

Language Features

WORD FORMATION

SASITHORN NOPPRAPHAI

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Introduction

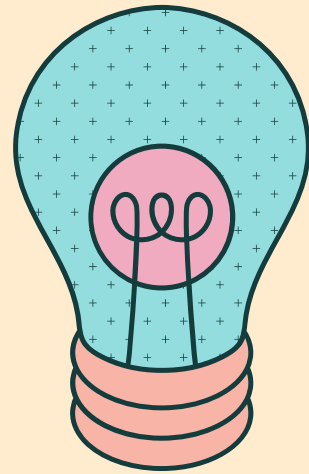
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Word classes

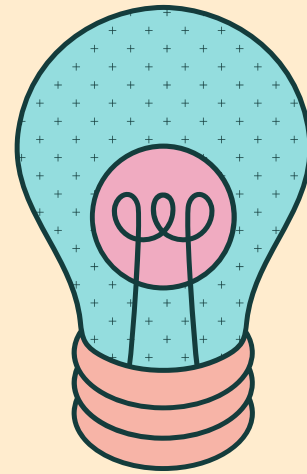
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Word formation

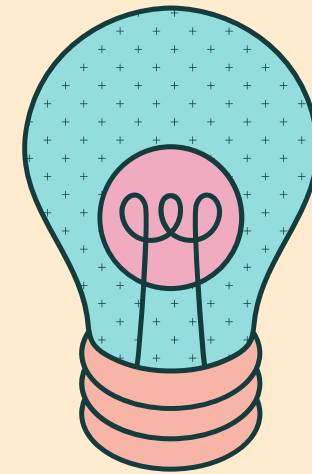
WORD



USE



REUSE

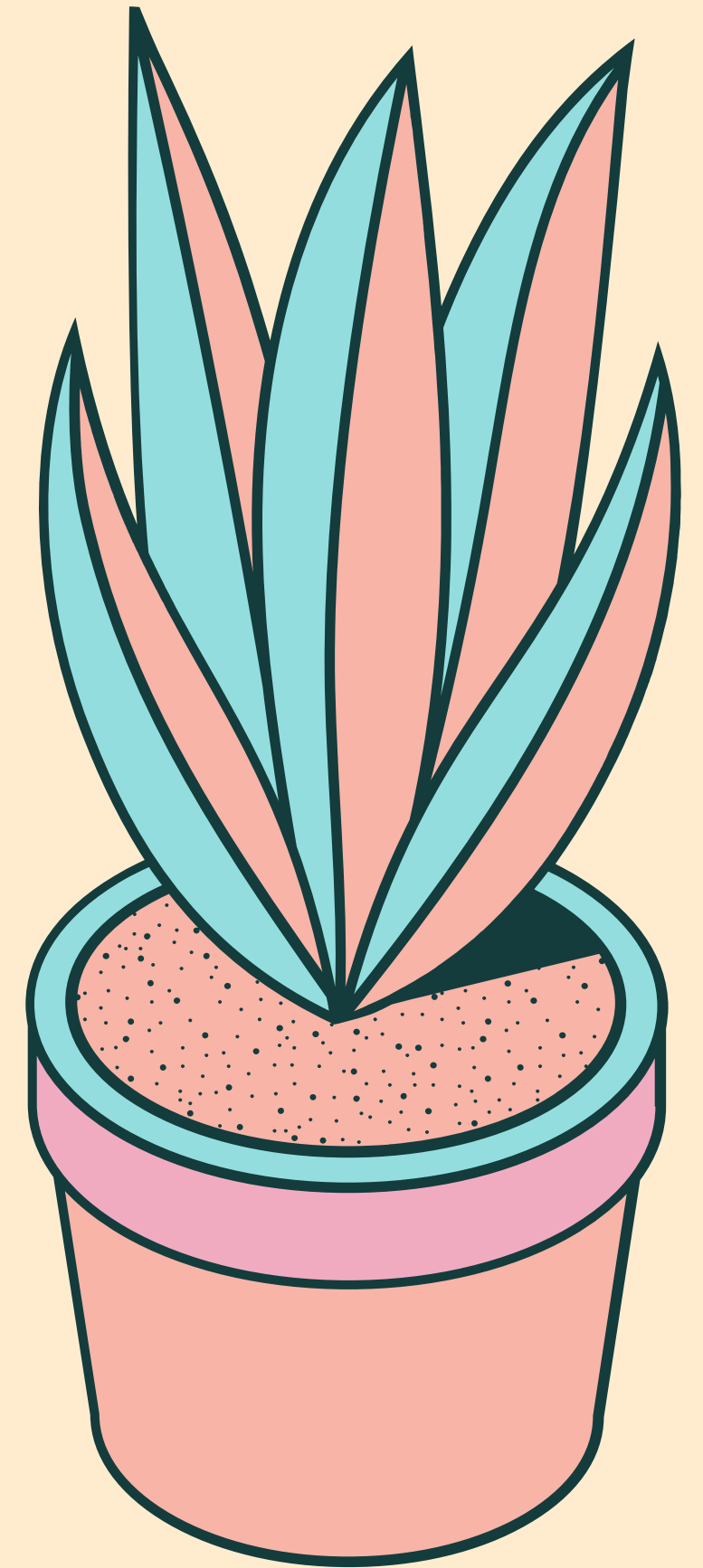


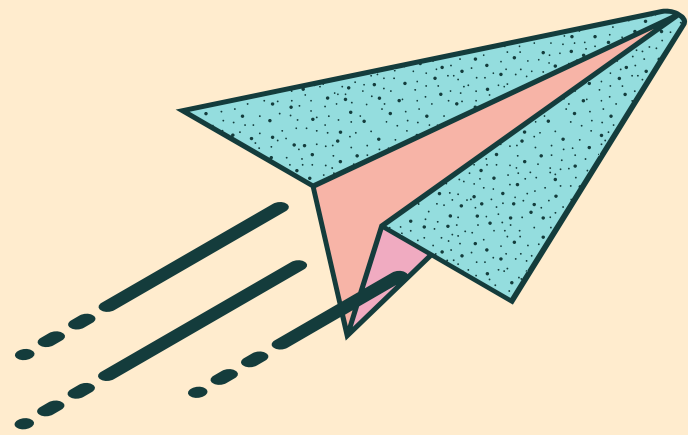
REUSABLE

able to be used
again or more than
once

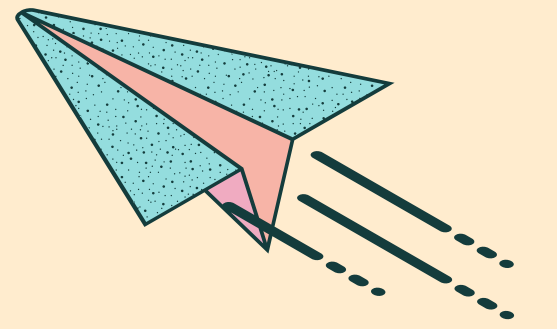
DEFINITION

a single distinct meaningful element of speech or writing, used with others (or sometimes alone) to form a sentence and typically shown with a space on either side when written or printed.



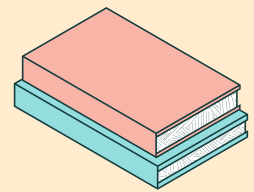


WORD CLASSES



Word Classes

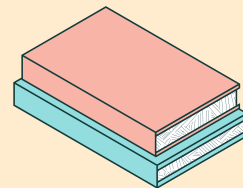
Words are divided into classes or groups depending on their function. When discussing descriptive writing, we might focus on the three main types of words. These are:



Nouns

Words that name people, places, things or ideas.

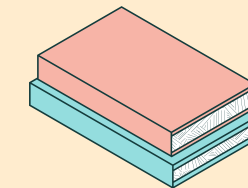
E.g. dog, child, pencil, war, Thursday



Adjectives

Words that describe the qualities of a noun.

E.g. kind, clever, expensive, big



Verbs

Words that describe actions or states of being.

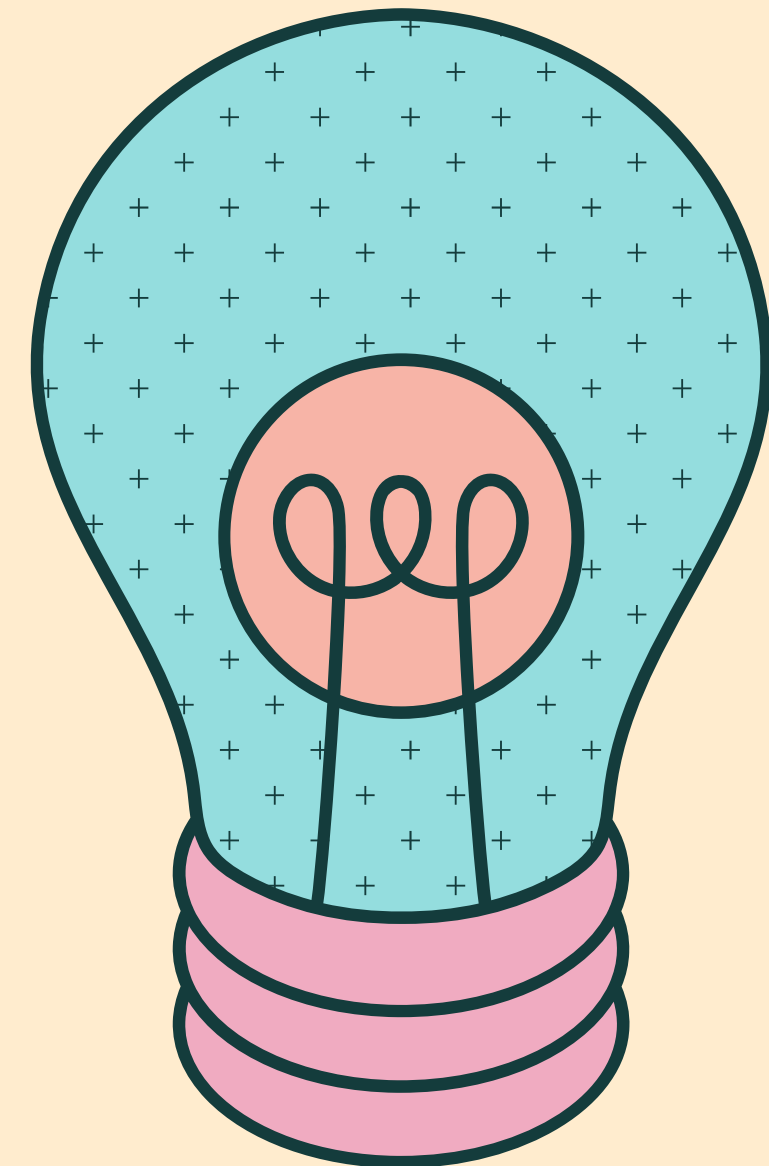
E.g. walk, jump, study, be, seem

But...

It's important to remember that some words belong to more than one class and that you have to see the word in context to determine which way it's used.

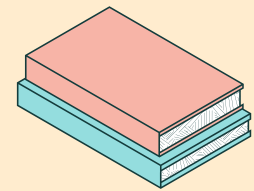
For example, the word 'light' can be a noun, verb or adjective depending on how it is used in a sentence. Look at the following examples:

- Can you please turn on the **light**?
- Anna has **light** brown hair.
- I'm going to **light** the fire.



Word Classes

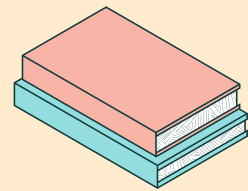
There are several other types of words, but we'd discuss these less often. It's still a good idea to know their name and function. They include:



Adverbs

Words that modify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs.

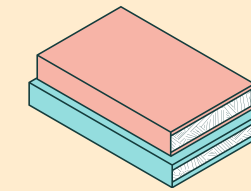
E.g. quickly, badly, generally, completely



Pronouns

Words that take the place of nouns.

E.g. me, you, his, it, this, that, mine, yours, who



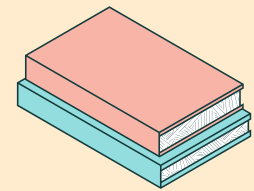
Prepositions

Words usually in front of a noun or pronoun that express a relation to another word.

E.g. after, down, near, of, plus, round, to

Word Classes

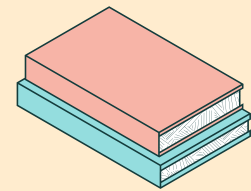
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Interjections

Words that occur as an utterance on their own to express a feeling or reaction.

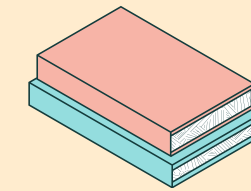
E.g. ah, hey, oh, ouch, um, well



Conjunctions

Words that join words, phrases, clauses or sentences

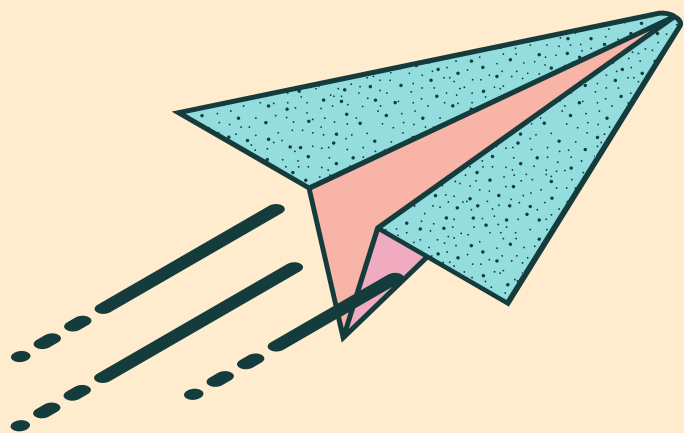
E.g. but, and, yet, or, because, nor, although, since, unless, while



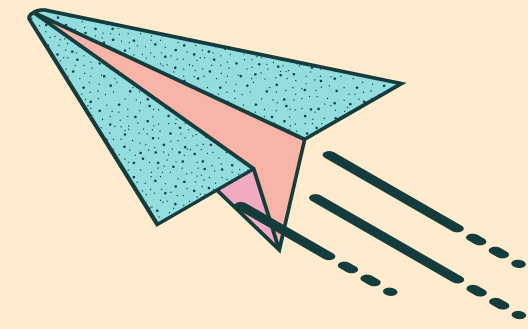
Determiners

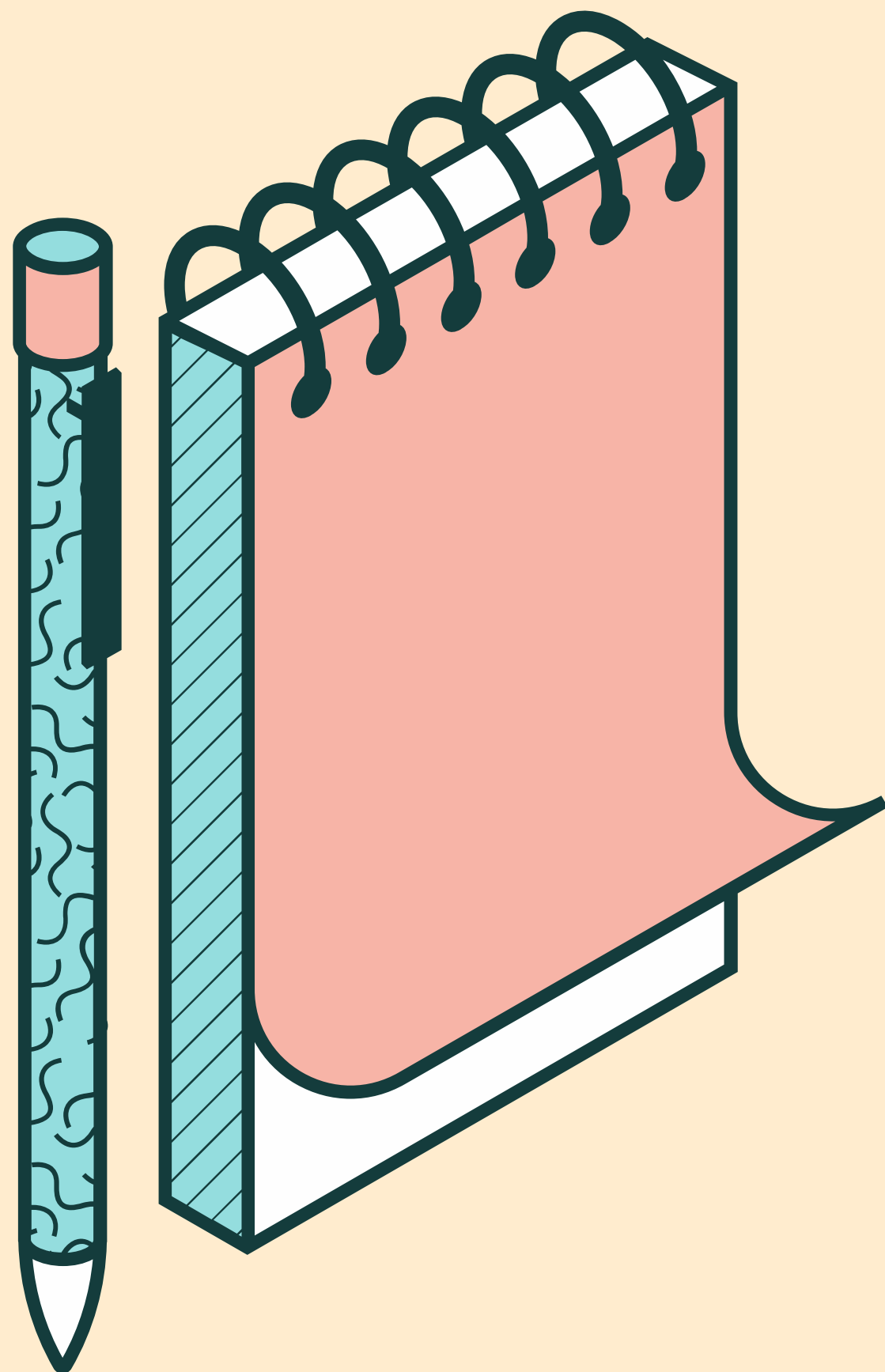
Words that come before a noun to introduce it.

E.g. a, an, the, my, his, some, this, both



WORD FORMATION





WORD FORMATION

There are four main kinds of word formation: prefixes, suffixes, conversion and compounds

- **Prefixes**
- **Suffixes**
- **Conversion**
- **Compounding**

[cambridge.org/](https://www.cambridge.org/)

PREFIXES:

monorail, monolingual

multipurpose, multicultural

post-war, postgraduate

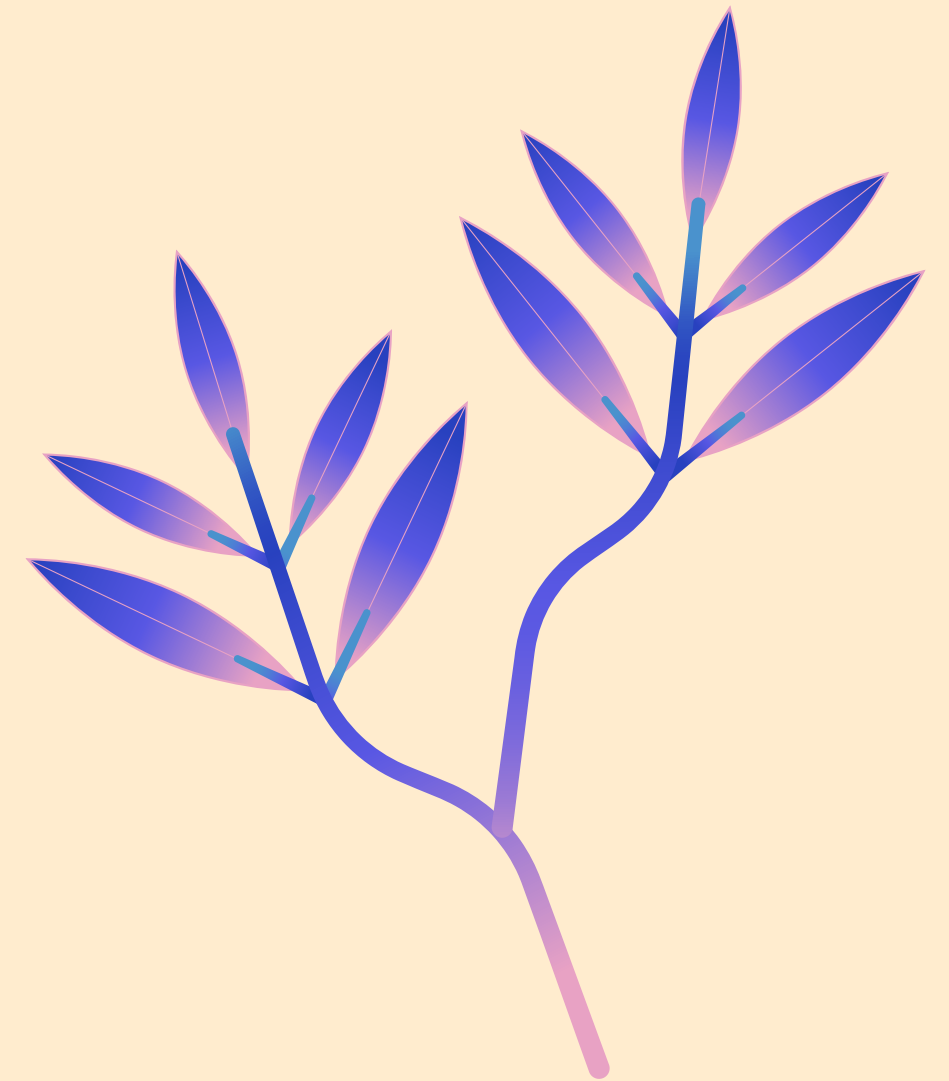
unusual, undemocratic

mono- means 'one'

multi- means 'many'

post- means 'after'

un- means 'not' or 'opposite to'



SUFFIXES:

terrorism, sexism

employer, actor

widen, simplify

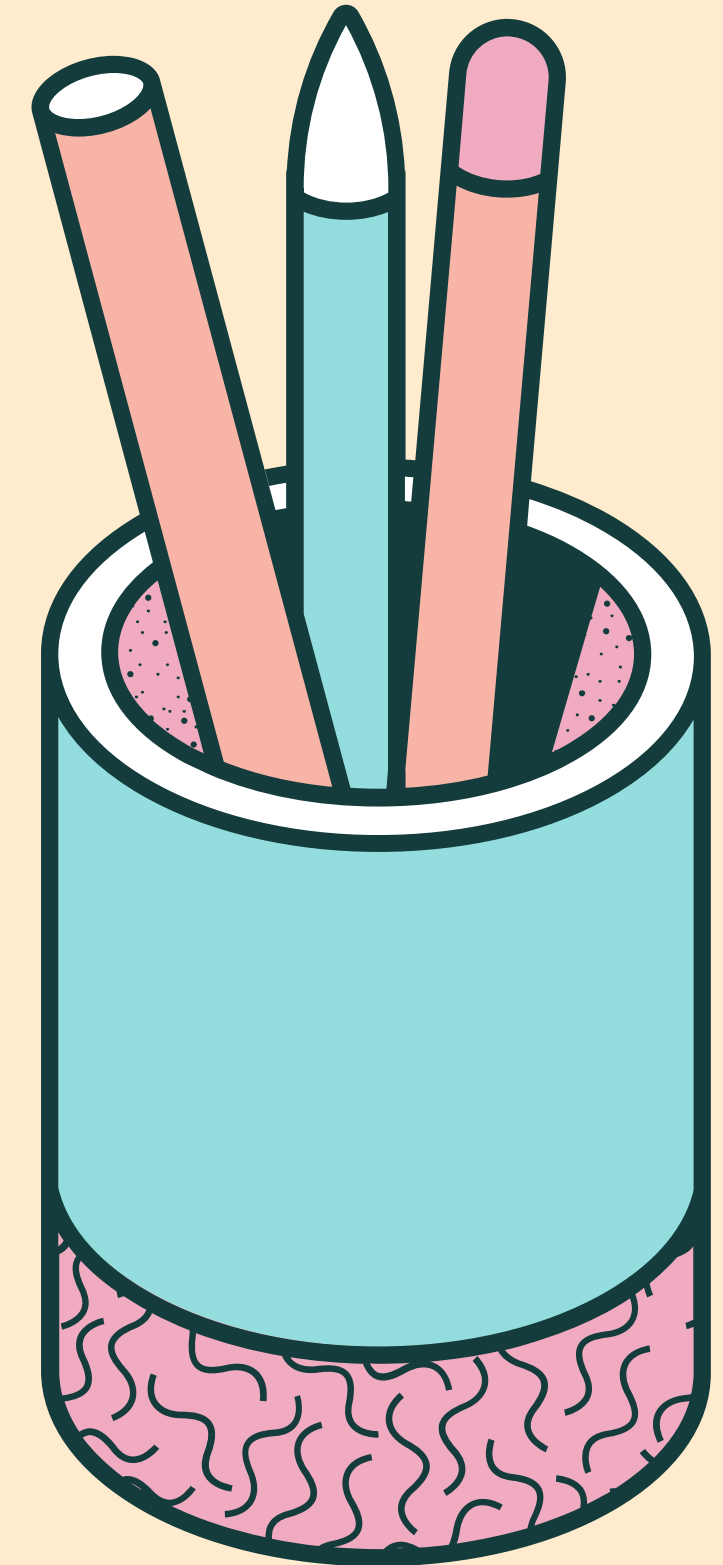
reasonable, unprofitable

-ism is used to form nouns

-er and *-or* are used to form nouns
to describe people who do things

-en and *-ify* are used to form verbs

-able is used to form adjectives





CONVERSION

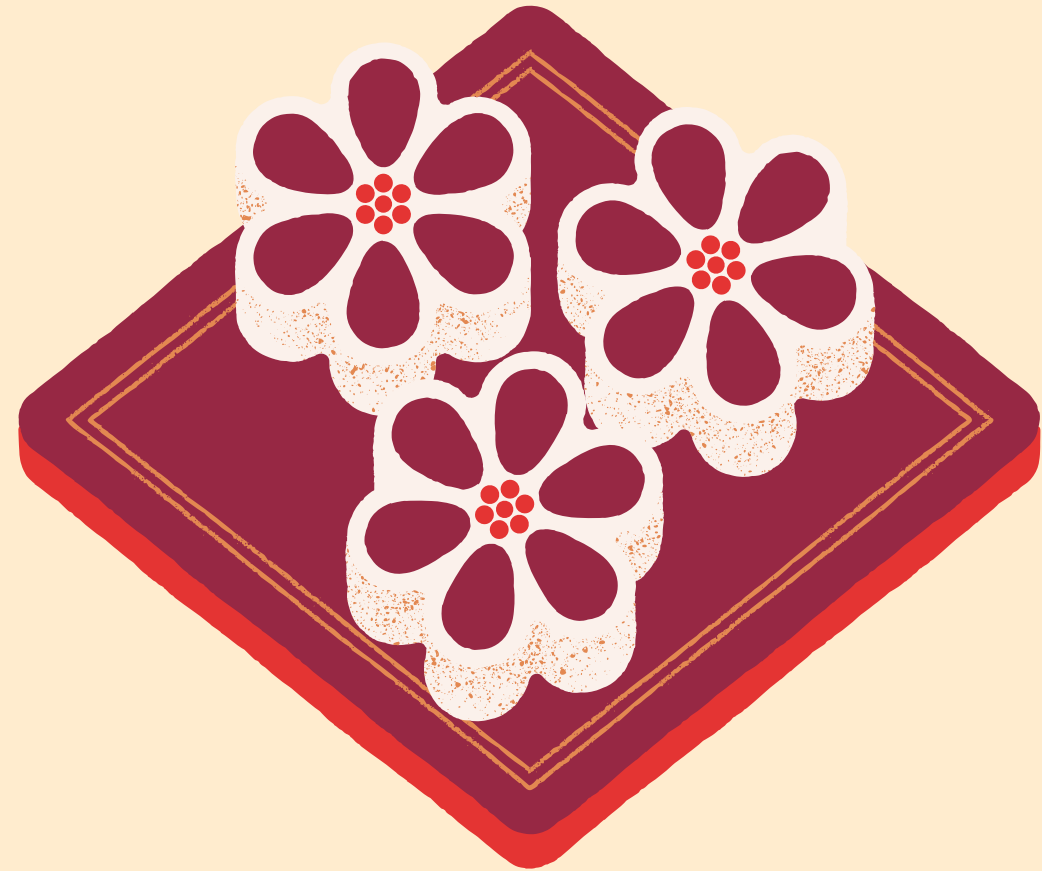
Conversion involves the change of a word from one word class to another. For example, the verbs to email and to microwave are formed from the nouns email and microwave:

Can you text her?

(verb from noun text, meaning to send a text-message)

They are always jetting somewhere.

(verb from noun jet)



COMPOUNDING

When we use compounding, we link together two or more bases to create a new word. Normally, the first item identifies a key feature of the second word. For example, the two bases back and ache can combine to form the compound noun backache, and the two bases post and card combine to form the compound noun postcard.



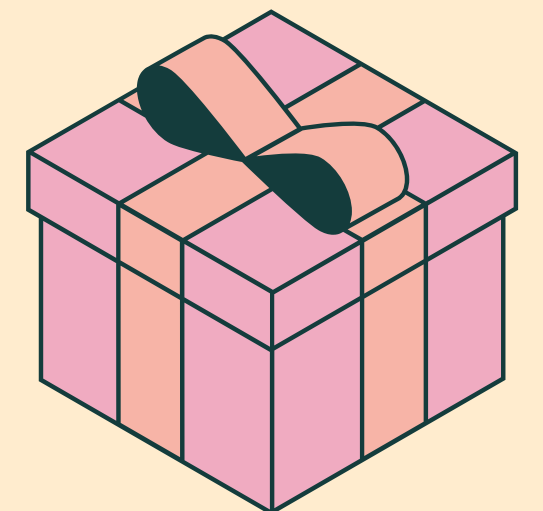
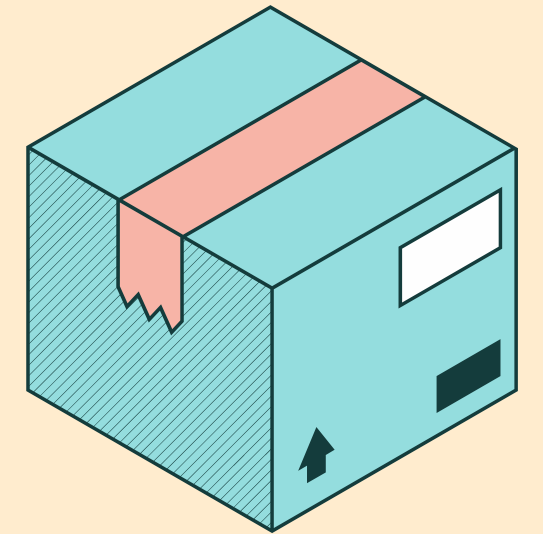
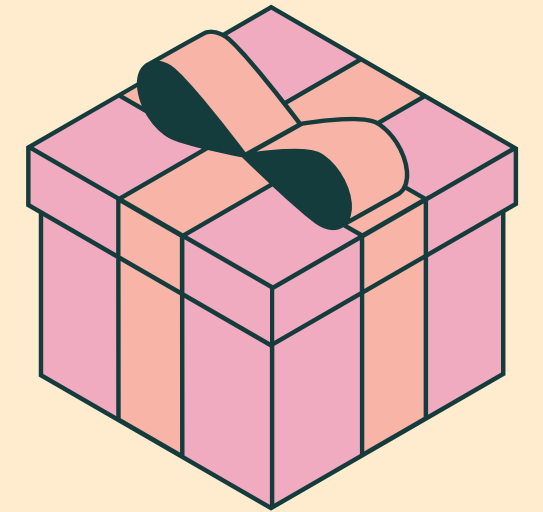
COMPOUNDING

Compounds are found in all word classes. The most common types of compounds are:

Nouns: car park, rock band

Adjectives: heartbreaking, sugar-free, airsick

Solo Activity



Identify words that are formed using the following word formation processes:

1. Suffix: Words created by adding endings like -ment, -ation, -ly, etc.
2. Prefix: Words formed by adding beginnings like re-, un-, etc.
3. Conversion: Words that change their part of speech without changing their form (e.g., noun to verb).
4. Compounding: Words formed by combining two or more words (e.g., social media).

List the words you find and explain which process they belong to.

Your Turn:

Passage:

"The improvement of communication technologies has revolutionized how people interact across the globe. Social media platforms enable instant connection and the sharing of ideas, fostering collaboration and creativity. As a result, businesses have adapted by introducing user-friendly tools and reimagining traditional methods of engagement to meet the demands of a rapidly evolving digital landscape."

answer key:

Answer Key:

1. Suffix:

- Improvement (improve + -ment)
- Revolutionized (revolution + -ized)
- Creativity (creative + -ity)
- Rapidly (rapid + -ly)

2. Prefix:

- Reimagining (re- + imagining)

3. Conversion:

- Change: "Sharing" (noun and verb depending on usage)
- Tools: Can function as both a noun and verb

4. Compounding:

- Social media (social + media)
- User-friendly (user + friendly)
- Digital landscape (digital + landscape)



VERBS – NOUNS – ADJECTIVES – ADVERBS!
www.classroomaid.com/verbs.htm

VERB	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
act	action	active	actively
care	care	careful	carefully
clear	clarity	clear	clearly
consider	consideration	considerable	considerably
create	creation	creative	creatively
decide	decision	decisive	decisively
differ	difference	different	differently
distract	distracted	distracting	distractedly
hate	hated	hateful	hatefully
impress	impression	impressive	impressively
justify	justification	justifiable	justifiably
madden	madness	mad	madly
protect	protection	protective	protectively
quicken	quickness	quick	quickly
rely	reliability	reliable	reliably
sadden	sadness	sad	sadly
secure	security	secured	securely
speed	speed	speedy	speedily



WORD FORMATION

NOUN

VERB

ADJECTIVE

ADVERB

width

widen

wide

widely

height

heighten

high

highly

length

lengthen

long

longly

depth

deepen

deep

deeply

breadth

broaden

broad

broadly

strength

strengthen

strong

strongly

weakness

weaken

weak

weakly

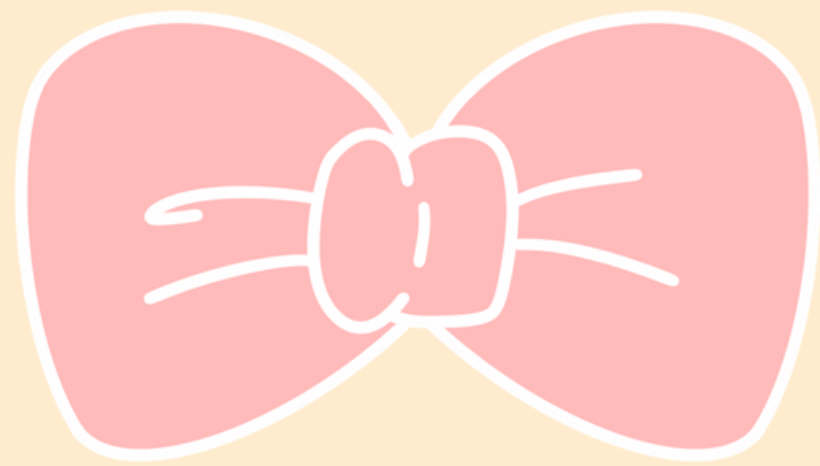
shortness

shorten

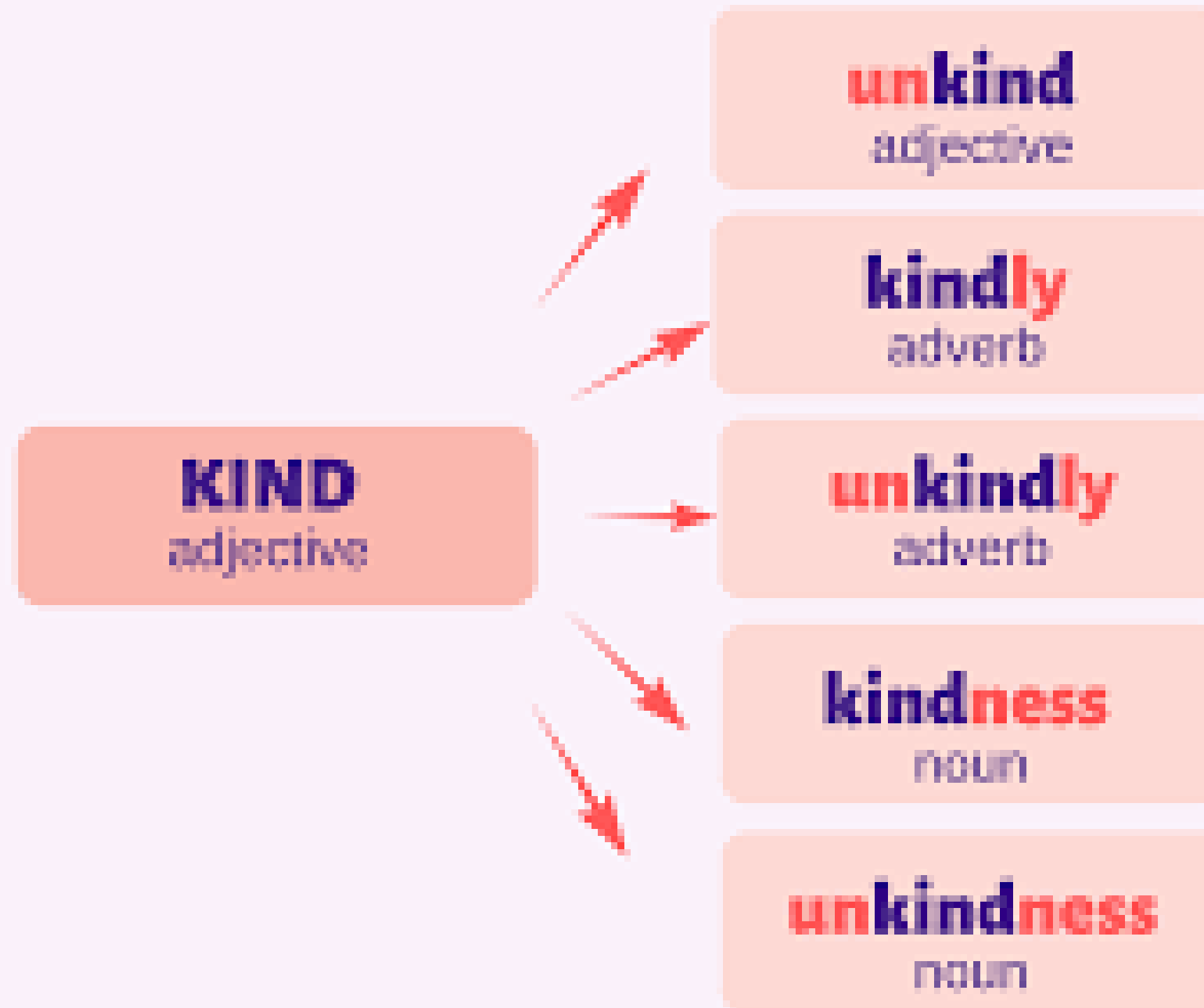
short

shortly





Study the word family



Word Formation

Word Formation is a process in which new words are made on the basis of other words being morphemes. this is also known as derivational morphology.

There are many types of word formation like

Borrowing, Compounding, Blending, Clipping, Backformation,

conversion, Coinage





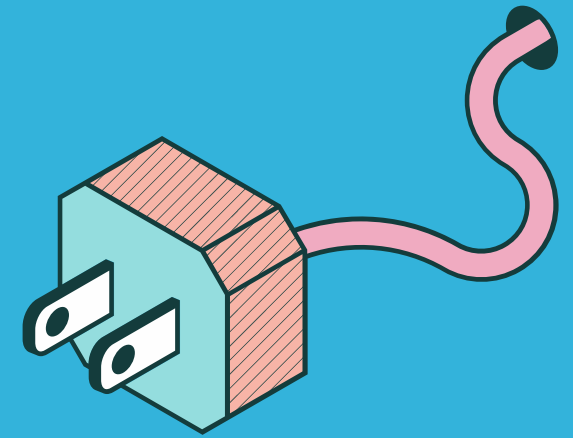
Borrowing

Borrowing is taking a word from one language and adjusting it to another language called borrowing. Technically it's more than just borrowing because English does not give them back. According to history, the English language has adopted a vast number of words from other languages.

<https://www.trueblueguide.com/2022/07/word-formation-process-in-english.html>

Words	Borrowing Language
Dope	Dutch
Jewel	French
Sofa	Arabic
Piano	Italian
Zebra	Bantu
Guru	Hindi
Sheikh	Arabic

Blending

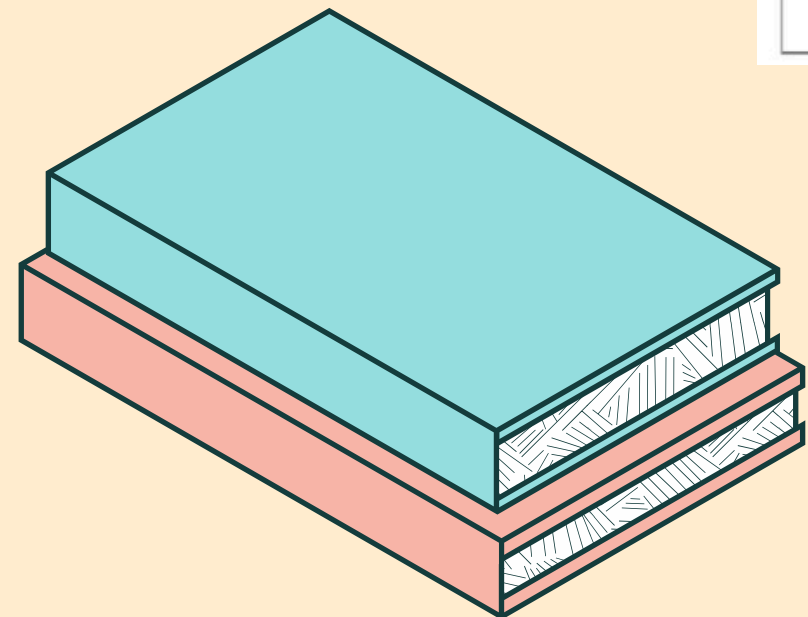


The combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called blending. It is similar to compounding but it takes only the beginning of one word and joints it to the end of the other word.

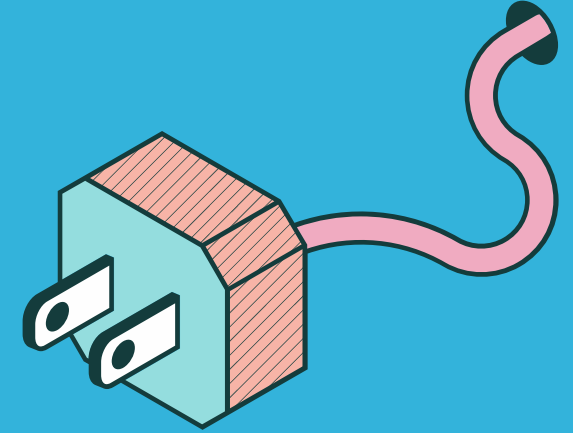
For example

Words	Blending
Smoke + Fog	Smog
Breakfast + Lunch	Brunch
Hotel + Moter	Motel
Television + Broadcast	Telecast

miro



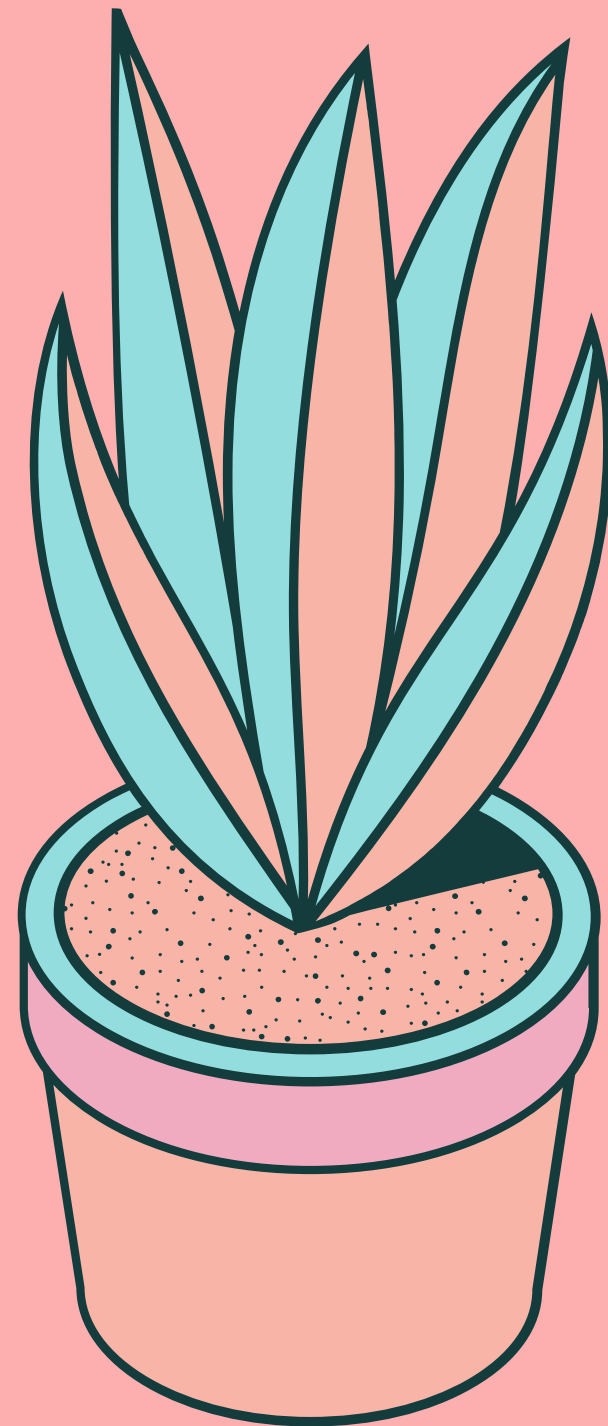
Clipping



Clipping is shortening or reducing long words.

This shortening sometimes occurs at the beginning of the word, at the end of a word, or at both ends of the word.

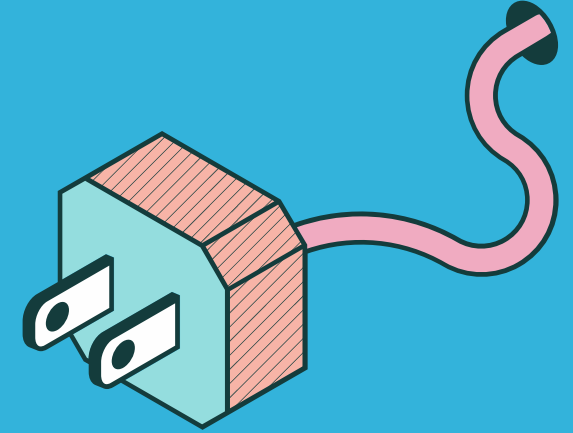
It is very common in English which can be seen
in the following examples



Words	Clipping
Information	Info
Advertisement	Advert
Telephone	Phone
Picture	Pic

miro

Back-formation



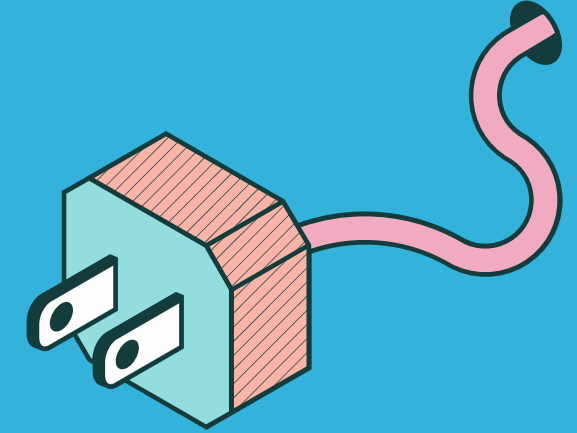
Back-formation is a process in which a word changes its form and function word of one type, which is usually A noun, is reduced and used as a verb. For example, the English word “ARM” (means provide weapons) was back formed from “ARMS” (means weapon), similarly edit was back formed from the editor, or typewrite from the typewriter.



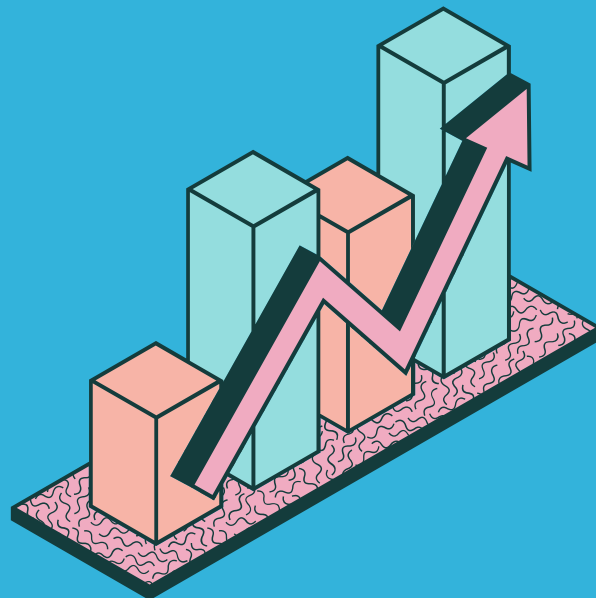
Base	Backformation
Donation	Donate
Emotions	Emote
Television	Televise
Insertion	Insert

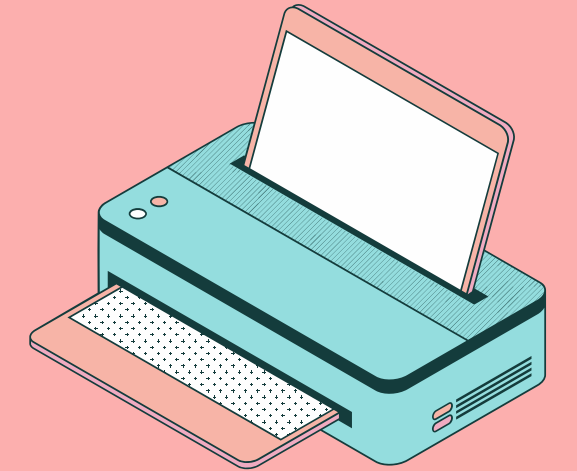
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Conversion

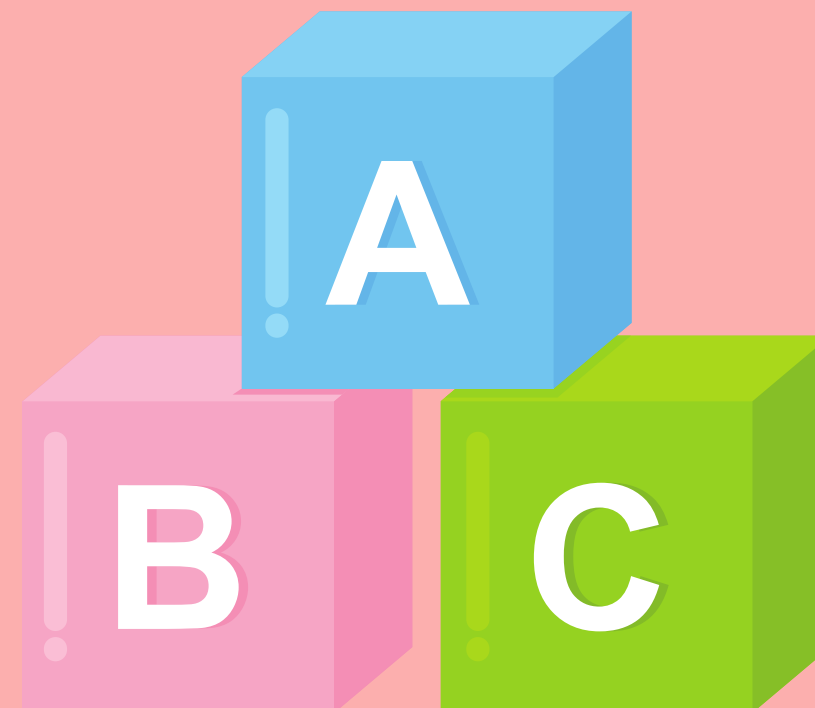


A change in the function of the word called conversion, for example in noun Comes to be used as a verb without any reduction. A number of words are used as verbs in sentences. For example,

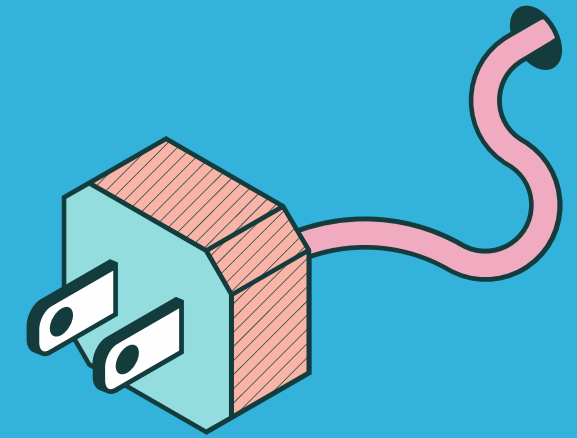




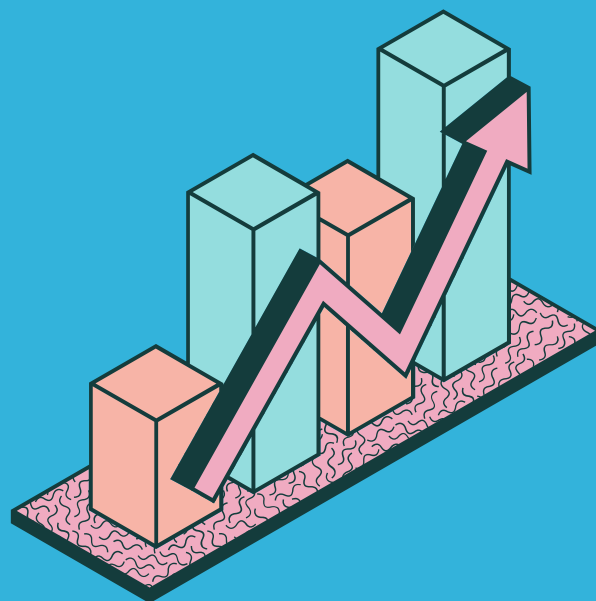
Noun	Verb
Bottle	We Bottled the Plant
Butter	Have You Buttered the Toast ?
Dust	Did you dust the living room? <small>miro</small>



Conversion



A change in the function of the word called conversion, for example in noun Comes to be used as a verb without any reduction. A number of words are used as verbs in sentences. For example,



Elements:

