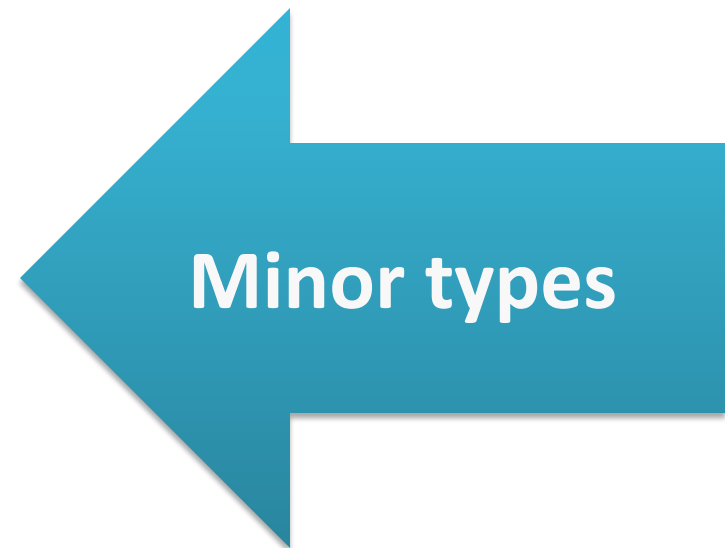


**MINOR TYPES
OF
WORD-FORMATION**

Word-formation is the process of creating new words from the material available in the language after certain structural and semantic formulas and patterns

- Shortening
- Blending
- Abbreviation
- Sound interchange
- Sound imitation
- Distinctive stress
- Back-formation
- Reduplication



Shortening (Clipping)

Is the formation of word by cutting off a part of the word

According to the part of the word that is cut off there are following types of shortening:

- ***Initial*** (telephone – phone, defence - fence),
- ***Final*** (holidays – hols, advertisement- ad),
- ***Medial*** (fancy- fantasy)
- ***Both Initial and Final*** (influenza – flu, refrigerator - fridge)

Blending

Blending is the process of combining parts of two words to form one word

There 2 types:

- 1) ***Additive type*** that may be transformed into a phrase consisting of complete stems combined by the conjunction *and*: Smog=smoke + fog
- 2) ***Restrictive type*** that can be transformed into a phrase, the first element of which serves as a modifier for the second, e.g. *telecast* – *television broadcast*.

Abbreviation

Is the formation of a word from the initial letters of a word combination.

There are two basic types of abbreviation:

1) **Acronym** (graphical abbreviation)-forming of the word where it formed from the first letters of the series of the word, it pronounced as a word:

National

Aeronautical

And

Space

Administration

The

Federation

International

Football

Associations

Not all of the first letters are used. Often the word “and” is left out of the formula. This rule mostly applies to conjunctions and prepositions.

2) **Initialism** - this type of abbreviation is also called alphabetical, where the first letter of each word is used to form the final abbreviation. They are read as individual letters.

Unidentified

Flying

Object

Bavarian

Motor

Works

World

Wide

Web

Federal

Bureau of

Intestigation

Sound-interchange

Is the formation of a word due to an alteration in the phonemic composition of its root.

Sound-interchange falls into two groups:

- 1) *vowel interchange: food – to feed*. In some cases vowel-interchange is combined with suffixation: *strong – strength*;
 - 2) *consonant-interchange: advice – to advise*.
- Consonant-interchange and vowel-interchange may be combined together: *life - to live*.

Sound imitation (or Onomatopoeia)

Is the naming of an action or a thing by a more or less exact reproduction of the sound associated with it,

cf.: *cock-a-doodle-do* (English) – *ky-ka-pe-ky* (Russian)

Semantically, according to the source sound, many onomatopoeic words fall into a few very definite groups:

- 1) words denoting sounds produced by human beings in the process of communication or expressing their feelings, e.g. *chatter, babble*;
- 2) words denoting sounds produced by animals, birds, insects, e.g. *moo, crack, buzz*;
- 3) words imitating the sound of water, the noise of metallic noise, a forceful motion, movements, e.g. *splash, clink, whip, swing*.

Back-formation

Is the formation of a new word by subtracting a real or supposed suffix from the existing words. The process is based on analogy.

cf.: the word *to butle* “to act or serve as a *butler*” is derived by subtraction of *-er* from a supposedly verbal stem in the noun *butler*.

Distinctive stress

Is the formation of a word by means of the shift of the stress in the source word

cf.: ' *increase* (n) – in ' *crease* (v),

' *absent* (adj) – ab ' *sent* (v).

Reduplication

Reduplication - a morphological process in which the root or stem of a word or even the whole word is repeated exactly or with a slight change.

New words are made by doubling a stem, either without any phonetic changes or with a variation of the root-vowel or consonant. Most words made by reduplication represent informal groups: colloquialisms and slang.

cf.: blah-blah, okey-dokey, zig-zag, chick-flick, knick-knack

Reduplication

There are 3 basic types:

- 1) Rhyming reduplication: hokey-pokey, razzle-dazzle, super-duper, boogie-woogie, teenie-weenie
- 2) Exact reduplications (baby-talk-like): bye-bye, choo-choo, night-night, no-no, pee-pee, poo-poo.
- 3) Ablaut reduplications: chit-chat, hip-hop, ding-dong, jibber-jabber, kitty-cat, knick-knack, pitter-patter, splish-splash, zig-zag, wibble-wobble.