

# KELOMPOK 5

## MORPHOLOGY & SYNTAX

### “Word formation Process”

DISUSUN OLEH  
MUHAMMAD HAKIM ASYQAR  
FENNY INDRIYANI  
YUSNANI



- How new words are being formed in the language.
- Word formation is of great interest for linguists as it sheds light on other aspects of language.

## **Why are new words needed?**

- Because of new inventions and changes
- Language is dynamic
- vast amount of new inventions made in the 20th and 21st
- One of the distinctive properties of human language is creativity



## **Entry Of a Word in a language**

- etymology: studies of the history of words, their origin, and how their form and meaning changed over time

# Etymology: English “Alleviate”

- It is a combination of of Latin levis means light and the prefix ad- means ‘to’ ( ad- changes to al-before a root starting from l-)
- Words derieved from it (levis)

relieve- re (again) + levis

elevate (to raise up)- e-( out) +levis

levitation- process of object apparently rise  
in the air as if floating

levity- lightness in sense of frivolity means  
lack of seriousness.



# English word formation

- 1. coinage
  - 3. Calque
  - 5. Derivation
  - 7. Backformation
  - 9. Acronym
  - 11. Onomatopoeia
- 2. Borrowing,
  - 4. Compound
  - 6. Blending
  - 8. Conversion
  - 10. Initialism
  - 12. Clipping



# 1. Coinage

- the word formation process of
- inventing entirely new words
- Ex: robotics (1941), genocide
- (1943), black hole (1968), blog,
- internet, google, Aspirine.



# Some more examples

- **e-cruitment-online recruitment of employees;**
- online submission of resumes and cover letters
- **netbook—small laptop computer which weighs**
- less than 3 pounds and has a 7 to 10 inch screen
- **notspot—an area where there is slow internet**
- access or no connection at all
- **slumdog-very poor, underprivileged person who**
- lives in an overcrowded a slum



# Eponym

- new words based on names of
- persons/place
- volt [ Alessandro Volta, Italian]
- watt [James Watt, Scot scientist]
- boycott [Charles Boycott, Irish]
- fahrenheit [Gabriel Farenheit, German
- scientist]



## 2. Borrowing

- Borrowing is the process of actually borrowing words from foreign languages.
- The English language has been borrowing words
- from "nearly a hundred languages in the last hundred years"
- The other way round, many countries also have taken many
- English words into their dictionaries, such as the well-known "OK or internet"
- most of the loan words are nouns, only some of them are verbs or adjectives.
- Latin: interim, memorandum, agenda, p.m. And a.m., sponsor.
- Greek : pneumonia, panorama, psychoanalysis, psychology, python
- French: bureau, café, chauffeur, abattoir, attaché, à la carte
- Sanskrit: chakra, mahatma, nirvana, musk
- Hindi -avatar, bungalow, jungle, pajamas, verandah, shampoo, yoga, pundit, cheetah





### ● 3. Calque

- Direct translation of the element of a
- word into the borrowing language.
- word-for-word translation of a phrase
- borrowed from another language.
- Ex: Spanish from English
- perros calientes –dog hot = hot dog

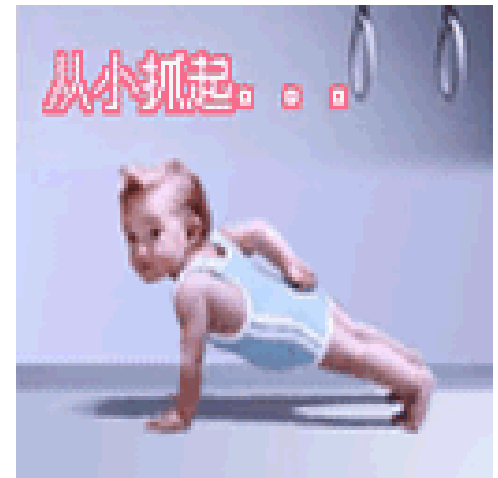
### 4. Compounding

- Compounding is the process of putting
- words together to build a new one that
- "does not denote two things, but one"
- and that is "pronounced as one unit"
- Ex: -handbag=hand + bag;
- -wallpaper=wall + paper;
- -fingerprint=finger + print;
- -sunburn=sun + burn,



## ● 5. Derivation

- Derivation, as "the most common word formation process", builds new words by adding
- morphemes
- word formation by affixes
- By prefixes: un-usual , mis-pronounce
- mis-lead, dis-respect
- By suffixes: care-less, child-ish
- faith-ful
- prefix and suffix: dis-loyal-ty
- un-erring-ly



# 6. Blending

- A blending is a combination of two or more
- words to create a new one, usually by taking
- the beginning of the other word and the end
- of the other one
- Ex: brunch = breakfast + lunch
- motel = motor + hotel
- smog = smoke + fog
- transistor = transfer + resistor
- emoticon = emotion + icon
- webinar = web + seminar

## Some more example

- Sitcom = situation + comedy; television
- series based on humorous everyday
- situations
- Netiquette = network + etiquette
- Netizen = internet + citizen



# 7. Backformation

- --nouns > verbs: reduction of nouns to form verbs
- Ex: television = televise
- donation = donate
- option = opt
- emotion = emote
- enthusiasm = enthuse
- editor = edit



# 8. Conversion

- -changing the category of words
- zero derivation –no affixes are added
- nouns & verbs: bottle, butter, chair, vacation
- verbs & nouns: guess, spy, print out & printout
- verbs & adjectives : see through
- adjectives & verbs: empty, dirty
- adjectives & nouns: the poor; the weak



# 9. Acronym

- word from initials of a set of words
- Ex: SCUBA -**Self-Contained Underwater**
- **Breathing Apparatus**
- **RADAR -Radio Detection And**
- **Ranging**
- **LASER –Light Amplification by**
- **Stimulated Emission of**
- **Radiation**
- **PIN-Personal Identification Number**



- **10. Initialism**

- initialisms are pronounced "as a sequence of letters"

- DNA- Deoxy Riboneuclic acid

- USA- United states of america

- **11. Onomatopoeia**

- This special type of word that depicts "the sound associated with what is named" Ex: buzz, hiss, sizzle, cuckoo, crash, bang, hush, ticktack, etc.



# 12. Clipping

- shortening of a poly-syllabic word.
- Types: back clipping, fore-clipping, middle and
- complex clipping
- Ex: facsimile = fax
- fanatic = fan
- *telephone* = *phone*
- gasoline = gas
- influenza = flu
- *cable telegram* = *cablegram*
- gym, lab, exam, math, prof.





# Conclusion

- As we have seen before, there are many ways to create new words
- So finally, if we take a look around, we will see a mass of new words surrounding us, brought to us both consciously by language trends and unconsciously through language change over time
- Language changes constantly. And who knows if the people will understand the language we are using now in a few decades?



# References

- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Word\\_formatio](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Word_formatio)
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clipping\\_%28m](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clipping_%28m)
- <http://introling.ynada.com/session-7-word->

