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

OMG too many topics I am running



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 → raincoat

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

email (noun) → to email (verb)

Google (noun) → to Google (verb)

Clipping – shortening a longer word.

advertisement → ad

laboratory → lab

Blending – merging parts of two words.

breakfast + lunch → brunch

smoke + fog → 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 =	Abundant=	Melancholy=
Joyful	Plentiful	Sadness
Big =	Candid=	Meticulous=
Large	Frank	Thorough
Fast =	Eloquent =	Resilient=
Quick	Articulate	Tough /
Smart =	Frugal=	Adaptable
Intelligent	Economical	
Beautiful =		
Pretty		



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

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 social setting

Call off =Cancel something

Piece of cake =Something very easy

Look into =Investigate

Hit the sack =Go to bed

Put off =Postpone

Burn the midnight oil =Work late into the night

Run into=Meet someone unexpectedly

Under the weather=Feeling ill

Carry on=Continue

Spill the beans=Reveal a secret

Give up=Stop trying

On cloud nine =Extremely happy

Bring up =Mention a topic

Let the cat out of the bag =Accidentally reveal a secret

Break down =Stop working (machine) or become very upset

Bite the bullet =To face a difficult situation bravely

Set up =Establish or arrange

Hit the books=Start studying seriously

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

Hold

Conclusion

Strike

Responsibility

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).

Don't rush them! These brilliant humans will write amazing sentences — you'll see. Then we can leap off to the party together!

Alright, folks, we've got a lily pad party to catch! Quick-quick, scribble a few sentences about what you just learned!

