

Types of Words and Word-Formation Processes in English



Linguistics

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Abstract

This study aims are to explain types of words and word-formation processes in English. The perspective of types of words is morphological perspective, as well as, for word-formation processes. Firstly, will be covered types of words then their word-formation processes. As a main aim of this study is to show how are words (affixes) classified according to their position in the word and according to their function in a phrase or sentence. The study shows the problem of research which is classification of types of words and their word formation-processes in English.

1. Introduction

This study is a research on types of words and word-formation processes in English. The research is a theoretical research on types of words and word-formation processes in the field of morphology.

From the title of the study it is understandable that the research will be done into two parts which connection is natural.

The first part of the research deals with types of words. Types of words in this context refer to morphological study of words not grammarian, on which refer to parts of speech.

The second part of the research deals with word-formation processes. Word-formation processes will be cover into major word-formation processes and minor word-formation processes.

Both of the parts are connected and they will be followed with examples to have a clearer understanding of the research.

The importance of this research is because of the importance of morphology that has in language. Its importance is great since we, humans, the language we use everyday is based on different types of word we use and the formation of new words that we do all, lies in morphology.

The study has its problem of research which is the classification of types of words and their word formation-processes in English. Why it is important, it is already understood. Because of the importance on language it has.

This study has its own questions which will be answered during the literature review.

Since it is a theoretical research the methodology and discussion of the findings will be theoretically covered.

The questions that will be answered are connected to the research's title and the main aim of the research. The main aim was stated in abstract.

These are the questions which will be covered in this research:

1. Which are types of words?
2. Which are word-formation processes?
3. How are words (affixes) classified according to their position in the word and according to their function in a phrase or sentence?

2. Literature Review

The literature reviewed for this study is from different sources including books, articles, dictionaries etc. Types of words and word formation-processes are part of morphology. And what is morphology? Here are some definitions of morphology: Morphology is the study of how words are put together (Lieber, 2009). Morphology is the study of the creation, structure and form of words. Morphology examines how words are created, structured and changed (Becker & Bieswanger, 2006). Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words. Morphology is the study of systematic covariation in the form and meaning of words. Morphology is the study of the combination of morphemes to yield words (Haspelmath & Sims, 2010). Morphology deals with internal structure of words. Morphology is simply 'the study of forms' (Lyons, 1968). Morphology is the field of linguistics that studies the internal structure of words. Morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies patterns of word-formation within and across languages, and attempts to formulate rules that model the knowledge of the speakers of those languages. The area of grammar concerned with the structure of words and with relationships between words involving the morphemes that compose them is technically called morphology, from greek morphē 'form, shape' (Ibrahimi & Iseni, 2008). Morphology deals with the study of words, their structure and classification. It can be called 'grammar inside the word' (Nuhui, 1997). Morphology, the branch of linguistics which studies the structure or forms of words (Stefanovski, 2007). In linguistics morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to the branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure, and how they are formed (Aronoff & Feudeman, 2011). Morphology includes the study of the system of rules underlying our knowledge of the structure of words; the word morphology is from the Greek words morph- 'form/structure' and -logy (study) (Denham & Lobeck, 2013). The study of the form of words and phrases ("Morphology", 2016). In linguistics, morphology is the study of words, how they are formed, and their relationship to other words in the same language ("Morphology", 2016). From the definitions above, we can conclude that morphology is a field of language which studies the words, their form, their structure, their classification, their formation, their relationship between other words and so on. So, types of words and their word-formation processes are the key part of the field of morphology which it deals with.

Word

Word is an important term in the field of language and the morphology too. To what refers word in morphology? Or what is word?

Here are some definitions of word: The word is a basic unit of language (Ibrahimi & Iseni, 2008). The word is the unit par excellence of traditional grammatical theory. According to Bloomfield the word is 'a minimum free form' (Lyons, 1968). The word has been defined as a unit conveying single idea. The word is a linguistic unit of a certain magnitude (Stefanovski, 2007). Word is defined as one or more morphemes that can stand alone in a language (Lieber, 2009). A word is a language package containing both form and meaning (Hazen, 2015). In linguistics, a word is the smallest element that may be uttered in isolation with semantic or pragmatic content (with literal or practical meaning) ("Word", 2016). Word is a single unit of language that has meaning and can be spoken or written ("Word", 2016). From the definitions above, we can conclude that word is a basic unit of language, a minimum free form, a unit conveying single idea, has both form and meaning and it can be spoken and written.

Morpheme

Before explaining types of words and word-formation processes it is necessary to explain the term morpheme which is important in the field of morphology and for this diploma study. But what is a morpheme? Here are some definitions: Morpheme is the smallest meaningful element (Plag, 2003). Morpheme is defined as minimal unit of grammatical analysis (Lyons, 1968). Smaller parts of the words are called morphemes (Ibrahimi & Iseni, 2008). Linguists define a morpheme as the smallest unit of language that has its own meaning (Lieber, 2009). Morphemes are defined as the smallest linguistic pieces with a grammatical function (Aronoff & Feudeman, 2011). Morphemes are abstract units which are realised in speech by discrete units, known as morphs (Stefanovski, 2007). But what is a morph then? Morph is a physical form representing some of the morphemes in a language (Stefanovski, 2007). There are two kinds or types of morphemes: Free morphemes; Bound morphemes. Free morphemes are words that stand alone like home, while bound morphemes are words that are attached elements to, like homes, the s is attached to and the word is called bound morpheme. Mono-morphemic word is a word consisting of a single morpheme while poly-morphemic is a word consisting of more than two morphemes. Poly-morphemic have base part and attaching part for example helpful, help is base part while ful is attached part. Part of the structure of the word are also root and stem. A root is what is left from the removing parts of the word for example helpfulness, removing all affixes remains just help, this is called a root. While a stem is where inflectional affixes are attached to the word for example, one morpheme, girl, two morphemes, girlfriend, or a morpheme and a derivational affix for example, happily. Bound morphemes which are added to words are called affixes.

Types of affixes

Affixes are classified into two types:

1. According to their position in the word and
2. According to their function in a phrase or sentence.

1. According to their position in the word they are classified into: Prefixes; Infixes and Suffixes. **Prefixes** are added at the beginning of the words for example **unhappy**. **2.Infixes** are added in the middle of the words for example fan-**bloody**-tastic. **3.Suffixes** are added at the end of the words for example happiness.

2. According to their function in a phrase or sentence they are classified into: **Derivational affixes and Inflectional affixes**.

1. **Derivational affixes** are for creating new words usually by changing the part of speech or the meaning or both to the words when they are added to. They can be prefixes or suffixes e.g. **unkind** , **kingship** etc.

2. **Inflectional affixes** mark the grammatical categories e.g. **-s** in girls

Here is a table of inflectional affixes:

-s	plural	girls, boys
-s	third person singular	makes, takes
- 's or s'	possession sg -pl	boy's or boys
-ed	past tense	talked, baked
-en	past participle	taken, broken
-ing	progressive	learning, teaching
-er	comparative	smaller, bigger
-est	superlative	longest, greatest

Types of words in English

Types of words are ambiguous because they also refer to parts of speech. But in our context they refer to types of words in morphology. But which are types of words in English?

The material reviewed does not give a clear distinction of types of words. The reason might be the clearance of the title itself.

Anyway, we could identify these types of words in English: *Simple words; Complex words; Compound words and Compound-complex words*.

Simple words

First type of words are simple words. What are simple words? **Simple words** are words that no affixes are attached to them, they have the basic root, stem, stand alone, and we find them in lexicon. Simple words are words that contain one morpheme (Becker & Bieswanger, 2006). They are also called **simplex words**.

This is a table of some simple words in English:

Father	Love	Cat	House	Watch	Beyond	Deep	Picture	Talk	And
Mother	Fly	Dog	Home	Close	Above	Ocean	Spring	Walk	But
Brother	Come	Wolf	Wall	Away	Top	Lake	Autumn	Eat	After
Sister	Get	Sun	Phone	Afraid	Secret	Bake	Winter	Sleep	No
Son	Give	Tiger	Water	Beauty	Show	Cook	Summer	I	Yes
Daughter	Take	Lion	Paint	Beast	Hide	Cake	Bunny	You	Wind
Uncle	Buy	Moon	Read	Animal	Make	Money	Spider	We	Hard
Aunt	Sell	Bee	See	Farm	Do	Happy	Honey	They	By
Doctor	Nurse	Ship	Free	Good	Bad	Pet	Juice	Fruit	Spy
Great	Tiny	Face	At	To	Pig	Cow	Horse	Open	Exit
Duck	Big	City	Black	Red	Color	In	Under	Sea	Pond

Complex words

The second type of words are complex words. What are complex words? **Complex words** are words which affixes are added to. Affixes that can be added are prefixes and suffixes. Complex words are words that contain more than one morpheme (Becker & Bieswanger, 2006).

These tables show some of complex words in English:

With prefixes

Abroad	Enable	Decode	Unmask	Co-author	Outbox	Superstar
Awake	Enlarge	Disobey	Unbreak	Co-operate	Outlive	Surreal
Befriend	Alogical	Disagree	Maltreat	Ex-president	Overeat	Telefilm
Bewitch	Amoral	Disarm	Mislead	Ex-wife	Post-war	Transplant
Become	Dishonest	Disbelieve	Misread	Foreleg	Pre-school	Underplay
Belittle	Inactive	Undo	Antichrist	Hyperactive	Prototype	Archduke
Imprison	Illegal	Uncover	Automobile	Interview	React	Bicycle
Endanger	Unfair	Untie	Pronoun	Neofascist	Substorm	Minibus

With suffixes

Arsitocracy	Cupful	Pipkin	Engineer	Songster	Happiness	Cleaner
Accuracy	Fatherhood	Booklet	Mariner	Tallish	Depth	Learning
Homage	Carpeting	Seedling	Sampler	Chatter	Package	Promotion
Kingdom	Racism	Princess	Fishery	Pickle	Arrival	Nominate
Morpheme	Hepatitis	Brunette	Nursery	Capitalist	Assistant	Candidate
Phoneme	Membership	Heroine	Comedian	Purity	Payee	Fasten
Slavery	Cigarette	Billionaire	Economist	Darkness	Referent	Modernise
Bravery	Daddy	Macedonian	Novelist	Hardship	Teacher	Moderate

Compound words

The third type of words are compound words. What are compound words? **Compound words** are words which are made of two or more simple words. Compounds are words that are composed of two (or more) bases, roots, or stems (Becker & Bieswanger, 2006).

They are written in three different ways:

1. **Open compound words** - written with a space between the parts of the compound, for example: **red carpet, double check** etc.;
2. **Closed compound words** - written both parts of the compound together without space or hyphen, for example: **aerodrome, bathroom** etc. and
3. **Hyphenated compound words** - written with a hyphen (-) between the parts of compound, for example: **dare-devil, room-mate** etc.

This is a table of some compound words in English:

Baseball	Upstairs	Towel rack	Biography	Biology	Ding-dong
Bathroom	Heartbroken	Hairbrush	Agriculture	Automatic	Red carpet
Room-mate	Taxpayer	Dare-devil	Geography	Astronaut	Home made
Blackbird	Housewife	Lazybones	Photogenic	Panorama	Bedroom
Greenhouse	Into	Manchild	Psychology	Xenophobe	Ladies' man
Bookseller	Within	Tip-top	Telephone	Microscope	Bigmouth
Aristocrat	Without	North-west	Airfield	Marathon	Skinhead
Watchmaker	Underline	Aeroplane	Aerodrome	Bye-bye	Double check

Compound-complex words

The fourth fourth type of words are compound-complex words. What are compound-complex words? **Compound-complex** words are compound words plus complex words together. This is a table of some compound-complex words in English:

Automatically	Biographical	Agricultural	Psychological
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Word-formation processes in English

Word-formation processes are part of morphology. What do we mean with word-formation processes? Morphological processes that create new words are called **word formation processes** (Becker & Bieswanger, 2006). Which are word-formation processes in English? These are word-formation processes in English:

1. Affixation;
2. Conversion;
3. Compounding;
4. Blending;
5. Backformation
6. Clipping and
7. Acronymy

Word-formation processes are divided into two groups:

1. Major word-formation processes and
2. Minor word-formation processes.

These are major word-formation processes:

1. Affixation;
2. Conversion and
3. Compounding.

These are minor word-formation processes:

1. Blending;
2. Backformation
3. Clipping and Acronymy.

Major word-formation processes

They are called major word-formation processes because of the great importance they have in creating new words. As listed above major word-formation are: Affixation; Conversion and Compounding.

Affixation

The first major word-formation process is affixation. What is affixation?
Adding prefixes or suffixes to a stem is called **affixation**. It can be called also **derivation**.

Affixation is divided into two types:

1. Prefixation and
2. Suffixation.

1. Prefixation is the process of adding prefixes at the beginning of a stem. The majority of prefixes are **class-maintaining** which means that they do not change the word class of the stem but modify only the meaning of it. There are also some **class-changing prefixes**.

Here are **class-maintaining prefixes**:

1. Negative prefixes:

a-	atheist, alogical, amoral, asexual...
dis-	dishonest, disorganised, discomfortable...
In-	insane, incomplete, inactive...
non-	nonstop, nonsense, nonmember...
un-	unhappy, unwise, unfair, unkind...

2. Reversal prefixes:

de-	dehumanise, decompose, decode...
dis-	disobey, disconnect, disagree....
un-	untie, unmask, uncover...

3. Disparaging prefixes:

mal(e)-	malfunction, maltreat, maladjust...
mis-	misunderstand, misread, mishear...
pseudo-	pseudoclassical, pseudointellectual...

4. Orientational prefixes:

anti-	antipollution, antiabortion, anti-aircraft...
auto-	autowinder, automobile, autosuggestion...
contra-	contraindicate, contrabass, contrafactual...
counter-	counterspy, counterattack, counterfactual...
pro-	pro-European, pro-Albanian, proconsul...

5. Time and space prefixes:

ante-	antenatal, antedate, antechamber...
co-	co-write, co-pilot, co-appear...
ex-	ex-president, ex-husband, ex-pilot...
extra-	extraterrestrial, extraordinary, extramarital...
fore-	forename, foreword, foreground...
hyper-	hyperinflation, hyperextend, hyperactive...
hypo-	hypotonic, hypotension, hypogene...
inter-	interweave, interstate, international...
intra-	intramolecular, intracellular, intranational...
neo-	neorealism, neofascist, neoclassical...
out-	outlive, output, outlook, outside....
over-	overdress, overeat, overbook...
pal(a)eo-	palaeoclimate, palaeo-Indian...
pan-	panslavism, pan-American, pansexual...
post-	postmodernism, post-war, postscript...
pre-	premature, presuppose, prehistory...
proto-	protoplasm, proto-Germanic, prototype...
re-	restate, rethink, react, rebuild...
sub-	substorm, sublanguage, subconscious...
super-	superman, superstar, supercharge...
sur-	surpass, surtax, surreal, surcoat...
tele-	telefilm, telefax, telemarketing...
trans-	transplant, transatlantic, transnational...
ultra-	ultrasound, ultraviolet, ultramodern
under-	underplay, underestimate, undercharge...
vice	vice-president, vice chancellor...

6. Number and size prefixes:

arch-	arch duke, arch enemy, arch bishop...
bi-	bi lingual, bi cycle, bi annual...
demi-	demi rep, demi -pension...
di-	di oxide, di syllabic, di chromatic...
mega-	mega hertz, mega ton, mega byte...
mini-	mini computer, mini bus, mini disc...
mono-	mono cycle, mono kini, mono glot
multi-	multi culture, multi way, multi channel...
poly-	poly type, poly theism, poly type...
semi-	semi colon, semi circle, semi -detached...
tri-	tri colour, tri cycle, tri angle...
uni-	uni polar, uni form, uni lateral...

Here are class-changing prefixes:

1. From verb to adjective:

a-	a wash, a wake, a sleep, a board, a miss...
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2. From noun to verb:

be-	be witch, be siege, be jewel, be knight...
en- (em- , im- , in-)	en tomb, en slave, en danger, im prison...

3. From adjective to verb:

en-	en sure, en rich, en large, en able...
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1. **Suffixation** is the process of adding suffixes at the end of a stem. Suffixes are generally **class-changing** unlike prefixes which were generally class-maintaining.

Here are **class-changing suffixes**:

1. Deadjectival nominal(ising) (Adj-N)

-ist	socialist , loyalist , radicalist , liberalist ...
-ity	purity , banality , relativity , stupidity ...
-ness	sadness , uniqueness , fairness , bitterness ...
-ship	hardship
-th (-t)	length , depth , truth , heat , warmth ...

2. Deverbal nominal(ising) V-N

-age	wreckage, package, breakage...
-al (+lat)	refusal, rehearsal, survival, approval...
-ant	servant, protestant, informant...
-ant (+lat)	irritant, intoxicant, deodorant,
-(at)ion (+lat)	declaration, donation, confirmation...
-ee	employee, trainee, payee, internee...
-ent	resident, referent, opponent...
-er (-or)	driver, does, runner, translator...
-er	cooker, receiver, cleaner, drainer...
-ery	cannery, bakery, refinery...
-ing	saving, writing, reading, shooting...
-ion (+lat)	promotion, erosion, confusion...
-ist	typist, cyclist, copyist...
-ment	pavement, government, equipment...

3. Denominal verbal(ising) N-V

-ate	orchestrate, hyphenate, nominate...
-ify	verify, signify, glorify, modify...
-is/ze	computerise, symbolise, apologise...
-is/ze	memorise, summarise, dramatise...

4. Deadjectival Verbal(ising) Adj-V

-ate (+lat)	captivate, associate, activate...
-en	fasten, weaken, redden, harden...
-ify	magnify, purify, falsify...
-is/ze	stabilise, familiarise, civilise...

5. Denominal adjectival(ising) N-Adj

-al	cultural, musical, personal...
-ate (+lat)	separate, ordinate, moderate...
-ed	pointed, left-handed, landed...
-(e)sque	picturesque, grotesque...
-ful	faithful, joyful, cheerful...
-(i)an	mammalian, Albanian, Brazilian...
-ic	Islamic, lyric, atomic, Celtic...
-ical	grammatical, mathematical...

-ish	girlish, boyish, British...
-less	speechless, jobless, homeless...
-like	ladylike, manlike, babylike...
-ly	wordly, motherly, heavenly...
-ous	mountainous, ambitious...
-some	awesome, fearsome, troublesome...
-worthy	praiseworthy, newsworthy...
-y	milky, stormy, rainy, catchy...

6. Deverbal adjectival(ising) V-Adj

-able (+lat)	eatable, readable, drinkable...
-ible (+lat)	edible, audible, convertible
-id (+lat)	rapid, splendid, frigid, humid...
-ing	laughing, singing, flying...
-ive	restrictive, creative, impressive...

7. Deadjectival adverbial(ising) Adj-Adv

-ly	quietly, slowly, largely, carefully...
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8. Denominal adverbial(ising) N-Adv

-ward(s)	seaward, homeward, northwards...
-ways	lengthways, sideways, edgeways...
-wise	otherwise, moneywise, clockwise...

2. Here are **class-maintaining suffixes**:

1. Denominal nominal(ising) N-N

-acy	advocacy, accuracy, aristocracy...
-age	peerage, parentage, mileage...
-dom(e)	dukedom, kingdom, boydom...
-eme	lexeme, morpheme, listeme...
-ery	foolery, mockery, adultery...
-ery	jewellery, machinery, machinery...
-(e)ry	masonry, rivalry, bravery...
-ful	pocketful, roomful, cupful...
-hood	motherhood, fatherhood...
-ing	carpeting, fitting, casting...
-ism	symbolism, terrorism, idealism...

-itis	bronchitis, hepatitis...
-ship	relationship, scholarship, kingship...

2. Diminutive suffixes

-erel	ockerel
-et(te)	obselete, diskette, launderette...
-ie/y	birdie, Annie, daddy, mummy...
-ine	figurine
-kin	lambkin, pipkin, catkin...
-let	starlet, droplet, booklet
-ling	seedling, sterling, nestling...

3. Feminine suffixes

-ess	stewardess, tigress, mistress...
-ette	usherette, brunette...
-ine	heroine

4. Concrete and personal noun suffixes

-aire	solitaire, millionaire, billionaire...
-(i)an	Macedonian, Canadian, Asian...
-eer	engineer, puppeteer, profiteer...
-er	geographer, mariner, hatter...
-er	villager, sampler, Londoner...
-ery	fishery, orangery, perfumery...
-ese	Maltese, Chinese, Burmese...
-ian	grammarian, musician, comedian...
-ist	novelist, cartoonist, botanist...
-ite	satellite...
-ster	gangster, teamster, songster...

5. Deadjectival adjectival(ising) Adj-Adj

-ish	darkish, bluish, longish...
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6. Deverbal verbal(ising) V-V

-er	flutter, chatter, patter...
-le	drizzle, pickle, crackle...

Conversion

The second major word-formation process is conversion. What is conversion? **Conversion** is the process of forming words without adding to the base something where word-class is changed. **Zero derivation** is another term referring to conversion.

First classification of conversion is:

1. **Between class conversion** and
2. **Within class conversion**

1. Between class conversion is when the word changes its natural class into any of the other open set word classes.

Here is a list of between class conversion:

Verbs converted from nouns Nouns converted from verbs Verbs converted from Adjectives

bottle	cheat	dry
butter	hit	dirty
catalogue	report	dirty
referee	walk	free
bicycle	swim	right

Nouns converted from Adjectives Adjectives converted from verbs Converted from Nouns

a yellow	disappointed	war
a double	pleasing	wind
a final	calculating	air
a regular	demanding	cotton
a bitter	admired	panel

2. Within class conversion is when a word maintains its general natural word class but changes its subclass.

Here is a table of within class conversion:

Mass to countable Countable to mass Proper to common

some coffee – a coffee	a goat – some goat	Monday – a Monday
some oil – an oil	an ink – some ink	Paris – a Paris
some bread – a bread	a whale- some whale	John – a John
some sugar – a sugar	a cake – some cake	Wat – a watt
some water – a water	a light – some light	Turner – a Turner

Second classification of conversion is divided into:

1. Major to minor conversion and

2. Minor to major conversion.

1. Major to minor conversion is when a major category word class gets demoted into a word class category of a minor, for example: Come tonight, it will be [**free-for-all**] noun.

2. Minor to major conversion is when a word gets promoted from minor word class category into major word class category, for example: She has used an [**an**] noun where there should be a [**the**] noun.

Third classification of conversion is divided into:

1. Full conversion and

2. Partial conversion

1. Full conversion is when the converted word takes on all the features of the new word class.

2. Partial conversion is when it takes on only some of them, for example:

the (very) dead	the (filthy) rich
the (very) poor	the (very) beautiful
the (very) young	the (recently) unemployed

Compounding

The third major word-formation process is compounding. What is compounding? **Compounding** is word-word formation process where two bases join together and form a new word, called **compound word**.

Types of compounds

First type of compound may be **primary or root and synthetic or verbal**.

Syntactically they can be classified into **adjectival, adverbial, nominal, verbal and prepositional**, for example:

Adjectival	Adverbial	Nominal	Verbal	Prepositional
good-looking	overseas	schoolteacher	stage-manage	throughout
old-fashioned	underground	taxpayer	proof-read	into

Most of the compounds are headed which make one of the words to be syntactically dominant. The item on the right hand is normally the head in English.

Semantic types of compounds are:

1. Endocentric compounds;
2. Exocentric compounds;
3. Copulative compounds and
4. Appositional compounds.

1. Endocentric compounds

Endocentric compound is a compound which contains a semantic head, for example:

hairbrush	a brush for hair
bath towel	a towel used after bathing
airfield	a field where aeroplanes land
towel rack	a rack for hanging towels
ashtray	a tray for ash

2. Exocentric compounds

Exocentric compound is a compound where the meaning of it does not follow the meaning of its parts, it lacks semantic head, for example:

flatfoot	a police officer
lazybones	a lazy person
bluenose	a puritanical person
pickpocket	a person who steals from people's pockets
cut-throat	a murderer or a violent criminal

3. Copulative compounds

Copulative compound is a compound which contains two words coupled or conjoined, for example:

black and white	Franco-German
bread and butter	Bread 'n Salt

4. Appositional compounds

Appositional compound is a compound which both of the elements function as semantic heads, for example:

manchild	woman-doctor
blue-green	manservant

Another type of compounds are **neo-classical compounds**. Neo-classical compounds occur always joined and they are called so because they have classical origin (from Greek or Latin), for example:

crat-	aeroplane, aerodrome...	-crat	autocrat, democrat...
agri-	agriculture, agronomy...	-logy	morphology, lexicology...
bio-	biofuel, biography...	-naut	astronaut, cosmonaut...
tele-	telephone, television...	-thon	swimathon, marathon...
geo-	geology, geography...	-matic	automatic, diplomatic...

Compounding process is driven by phonology where words' bases are repeated in part or in their entirety are called reduplicative compounds. There are three types of reduplicative compounds:

1. Fully repeated bases
2. Rhyme motivated bases
3. Ablaut motivated bases

goody-goody	teeny-weeny	tick-tock
bye-bye	titbit	zig-zag
knock-knock	walkie-talkie	ding-dong
din-din	Black-Jack	tick-tock

Minor word-formation processes

They are called minor word-formation processes less important comparing to the major word-formation processes. These are minor word-formation processes:

1. Clipping;
2. Blending;
3. Acronymy and
4. Backformation.

1. The first minor word-formation process is **clipping**. What is clipping? A word-formation process where a long word is shortened to one or two syllables without changing the meaning or word class is called **clipping**.

There are three types of clippings:

1. Back-clipping
2. Fore-Clipping
- Both-end-clipping

ref	referee	bus	omnibus	fridge	refridgerator
fan	fanatic	plane	aeroplane	tec	detective
ed	editor	phone	telephone	script	prescription
auto	automobile	van	carvan	Liz	Elizabeth

2. The second minor word-formation is **blending**. Creation of words from non-morphemic parts of two existing words are called **blends**. Blends are hybrid words, for example:

motel	motor + hotel
chunnel	channel + tunnel
Oxbridge	Oxford + Cambridge
heliport	helicopter + airport
stagflation	stagnation + inflation

3. The third minor word-formation process is **backformation**. What is backformation?

The process of removing an affix from a word to create another word is called **backformation**, for example:

housekeep	housekeeper
typewrite	typewriter
baby-sit	babysitting

4. The fourth and the last minor word-formation process is **acronymy**. What is acronymy?

The process of taking the initial letters of the words in phrases or title and reading them as a word, for example:

DOS	Disk Operatin System
RAM	Random Access Memory
SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
ROM	Read Only Memory

3. Methodology

Different books from morphological perspective were consulted to collect data for the research. Also books of linguistics and lexicology were consulted for the research because the subject of the treatment is the same as morphology does but only the perspective is different. During the research we used two types of methods and they are **inductive and deductive methods**. Since the reasearch is theoritical both of the methods helped through the process of researching. Methods were used based on the data gathering requirements during the research.

Inductive method was used to give a clear explanations when a single definition was given through it, the method of generalising from specific supported with examples too.

On the other hand, deductive method was used to give a clear explanation when lots of definitions were given through it, the method of specifying from generalising where a concise understanding was stated.

The methods were helpful during the process of reading data gathering and writing process of the research because they answered easily the questions of the diploma study, questions which are connected to the problem of research and the main aim of research.

The analysis of data are made with a clear schema where first definitions on the problem are given then those are with examples supported to have a clear understanding of what data is about. It was not hard process to do because the data given from different sources matches perfectly, reason might be the unification of the morphology as a discipline among morphologists for different parts of the data existing itself.

The data is clearly analysed throughout the research to give the right answers on what the research is about. Of course, problems might occur during the process of analysing the data, some of them may be the problematics that morphologists occur with what word or morpheme is.

These kinds of data were not taken into account to not harden the research with unuseful data because that would be than a linguistic point of view of studying not morphological one.

From the morphological point of view, the two methods were useful and the data itself is a theoretical one which resulted into theoretical research. We would not repeat the data here because that would be excessive since the literature review answers all the data where problematic and aim of the research are stated clearly.

3.1. Research questions

The research questions are the basic part of the research. Without them, we could not have a clear understanding what we are doing. Since the questions of research are important for the research itself this study, of course, has its own research questions.

The research questions are tightly connected with the title of study “Types of words in English” is first part of the study’ title where the research question arises naturally: “Which are types of words in English” where the explanation from morphological point was given clearly.

The second part of the study’ title is “Word-formation processes in English” where the question arises naturally: “Which are word-formation processes in English” and the explanation from morphological point was given clearly. These were connected to the study in general.

On the other hand, to specify the research, basic questions were explained connected to the main aim of the study.

Where as a main aim was how words (affixes) are classified according to their position in the word and according to their function in a phrase or sentence is the main aim of the research

where questions were naturally taken from it. First, to classify affixes according to their position in the word and then according to their function in a phrase or sentence. Both of questions were given a clear explanation into data on the literature review session.

These were the research question which were basically all tightly connected to research itself to give a clear understanding of study in a best way possible.

3.2. The study

Using the methods, having the questions of research are the crucial part of the study. Both methods and research questions defined clearly how to have theoretical and practical way of understanding the research. To give a data analysing using methods and to give how to analyse the data by having the research questions answered.

The study is all about the types of words and word-formation processes in English. Starting from the crucial parts as morphology, words and morphemes then giving a clear explanation on types of words with examples, also for word-formation processes the same. All done this way to answer to the problematic of research and to main aim.

3.3. The research instruments

Knowing the nature of morphology and ,of course, knowing the nature of the studythe research instruments that were used are not quantitative ones but qualitative ones. Since the research gives an explanation on types of words and word-formation processes in English, it used the reading research instrument. The theoretical nature or morphology and the study of course the reading research instrument helped to have the right answers on the research.

3.3.1. Participants

Generally participant are found in quantitative researches, but figuratively we could mention as participants all the authors of the theoretical data given to this reasearch starting from Lieber and all others. For more on participants will be all listed in reference list.

3.4. Data analysis

Since the nature of the studyis theoretical, to not be excessive the data analysis is clearly understood in the literature review section. But here, we will shortly say that the data is analysed based on the requirements of the research starting from the explanation of types of words and word formation processes.

3.5. Procedure

The procedure followed in this studyanswers the requirments of the research in the theoretical way. First, were given definitions on the important terms then the classifications which were made for different parts of data followed by examples to make it clearer. During the data

writings on the literature review, the procedure followed gave the explanation needed for this research and achieving the aim of the research too.

4. Discussion of the Findings

After collection of all the data, we found that words are divided into simple, complex, compound and compound-complex. All the types of words are important to the field of morphology. Also, word-formation processes as major and minor ones as affixation, conversion, compounding, blending, backformation and so on are all important to the field of morphology. These findings left to what the research looked for. To give an explanation to these in a broader way.

The questions of the study were easily found during the data writing on the literature review which in here is excessive to repeat again because the understanding is clear without needing to complicate the discussion session on the findings.

So, the data read and wrote on the research in the literature review gives the discussion naturally on the findings as the data is understandable clear.

5. Conclusion

From the research, we can conclude that the purpose of this study is achieved. The perspective of this study is morphological perspective. Different books on the topic were consulted to achieve the goals of the study. The questions which were addressed in the beginning of the study, in the introduction part are all covered throughout the study. Questions and problem of the study and main aim of the study are connected. For the problem of research, we can conclude: Simple words, complex words, compound words and compound-complex words are types of words. Word-formation processes are divided into major word-formation processes such as affixation, conversion and compounding and minor word-formation processes such as blending, clipping, backformation and acronymy. For the main aim of the research, we can conclude: Words (affixes) according to their position in the words are classified into: prefixes, infixes and suffixes while according to their function in a phrase or sentence they are classified into: inflectional and derivational affixes. The methods used in this study are inductive and deductive methods because of its theoretical nature. And we can conclude that this study from morphological perspective achieved the correct results which was supposed to.

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