

Language Features

WORD FORMATION

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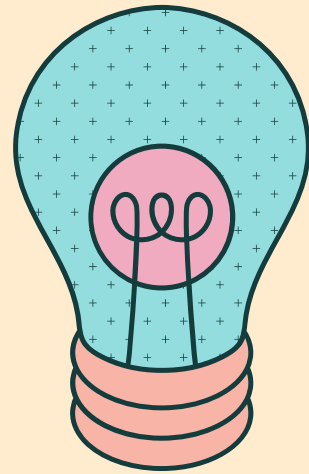
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Word classes

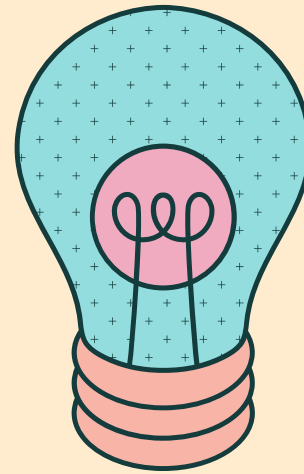
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Word formation

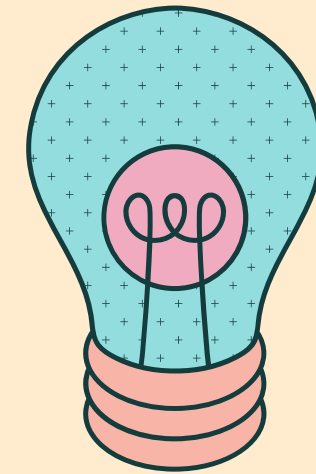
WORD



USE



REUSE

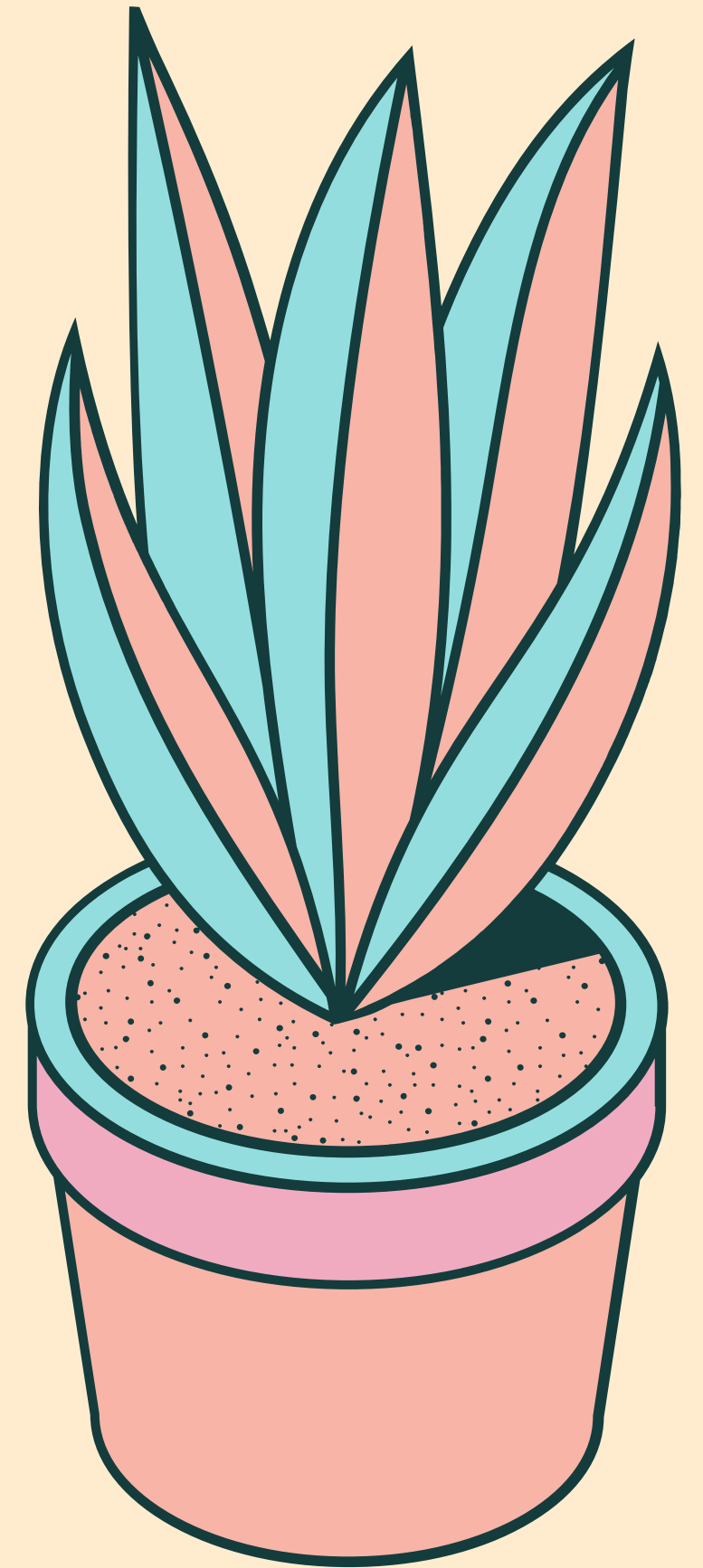


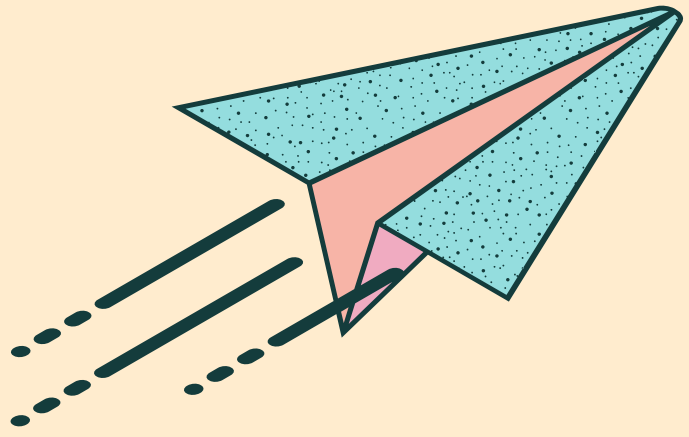
REUSABLE

able to be used
again or more than
once

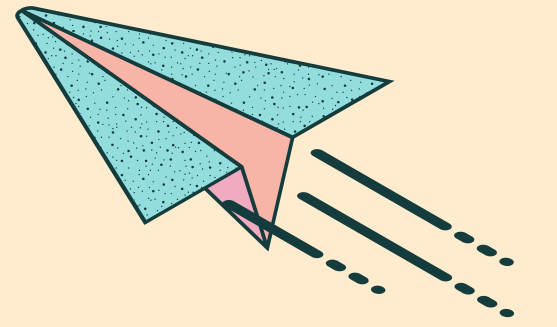
DEFINITION

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.



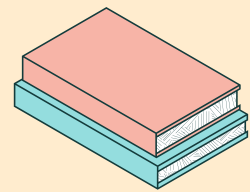


WORD CLASSES



Word Classes

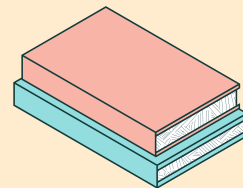
Words are divided into classes or groups depending on their function. When discussing descriptive writing, we might focus on the three main types of words. These are:



Nouns

Words that name people, places, things or ideas.

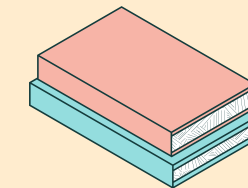
E.g. dog, child, pencil, war, Thursday



Adjectives

Words that describe the qualities of a noun.

E.g. kind, clever, expensive, big



Verbs

Words that describe actions or states of being.

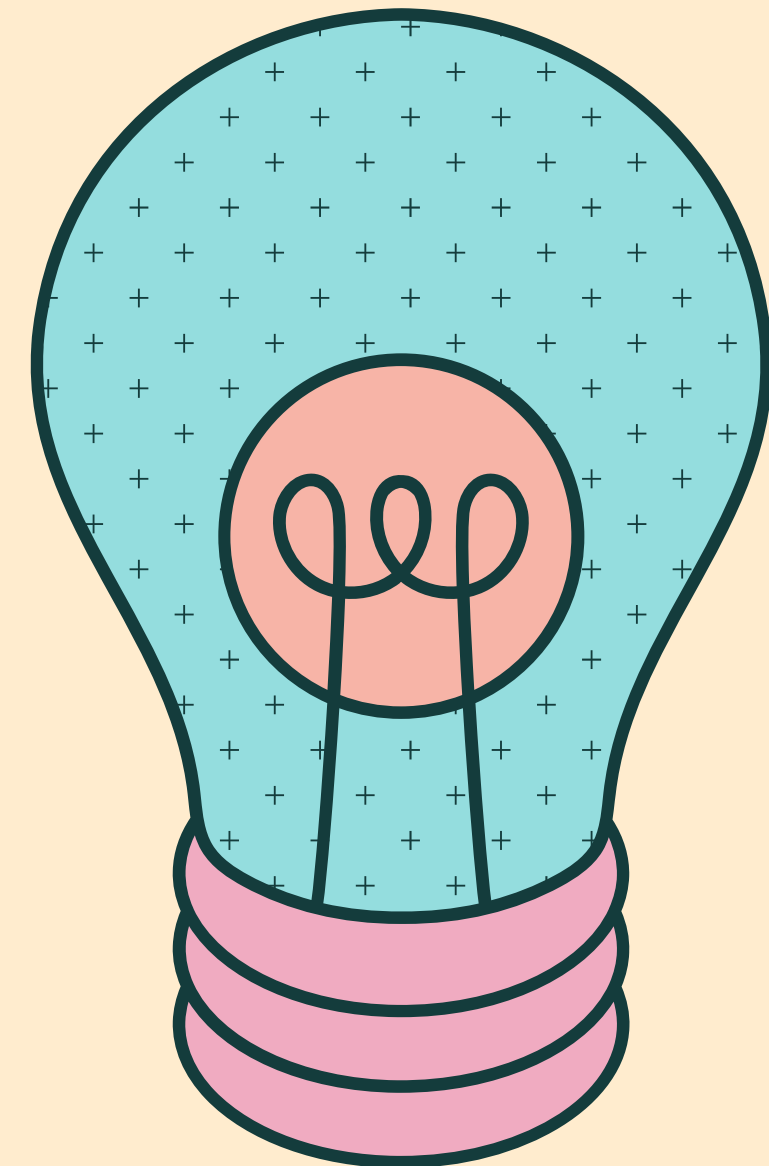
E.g. walk, jump, study, be, seem

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.

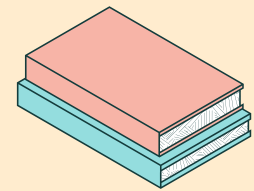
For example, the word 'light' can be a noun, verb or adjective depending on how it is used in a sentence. Look at the following examples:

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



Word Classes

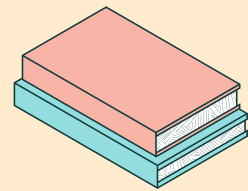
There are several other types of words, but we'd discuss these less often. It's still a good idea to know their name and function. They include:



Adverbs

Words that modify verbs, adjectives or other adverbs.

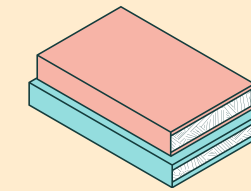
E.g. quickly, badly, generally, completely



Pronouns

Words that take the place of nouns.

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



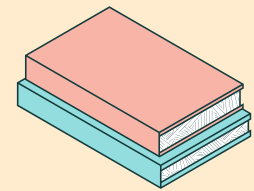
Prepositions

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

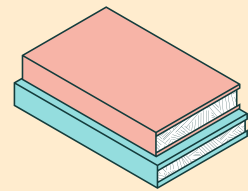
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Interjections

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

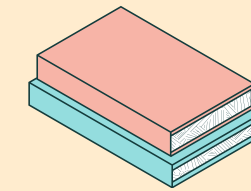
E.g. ah, hey, oh, ouch, um, well



Conjunctions

Words that join words, phrases, clauses or sentences

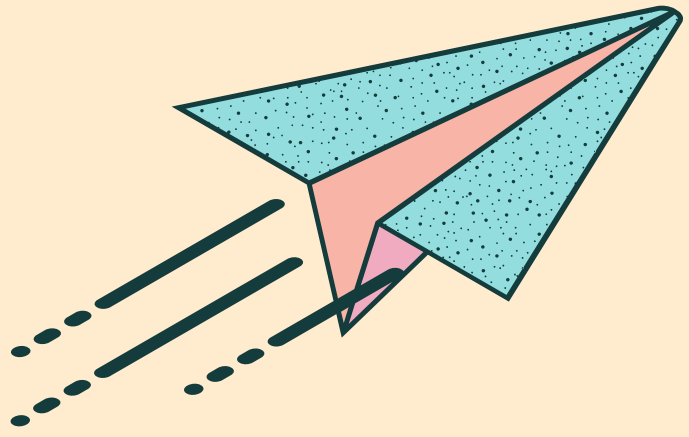
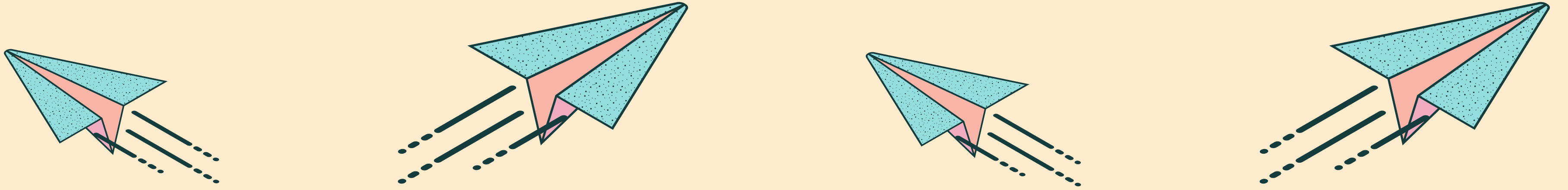
E.g. but, and, yet, or, because, nor, although, since, unless, while



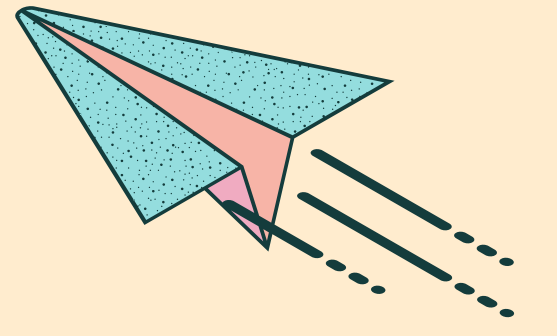
Determiners

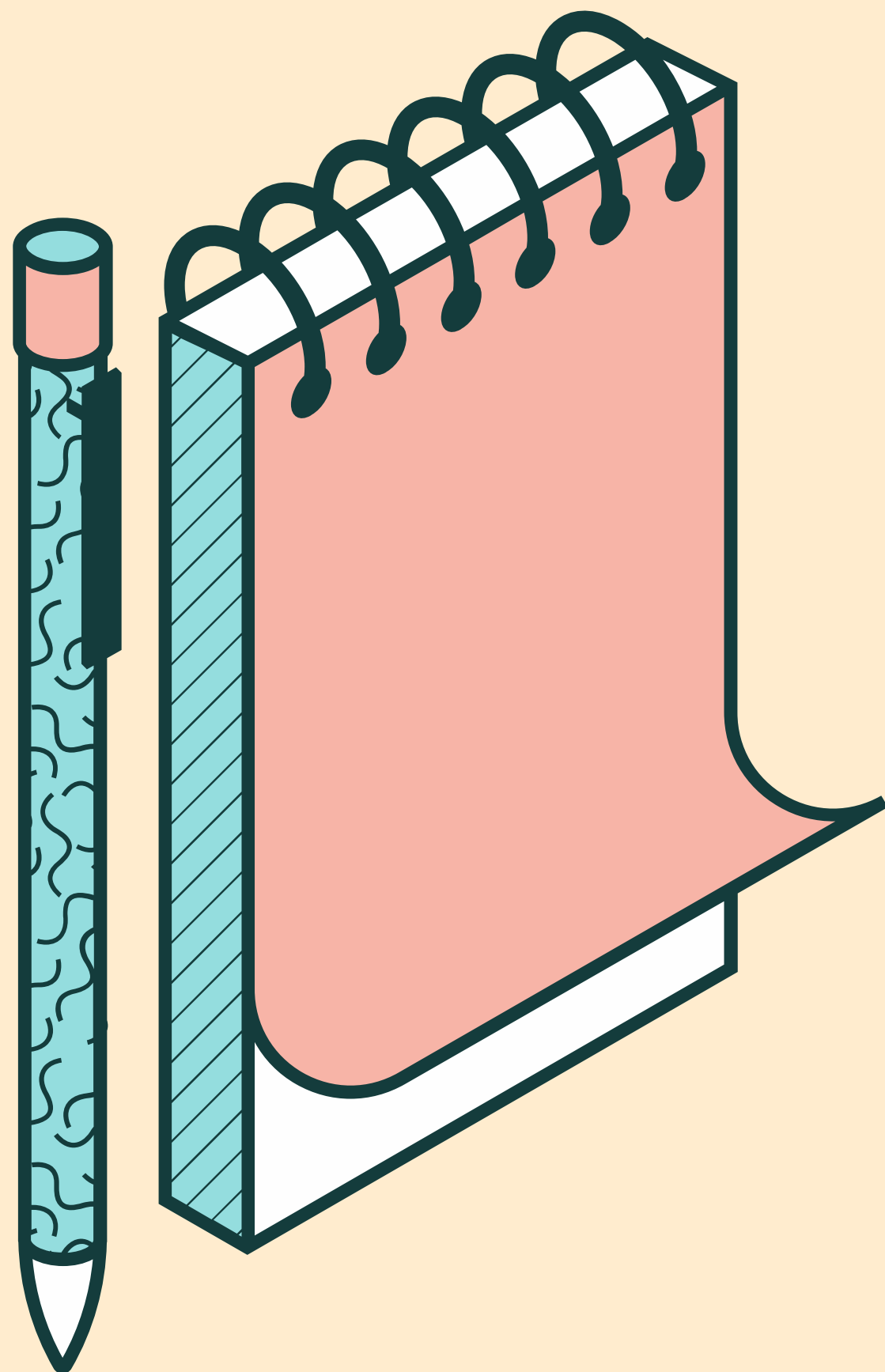
Words that come before a noun to introduce it.

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

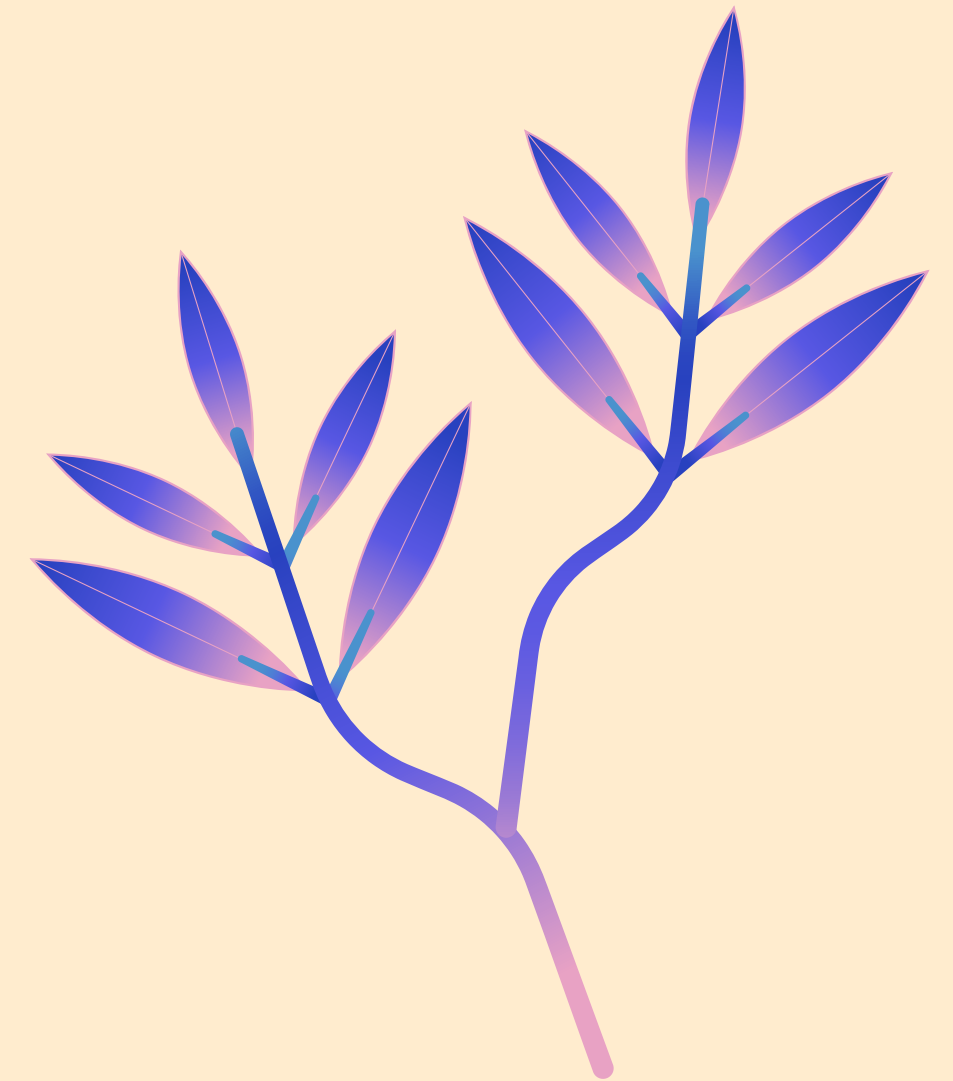
unusual, undemocratic

mono- means 'one'

multi- means 'many'

post- means 'after'

un- means 'not' or 'opposite to'



SUFFIXES:

terrorism, sexism

employer, actor

widen, simplify

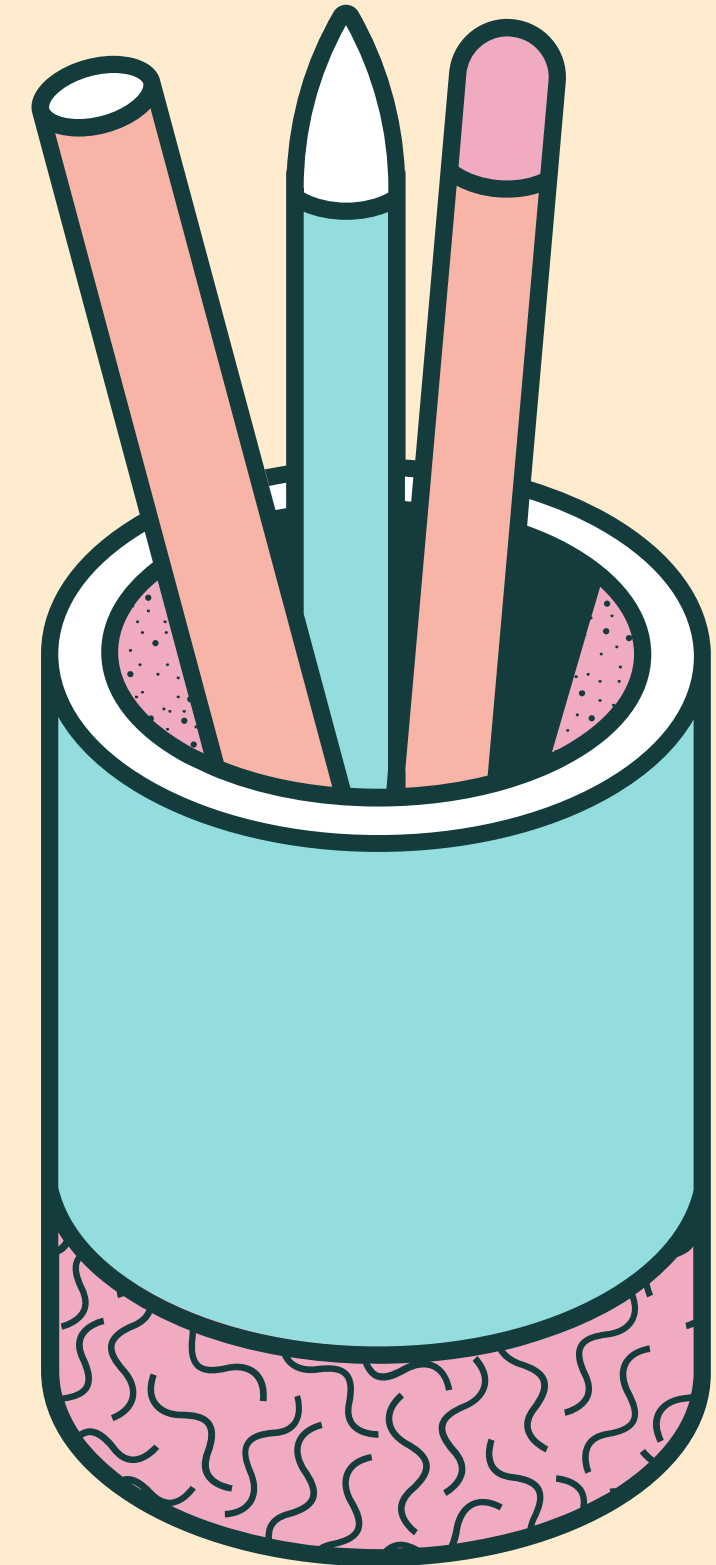
reasonable, unprofitable

-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

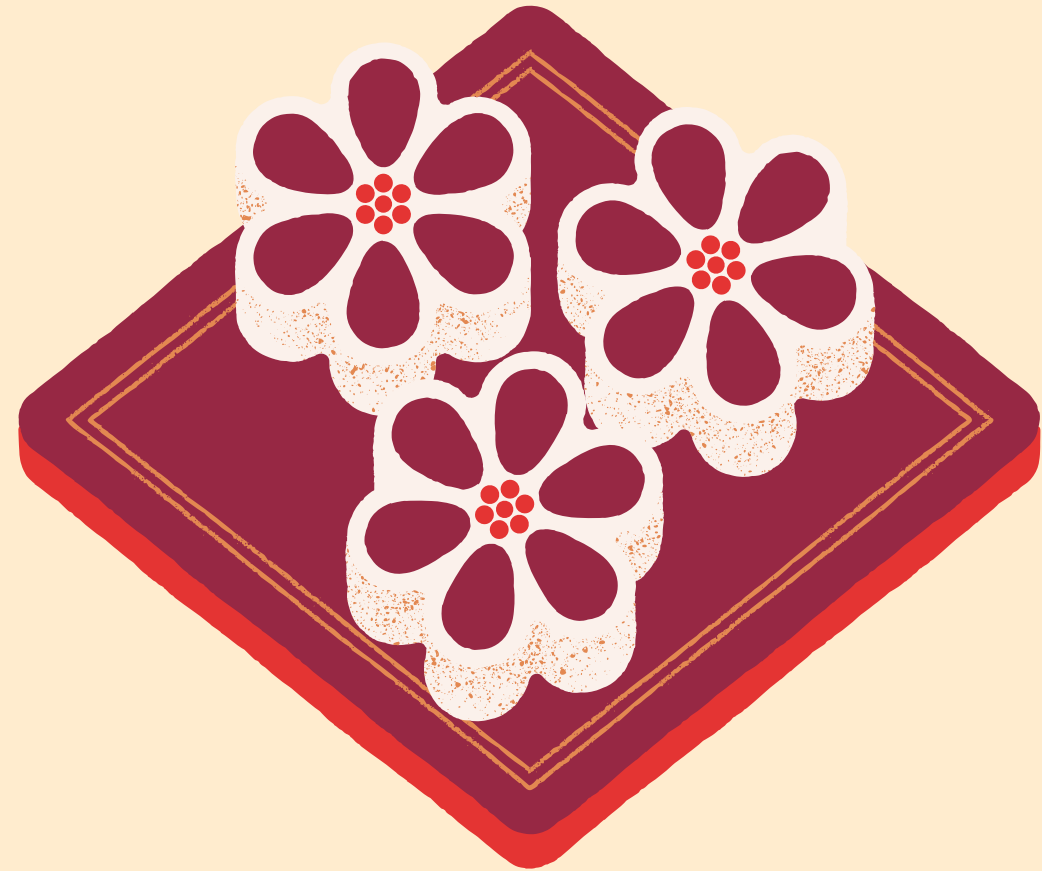
Conversion involves the change of a word from one word class to another. For example, the verbs to email and to microwave are formed from the nouns email and microwave:

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

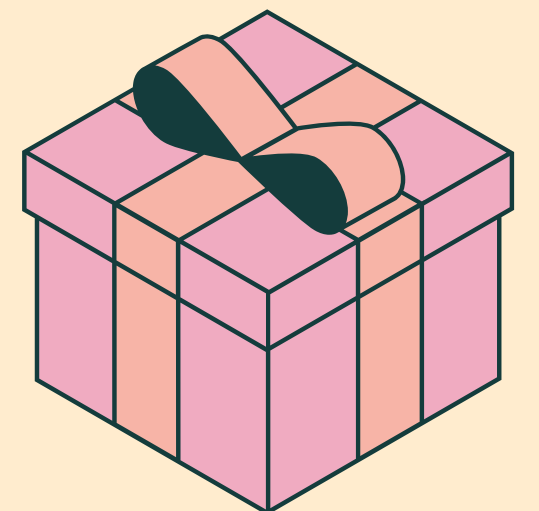
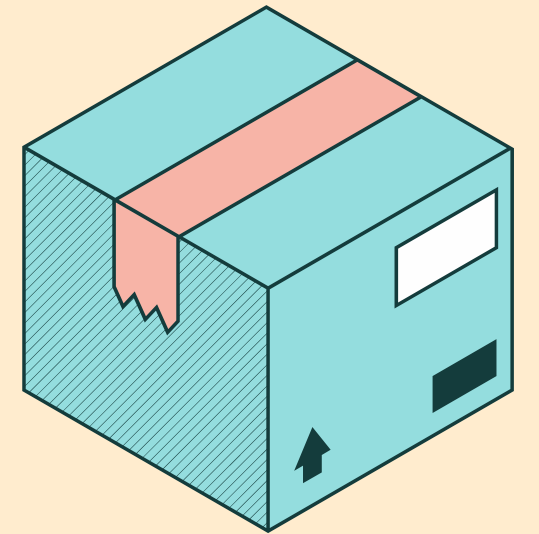
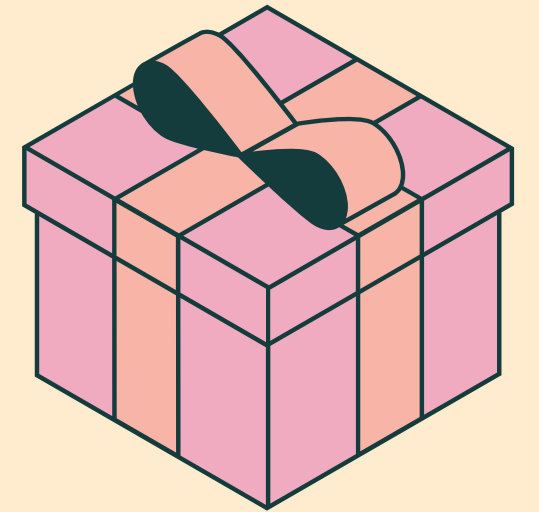
Adjectives: heartbreaking, sugar-free, airsick

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)



Elements:

