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English Vocabulary-02

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Word Formation Process

- Word formation process refers to all processes connected with creating/changing/modifying the form of the word by making certain changes, addition, deletion, and contracting morphemes. In its wider sense word formation denotes the processes of creation of new lexical units.
 - How are new words formed in the language?
 - How does the process consist of a combination of morphemes that are rule-governed?
 - How does understanding of the process lead to better understanding of the language?

Clipping

- ▶ Clipping is the word formation process which consists in the reduction of a word to one of its parts (Marchand: 1969). Clippings are, also, known as "shortenings." Clipping mainly consists of the following types:

1. Back clipping:

ad (advertisement),
cable (cablegram),
doc (doctor),
exam (examination),
gas (gasoline),
math (mathematics),
memo (memorandum),
gym (gymnastics,
gymnasium)
fax (facsimile).

2. Fore-clipping

phone (telephone),
varsity (university),
chute (parachute),
coon (raccoon),
gator (alligator),
pike (turnpike).]

3. Middle clipping

flu (influenza),
tec (detective),
polly (apollinaris),
jams (pyjamas),
shrink (head-shrinker)

4. Complex clipping

cablegram (cable telegram),
op art (optical art),
org-man (organization man),
linocut (linoleum cut).

Sometimes both halves of a compound are clipped as in
navicert (*navigation certificate*)
Advertisorial (*advertisement and editorial*)

Acronymy

- Acronyms and initialisms are abbreviations that are formed using the initial letters of words or word parts in a phrase or name.
 - Laser: light amplification by the stimulated emission of radiation
 - NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
 - Scuba: self-contained underwater breathing apparatus
 - ISBT: Inter state bus terminus

Blending

- ▶ A blend is a word formed from parts of two other words. These parts are sometimes, but not always, morphemes. Most blends are formed by one of the following methods:
- ▶ 1. The beginning of one word is added to the end of the other.
Brunch: a blend of breakfast and lunch.
- ▶ 2. The beginnings of two words are combined.
Cyborg: a blend of cybernetic and organism
- ▶ 3. One complete word is combined with part of another word.
Guesstimate: a blend of guess and estimate.

Back-formation

- ▶ Back-formation refers to the process of creating a new word by removing actual or supposed affixes. Back-formations are shortened words created from longer words, thus back-formations may be viewed as a sub-type of clipping.
 - ▶ the noun *resurrection* was borrowed from Latin, and the verb *resurrect* was then back-formed hundreds of years later from it by removing the *-ion* suffix.
 - ▶ Postpone- prepone

Borrowing

- ▶ Borrowing is just taking a word from another language. The borrowed words are called loan words. A loanword (or *loan word*) is a word directly taken into one language from another with little or no translation. Loanwords can also be called "borrowings".
 - ▶ Biology, boxer, ozone from German
 - ▶ Jacket, yoghurt, kiosk from Turkish
 - ▶ Pistol, robot from Czech
 - ▶ Dharna, loot, jungle form Hindi

Coinage

- ▶ Coinage is the invention of totally new words. The typical process of coinage usually involves the extension of a product name from a specific reference to a more general one.
 - ▶ For example, Kleenex, Xerox, and Kodak. These started as names of specific products, but now they are used as the generic names for different brands of these types of products.

Compounding

- ▶ A compound is a lexeme (a word) that consists of more than one other lexeme. English allows several types of combinations of different word classes:
 - ▶ N + N lipstick , teapot
 - ▶ A + N fast food, soft drink
 - ▶ V + N breakfast, sky-dive
 - ▶ N + V sunshine, babysit
 - ▶ N + A capital-intensive, waterproof
 - ▶ A + A deaf-mute, bitter-sweet

Inflection

- ▶ In linguistics, **inflection** or **inflexion** is the modification of a word to express different grammatical categories such as tense, grammatical mood, grammatical voice, aspect, person, number, gender and case.
- ▶ The English word “cars” is a noun
- ▶ Inflected for: number, specifically to express the plural “-s” is a inflectional suffix

Derivation

► Derivation is used to form new words with the help of affixation process.

For example:

- adjective-to- noun: -ness (*kind* → *kindness*)
- adjective-to-verb: -ize (*modern* → *modernize*)
- noun-to-adjective: -al (*recreation* → *recreational*)
- noun-to-verb: -fy (*glory* → *glorify*)
- verb-to-adjective: -able (*drink* → *drinkable*)
- verb-to-noun: -ance (*deliver* → *deliverance*)

For further understanding:

► References

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