



زانكۆی سه‌لاحه‌دین-هه‌ولێر

Salahaddin university-Erbil

Investigating word -formation rules in English

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Prepared by:

Rayan Rafaat Rashid

Rozy Burhan Muhammed

Supervised by:

Dr. Basima othman

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Abstract

In this study, word formation in English is covered. Processes of word formation are the bases upon which words are formed in a language. This research begins by outlining word formation in terms of definition and procedures, as well as a few earlier studies. Second, word formation in English is discussed. Next, these word formation methods are contrasted. Finally, some conclusions. The mechanisms come in a variety of forms. Acronyms, Abbreviations, Neologisms, Blends, Back-formation, Clipping, Borrowing are word formation methods used in English. Word creation in English differs depending on usage; some processes are frequent while others are uncommon.

Chapter one

Introduction

Word formation: suggests, we are dealing with the formation of words composed by putting together smaller elements to form larger words with more complex meanings. We can say that we are dealing with morphologically complex words. For example, the adjective unhappy can be analyzed as being derived from the adjective happy by the attachment of the element (Plag, 2002).

The Word Formation Process: is regarded as the branch of Morphology and it has a significant role in expanding the vocabulary that helps us communicate very smoothly (Tumana, Jean, 2022).. There are nine basic word formation processes: (Derivation(friend-friendship), Back-formation(insertion-insert), Conversion(noun: access to verb: to access), Compounding(class+room=classroom), Clipping(word: Advertisement, clipping(ad), Blending(breakfast+lunch=brunch), Abbreviation(Mister(mr), Acronyms(HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus) and Borrowing(murder: French)

Word formation: is the shape of a word, parallel to the use of morph for the shape of a morpheme. We can refer to see, sees, seeing, saw and seen as five different words. In this sense, three different occurrences of any one of these word-forms would count as three words. We can also say that the word-form see has three letters and the word-form seeing has six. (Katamba, Stonham 2006).

Major word formation rules are:

First Affixation: new words are formed by adding an affix to the beginning or end of a root word. For example, the most common prefix is un-, which means not or opposite of. If you add un- to the word happy, the new word becomes unhappy. (Mcewan, E.K. 2008). Second, Compounding: Two free morphemes do a unifying word is called a compound word.

E.g. (noun + noun= school + bag = school bag, table + lamp = table lamp) (Jean. 2022). Third, Blending: a word composed of parts of two additional words. E.g.; breakfast + lunch = brunch, motor + hotel = motel). Fourth, Clipping: Clipping is the process of word formation which consists of reducing a word to a part of it. E.g. advertisement – ad, examination – exam, gasoline – gas.

Fifth, Derivation: consists in making up new words by adding endings to more basic forms of a word (appear-disappear)(Stockwell,Minkova.2001). Sixth, Back-formation: where a derivative affix is separated from the basic form of a word and forms a new word.(television-televiser)(Jean.2022).Finally, Reduplication: the new word is created by the repetition of a root. (Bye-by, ha-ha).(Zapata.2007).

The research is about investigating word formation and exploring how new complex words are constructed from other words or morphemes. The main purposes of the word formation process are to shape new words with the same root by deploying different ones. Chapter two of this research is about the word and the parts of the word, and the kinds of morphemes while the same chapter three is about derivation and inflection morphemes, and the last chapter deals with another process of word formation rules like Acronyms, Abbreviations, Neologisms, Blends, Back-formation, Clipping, and Borrowing. Finally, a conclusion will be drawn.

Chapter Two

A Word and its Parts

2.1 Introduction

It is often said that morphemes are the smallest units of meaning, but this is not quite accurate. They are the smallest structural units the learner identifies. Morphemes are divided into two types: open class and closed class. Open class items belong to categories/types to which new members may be freely added while Closed class items on the other hand belong to categories/types to which new members cannot be added and are often called ‘functional’ items because they typically have a grammatical function such as showing agreement, or marking or changing the category of other items to which they attach. This chapter is mainly an introduction to morphemes and its types.

2.2 Kinds of Morpheme: Bound versus Free.

Morpheme is the smallest indivisible unit of semantic content and grammatical function. In other words, we can say that morpheme is the minimal unit of a language which has a meaning, lexical or grammatical, and cannot be divided into further smaller units. They are the minimal building blocks of meaning. Morphemes function as the foundation of language. They can immediately be divided into two types: free and bound morphemes. More details will be given in the next sections.

2.2.1 Free Morphemes

Free morphemes are those that can stand alone as words and can function independently. For Example: cat, boat, on, in etc. Free morphemes are examples of ‘lexical morphemes’. They are nouns, adjectives, verbs, prepositions or adverbs. Such morphemes carry most of the ‘semantic content’ of utterances. When they are used with bound morphemes attached, the basic word forms are technically known as stems. For example: In the words undressed and carelessness (dress and care) and free stems.

What we have described as free morphemes fall into two categories: Lexical and functional.

2.2.1.1 Lexical Free Morphemes:

They are nouns (Baghdad, Sam ...etc.), verbs (walk, drive, read, etc.), adjectives (short, small, long, etc.), prepositions (in, on, under, etc.) and adverbs (out, careful, etc.). They carry the semantic content of utterances. They are used for referring to individuals (the noun: John , mother), (the adjectives : kind , clever) , describing actions, processor states (the verbs: hit , write, etc.) expressing relations (prepositions: in, on, under) describing circumstances like manner (kindly, fiercely quickly) (Katamba & Stonham, 2006 : 42-43).

2.2.1.2 Functional Morphemes

They are free morphemes which have little or no meaning on their own, but which show grammatical relationships in and between sentences (Zapata, 2007:1). They signal grammatical information or logical relations in a sentence. Because we almost never add new functional morphemes to the language, they are described as a “closed” class of words. These function words include:

1. Articles: a, an , the .
 2. Demonstratives: this, that, those, these.
 3. Pronouns: I, you, we, they, them; my, yours, his, hers, who, whom, ...etc.
 4. Conjunctions: and, yet, if, but, however, or ...etc.
- (Katamba & Stonham , 2006 : 42-43)

2.2.2 Bound Morphemes

There are also bound morphemes, which are those forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form, exemplified as re-, -ist, -ed, -s. These forms were described in as affixes. So, we can say that all affixes (prefixes and suffixes) in English are bound morphemes. The set of affixes that make up the category of bound morphemes can also be divided into two types: Derivational and inflectional bound morphemes (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002).

2.2.2.1 Derivational bound morphemes:

We use these bound morphemes to make new words or to make words of a different grammatical category from the stem. For example, the addition of the derivational morpheme -ness changes the adjective “good” to the noun “goodness.” The noun care can become the adjectives careful or careless by the addition of the derivational morphemes -ful or -less. A list of derivational morphemes will include suffixes such as the -ish in foolish, -ly in quickly, and the -ment in payment. The list will also include prefixes such as re-, pre-, ex-, mis-, co-, un and many more (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002).

2.2.2.1 Inflectional Bound Morphemes

The second set of bound morphemes contains what are called inflectional bound morphemes. These are not used to produce new words in the language, but rather to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word. Inflectional morphemes are used to show if a word is plural or singular, if it is past tense or not, and if it is a comparative or possessive form. English has only eight inflectional morphemes (or “inflections”), illustrated in the following sentences.

1. Jim’s two sisters are really different.
2. One likes to have fun and is always laughing.
3. The other liked to read as a child and has always taken things seriously.
4. One is the loudest person in the house and the other is quieter than a mouse.

In the first sentence, both inflections (-’s, -s) are attached to nouns, one marking possessive and the other marking plural. Note that -’s here is a possessive inflection and different from the -’s used as an abbreviation for is or has (e.g. she’s singing, it’s happened again). There are four inflections attached to verbs: -s (3rd person singular), -ing (present participle) in second sentence and -ed (past tense) and -en (past participle) in third sentence. There are two inflections attached to adjectives: -er (comparative) and -est (superlative) in fourth sentence. In English,

all the inflectional morphemes are suffixes:

- Noun + -'s, -s
- Verb + -s, -ing, -ed, -en
- Adjective + -er, -est

(Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002)

2.3 Kinds of Morpheme: Roots, Bases and Affixes

Morphemes can be defined as the smallest units of language that have a meaning or a grammatical function and form words or parts of words are called morphemes. In writing, single morphemes are usually showed by their graphic form, or spelling e.g., -es, -er, un-, re-; or by their graphic form between bracers, { }; e.g., {-es}, {-er}, {un-}, {re-}. The branch of linguistics in charge of studying the smallest meaningful units of language (i.e., morphemes), their different forms, the inner structure of words, and the processes and rules by which words are formed is called Morphology (Zapata, 2007:1).

2.3.1 An affix: is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base. Obviously, by definition affixes are bound morphemes. No word may contain only an affix standing on its own. Affixes participate in the word formation of a language. Based on the place of occurrence, affixes are classified into three types: Prefixes, Suffixes and Infixes

2.3.2 Prefixes

They are attached at the onset always. In other words we can say that a prefix is an affix that is attached before a root or base or stem, such as re-, un-, in- etc. For example: re-search, un-kind, in-accurate re-play, un-tidy, in-decent etc.

2.3.3 Suffixes

A suffix is an affix that is attached after a root or base or stem, such as -ly, -er, -ist, -s, -ed, etc. For Example: kind-ly, wait-er, book-s, walk-ed quick-ly, play-er, mat-s, jump-ed .

2.3.4 Infixes

An infix is an affix inserted into the root itself or we can say that infixes are placed within the root. For Example: ‘masjid’ (singular) is changed into plural as ‘mas-a-jid’ (plural) [URDU LANGUAGE].

In the above example, an affix is inserted with in the root that is the reason why it is known as an ‘infix’. Infixes are very common in Semitic languages like Arabic and Hebrew. Some languages have circumfixes, morphemes that are attached to a base morpheme both initially and finally. These are sometimes called discontinuous morphemes. An example of a more familiar circumfixing language is German. The past participle of regular verbs is formed by adding the prefix ge- and the suffix -t to the verb root. This circumfix added to the verb root lieb “love” produces geliebt, “loved” (or “beloved,” when used as an adjective).

2.3.5 Base

The thing an affix attaches to is called **A base word:** "base," is a morpheme in a word that gives the word its principle meaning. An example of a "free base" morpheme is woman in the word womanly. An example of a "bound base" morpheme is -sent in the word dissenters and the spect in prospect. Just like whole words, some bases are morphologically simple, while others are morphologically complex. For example, consider the word librarian. This word is formed by attaching the affix -ian to the base library. Librarian can then itself be the base for another affix: for example, the word librarianship, the state or role of being a librarian, is formed by attaching the affix -ship to the base librarian.

A base word : is a word that does not have any other words added either at the beginning or its ending. It can stand on its own and has meaning. It is a word that is easily apparent in every language and is a word in its simplest form.

2.3.6 There is a special name for simple bases called root

A root is the smallest possible base, which cannot be divided, what we might think of as the core of a word. Roots like cat, library, and nation. It is the primary form of a word which can either be free morphemes or bound morphemes. Free morphemes are words that can stand alone or that can appear with other words while bound morphemes are prefixes and suffixes that appear with other morphemes to form a word. It may be a word that has a meaning or one that does not have a meaning. It is the term that a certain word comes from originally and is a word's basic linguistic unit. It may come from several different languages like Greek and Latin. Affixes are usually added to root words in order to create new words. In words that have two or more syllables, there is a root word and two or more prefixes or suffixes. The meaning of a word can be easily determined if one knows the root word. Root words are parts of a base word (Tainguchi.et. al, 2022).

2.4 Summary

Morpheme is the smallest indivisible unit of semantic content and grammatical function. We've got several types of morphemes like:

- Free morpheme: Free morphemes are those that can stand alone as words and function independently. For Example: cat. Free morphemes divided into lexical free morpheme and functional morphemes.
- Bound morphemes: are those forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another form, exemplified as re-, -ist, -ed, -s. Bound morphemes divided into derivational bound morphemes and inflectional bound morphemes.
- An affix is a morpheme which only occurs when attached to some other morpheme or morphemes such as a root or stem or base. Obviously, by definition affixes are bound morphemes.
- A base word is a word that does not have any other words added either at the beginning or its ending. It can stand on its own and has meaning.
- A root word may be a word that has a meaning or one that does not have a meaning. It is the term that a certain word comes from originally and is a word's basic linguistic unit.

Chapter Three

Inflection and Derivation

In the next steps of this chapter, we will dive into the types of modification, investigating in detail these types and their subdivision namely pre-modification, post-modification and multiple modifications.

3.1 Inflection: A word and its Forms

3.1.1 Introduction

The process of word formation known as inflection involves the addition of components to a word's basic form in order to convey grammatical meanings. Inflections in English grammar include the genitives; the plural -s; the third-person singular -s; the past tense -d, -ed, or -t; the negative particle 'nt; ing forms of verbs; the comparative -er; and the superlative –est (Nordquist, 2019).

The next sections aim at investigating and analyzing inflections in: Nouns, Verbs and both adjectives and adverbs.

3.1.1.1 Inflections in Nouns

Inflection of nouns in English is called declension. English noun has only two inflected forms: inflection due to number (plural) and inflection due to possession (the genitive case). Noun inflections do not occur in any other instances. For example, the inflection -s at the end of *dogs* shows that the noun is plural. The same inflection -s at the end of *runs* shows that the subject is in the third-person singular (*s/he runs*) (Nordquist, 2019). More examples are shown in the following table:

Table 1: Inflections in Nouns

Grammatical Category		Inflection	Examples
Number (Plural)		-s,	flower → flowers
		-es	glass → glasses
		-ies	study- studies
Possession	Singular	-'s	the student's book
	Regular Plural	-'	the students' books
	Irregular Plural	-'s	the men's books

3.1.1.2 Inflections in Verbs

In verbs, inflection occurs to show changes in verb tense. For the present tense, an “-s” or “-es” is added to the base form of the regular verb in the third-person singular to show inflection. When we refer to a verb in general terms, we usually cite its base form, as in the verbs *travel* and *sing*. We then add inflections to the base form as required (Nordquist, 2019). More examples are revealed in the following table:

Table 2: Inflections in Verbs

Grammatical Category	Inflection	Examples
Aspect (Progressive)	-ing	She is playing.
Aspect (Perfect)	-ed	She played.
Tense (Past)	-ed	She played.
Tense (Perfect)	-s	She plays.

3.1.1.3 Inflections in Adjectives and Adverbs

In English, adjectives only take two inflections: the comparative and superlative. Adjectives with more than two syllables can be made comparative and superlative by the addition of words (*more; most*) like (beautiful if we change to comparative it becomes more beautiful, if we change it to superlative it becomes most beautiful) not inflectional morphemes.(Grant, 2023). More examples are exposed in the following table:

Table 3: Inflections in Adjectives

Grammatical Category	Inflection	Examples
Degree of Comparison (Comparative)	-er	She is taller than her brother.
Degree of Comparison (Superlative)	-est	She is the tallest one.

3.1.1.4 Summary

Inflection is the way in which words alter their endings to show case, number, gender, etc. Thus, an inflection:

- is a change in the base form of a word (singular boy to plural boy’s)
 - affects nouns (girl- girls), adjectives (good-better), and verbs (speak-spoke-spoken)

3.2 A word and its relatives: Derivation

3.2.1 Introduction

Linguists often think of language as a living thing because, like a biological life form, it is reshaped by external forces acting on its structure and also changes over time. Linguistic morphology, then, is the study of how words are formed and how they relate to other words in a common language. A linguist might study a word and its component parts to learn how its structure and meaning have evolved.

Derivational morphology is an area of morphology concerned with the way in which lexemes are related to one another (or in which one lexeme is derived from another) through processes such as affixation. For example, the verb lexeme *perform* is derivationally related to the nouns *performance* and *performer* (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2002).

3.2.1.1 Noun Derivation

It is the method by which nouns are created from nouns or another part of speech. Another name for this procedure is nominalization. One of the lexical groups that can be formed using derivational affixes is the noun, which can act as the head of the noun phrase. Adjectives, verbs, and other names can all be used to make new nouns. This means that nouns that are created fall into the group of deverbal nouns, de adjectival nouns or demonical nouns. These will be examined now. (Arokoyo.2013)

• Deverbal Nouns

Deverbal words are names that have verb roots. (Maggie.2009).

• Verb-Noun

- sing sing-er
- paint paint-er
- drive driv-er
- smoke smok-er
- cook cook-er
- page pag-er
- draw draw-er

- grate grat-er
- dig digg-er

• **Deadjectival Nouns**

De adjectival: Derivational affixes are used to create names from adjectives. (Arokoyo.2017). For example:

• **Adjective-Noun**

- kind kind-ness
- good good-ness
- accurate accura-cy
- private priva-cy
- safe safe-ty
- royal royal-ty
- wise wis-dom

• **Denominal Nouns**

Denominal nouns are those that have had other names modified with denominal affixes.

Noun-Noun

- pig pig-let
- play play-let
- leaf leaf-let
- hill hill-ock
- goose gosling
- duck duckling
- sac sachet
- cigar cigarette
- lock locket

The prefixes micro- and mini- also form nouns providing words like micro-biology, micro-economics, mini-campus, mini-cab, etc. (Arokoyo.2013)

3.2.1.2 Verb Derivation

• **Deadjectival Verbs**

With the aid of different affixes, deadjectival verbs are derived from adjectives. (Arokoyo.2013).

• **Adjective-Verb**

- rich en-rich
- large en-large
- able en-able
- courage en-courage
- general general-ize
- familiar familiar-ize
- pure pur-ify
- just just-ify
- deep deep-en
- dark dark-en

• **Denominal Verbs**

The creation of verbs from words is another purpose of derivational morphemes.

Noun-Verb

- beauty beaut-ify
- class class-ify
- national national-ize
- moral moral-ize
- haste hast-en
- light light-en
- vaccine vacin-ate
- pollen pollin-ate

• **Deverbal Verbs**

Verbs formed from other verbs are known as deverbal verbs. (Arokoyo.2017)

Verb-Verb

- cover re-cover
- write re-write
- run re-run
- turn re-turn

3.2.1.3 Adjective Derivation

A lexical category called an adjective is used to describe a word. It appears in word phrase modifiers.

Denominal adjectives, deverbal adjectives, and deadjectival adjectives can all be formed by deriving adjectives from words, verbs, and other adjectives.

• **Denominal Adjectives**

Denominal adjectives are derived from nouns. (Arokoyo.2017)

• **Noun -Adjective**

- beauty beauty-ful
- hand hand-ful
- Nigeria Nigeri-an
- America Americ-an
- man man-ly
- coward coward-ly

• **Deverbal adjectives**

Deverbal adjectives are adjectives derived from verbs. (Arokoyo.2017)

Verb-Adjective

- read read-able
- like like-able
- carry carry-able
- manage manage-able
- attract attract-ive
- elude elus-ive
- suggest suggest-ive
- prohibit prohibit-ive

• **Deadjectival Adjectives**

Deadjectival adjectives are adjectives derived from other adjectives. (Arokoyo.2017)

Adjective-Adjective

- happy un-happy
- approachable un-approachable
- logical il-logical
- red red-ish
- pink pink-ish
- green green-ish
- white whit-ish

3.2.1.4 Adverb Derivation

A lexical category known as an adverb changes both the verb and the adjective. Adverbs could be created by affixing them to verbs, adjectives, and names. In English, affixes to adjectives that produce modifiers are common. (Arokoyo.2017) For example:

Adjective-Adverb

- high high-ly
- easy easi-ly
- foolish foolish-ly
- beautiful beautiful-ly
- Long a-long
- Far a-far
- Lone a-lone
- Loud a-loud

Verb-Adverb

- stray a-stray
- drift a-drift
- board a-board
- Miss a-miss
- Head a-head
- Pace a-pace
- Breast a-breast
- Back a-back

Noun-Adverb

- Clock clock-wise
- Street street-wise
- East east-ward

- North northward

3.2.2 Summary

Derivational morphemes are different to inflectional morphemes, as they create/derive a new word, which gets its own entry in the dictionary. Derivational morphemes help us to create new words out of base words. For example, we can create new words from (act) by adding derivational prefixes (e.g. re- en-) and suffixes (e.g. -or). So from (*act*), we can get:

re+act = react en+act = enact act+or = actor

Whenever a derivational morpheme is added, a new word (and dictionary entry) is derived/created. English has a rich history, including influences from Anglo-Saxon, as well as Latin (French) and Greek. Each of these influences have had an effect on the vocabulary and spelling of English, and these are reflected in the derivational morphemes (prefixes and suffixes), which can be summarized in the following table:

Table 4: Derivations in English

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
Noun to verb	Verb to noun	Noun to adjective	Noun to adverb
Moral+ize=moralize	Sing+er=singer	Boy+ish=boyish	Home+ward=homeward
Vaccine+ate=vaccinate	transform+ation =transformation	Elizabeth+an =elizabethan	Back+wards=backwards
Haste+en= Hasten	Dig+er=digger	Structure+al=structura	Side+ways=sideways
Person+ify=personify	Paint+er=painter	Affection+ate=affectionate	Day+ly=daily
Im+person=imperson	Page+er=pager	Alcohol+ic=alcoholic	Love+ly=lovely
Be+friend =befriend	Drive+er=driver	Hunger+y=hungry	Street+wise=streetwise
Beauty+ify=beautify	Predict+ion=prediction	Health+ful=healthful	North+ward=northward
Pollen+ate=pollinate	Reform+ist=reformist	America+an=american	King+ly=kingly
Adjective to verb	Adjective to noun	Verb to adjective	Adjective to adverb
Pure+ify=purify	Sad+ness=sadness	Read+able=readable	Exact +ly=exactly
En+large=enlarge	Pure+ity=purity	Like+able=likable	Two+fold=twofold
Dark+en=darken	Fedual+ism=feudalism	Create+ive=creative	Foolish+ly=foolishly
Modern+ize= modernize	Free+dom=freedom	Sun+y=sunny	Easy+ly=easily
En+rich=enrich	Safe+ty=safety	Depend+ent=dependent	A+lone=alone

Deep+en=deepen Abil+ity=ability Attract+ive =attractive A+long=along

Just+ify=justify Accura+cy=accuracy Suggest+ive=suggestive

Verb to verb	Noun to noun	Adjective to adjective
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Un+do=undo	Pig+let=piglet	White+ish=whitish
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Re+cover=recover	Play+let=playlet	Il+logical=illogical
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Dis+belive=disbelieve	Goose+ling=gosling	Pink+ish=pinkish
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Auto+destruct=Auto destruct	Cigar+ette=cigarette	Il+legal=illegal
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Re+turn=return	Hill+ock=hillock	Im+pure=impure
----------------	------------------	----------------

Re+run=rerun	Friend +ship=friedship	Ir+regular=irregular
--------------	------------------------	----------------------

	Dis+advantage=disadvantage	Semi+annual =semiannual
--	----------------------------	-------------------------

	Auto+biography =autobiography	Sub+minimal =sub-minimal
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Chapter 4

Other Processes of Word Formation

4.1 Introduction

This chapter is about the other process of creating a word and define each type with examples. Word formation stands for process of forming new words or word groups. It is a means of generating linguistic units in order to create a new word having a semantic and formal connection with the original unit. Word formation has regarded as a branch of lexicology or grammar. Major word formation rules are given below:

4.1.1 Acronyms:

An acronym is a word or name formed as an abbreviation from the initial letters in a phrase or a multi syllable word (as in Benelux). The initials are spoken as brand-new phrases. Commonly used words are printed in capital letters, such as NATO (Sana, 2021).

Some common examples of acronyms are:

- CD is acronym of compact disk
- VCR is acronym of video cassette recorder
- NATO is acronym of North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- NASA is acronym of National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- ATM is acronym of Automatic Teller Machine
- PIN is acronym of Personal Identification Number

4.1.2 Abbreviation:

An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word or phrase, such as "Jan." for "January." The abbreviated form of the word "abbreviation" is "abbr."—or, less commonly, "abbrv." or "abbrev." Abbreviation comes from the Latin word *brevis* meaning "short." In American English, many abbreviations are followed by a period (such as "Dr." or "Ms."). In contrast, British usage generally omits the period (or full stop) in abbreviations that include the first and last letters of a single word (such as "Dr" or "Ms"). When an abbreviation appears at the end of a sentence, a single period serves both to mark the abbreviation and close the sentence (Nordquist, 2020). Examples:

- ASAP – As soon as possible
- AM/PM – Before midday (morning) and after midday (afternoon)

- LMK – Let me know
- BRB – Be right back
- DIY – Do it yourself

4.1.3 Neologisms:

A freshly created or coined word that has begun to gain popularity is known as a neologism. Neologisms can take many forms, and may be entirely new, or formed of existing words. To give you an example, “mansplain” combines the words “man” and “explain”. For examples:

- Fomosapien: A human being with an innate fear of missing out
- Cheugy: Someone who is out of date, or trying too hard
- Flexcation: A holiday where work and play is mixed to extend the vacation, without using up additional paid time off.
- Mini-moon: A short break spent together by a newly married couple, typically in advance of a longer holiday to be taken at a later date.

4.1.4 Blending:

Blending is the process of creating a new word by combining the parts of two different words (The beginning of one word and ending of another). For examples:

- Breakfast + lunch = brunch
- Hungry + angry = hangry
- Chill + relax = chillax
- Short + skirt = skort
- Self + suffix ie = selfie

4.1.5 Back-Formation:

A derivational affix is detached from the base form of a word and creates a new word according to the pattern or process of word formation. The reverse of derivation is back formation. It results from the overuse of derivational prefixes. For examples:

- Gambler gamble
- Television televise
- Donation donate
- Peddle peddler
- Edit editor

4.1.5 Clipping:

Clipping is the type of word formation where we use a part of word instead of whole word. This form of word formation is used where there is a long/multi-syllable word and to save time we use a short one instead of that long word e.g. the word advertisement is a long word and we use its short form ad (ads for plural form) instead of whole word (Sana.2021).

For example

- Ad from advertisement
- Gas from gasoline
- Exam from examination
- Cab from cabriolet
- Fax from facsimile

4.1.6 Borrowing:

In word formation process, borrowing is the process by which a word from one language is adapted for use in another language. The word that is borrowed is called a borrowing, a loanword, or a borrowed word. It is also known as lexical borrowing. It is the most common source of new words in all languages (Sana, 2021). For example:

- Dope (Dutch)
- Croissant (French)
- Zebra (Bantu)
- Lilac (Persian)
- Pretzel (German)
- Yogurt (Turkish)
- Piano (Italian)
- Sofa (Arabic)

4.2 Summary

The methods of word formation come in a variety of forms. Acronyms, Abbreviations, Neologisms, Blends, Back-formation,

Clipping and Borrowing are word formation methods used in English. Word creation in English differs depending on usage; some processes are frequent while others are uncommon. These word formation methods can be summarized in the following table:

Table 4: Methods of other word-formation in English

N.	word-formation	meaning	Example
1	Borrowing	from other languages	piano (Italian)
2	Invention	new invented words	Google
3	Clipping	cutting off the beginning or the end of a word, or both, leaving a part to stand for the whole	ad (advertisement)
4	Blending	the fusion of two words into one	brunch (breakfast +lunch)
5	Acronymy	Initials of successive words	NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)
6	Back-formation	the reverse of word formation	televise (television)

Conclusion

In this research, we have set out to distinguish and clarify different senses of the word and to show how they apply in English.

As we have seen before, there are many ways to create new words .So finally, if we take a look around, we will see a mass of new words surrounding us, brought to us both consciously by language trends and unconsciously through language change over time.

Language changes constantly. Now we know that Word-Formation Processes are the methods in which words are formed by deploying different types of rules like Affixation, Acronyms, Abbreviations, Neologisms, Blends, Back-formation, Clipping, Borrowing. We can create new words by following the above word-formation methods.

We need to do one thing we have to follow the basic rules or processes of word-formation for creating the word. And now from that research we know how the words created and where they come from either from another language or from another words.

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