



Word Formation



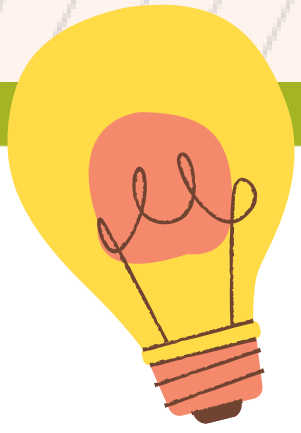
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Word Formation Process

Create new words to enlarge
vocabulary from existing words
and word parts





1. Affixation

Add an affix to a base

Prefix

mistrust, misunderstand

Suffix

payment, agreement, playing

Infix

bili (buy) → b-in-ili (bought),

basa (read) → b-in-asa (read)

Circumfix

lakna (it is yellow) → ik-lakn-o (it is not yellow)



2. Compounding

form new words by combining existing words

Noun compound	Verb compound	Adjective compound
street (n) + light (n) = street light (n)	sleep (v) + walk (v) = sleepwalk (v)	middle (a) + aged (a) = middle-aged (a)
home (n) + work (n) = homework (n)	down (v) + load (v) = download (v)	sky (n) + blue (a) = sky blue (a)

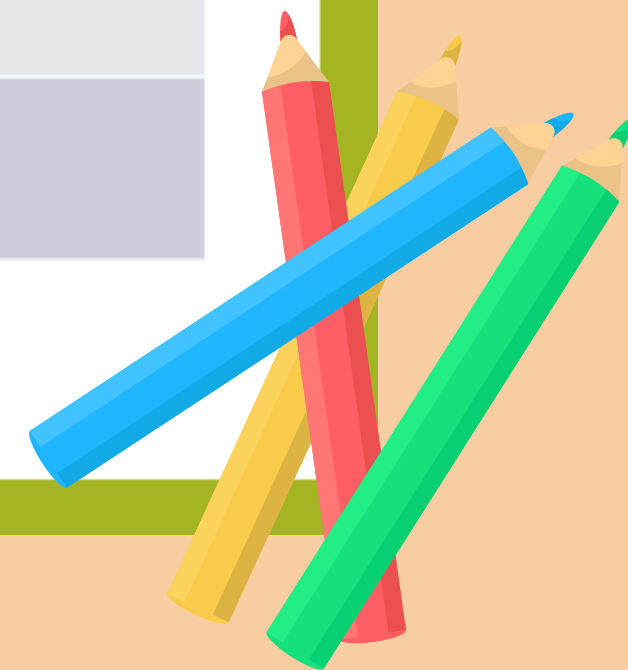




3. Alternation or morpheme internal change

substitute one segment for another

Plural nouns		Past tense and past participle	
man - men	/æ/ - /e/	sing - sang - sung	/ɪ/ - /æ/ - /ʌ/
goose - geese	/u/ - /i:/	hold - held - held	/əʊ/ - /e/ - /e/
mouse - mice	/aʊ/ - /aɪ/	meet - met - met	/i:/ - /e/ - /e/



4. Suppletion

create a word that is completely different from its base

Verb		Adjective	
Base	<u>Suppletive form</u>	Base	<u>Suppletive form</u>
am	was, were	good	better, best
go	went	bad	worse, worst



5. Reduplication

create a word by doubling
an entire base or only part of it

Total reduplication in Indonesian

Noun base		Plural	
rumah	= house	<u>rumah</u> rumah	= houses
orang	= man	orang <u>orang</u>	= men
<u>ibu</u>	= mother	<u>ibu</u> ibu	= mothers

Partial reduplication in Tagalog

Noun base		Plural	
<u>lakad</u>	= walk	<u>la</u> lakad	= will walk
<u>bili</u>	= buy	<u>bi</u> bili	= will buy
<u>takbuh</u>	= run	<u>ta</u> takbuh	= will run

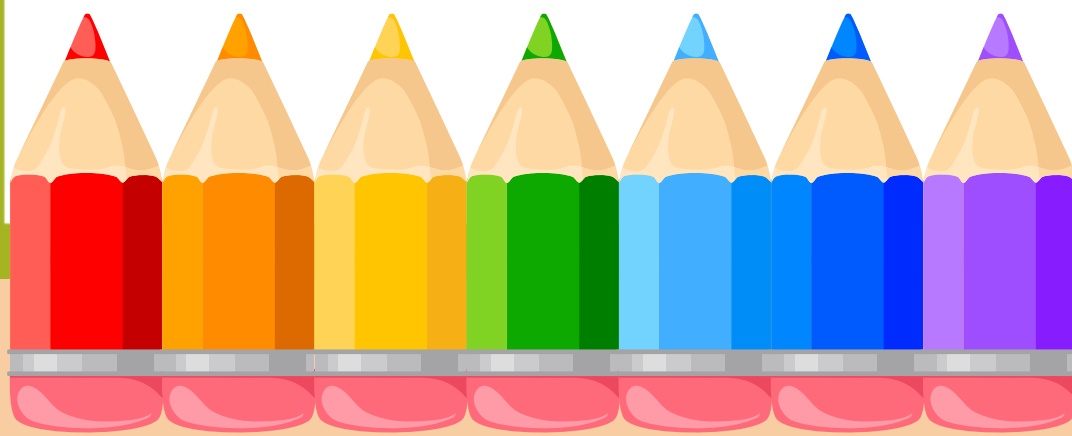


6. Conversion or functional shift

Convert the grammatical category of a word into another without changing its form

Same form but
different grammatical
categories

Verb derived from noun	Noun derived from verb	Verb derived from adjective
ink	a report	dirty (a shirt)
fax	a contest	right (a wrong)
butter	an update	empty (the box)



7. Clipping

Create a word by shortening
an existing word

condo
condominium

poli-sci
political science

zoo
Zoological garden

burger
hamburger

indie
independent film

piano
pianoforte

jet
jet airplane

phone
telephone



8. blending

Combine parts of an existing word
(usually the first and the final part)

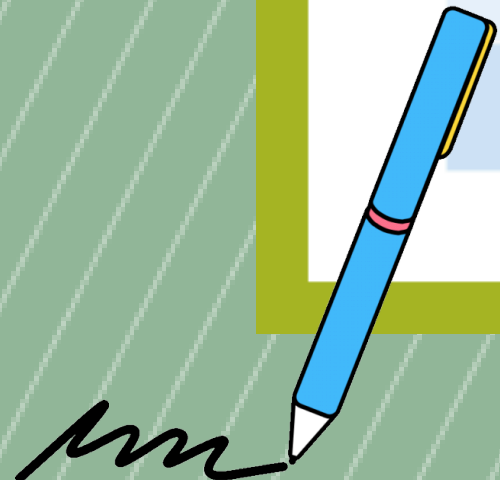
brunch	=	<u>br</u> eakfast and <u>lun</u> ch
smog	=	<u>sm</u> oke and <u>fo</u> g
motel	=	<u>mo</u> tor and ho <u>te</u> l
infomercial	=	<u>info</u> rmation and com <u>mer</u> cial
biotech	=	<u>bio</u> logy and <u>tech</u> nology
podcast	=	<u>ipo</u> d and broad <u>cas</u> t
bit	=	<u>B</u> inary and dig <u>it</u>



9. Acronyms

Derived from combining
the initial letters of words and
pronounced them as a word

Acronym	Original word
NASA	<u>N</u> ational <u>A</u> eronautics and <u>S</u> pace <u>A</u> ministration
UNESCO	<u>U</u> nited <u>N</u> ations <u>E</u> ducational, <u>S</u> cientific, and <u>C</u> ultural <u>O</u> rganization
RAM	<u>R</u> andom <u>A</u> ccess <u>M</u> emory
AIDS	<u>A</u> cquired <u>I</u> mmune <u>D</u> eficiency <u>S</u> yndrome
radar	<u>r</u> adio <u>d</u> etecting <u>a</u> nd <u>r</u> anging
scuba	<u>s</u> elf- <u>c</u> ontained <u>u</u> nderwater <u>b</u> reathing <u>a</u> pparatus
laser	<u>l</u> ight <u>a</u> mplification by <u>s</u> timulated <u>e</u> mission of <u>r</u> adiation



10. Initialism

Derived from combining the initial letters of words and pronounced by sounding out each letter

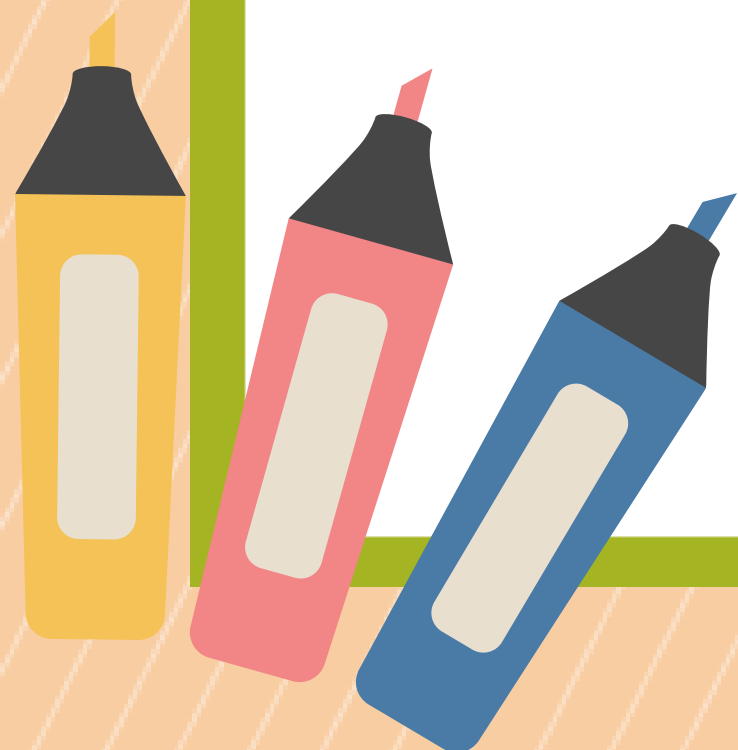
Initialism	Original word
G.P.A	<u>g</u> rade <u>p</u> oint <u>a</u> verage
P.C.	<u>p</u> ersonal <u>c</u> omputer
C.E.O.	<u>c</u> hief <u>e</u> xecutive <u>o</u> fficer



11. Stress placement

Change position of stress to create
a new word or a new grammatical form

Verb base	Derived noun
con vict	con vict
re cord	re cord
per mit	per mit
con test	con test
pre sent	pre sent



12. Onomatopoeia

Imitate the natural sounds

meow
(cat)

boom
(bomb explosion)

ek-i-ek-ek
(rooster)

cock-a-doodle-doo
(rooster)



13. Coinage

often found in product names
or brand names

Kodak

Teflon

NIVEA

Kleenex

Xerox

BIG

SALE

SALE

14. Borrowing

Borrow the words
from other languages

Borrowing word	language
papar <u>a</u> zz <u>i</u>	Italian
karao <u>k</u> e, kar <u>a</u> te	Japanese
re <u>s</u> ume, ba <u>l</u> let, <u>c</u> afé, <u>c</u> roissant	French
<u>t</u> aco, plaza, patio	Spanish
<u>k</u> indergarten	German
dim <u>s</u> um	Chinese



TASK

**Identify the word formation process
and add one more example for each type.**

Word	Word formation process	Example
Teacher	derivation	Happiness
Books		
Blackboard		
Brunch		
Exam		
NASA		
Fridge		
Babysit		
Email		
Supermarket		

Thank you

