

Word formation process

- 1) **Compounding** - Compounding is the process of combination or linking two or more free root words this is, two bases that are themselves words that are put together to form a new word and new meaning.
- eg:- Paying par - long handled pan used for paying
house train - Humorous knowing how to behave in house
red hot - extremely hot
overreach - to fail by trying to achieve
- eg:- Super market, school bus, black mail,
brain wash

- 2) **Blending**: combines two words to coin a word in which both words partly get into each other.

eg:- Spoon + Fork = Spork
biographical + picture = biopic
goat + Sheep = geep

- 3) **Clipping**: It's done by dropping one or more syllable from the word. The newly formed word has same meaning.

eg:- Mathematics - Math
preliminary - prelim

There are four types of clipping

1) Back clipping: Removing the end of the word

eg:- Gasoline - gas

2) Fore clipping: - Removing the beginning of the word

Eg:- Alligator - gator

3) Middle clipping: - Retaining only the middle of word

Eg:- Refrigerator - fridge

4) Complex clipping: - Removing multiple parts from multiple words

eg:- science fiction - sci-fi

Navigation certificate - Navicert

4) Borrowing: Borrowing words as adapting linguistic elements from another language also called loan words.

eg:- Tofu (Chinese word)
- kindergarten (German)
karaoke (Japan)
Plaza (Spain)

5) Coining:- It's a process of word formation where new words are coined or invented from existing material to represent a new invention or development such as - wireless, hypermarket

- Some other words are used as the generic name for different brands (trademarks) of products, such as Kleenex, Xerox, etc.

- wireless - an electronic device with no wire/cable
- Hypermarket - a very large shop
- Kleenex - a trade mark of facial tissue
- Xerox - a trade mark of digital printing equipment

6) Derivation:- Refer textbook

7) Corrective

WORD FORMATION

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* Compounding:

Compounding is a word formation process in which two or more lexemes (expressions) combine into a single new compound word. Compound words may be written as one word or as two words joined with a hyphen.

For example:

- 1) noun-noun compound: note + book → notebook
- 2) adjective-noun compound: blue + berry → blueberry
- 3) verb-noun compound: work + space → workspace
- 4) noun-verb compound: brain + wash → brainwash
- 5) verb-verb compound: stir + fry → stir-fry
- 6) adjective-verb compound: over + analyze → overanalyze
- 7) adjective-adjective compound: bitter + sweet → bitterness

* Clipping:

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

For example:

- 1) advertisement → ad
- 2) alligator → gator
- 3) examination → exam
- 4) gasoline → gas.

- 5) gymnasium → gym
- 6) influenza → flu
- 7) laboratory → lab
- 8) mathematics → math
- 9) memorandum → memo
- 10) photograph → photo
- 11) public house → pub
- 12) reputation → rep
- 13) situation comedy → sitcom
- 14) telephone → phone

Four types of clippings:

- 1) Backclipping → gas from gasoline.
- 2) Fore-clipping → gator from alligator
- 3) Middle-clipping → flu from influenza (retaining only the middle part)
- 4) Complex-clipping → sitcom from situation comedy.

* Blending:

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

For example:

- 1) advertisement + entertainment → advertainment.
- 2) biographical + picture → biopic
- 3) breakfast + lunch → brunch

- 4) guess + estimate → guesstimate.
- 5) motor + hotel → motel
- 6) simultaneous + broadcast → simulcast
- 7) smoke + fog → smog
- 8) Spanish + English → Spanglish
- 9) spoon + fork → spork
- 10) web + seminar → webinar.
- 11) modulator + demodulator → modem
- 12) binary + digit → bit
- 13) emotion + icon → emoticon
- 14) thermal + resistor → thermistor
- 15) picture + element → pixel
- 16) Internet + etiquette → netiquette
- 17) Internet + citizen → netizen
- 18) alphabetic + numeric → alphanumeric
- 19) cinema + complex → cineplex
- 20) coder + decoder → codec
- 21) dance + exercise → dancercise
- 22) education + entertainment → edutainment
- 23) fact + fiction → faction
- 24) fantastic + fabulous → fantabulous.
- 25) free + software → freeware
- 26) information + commercial → infomercial
- 27) information + entertainment → infotainment
- 28) internal + communication → intercom
- 29) Inter + network → internet
- 30) multiple + cineplex → multiplex

* Difference between complex clipping and blending

Complex clipping → always retains & combines its initial parts.

→ ~~Both~~ More than two word stresses.

eg. sit com

~~But~~ forex
~~gram~~

Blending → only 1 word stress.

* Coining: (Coinages):

Coining is the word formation process in which a new word is created either deliberately or accidentally without using the other word formation processes and often from seemingly nothing.

eg. Google, xerox, zipper.

* Borrowing?

Borrowing is a word formation process in which a word from one language is borrowed directly into another language.

algebra — Arabic

galore (plenty, in abundance) — Irish

murder — French

naam — Sanskrit

cafe — French word for coffee

Fest — German

Kindergarten — German

Rucksack — Ruck (back in German)