



Word Formation Process

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Outline

- **Compounding**
- **Characteristics of compounding**
- **Structures of compounding(combination)**
- **Categories of compounding**
- **Headedness**
- **Headless compounds**
- **Clipping**

1- compounding

- A compound is a lexeme (word or words) that consists of more than one word (lexeme). For example, Airstrike, long-haired

Characteristics of compounding words

The combination words

- N+N .lipstick, teapot
- A+N. fast food, soft drink
- V+ A. breakfast,
- N+ V. sunshine. Babysit
- N+A. waterproof

Activity

- Indicate the structure of compounding of the following words.

1- roughneck

2-girlfriend

3-waterproof

4-alongside

5-Bitter- sweet

6-Babysit

7-overwhelming

8-upload

9-look through

10-short-lived

Compounding can be classified into two categories:

A-Endocentric.

B- Exocentric

A – An endocentric compound consists of a •
head with the basic meaning of the whole
compound and modifiers which restrict this
meaning, for example, **doghouse**

B- Exocentric compounds do not have a head, and their meaning cannot be clearly guessed from its constituent's part. E.g. **white- collar**

Headedness

- Head plays a key role in word formation process for compounding such as (verbal phrase or Noun phrase).
- e,g New book.

Go on

Headedness

Compounds are considered in two features

1- as to whether..

2- if they have...

- Examples
- Bedroom
- Teapot

Identify the head of the each compounds

1. overseas investor,

2- parks commission,

3- sales receipt.

4 arms merchant

5- take in,

6-melt down

6- brother- in law

Headless compounding

- **Exocentric compounds:** does not contain an element that functions as the semantic head which modify by noun.

- For example:

Football,

Bluebottle,

Butterfingers

Headless- copulative compounds

Some compounds are called copulative compounds (coupled semantically).

For example,

Boyfriend

Activity

Describe both the **syntactic and semantic** relationships between the words that constituents.

Butterfingers

turncoat

Blueprint

Bluetooth

Loudmouth

Bluebell

ladybird

2-Clipping

- Clipping is a kind of word formation process in which a word is abridged without changing the original meaning of the word.

Four types of clipping:

- Back clipping
- Fore clipping
- Middle clipping
- Complex clipping

Clipping









- **Back clipping** is taking away the end of a word as in *gas* from *gasoline*.
- **Fore-clipping** is removing the beginning of a word as in *gator* from *alligator*
- **Middle clipping** is retaining only the middle of a word as in *flu* from *influenza*
- **Complex clipping** is removing multiple parts from multiple words as in *sitcom* from *situation comedy*

Activity 1

- **Decide how to clip the following words:**
- examination
- gymnasium
- laboratory
- mathematics
- memorandum
- photograph
- public house
telephone
- doctor
- dormitory

Activity -2

- What are the original words from which these shortened words were created?
- Taxi....
- Disco....
- Bus...
- Van...
- comsat....
- Chute...
- Prof...
- Mike...

- Taxi....  Taxicab
- Disco...  Discotheque
- Bus...  omnibus
- Van...  caravan
- comsat.  Communication satellite
- Chute...  parachute
- Prof...  professor
- Mike...  microphone

Ends



Thanks for having attention !



References

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