Word formation
Word meaning
Synonyms & Antonyms
Idioms and phrases and Phrasal verbs
Collocations

Words as metaphors and images

Shanmugapriya T Indian Institute of Technology (ISM) Dhanbad

Student associate partner for today's class is Mr. Hermit the frog



Word Formation

Word formation is the process of creating new words or changing the form of existing words to express different meanings or functions.



Main types with examples

1. Affixation – adding prefixes (before) or suffixes (after) a root word.

Prefix: happy → unhappy (changes meaning to opposite)

Suffix: teach → teacher (changes to a noun for a person)

1. Compounding - joining two words to make one.

tooth + brush → toothbrush

 $rain + coat \rightarrow raincoat$

Conversion – changing a word's grammatical category without adding anything.

email (noun) \rightarrow to email (verb)

Google (noun) → to Google (verb)

Clipping - shortening a longer word.

advertisement \rightarrow ad

 $laboratory \rightarrow lab$

Blending – merging parts of two words.

breakfast + lunch \rightarrow brunch

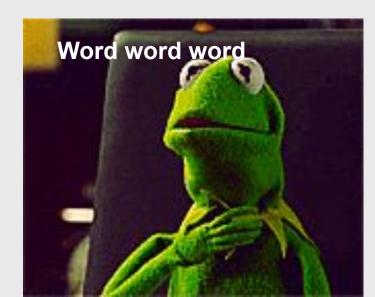
smoke + $fog \rightarrow smog$



Word Meaning

Word meaning is the idea or concept that a word represents.

What comes to your mind when you hear or read a word



"He is a night owl."

Denotative: A type of bird that is active at night.

Connotative: A person who stays up late or is most active during the night.

Synonyms & Antonyms

Synonym = same or nearly the same meaning. Example: happy =joyful.

Antonym = opposite meaning. Example: hot = cold.

But remember:

Note: Not all synonyms are exact; context matters (slim vs skinny).

Rapid-Fire: "Same or Opposite?"

Happy = Melancholy= Abundant=

Joyful Plentiful Sadness

> Candid= Meticulous=

Large Frank

Thorough Fast = Eloquent =

Quick Resilient= Articulate Smart =

Tough /

Frugal= Intelligent

Adaptable Beautiful = **Economical**

Pretty

Big =

rapid fire!

I am ready for the

Hot =	Full=	Expand=
Cold	Empty	Contract
Big =	Light=	Ancient=
Small	Dark	Modern
Нарру=	Open= Closed	Hostile=
Sad	Near=	Friendly
Up=	Far	Scarce=
Down	Right=	Plentiful
Early =	Wrong	
Late	Adversity=	Rigid=
	Prosperity	Flexible

Idioms and phrases and phrasal verbs

Idiom: A fixed expression whose meaning is different from the literal meaning of its words.

Example: "Break the ice" = to start a conversation in a social setting.

Phrase: A group of words acting as a unit, not necessarily having a figurative meaning.

Example: "Under the table" (literal or idiomatic depending on context).

Phrasal verb: Verb + preposition/adverb combination that changes the meaning of the verb.

Example: "Give up" = to stop trying.

Idioms:

Spill the beans = Reveal a secret

Hit the sack= Go to bed

Piece of cake = Very easy

Phrasal Verbs:

Look after = Take care of

Turn down = Reject

Run into = Meet by chance

Break the ice=Start a conversation in a	Spill the beans= Reveal a secret	
social setting	Give up=Stop trying	
Call off =Cancel something	On cloud nine =Extremely happy	
Piece of cake =Something very easy	Bring up =Mention a topic	
Look into =Investigate	Let the cat out of the bag =Accidentally reveal a secret	
Hit the sack =Go to bed		
Put off =Postpone	Break down =Stop working (machine) or become very upset	
Burn the midnight oil =Work late into the Bite the bullet =To face a difficult situation ight		
Run into=Meet someone unexpectedly	Set up =Establish or arrange	
Under the weather=Feeling ill	Hit the books=Start studying seriously	
Carry on=Continue	Take over =Assume control of something	

Collocation

Two or more words that often go together naturally

Examples:

make a decision, strong tea, fast food, heavy rain (not strong rain)

Sorry! Come again

Bear Meeting Draw

Balance

Shoulder Doubt

Cast

Resemblance

Conclusion Hold Responsibility Strike

Metaphors & Images

Words used figuratively to compare one thing to another, creating an image in the reader's mind.

Example: Time is a thief = time steals moments; He has a heart of stone= unfeeling.

"The classroom was a"

"His smile was"

"He's ... for compliments."



Collocations = natural word partnerships (strong coffee, not powerful coffee).

Metaphors = figurative comparisons to create mental images (The city is a jungle).

