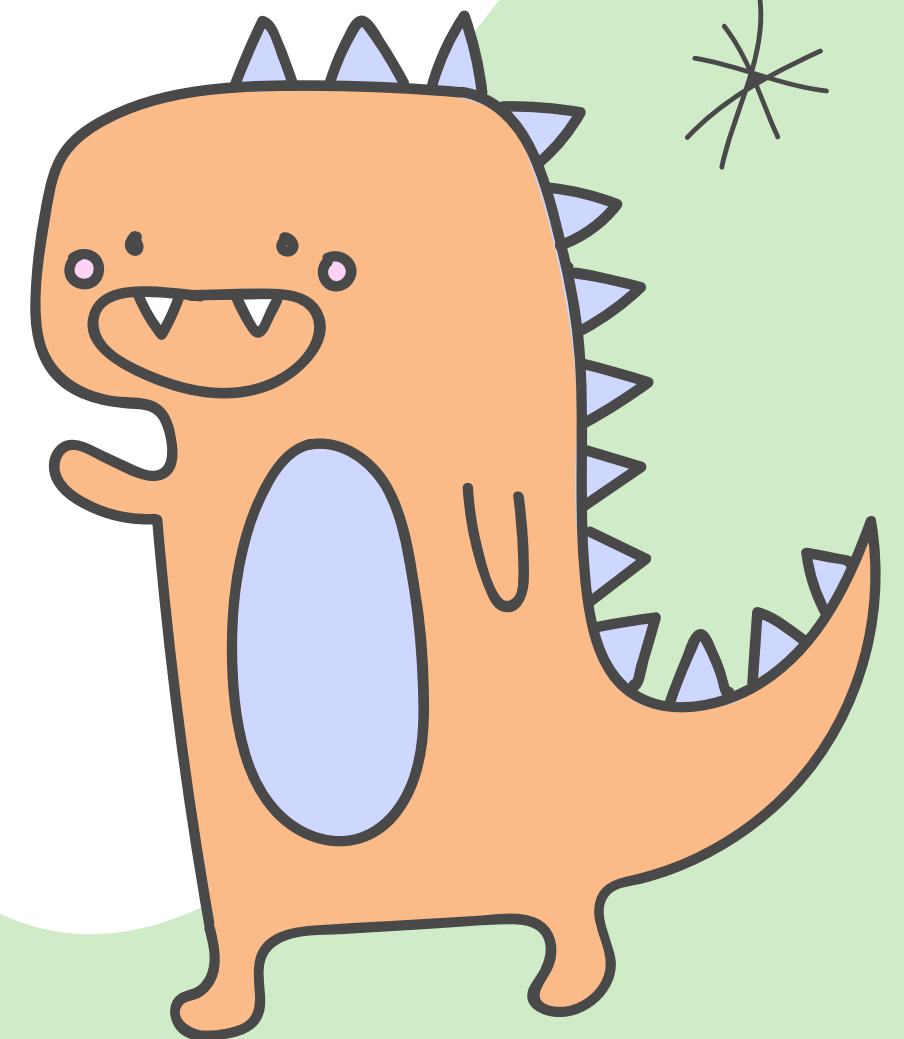
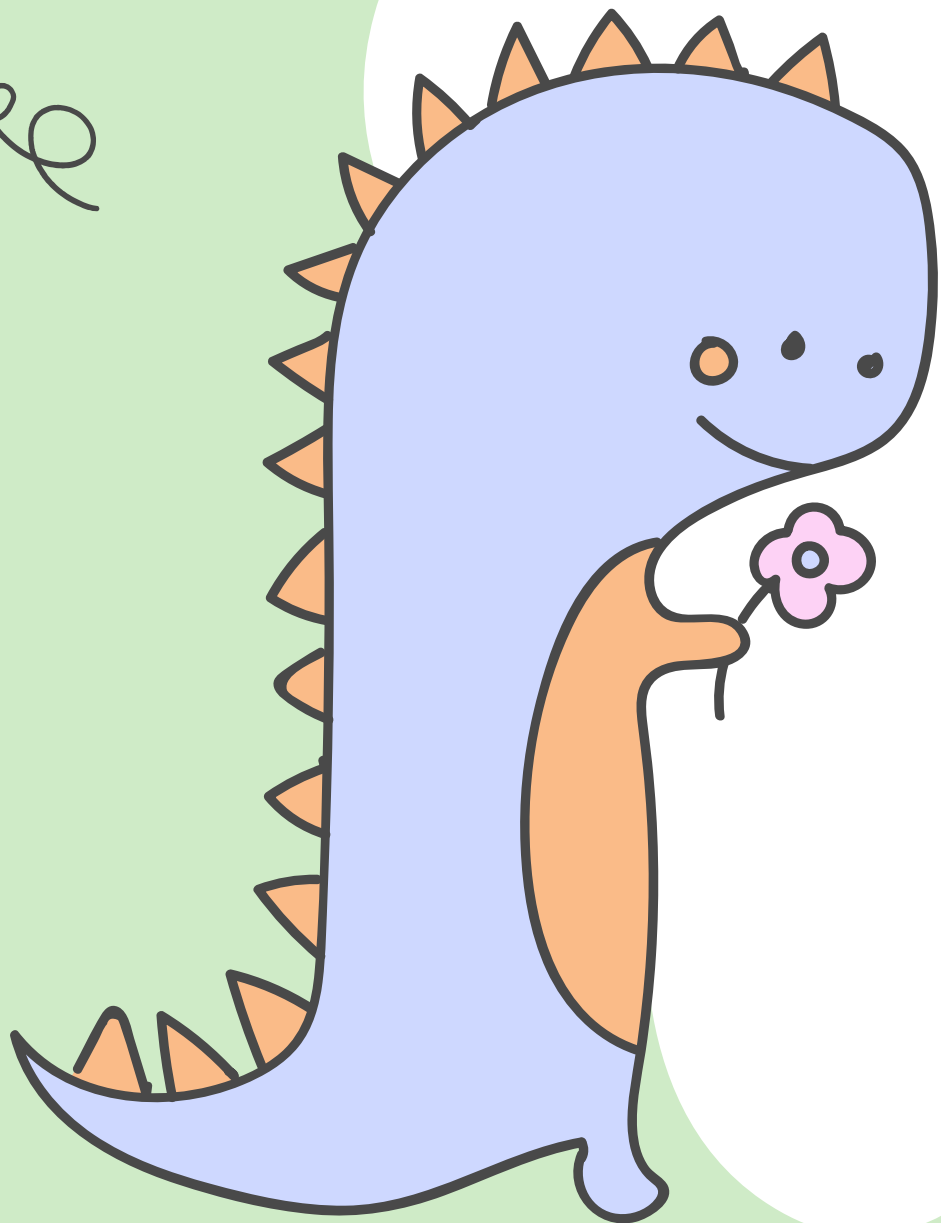


Morphological Processes

Term 2/2022
Department of English
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences



Hello!
I am Aj Glouay!

Patcharaphan Susamawathanakun
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Course syllabus

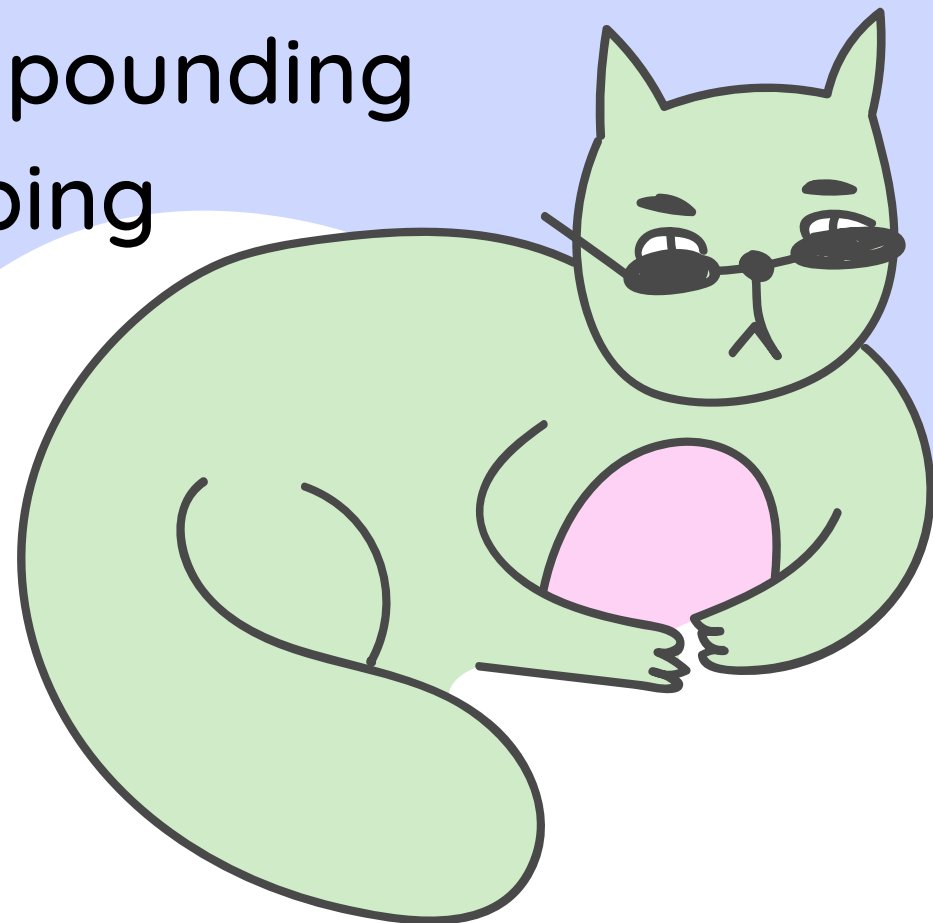
INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH MORPHOLOGY

Famala Eka Sanhadi Rahayu

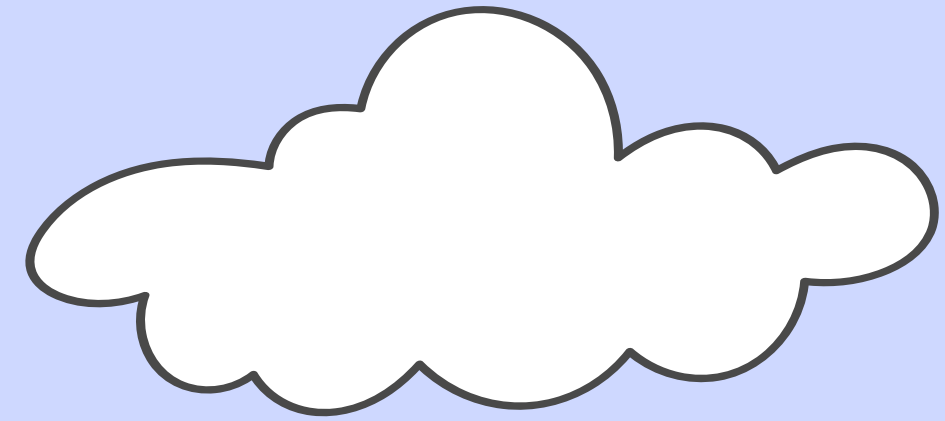


Word-Formation Processes

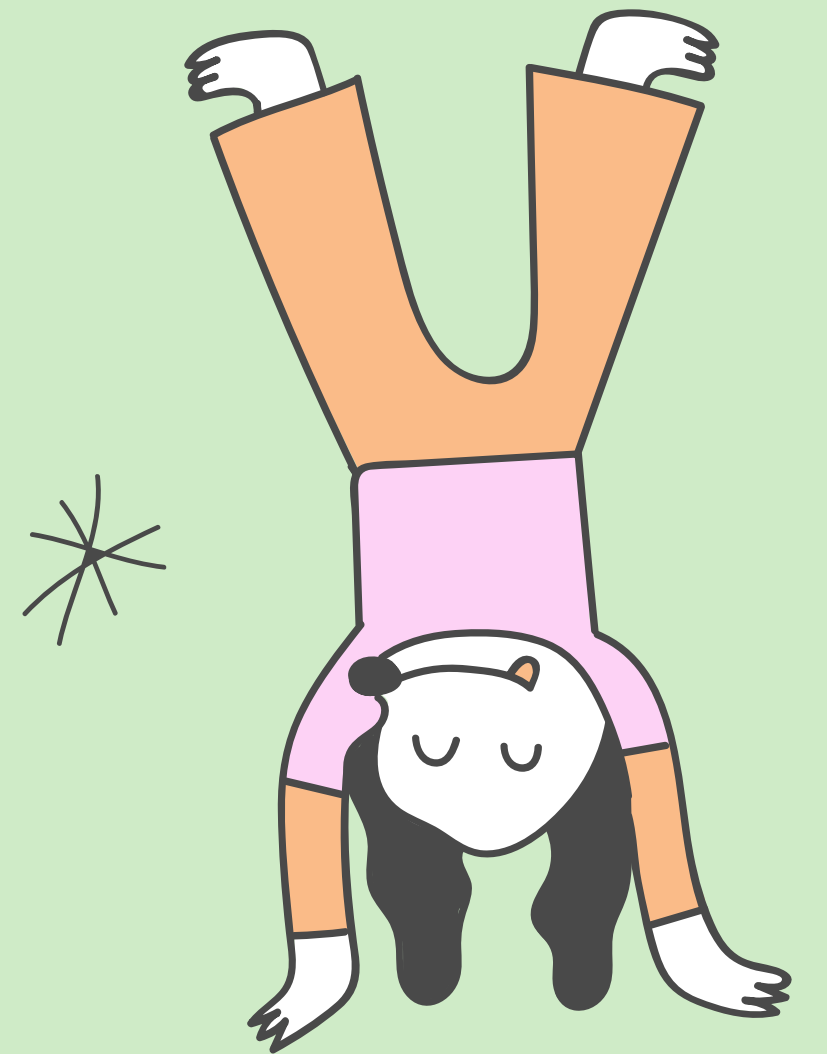
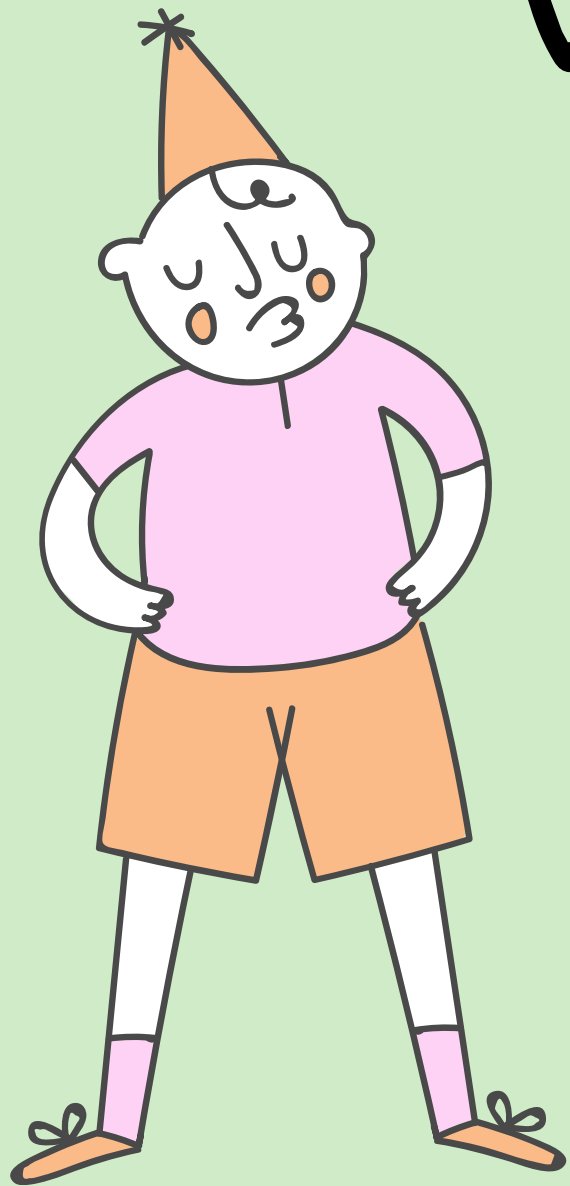
1. coinage
2. derivation
3. conversion
4. blending
5. abbreviation and acronym
6. compounding
7. clipping



8. back-formation
9. suppletion
10. apophony
11. borrowing
12. orthographic modification
13. multiple processes



What is Word Formation?



Word-formation (definition)

Word-formation is the branch of lexicology that studies

- the **derivative structure** of existing words and
- the **patterns** on which a language builds new words.

It is a certain **principle of classification** of lexicon and one of the main **ways of enriching the vocabulary**.

<https://en.ppt-online.org/196188>

The study of word-formation can be defined as the study of how new complex words are built on the basis of other words or morphemes

Word Formation

1	guitar ist , happi ness , green ish , price less , dissatisfacti on
2	football, mother-in-law, hometown, vice president, whiteboard
3	table, tiger, neighbor, competent, handsome

Coinage



Coinage (the production of completely new phrases) is one of the least prevalent processes to be found in the language.

The most common sources are fictitious trade names for commercial products that have become general terms (typically without capital letters) for any variant of that product that has been developed.

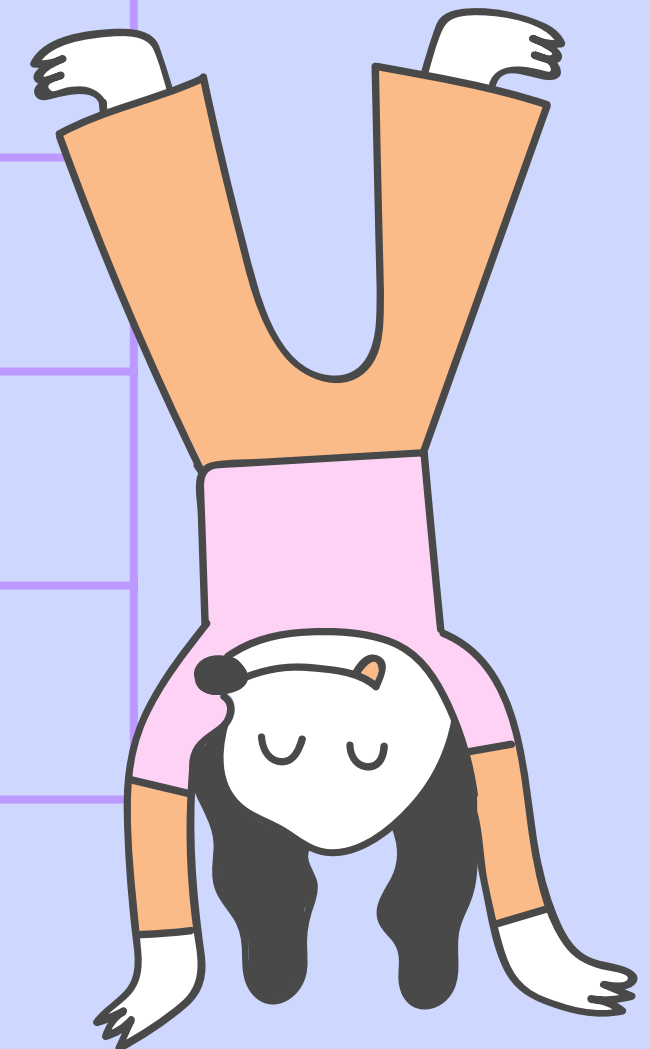
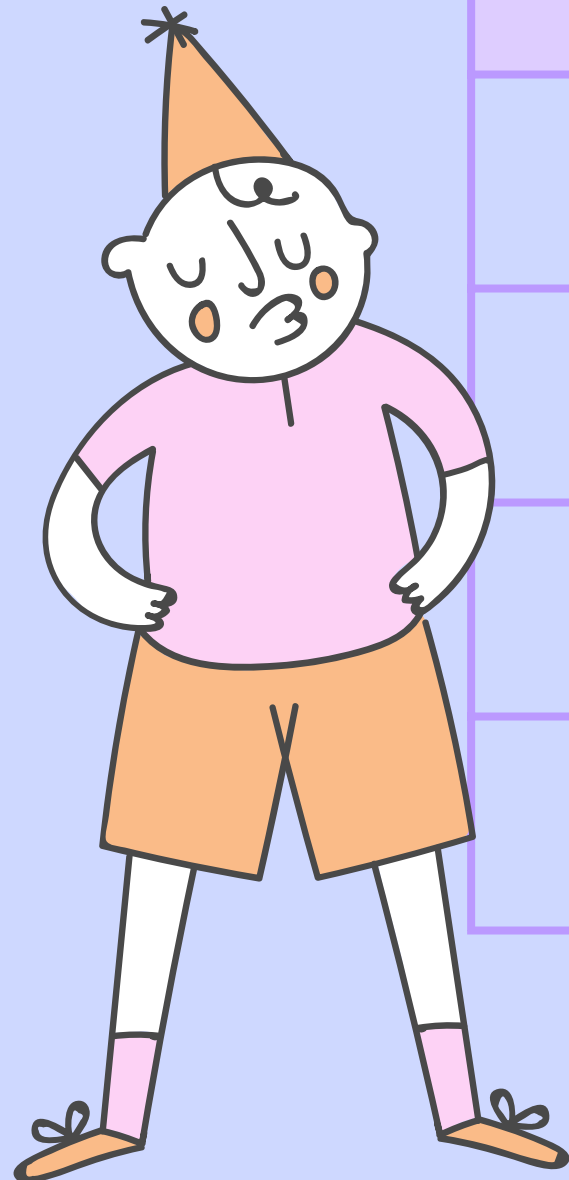




Coinage



older materials	more modern materials	modern
Aspirin	granola	google
nylon	kleenex	ebay
vaseline	teflon	
zipper	xerox	



Coinage



google

googol = the number one followed by one hundred zeros

google (without a capital letter) = "to use the internet to find information"

Googleplex = the name of a company (Google).

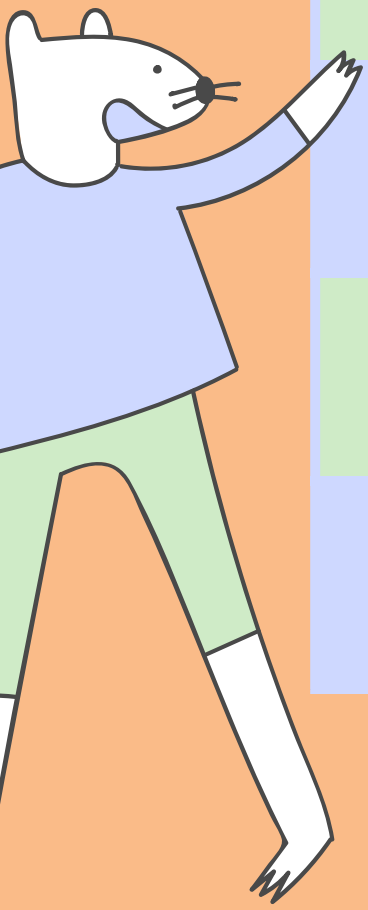


Eponyms

✨ New words that are derived from the name of a person or a place in the past. ✨

The examples of eponyms that are derived from the names of persons who originally discovered or invented something

Jeans	from the Italian city of Genoa where the type of cloth was first made
sandwich	after the eighteenth-century Earl of Sandwich, who was the first person to insist on having his bread and meat together while gambling
fahrenheit	from the German, Gabriel Fahrenheit
volt	from the Italian, Alessandro Volta
watt	from the English, William Watt



Derivation

A huge number of small "pieces" of the English language are used in this process, and it is accomplished through the use of a large number of words that are not normally included separately in dictionaries.

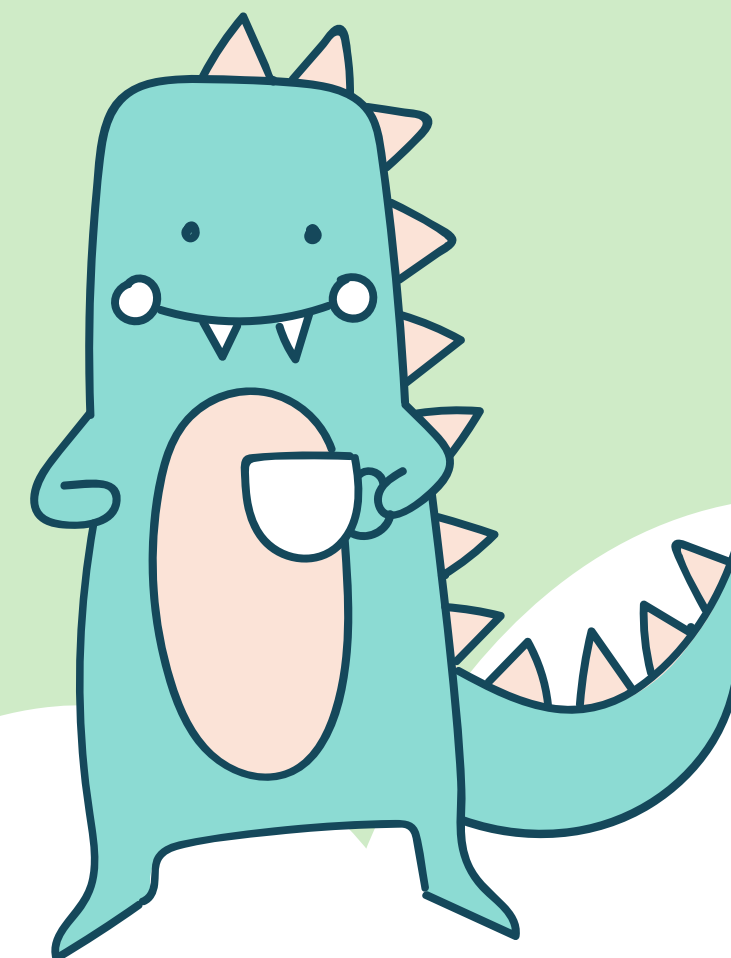


ee



Derivation (Affixation) *ee*

Pefixes	Suffixes
un happy	sad ness
mis represent,	care free
pre judge	joy ous
	boy ish
	terror ism

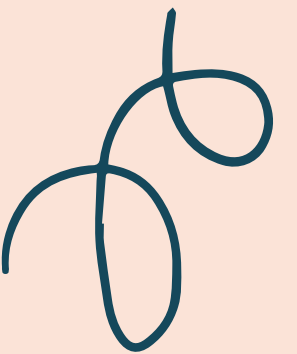


Conversion



Apart from the more obvious option of deriving words from existing ones through the use of affixes, there are a variety of alternative approaches that can be used to produce new words from existing ones.

Conversion can be described as **the derivation of a new word from an existing one without the use of any obvious markings.**



Conversion

★ Example 1 noun to verb

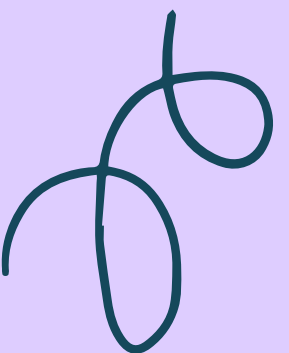
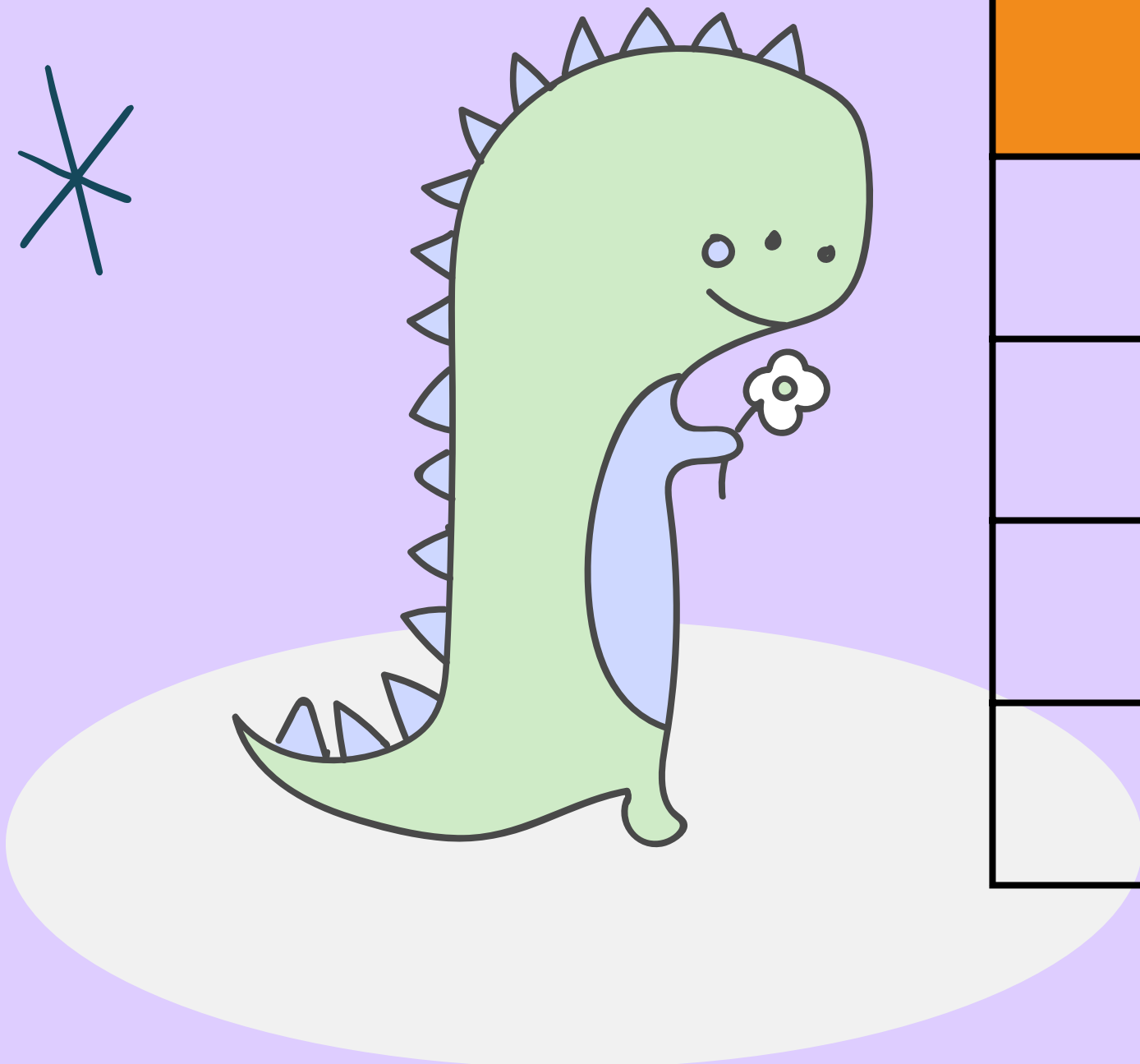
nouns	vebs
the can	to can
the brush	to brush
the bridge	to bridge
the book	to book



Conversion

★ Example 2 verb to noun

verbs	nouns
to search	the search
to call	the call
to cook	the cook
to pray	the pray

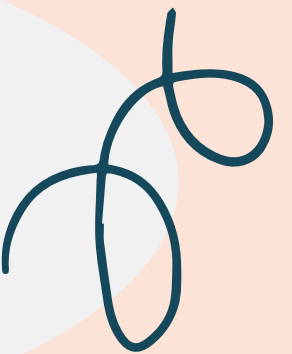


Conversion

★ Example 3 adjective to verbs



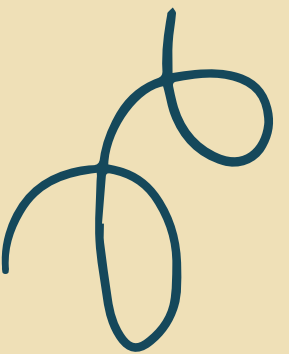
adjectives	verbs
tidy	to tidy
empty	to empty
clean	to clean
open	to open



Conversion

★ Example 4 adjective to noun

adjectives	nouns
poor	the poor
rich	the rich
well-being	the well-being
blind	the blind



Conversion

Conversion creates **three important theoretical issues**:

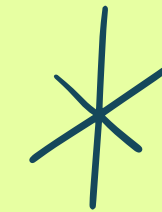
1. the problem of directionality
2. the problem of zero-morphs
3. the problem of the morphology-syntax boundary, among others



A change in the function of a word, such as when a noun is transformed into a verb (without any reduction), is often referred to as conversion. There are several more names for this fairly typical phenomenon, including **"category shift"** and **"functional shift."**



Conversion



Nouns to Verbs

(8) We **bottled** the home-brew last night.

(9) Have you **buttered** the toast?

(10) Someone has to **chair** the meeting

(11) They're **vacationing** in Florida.



Conversion

The conversion process is particularly fruitful in Modern English, with new words and phrases appearing regularly. The conversion can result in **verbs becoming nouns**, with the words **guess**, **must**, and **spy** serving as the sources of the nouns guess, must, and spy, respectively.



Conversion

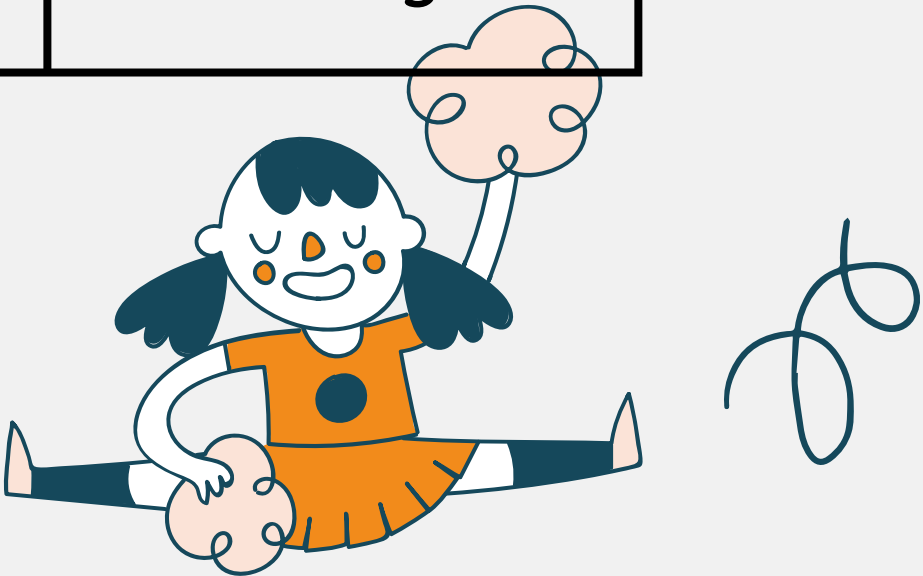


phrasal verbs	proper nouns
to print out	a printout
to take over	a takeover



verbs	adjectives
see through	see-through material
stand up	stand-up comedian

adjectives	verbs/nouns
a dirty floor	dirty
an empty room	empty
those insane ideas	crazy
those terrible people	nasty



Conversion

the ball park (N)

a ball-park number (Adj.)

to ball-park (V)



Other nouns of this type include **carpool**, **mastermind**, **microwave**, and **quarterback**, all of which are frequently used as verbs in everyday conversation.

Other forms, such as **up** and **down**, can also become verbs for instance in the sentences:

- they're going to **up** the price of oil.
- we **downed** a couple of beers at the Chimes.



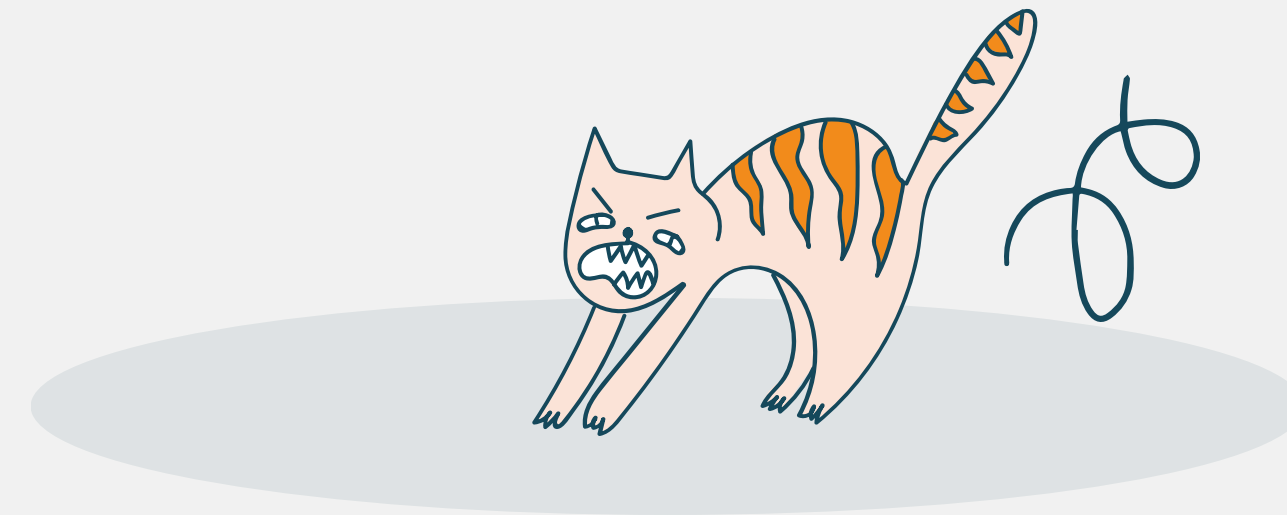
Conversion

It is important to note that when words are converted from one category to another, the meaning of some words can alter significantly.

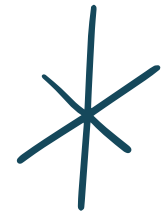
The negative connotation of the verb **to doctor** is frequently associated with the source noun **doctor**, which is unusual.

A similar type of reanalysis of meaning is taking place in the context of the noun **total** and the verb **run about**, both of which do not have negative connotations in English.

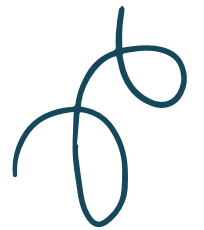
- When you **total** (verb) your car after converting it to a noun, and your insurance company gives you the **runaround** (noun), you will have a double meaning of the negative.



Blending

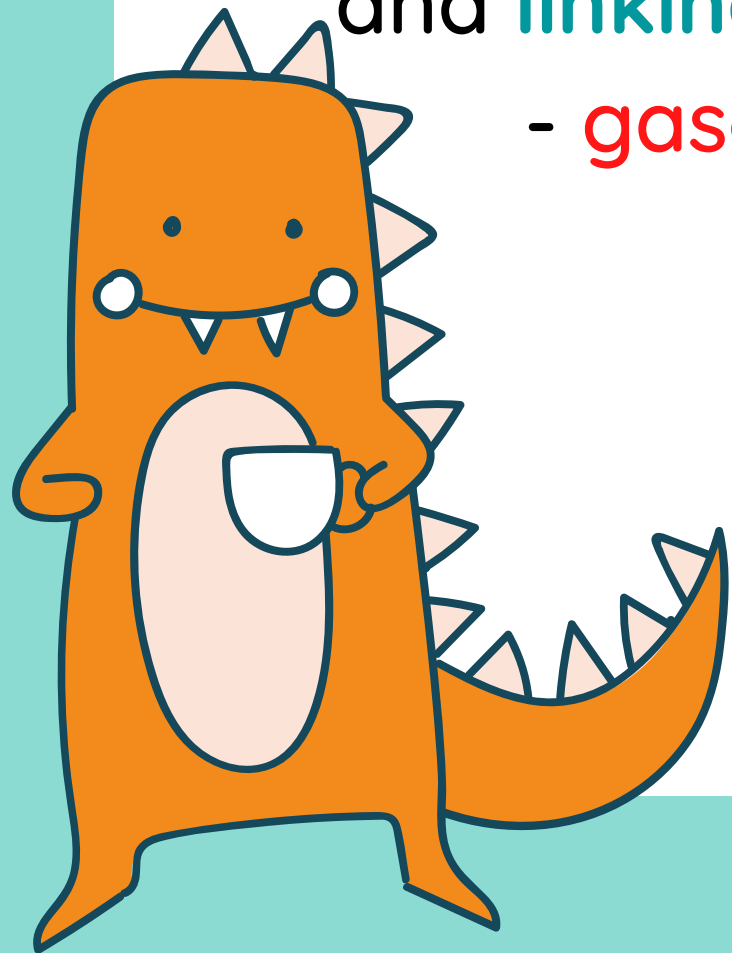


Blending is a process in which two separate terms are combined to make a single new term.

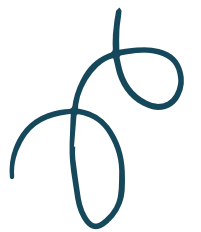


Blending can be performed by **taking only the beginning of one word** and **linking it to the end of the other word**, this is not always the case.

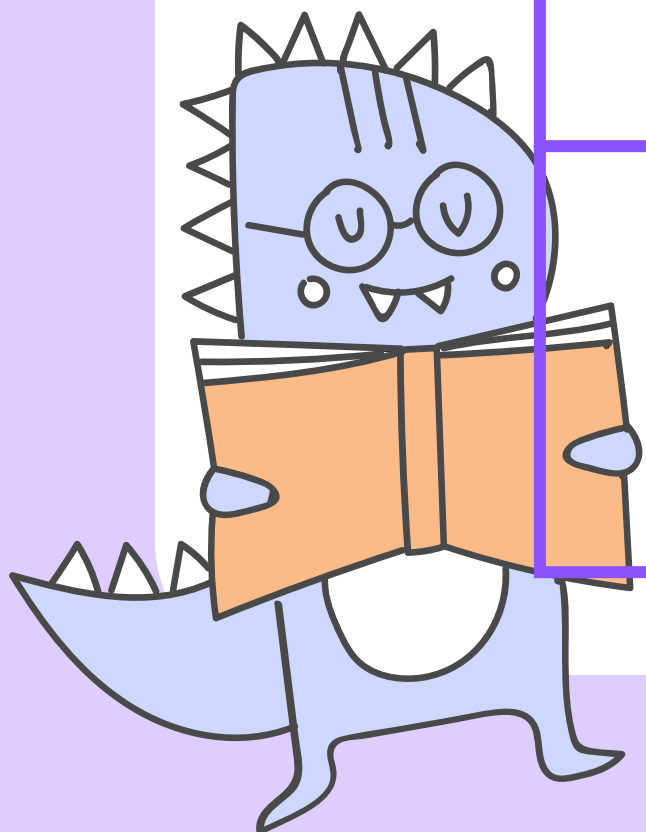
- gasoline + alcohol = gasohol



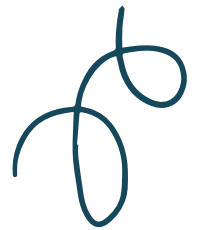
Blending



smog	smoke + fog	refers to the combined effects of smoke and fog,
smaze	smoke + haze	?
smurk	smoke + murk	?
vog	?	an issue in Hawai'i, especially in the areas surrounding the active volcano.



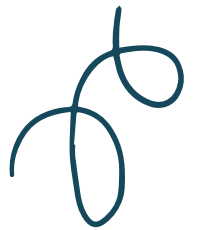
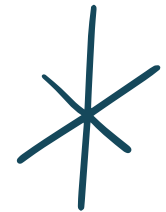
Blending



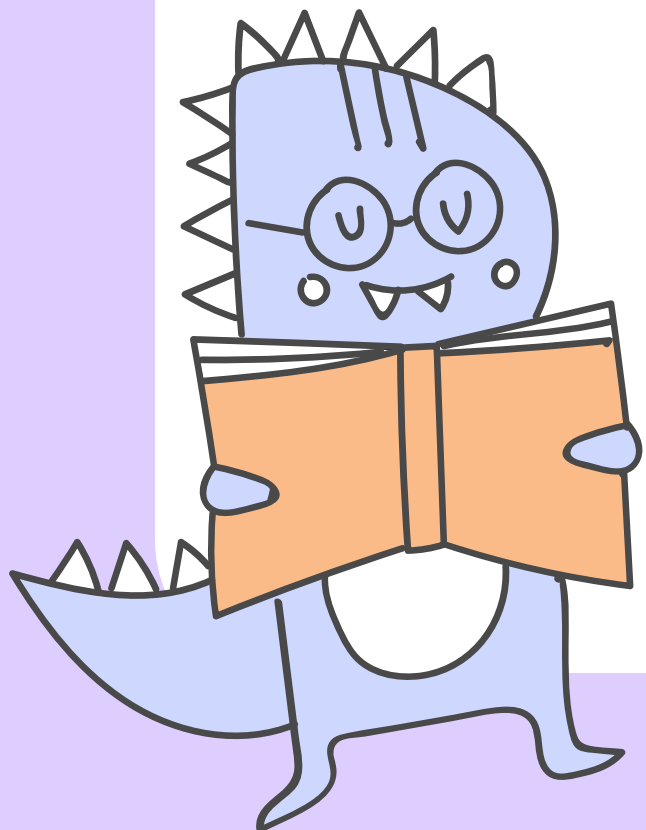
bit	b inary + digit
brunch	b reakfast + l unch
motel	m otor + h otel
telecast	t ele v ision + broad ca st
telethon	t ele v ision + mara th on



Blending



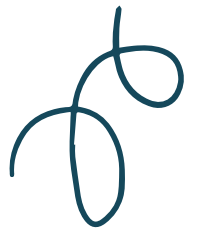
infotainment	information + entertainment
simulcast	simultaneous + broadcast
Franglais	French + Anglais
Spanglish	Spanish + English



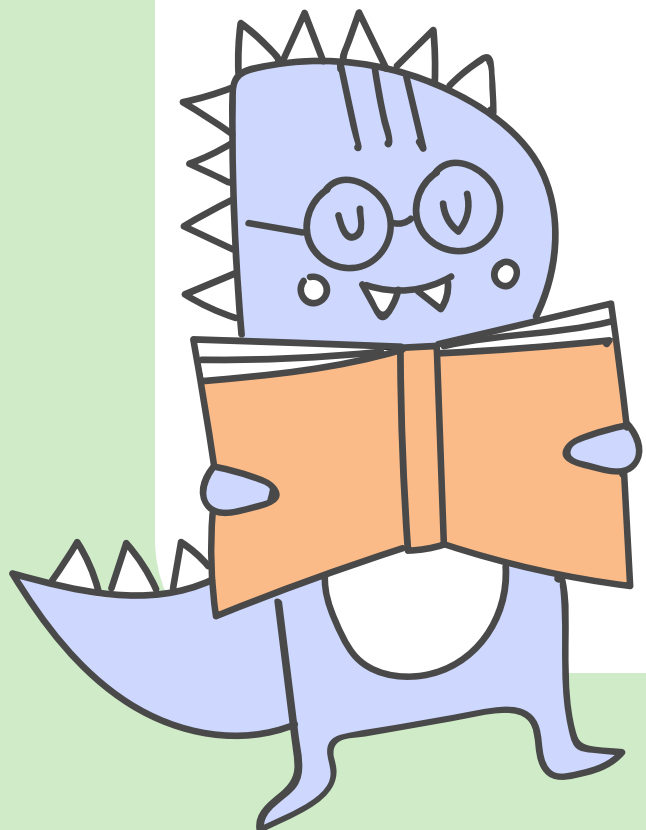
Blending



Occasionally, we mix the beginnings of two words, as in terminology from the information technology field to generate new words.



telex	teleprinter + exchange
modem	modulator + demodulator



Acronyms

Acronyms are new words that are formed by **combining the first letters of a group of other words.**

pronunciation consists of speaking each letter individually

CD = compact disk

VCR = video cassette recorder

pronounced as new single words

NATO, NASA, or UNESCO

become common terms

laser = light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation

radar = radio detecting and ranging

scuba = self-contained underwater breathing apparatus

zip = zone improvement plan



Acronyms



ACRONYM
INITIALS SAID AS A WORD

Light Amplification by Stimulated
Emission of Radiation

LASER

pronounced by

SAYING THE WORD

laser

\ 'lā-zər \

VS

INITIALISM
INITIALS SAID AS LETTERS

Federal Bureau of
Investigation

FBI

pronounced by

SPELLING OUT THE LETTERS

F B I

\ 'ef \ \ 'bē \ \ 'ī \

sketchplanations



Acronyms

Some organization names:

"Mothers against drunk driving" (**MADD**)

"Women against rape" (**WAR**)

Some new acronyms become commonplace so fast that many speakers are unaware of the meanings of the words that make up the **abbreviation**. Inventions such as the

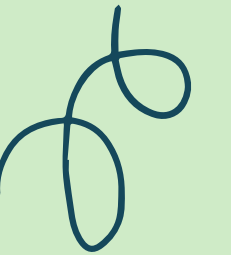
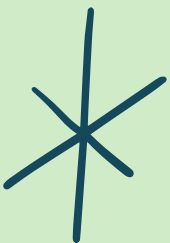
ATM ("automated teller machine") and the needed

PIN ("personal identification number") are frequently

used,

with one of its aspects being repeated, as in

"I occasionally forget my **PIN** number when I go to the **ATM** machine"



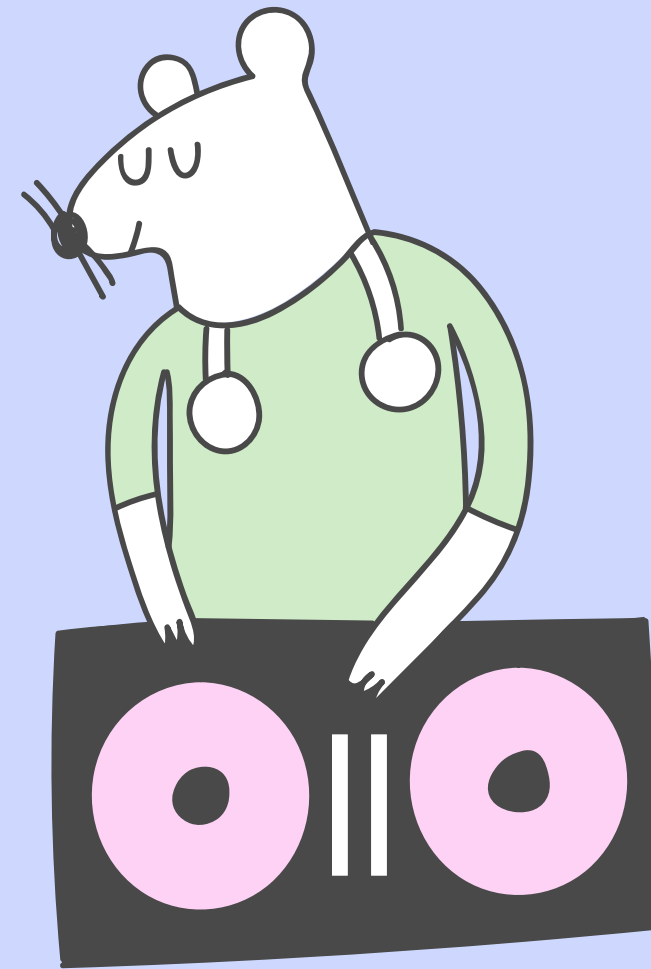
Compounding

In simple terms, a compound word is a word which is made up of two or more words, usually two words, which are put together to form a new meaning, for example 'deck chair.'

https://7esl.com/compound-words/#What_is_a_Compound_Word

This process is the most frequent word-formation used to generate a new word and English language is so flexible into it resulting in so many compounds created every year and still used till nowadays.

- **compound Nouns**: bookshelf, doorknob, fingerprint, sunburn, textbook, wallpaper, wastebasket, and waterbed
- **compound adjectives**: good-looking and low-paid
- **compounds of adjectives + nouns**: fast-food restaurant or full-time employment,



Compounding

Three Types of Compound Words

Closed Compounds

Cup + Cake =
Cupcake

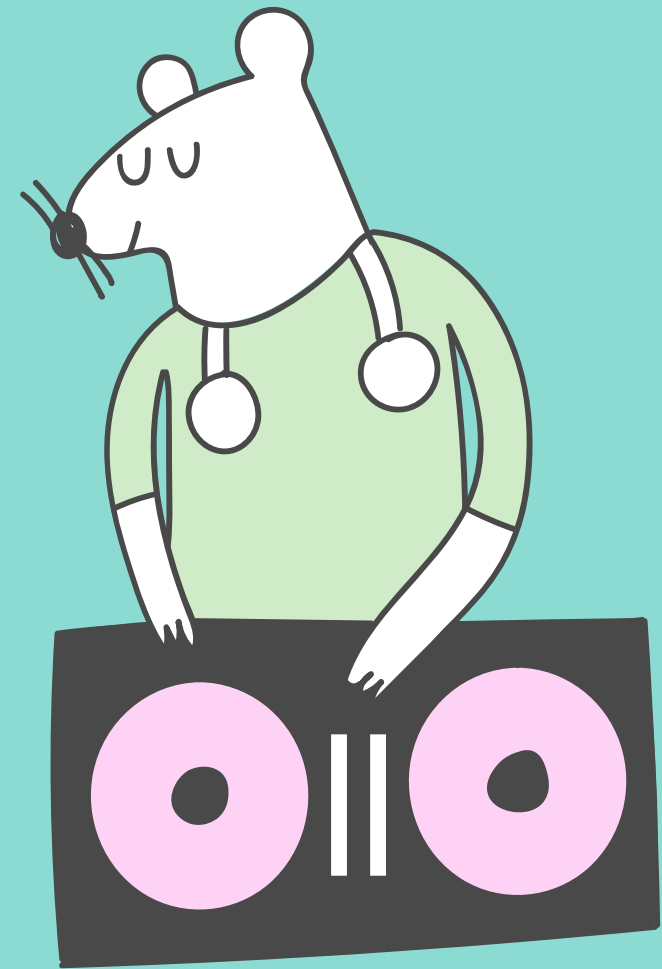
Hyphenated Compounds

Well + Being
= Well-being

Open Compounds

Ice + Cream =
Ice cream

Orchids The International School



Clipping

- **Clipping** is the process of the cutting off the beginning or the end of a word, or both, leaving a part to stand for the whole. The result of this process is called “**clipped words**”.

Clipping

Lex-forming clipping is the shortening of an input lex.

Clipped allolexes can be classified into:

- a. back-clippings
- b. fore-clippings
- c. mid-clippings

Front clipping:

Motorbike -> bike

Back clipping:

Gym**nasium** -> Gym

Middle clipping:

Refrigerator -> fridge

Back-clippings are clipped output allolexes in which the back part of their non-clipped input lexes is retained.

girlf	girlfriend
mobe	mobile
refi	refinancing

Fore-clippings are clipped output allolexes in which the fore part of their non-clipped input lexes is retained.

brane	membrane
droid	android
fro	Afro

Mid-clippings are clipped output allolexes in which the middle part of their non-clipped input lexes is retained.

flu	influenza
fridge	refrigerator
jams	pyjamas

(The last example jams can be regarded as both a fore-clipping and a mid- clipping.)

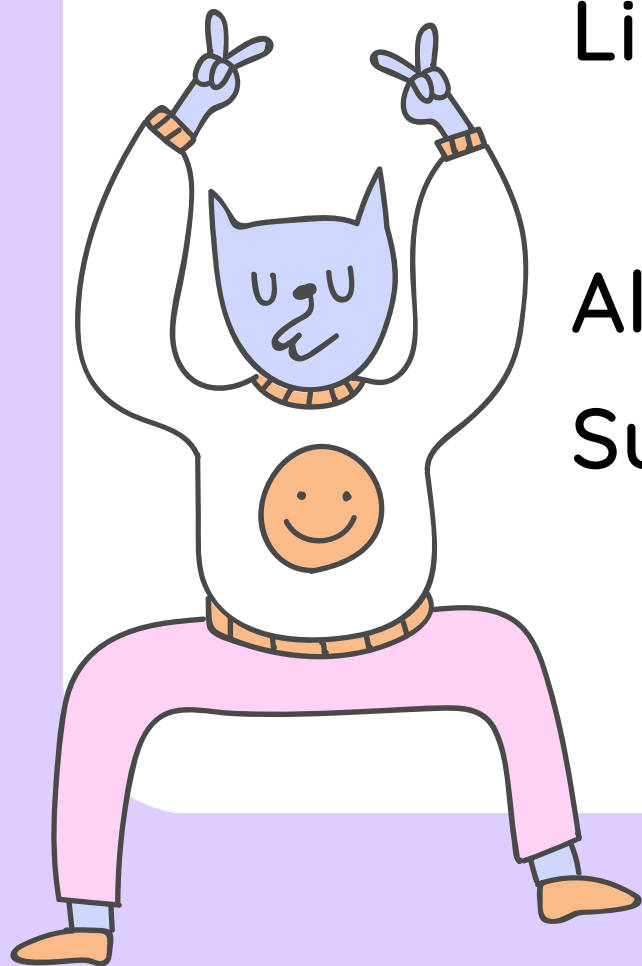
Lex-forming clipping is often a means of creating less formal first names.

Alex - Alexander

Tina - Christina

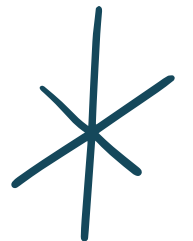
Liz - Elizabeth

Al and Ed and Mike and Ron and
Susan and Tom





fax	facsimile
gas	gasoline
ad	advertisement
condo	condominium
fan	fanatic
perm	permanentwave
phone	telephone
pub	public house





- **educational contexts**

chem, exam, gym, lab, math, phys-ed, polysci, prof, and typo

- **Australian and British English hypocorisms** (This procedure involves condensing a lengthy word down to a single syllable and then adding the suffix -y or suffix -ie at the end)



Aussie - Australian

barbie - barbecue

booki - bookmaker

brekky - breakfast

hankie - handkerchief



Suppletion

In addition to clipping, suppletion can be used to create casual first names that are not as formal as clipping.

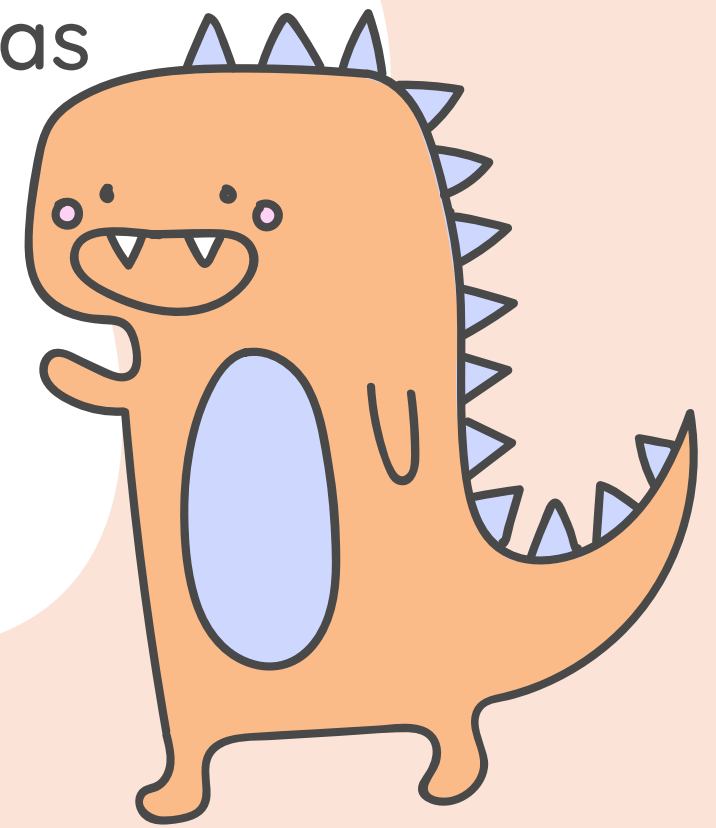
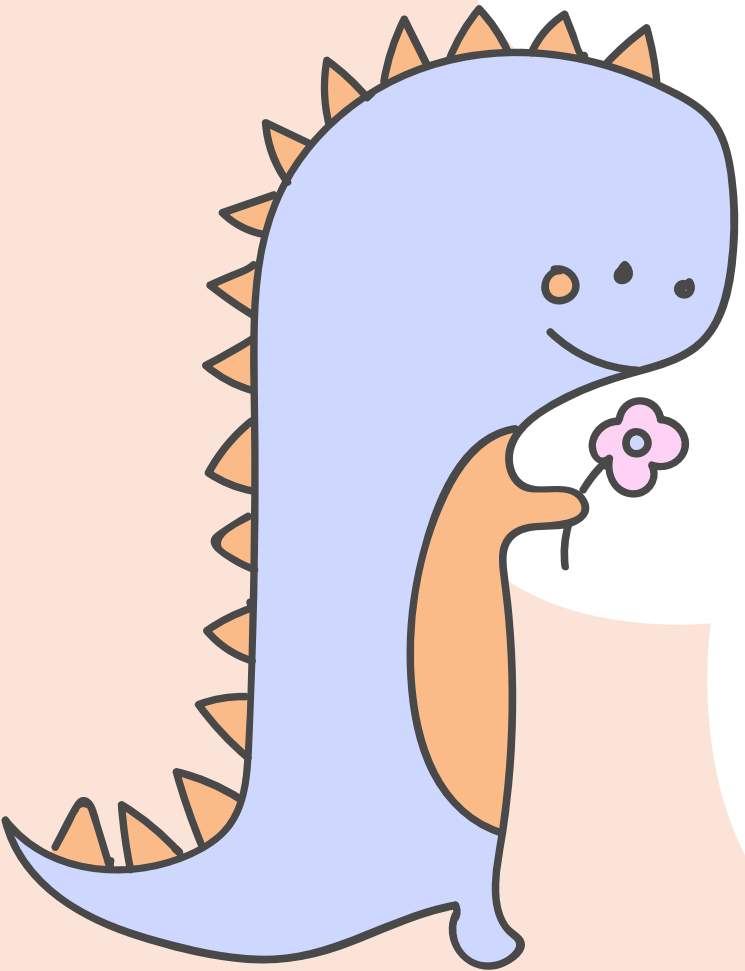
Ex. **Alexander** and **Alexandra** are combined into a less formal suppletive allolex called **Sasha** (which are of Greek origin). **Sasha** and **Alexander** are usually regarded as two distinct names in the English linguistic community and as such must be considered to be lexes realizing two distinct words.

Bill - William

Bob - Robert

Dick - Richard

Ted - Edward





Apophony

A change of vowel in related words or forms. these output signifiers have the same meaning as their corresponding input signifiers



_ feck (_ fuck)

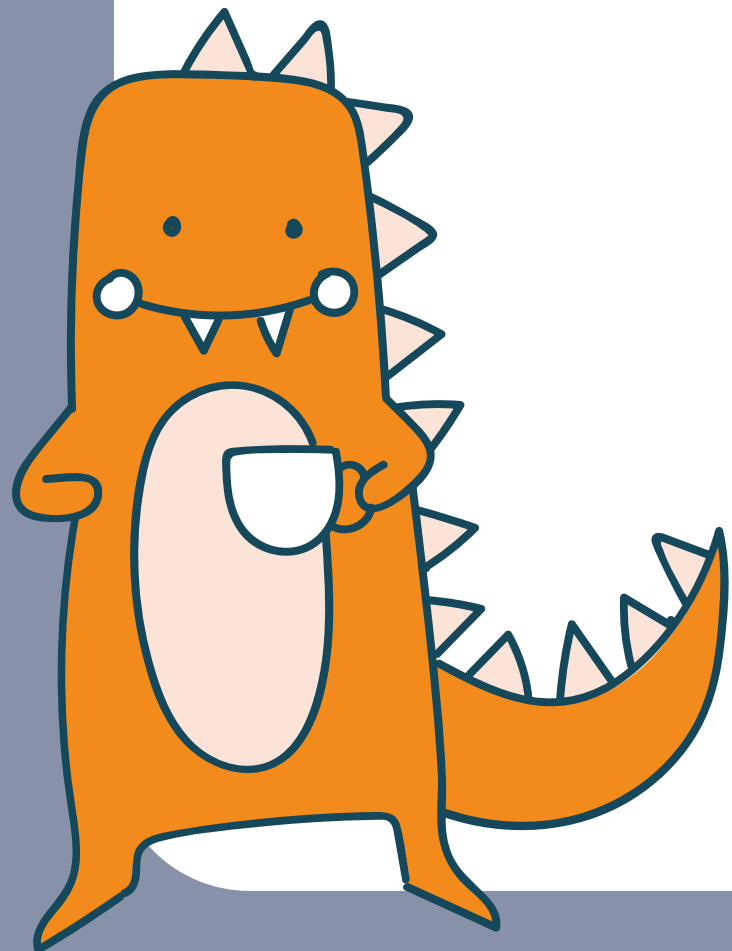
_ Merkin (_ American)

_ shedload (_ shitload) 'a large amount or number'

Borrowing

The taking over of words from other languages.

wods	oigins
croissant	French
dope	Dutch
tattoo	Tahitian
piano	Italian
sofa	Arabic
tycoon	Japanese



Back-Formation

Typically, a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb).

verbs

nouns

televis**e**

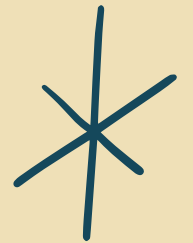
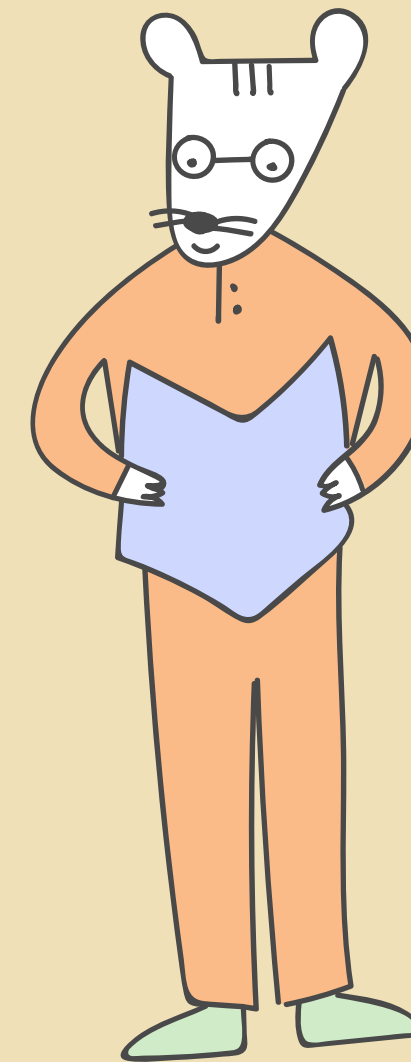
televisi**on**



Back-Formation



nouns	verbs
donation	donate
emotion	emote
enthusiasm	enthus
liaison	liaise
babysitter	babysit
option	opt



One very regular source of backformed verbs in English is based on the common pattern worker – work. Then we can create a verb for what that noun -er does.

Orthographic Modification *



The development of an orthographically distinct output allolex with the same pronunciation as a matching input lex is referred to as **Lex-forming orthographic modification**.

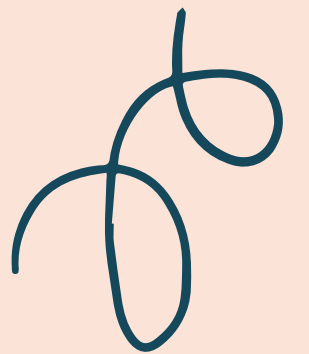
The input lex **gangster** and the output allolex **gangsta** is the pronunciation of the word /gast/: both have the pronunciation /gast/.

Ex.

through - through

the United States of America - the United States of America

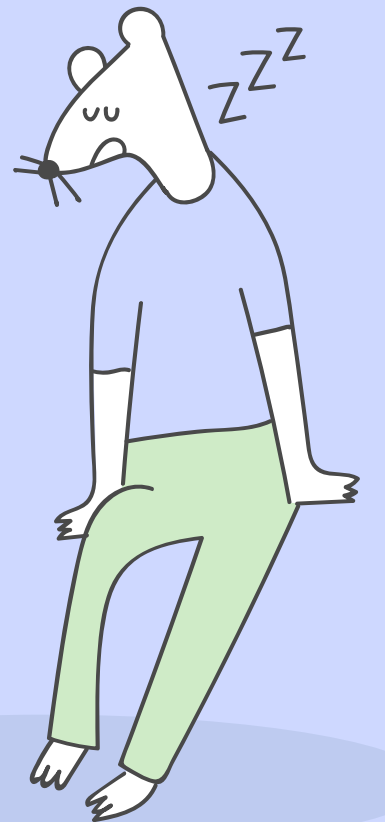
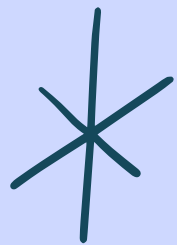
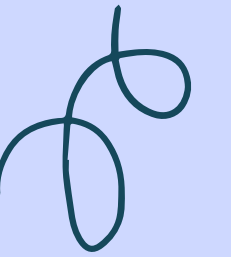
you - u



Multiple Processes

It is feasible to track the operation of more than one process at work in the development of a particular word.

In the case of the phrase **deli**, for example, it appears to have become a standard American English expression through a process that began with a borrowing of **delicatessen** (from German) and then clipping that borrowed form.



Multiple Processes

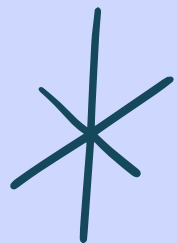
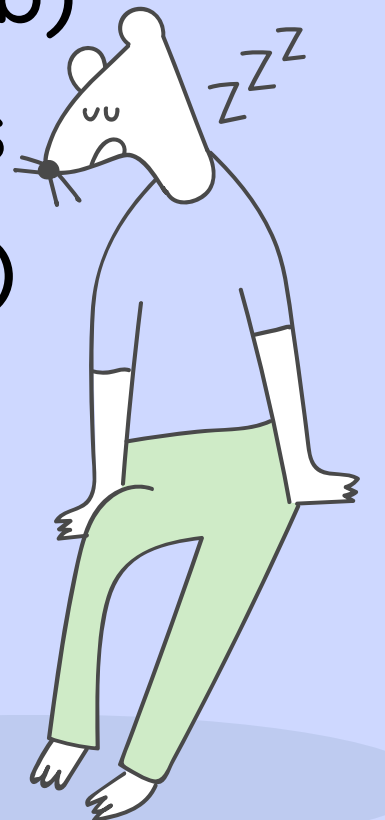
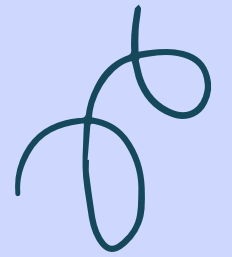
"Problems with the project have **snowballed**,"

snow + ball -> snowball (compound noun) -> snowballed (V)

laser (acronyms) -> lase (N) -> lase (backformation into a verb)

WASP (acronyms) -> waspish (derivation) -> waspish attitudes

COVID (acronym) -> covid + idiot -> covidiot (compound noun)



Summary



- a. Word Formation is the study of how new complex words are built on the basis of other words or morphemes.

- b. Coinage is the creation of totally new words in a language.

- c. Derivation is the process of adding affixes (can be prefix and/or suffix) to a base word to form a new word (lexeme).

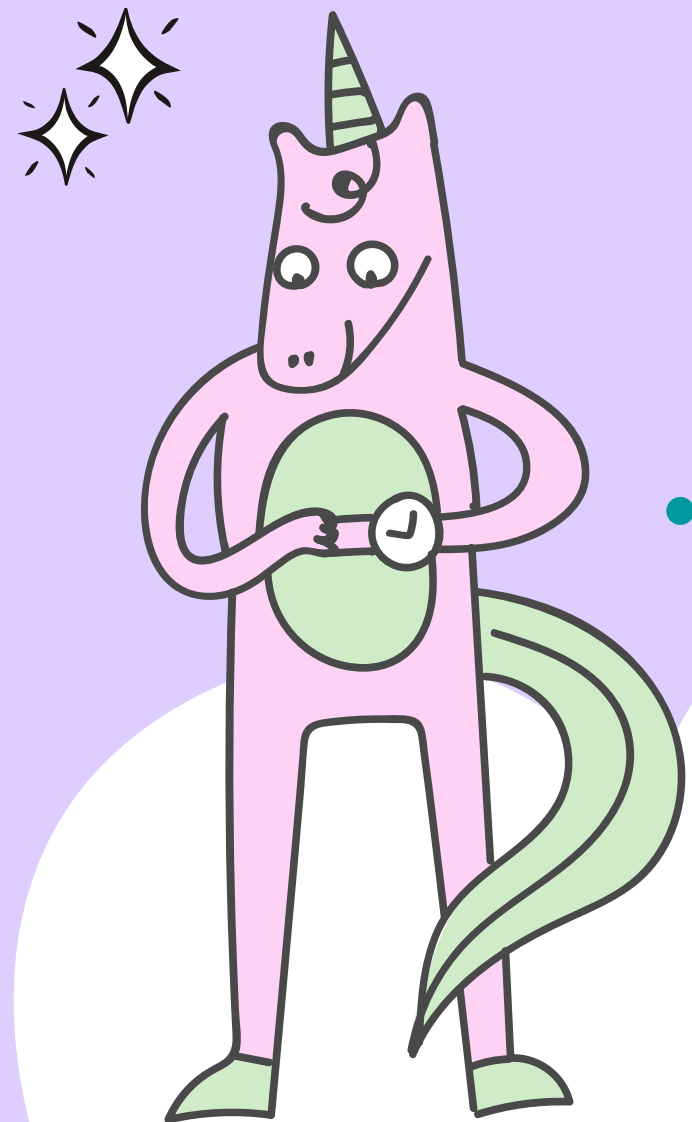


- d. Conversion is a change in the function of a word without any addition (for example through affixation) and/or reduction.

- e. Blending is a process in which two separate terms are combined to make a single new term in which the composite words are reduced.

- f. Acronyms are new words that are formed by combining the first letters of a group of other words.
- g. Compounding is the merging of two independent words might result in a single form.
- h. Clipping is the process of creating a new word by omitting a part of a longer word into a shorter one. It is usually happened in the words with more than one syllable and reduced into one syllable.
- i. Suppletion is a process of creating a new word in which the new one is phonologically different from the old word.
- j. Apophony is similar to vowel change, is a process of changing a certain vowel in a word.
- k. Borrowing is the taking over of words from other languages.





- l. Back-formation is a reduction process of a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (usually a verb).
- m. Orthographic modification is the development of an orthographically distinct output allolex with the same pronunciation as a matching input lex is referred to as Lex-forming orthographic modification.
- n. Multiple processes mean that the creation of new words need more than just a single process.



ANY QUESTIONS?

WE CAN DISCUSS IN CLASS OR CONTACT ME VIA EMAIL.

THANKS

