

English Department Third stage THIRD lecture

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WORDS

A word is a unit of language that carries meaning and can be used to communicate thoughts, **ideas**, or **feelings**. Words are the basic building blocks of language, and they can be combined to create phrases, sentences, and entire texts. Words can be spoken or written and can take many different forms, such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, and conjunctions.

A **word** can be a single unit, like "cat" or "run", or it can be made up of multiple units, like "unbelievable" or "nonetheless". Words can be categorized based on their function in a sentence, their part of speech, their meaning or their origin.

TYPES

Simple Words: Simple words are the most basic type of words and consist of a single morpheme. They cannot be broken down into smaller meaningful units. For example, "dog", "cat", "book", "sun", and "run" are all simple words.

Complex Words: Complex words are made up of multiple morphemes, which are the smallest units of meaning in language. They can be formed by two bound forms (ex. Televise and exclude) or a bound form and free form (ex. Telephone and eraser).

Compound Words: Compound words are formed by combining two or more words to create a new word with a new meaning. The words can be joined together with or without a hyphen. Examples of compound words include "bookshelf", "raincoat", and "toothpaste".

PROCESSES OF WORD FORMATION

* Word formation process refers to the ways in which new words are created in a language.

* Language is constantly evolving, and new words are added to it through various word formation processes

processes in the language as well as plenty of examples to ease understanding

1) **Compounding** is the process of combining two or more words to create a new word with a new meaning. Obvious English examples would be bookcase, fingerprint, sunburn, wallpaper, door knob, text book, wastebasket and water bed.

2) **Derivation** Derivation is the process of creating a new word by adding a prefix or suffix to an existing word. For example, "happy" can be turned into "unhappy" by adding the prefix "un-", and "happy" can be turned into "happiness" by adding the suffix "-ness".

in English is coinage, that is, the invention of totally new terms. The most typical sources are invented trade names for one company's product which became general terms (without initial capital letters) for any version of that product. Older examples are aspirin, **nylon** and **zipper**, more recent examples are **Kleenex**, **teflon** and **xerox**.

4) **Echoism** Echoism is a type of word formation process that involves creating words that imitate or resemble sounds or noises. This can include words that describe specific sounds, such as "buzz" or "hiss," or words that mimic the sounds of an entire scene or environment, such as "chirping" or "rustling."

o **Echoic words** can be created in a variety of ways, including through onomatopoeia, which involves using words that imitate specific sounds, such as "splash" or "moo." They can also be created through sound symbolism, which involves using words that have a similar sound or rhythm to the thing being described, such as "flicker" or "flutter."

5) Clipping This occurs when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form often in casual speech.

o The term gasoline is still in use, but occurs much less frequently than gas, the clipped form. Common examples are ad ('advertisement'), cab ('cabriolet'), condo ('condominium'), fan ('fanatic'), flu, per m phone, pram, pub and sitcom ('situation comedy'). English speakers also like to clip each other's names, as in Al, Ed, Liz, Mike, Ron, Sam, Sue and Tom.

letters of a phrase

e) UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and

g) LASER (Li ght Amplification by Sti mul ated Emi ssi on of

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