## 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. .
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## 2 - the second most common process is Compoundine,

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 wordchisses <br> (or piris of speech) eg.

| noun + noun | bookcase |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| noun + verb | bloodshed |
| adjective + noun : | greenhouse |
| adjective + verb $:$ | widespread |
| verb + noun : | scarecrow |
| verb + adverb $:$ | takeaway |
| adverb + verb : | downfall |


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## 3- the third process is Invention or New Coinage.

A lexical item that is a pure invention.
e.g. kodalk, xerox, keenex, penicillin

## 4- A fourth process is Clipping,

i.e. cufting 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. Iax for facsimile, flu for Influenza,

exam for examination.
Personal names are often clipped in English Mike, Ron, etc.
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## 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.
i.e. A word formed from the initial letters of a sequence of words, (using the first letters of several words);
UNESCO $=$ United Nation Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.
RAM = Random Access Memory.
AIDS = Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome $\underline{\text { WHO }}=$ World Health Organization.
*. Acronyms are often written with capital letters.
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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.
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## Word Classes (or pants of speech)

Words are traditionally classified into nineclasses. These HIre:

- Nouns:
e.g. book, happiness, girl
- Deferminers:
- Pronouns:
e.g. a, the, this, my, some
e.g. I, mine, myself, who, all
- Adiectives:
e.g. cold, angry
- Verbs:
e.g. go, do, eat
- Adverbs:
- Prepositions: e.g. in, under, at
- Coniunctions: e.g. and, but, so
- Interiections:
e.g. Good Lord!, Oh dear!

