

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

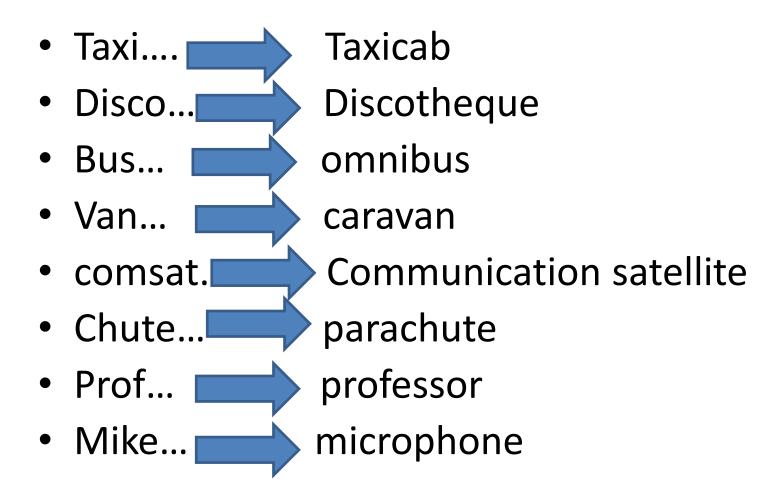
- Back clipping is taking away the end of a word as in gas from gasoline.
- Fore-clipping is removing the beginning of a word as in gator from alligator
- Middle clipping is retaining only the middle of a word as in *flu* from *influenza*
- Complex clipping is removing multiple parts from multiple words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

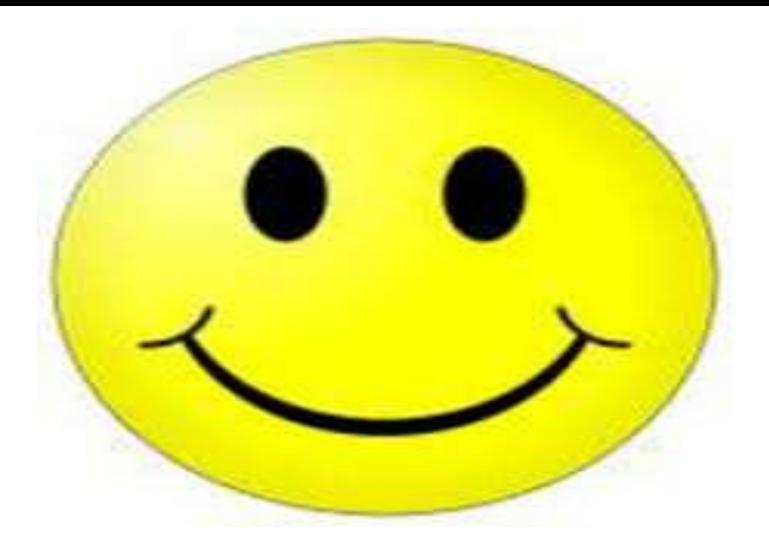
- What are the original words from which these shortened words were created?
- Taxi....
- Disco....
- Bus...
- Van...
- comsat....
- Chute...
- Prof...
- Mike...



Ends



Thanks for having attention !



References

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- Stageberg, N(1981) An introductory to English Grammar. USA.
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• <u>https://linguisticsforeducators.wikispaces.com/Module+2+Unit+2+Morphology+June+7-June+13</u>