Word-Formation Process In English

1- the most common process is **Affixation**.

i.e. the use of prefixes and suffixes.this has been dealt with sufficiently before. .

2- the second most common process is <u>*Compounding*</u>,

i.e. joining two words (i.e. free morphemes) to form a new word, e.g. Hair + do = Hairdo, take + away = Takeaway. *Compounds can be made up of various wordclasses (or parts of speech) e.g.

> noun + noun : noun + verb : bloodshed adjective + noun : greenhouse adjective + verb : verb + noun : *verb* + adverb : adverb + verb :

bookcase widespread scarecrow takeaway downfall

3- the third process is <u>Invention</u> or <u>New</u> <u>Coinage</u>.

A lexical item that is a pure invention. e.g. *kodak*, *xerox, kleenex, penicillin*

4- A fourth process is <u>Clipping</u>, i.e. cutting the beginning or the end of a word. The deletion of a part of a word resulting in a new and shorter word. e.g. *fax* for facsimile, *flu* for Influenza, exam for examination. Personal names are often clipped in English – Mike, Ron, etc..

5- A fifth process is **Blending**,

i.e. taking parts of two words and putting them together to form a new word,

e.g. Breakfast and lunch = *brunch*; smoke + fog = *smog*; Japanese + English = *Japlish*. **C** K T Khader

6- A sixth process is Acronym;

i.e. A word formed from the initial letters of a sequence of words, (using the first letters of several words);

 <u>UNESCO</u> = United Nation Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.
<u>RAM</u> = Random Access Memory.
<u>AIDS</u> = Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome <u>WHO</u> = World Health Organization.

* Acronyms are often written with capital letters.

7- A seventh process is **Borrowing**, i.e.,

The incorporation of a word or other item from one language into another,

For example, English borrowed the words *government* and *science* from French.

<u>Word Classes (or parts of speech)</u>

Words are traditionally classified into *nine* classes. These are:

- Nouns:
- Determiners:
- Pronouns:
- Adjectives:
- Verbs:
- Adverbs:
- Conjunctions: e.g. and, but, so

e.g. book, happiness, girl e.g. a, the, this, my, some e.g. I, mine, myself, who, all e.g. cold, angry e.g. go, do, eat e.g. quickly, well, however, very - Prepositions: e.g. in, under, at - Interjections: e.g. Good Lord!, Oh dear!