Word and Word-Formation Processesin English

• • • 1.Word-Formation Processes:

• All the processes by which new words are created.

• • • 2.More Common Processes in English:

- Borrowing.
- Compounding.
- Backformation.
- Conversion.
- o Derivation.



- The process of taking words from other languages.
- English has adopted a vast number of words from other languages.
- e.g.: *croissant* from French *pajamas* from Hindi *pizza/piano* from Italian



admiral/algebra/algorithm/alcohol/amber apricot/artichock/ aubergine coffee/ cotton lemon monsoon/mummy/muslin orange sofa/ sugar zero

• • • 2.2. Compounding:

- The process of combining two words to form a new word.
- Compounds may be written as:

a-one word

b- two words:

bathroom, bookcase, breakfast, textbook, sunburn, wallpaper, waterbed, wastebasket

high school , bank account
c- hyphenated word:

good-looking, low-paid

• • • 2.3. Backformation:

• The process whereby a word of one type, which is usually a noun, is reduced and used as a verb.

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television televise donation donate babysitter babysit worker work editor writer write
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- The process of changing the function of the word, as a noun to a verb, without reduction.
- It is known as 'category change' or 'functional shift'.
- Conversion process may result in shift in meaning.
- What is the difference between backformation and conversion?

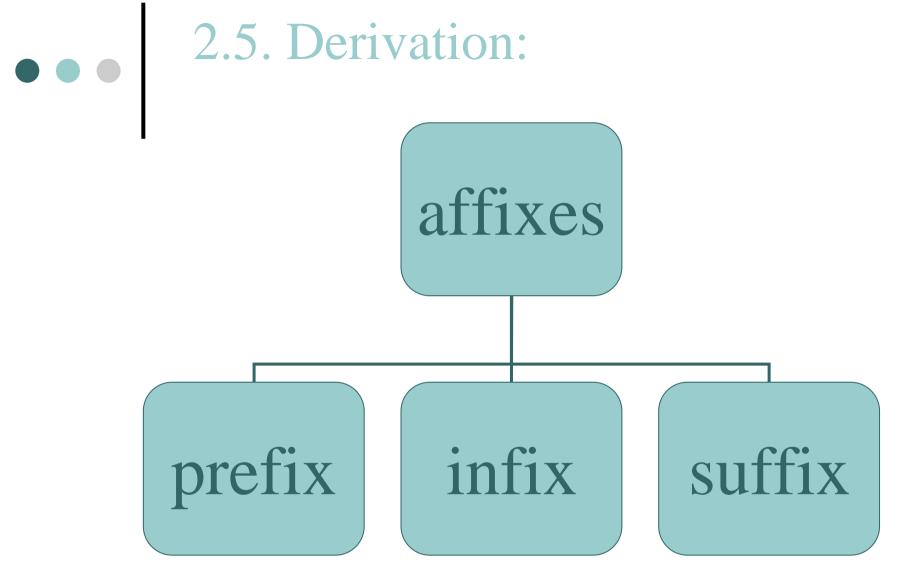
• The conversion involves:

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a- nouns becoming verbs:
to butter 'I've buttered the bread'., to bottle
b- verbs becoming nouns:
a guess 'It was a lucky guess'.,
a must 'Reading the chapter is a must'.
c- verbs becoming adjectives:
 see-through material
d-adjectives becoming verbs:
to dirty 'You must not dirty the floor', to empty
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• • • 2.5. Derivation:

- The process of forming new words by adding affixes.
- o E.g.

unhappy, misrepresent, prejudge joyful, careless, boyish, sadness, terrorism disrespectful, foolishness





- Word-formation processes.
- Common formation processes.
- Borrowing.
- Compounding.
- Backformation.
- o Conversion.
- Derivation.

• • • 3.Less Common Processes in English

- o Coinage & Eponyms.
- Blending.
- o Clipping.
- Acronym.



- *Coinage:* the invention of totally new words.
- The most typical examples are invented trade names for commercial products that become general terms of any version of that product.
- For instance, Vaseline, Aspirin, Panadol, Kleenex, Fine, Tide, Fairy, Clorex, Luxe.
- All of these are invented words, but after their first coinage, they tend to become everyday words in language.

• • • 3.1. Coinage & Eponyms:

- Eponym: a new word derived from the name of a person or a place.
- o e.g.:
 - a- Place:
 - jeans
 - b- Person

sandwich, volt, fahrenheit, watt

• • • 3.2. Blending:

- The process of combining the beginning of one word and the end of another word to form a new word.
- E.g. smog \longrightarrow $\underline{smo}ke + \underline{fog}$ brunch \longrightarrow $\underline{breakfast} + \underline{lunch}$
- What is the difference between compounding and blending?

• • • 3.3. Clipping:

• The process of reducing a word of more than one syllable to a shorter form.

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    E.g. fax facsimile

            ad advertisement
            flu influenza
            phone telephone
            plane airplane
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• What do these words stand for?

Chem, exam, math, prof

• What is the difference between blending and clipping?

• • • 3.4. Acronym:

- A new word formed from the initial letters of other words.
- E.g.:

CD, VCR, ID, ATM, PIN NATO, NASA, UNESCO

laser, radar

• Some acronyms come into general use so quickly that many speakers do not think of their component meaning.



- Less common formation processes.
- Coinage & Eponyms
- Blending
- Clipping
- Acronyms

Next Week

Read

Ch. 7

Morphology