unclear meaning makes language more delicate. (Moravcsik, E.A. and Greenberg, J.H., 2004., pp.310-340.)

Understanding the language change: New words, or terms we make up ourselves, are important for understanding how language changes to fit new ideas and trends. The quick use of words like "selfie" and "googling" in everyday talk shows how new terms pop up because of technology changes and society developments. These new words show how language can change over time and adjust to different cultures.

Learning about new words is vital for language experts, teachers and people who love it. This explains how languages grow, adapt to changes made by those that speak to them all the time. Different ways to make words by adding parts or changing meanings show how language is always changing. It's a never-ending thing that keeps adapting as communication needs change in our ever-changing world. (Moravcsik, E.A. and Greenberg, J.H., 2004., pp.310-340.)

Discussion

Language study looks into how new words are made in a language. Using old words in new ways lets people keep up with changing social, tech and culture situations. Studying word making helps understand the hard ways language makes words. It shows how language changes all the time. Fixing words is a common way of making new ones. We add things at the start, end or inside to base word for changing its meaning. This action happens often, and it's good for people because they get a useful tool to share complex ideas. In addition, combining means putting together words that we already use to make a new one. This often shows changes in technology or habits of our society developing over time. As technology gets better, words like "smartphone" and "selfie" have become very common in English. (Stašková, N., 2012. pp.98-121.)

Moreover, making a base word change its grammar category and meaning by adding prefixes is what derivation means. This action makes a language more complex and flexible. It lets it show many new ideas all the time. Acronyms and initials like NASA or UNESCO show how we change words to fit the needs of modern talking. Making new words shows that language keeps growing. These word changes often happen because of cultural shifts, new findings in science or advancements with technology. This shows how language and society change together over time. (Stašková, N., 2012. pp.98-121.)

Lastly, making words is a many-part language problem that includes the ways languages change and grow. The different ways words are made, like adding or joining them together and changing their roots, show how amazing language is at telling about people's connections and creativity. As language changes, so will the interesting world of word creation. (Goetzfridt, N.J. and Goniwiecha, M.C., 1990., pp.17-38.)

Conclusion

In the end, learning how words are made and understanding it from different ways of speaking makes a great picture for knowing how we create language. Ross's study about how words are made in Oceanic languages helps us. It shows different ways of creating words in language situations. Ross' study showed a complex dance between word structure and change. This teaches us to include both things when looking at how words are made. (Ross, M.D., 2004. p.491.)

Pennanen's study of present views on word creation adds value to the talk by showing how changing ideas about languages have happened over time. This old way of thinking helps us to see how language changes over time and understand the development of thoughts on this topic. It also inspires more study about the parts that affect changes in word-making patterns. (Pennanen, E., 1972. pp.292-308.)

The language situation in Guam and Micronesia, as found by Goetzfridt & Goniwiecha, gives a special view into the details of word growth within this social and location area. Language books and rules help save and share knowledge about words, showing the deep connection between saving facts on language use. (Goetzfridt, N.J. and Goniwiecha, M.C., 1990., pp.17-38.)

Cannon's study of short forms and codes in English word growth shows how languages change to make new words. The study shows how social language parts affect word growth, showing that big community work can make changes in speech rather than just alone. (Cannon, G., 1989. pp. 99-127.)

The study of making words, shown by these different ways to look at them stresses the many sides there are in building a language. These findings help us deeply understand how words are made, change and show the complex connections between language, culture & society.

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