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Title : Word Formation

1. Compounding :

→ Compounding is the word formation process in which two or more words combine into a single new word.

→ Ex.:

1. Bathtub - Bath, Tub
2. Sunrise - Sun, Rise
3. Sky drive - Sky, Drive
4. Up date - Up, Date
5. Soft drink - Soft, Drink

2. Clipping :

→ Clipping is the word formation process in which a word is reduced or shortened without changing its meaning.

→ **Clipping has four types :**

1)Final clipping or Apocope : In the final clipping, the beginning of any word continues to be the same but the remaining or final part of the word is being removed.

→ Ex.:

1. Ad - Advertisement
2. Lab - Laboratory

3. Gas - Gasoline
4. Gym - Gymnasium
5. Memo - Memorandum

2) Initial Clipping or Apheresis : In the Initial clipping, the beginning of any word is being removed but the final part of the word continues to be the same.

Ex.:

1. Alligator - Gator
2. Bot - Robot
3. Phone - Telephone
4. Chute - Parachute
5. Net - Internet

3) Medial Clipping or Syncope : In the medial clipping, the middle part of the word is being removed and the first and final part of the word is being joined together to create a new word. In English, we rarely find such words.

→ Ex.:

1. Maths - Mathematics
2. Fancy - Fantasy
3. Ma'am - Madam
4. Specs - Spectacles
5. Jams - Pyjamas

4) Complex Clipping : In complex clipping, new words are formed by reducing the middle part of compound words. Sometimes it seems difficult to differentiate between the two.

→ Ex.:

1. Sci fi - Scientific Fiction
2. Sitcom - Situational Comedy
3. Op ar - Optical Art
4. Org man - Organization Man
5. Cablegram - Cable Telegram

3. Blending :

→ Blending is a word formation process in which parts of two or more combine together to create a new word whose meaning is often a combination of the original words.

→ Ex.:

1. Advertisement + Entertainment = Advertainment
2. Biographical + Picture = Biopic
3. Breakfast + Lunch = Bunch
4. Chuckle + Snort = Chortle
5. Cybernetic + Organism = Cyborg

4. Derivation :

→ Derivation is the word formation process in which new words are formed by the addition of affix before or after the existing word.

→ Ex.:

1. Kindness is derived from kind
2. Joyful is derived from joy
3. Amazement is derived from amaze
4. Speaker is derived from speak
5. National is derived from Nation

5. Creative Respelling :

→ Sometimes words are formed by simple changing the spelling of a word that the speaker wants to relate to the new word. Name of product often involve creative respelling.

→ Ex.:

1. Mr. Kleen from Mr. clean
2. Metko from Metro
3. Coolgate from Colgate
4. Nokla from Nokia
5. Adidos from Adidas

6. Coining :

→ Coining is the formation process in which a new word is created either deliberately or accidentally without using the other formation process.

→ Ex.:

1. Google : Replaced word 'Search'
2. Xerox : Widely used for photocopy.
3. Escalator : Originally means to go forward in successive step - now widely used for Electronic Staircase.
4. Colgate : Almost Replaced word from Tooth-past
5. Nylon : This word made by two words , 'New York' and 'London', but now it is a types of Clothes.

7. Borrowing :

→ Borrowing is the word formation process in which a word from one language is borrowed directly or with some change into another language, The borrowed words are also known as loan words. English language is full of borrowed words.

→ Ex.:

1. Arabic - Algebra, Sofa, etc
2. Hindi - Yoga, Shampoo, Jungle, etc
3. German - Biology, Boxer, Ozone, etc
4. Japanese - Tsunami, Karate, etc
5. Sanskrit - Avatar, Karma, Mahatma, Swastika, etc

8. Prefix :

- In word formation some words are formed with the help of prefix.
- A prefix is a syllable placed at the beginning of a word to qualify its meaning and to form a new word.
- Prefix helps us to create the negative, opposite word or to express relation of time place or time place or manner.

→ Ex.:

No.	Prefix	Meaning	Example
1.	a-	On	asleep, aside, away, aright
2.	anti-	Opposed to	anti-government, anti-racist
3.	auto-	Self	autobiography, automobile
4.	bi-	Two	bicycle, bisect, biweekly
5.	Hexa	Six	Hexagon, hexameter

9. Suffix :

→ Some words are formed with the help of a suffix, A suffix is a syllable placed at the end of a word to qualify its meaning and form a new word.

→ Ex.:

No.	Suffix	Meaning	Example
1.	-acy	State or quality	Accuracy, democracy
2.	-less	Without	meaningless, hopeless
3.	-ful	Notable for	Playful, hopeful, skilful
4.	-ment	condition	Enchantment, argument
5.	-ward, -wards	direction	towards, afterwards, backwards

10. Synonyms :

→ Synonyms are words of the same grammatical class that have a similar meaning.

→ No words means exactly the same as any other words and therefore there are no exact synonyms with identical meaning in English.

→ Ex.:

No.	Words	Synonyms
1.	Active	Athletic
2.	Aim	Goal/purpose
3.	Alike	Same
4.	All	Every
5.	Blank	Empty

11. Antonyms :

→ Antonyms are the words of same grammatical class that have opposite meanings.

→ Ex.:

No.	Words	Antonym
1.	Back	Front
2.	Before	After
3.	Best	Worst
4.	Accept	Decline, Refuse
5.	Beautiful	Ugly

12. Standard Abbreviation :

→ Abbreviation is a process of word formation in which we abbreviate names or phrases by referring to them with their initials.

→ Ex.:

1. Approx. - Approximately

2. Apt. - Apartment

3. Mr. - Mister

4. Dr. - Doctor

5. B.E. - Bachelor of Engineering