The Concept of Word Formation



Word formation

 Word formation process is basically how new words are created and become part of the language. In <u>linguistics</u>, word formation is the creation of a new <u>word</u>. In other words, it refers to the ways in which new words are made on the basis of other words or morphemes.

Derivation: In linguistics, derivation is the process of forming a new word on the basis of an existing word. **For e.g.** the word **happiness and unhappy** are derived from the word **happy**. Similarly, the word **determination** has been derived from **determine**. Derivation is the process of forming a new word by means of **affixation** (prefix, inflix and suffix)

<u>Compounding:</u> A compound is a lexeme (a word) that consists of more than one other lexeme (word). It is categorized in two ways:

An **endocentric compound** consists of a head and modifier. **For e.g.** the English compound **doghouse**, where **house** is the head and **dog** is the modifier, which shows that house is intended for a dog.

Exocentric compounds do not have a head and their meaning often cannot be transparently guessed from its constituent parts. **For e.g.** the English compound **white- collar** is neither a kind of collar not a white thing.

Examples of Compounding

- One word is added to another word to form compound words.
- Atom bomb
- Waiting list
- Home work
- Low paid
- Dining room
- Fire place
- Cup cake
- Email

Blending: A blend is a word formed by joining parts of two words after clipping.

For e.g.

When parts of two separate words are combined to form a new word, it is Blending.

Motel – motor+hotel

Telecast – television+broadcast

Brunch - breakfast+lunch

Smog - smoke+fog

Chunnel - channel+tunnel

Biopic - biography+picture

Acronym: An acronym is a word made up from the first letter of the words that make up the name of something.

For e.g.

NASA (is a name whose full form is)- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Acronym)

RADAR- Radio Detection and Ranging

Calque/Borrowing: Borrowing is just taking a word from another language. The borrowed words are called loan words or calque. A loan word is a word directly taken into one language from another language with little or no translation. English has many loan words.

- Biology, boxer, ozone- Taken from German language
- Jacket, yoghurt- Taken from Turkish language
- Pistol, robot- Taken from Czech language

Neologism/ Coinage: It is the invention of totally new words either deliberately or accidentally. This is a very rare and uncommon method to create new words, but in the media, people try to outdo each other with more and better words to name their products.

For e.g.

Xerox, Kodak, google, nylon, band-aid

In other words, Coinage are words that somebody creates and people start using it. One category of neologism is **Eponym**. These are words that are based on the name of a person or a place.

- For e.g.
- Watt- this word has been taken from the name of a discoverer
- Jeans- this word has been taken from Italian city Jenewa
- Sandwich- this word has been taken from a person who makes his meal between two slices of bread.

<u>Back- Formation</u>: It refers to the process of creating a new lexeme (word) by removing actual or supposed affixes. In other words, backformations are shortened words created from longer words.

For e.g.

The word **resurrection** was borrowed from Latin, the word **resurrect** was then back formed hundreds of years later from it by removing **–ion** suffix.

Reduplication: It is the process of forming new words either by doubling an entire word or part of a word. English makes use of reduplication very rarely.

- Humpty- dumpty
- Hustle- bustle
- Hotch- potch

<u>Clipping</u>: It is a word formation process which consists of reduction of a word. Clippings are also known as shortenings. It has four types:

Back clipping

Fore-clipping

Middle- clipping

Complex- clipping

Back clipping or **apocopation** is the most common type in which the beginning of the word is retained.

- Ad- advertisement
- Doc-doctor
- Memo- memorandum

Fore- clipping or **aphaeresis** retains the final part.

- Phone-telephone
- Varsity- university

Middle- clipping or **syncope** retains the middle part.

For e.g.

• Flu- influenza

Complex- clipping: In this clipped forms are used in compounds. One part of the original compound most often remains intact.

- Op art- optical art
- Org man- organization man