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WAYS OF WORD FORMATION. STRUCTURAL POCULIARITIES OF LEXICON. TYPES OF ROOT AND AFFIXAL MORPHEMES

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ANNOTATION: This chapter covers many procedures—often referred to as word creation processes in the literature—that enable language users to create new words, with a focus on processes involving the grammatical structure of words. By adapting a language's vocabulary—and, less readily, its grammar—to fit the meaning they need to convey, speakers preserve the vitality and use of their languages. Users of language accomplish this in three main ways. Just as individuals import helpful things from other nations, one way to do this is to simply import a useful word from another language. This is how Japanese words like karaoke and Italian words like pizza became English words. These kinds of word circulation between languages are referred to as borrowings. Second, speakers of a language have the ability to alter the meaning of words that are already in the language to imply different things. The English term "sad," for instance, still means "unhappy," but it is also sometimes used to denote something akin to "pathetic." According to this new definition, a sad joke is one that doesn't make you laugh out loud, not one that makes you cry.

Key words: Word formation, Types of root, Affixal morhemes, Poculiarities of lexicon.

WORD FORMATION

The procedures that enable us to make new words using grammatical resources that are already present in a language are known as word formation. Naturally, these procedures have to go by the grammar, or rules, of the language. Following the same English word-formation criteria that permits terms like writer or daydreamer, the words emailer and other possible words like downloader or rebooter are also well-formed words. Assuming that words consist of morphemes, as we did in the previous chapter, word production entails a patterning of morphemes inside words, the rules of which we

may ascertain. To illustrate what we mean by morpheme patterning, let's look at some data.

Compounding

Compounding forms a word out of two or more root morphemes. The words are called compounds or compound words.

In Linguistics, compounds can be either native or borrowed.

Native English roots are typically free morphemes, so that means native compounds are made out of independent words that can occur by themselves

Some compounds have a preposition as one of the component words as in the last 2 examples.

In Greek and Latin, in contrast to English, roots do not typically stand alone. So compounds are composed of bound roots. Compounds formed in English from borrowed Latin and Greek morphemes preserve this characteristic. Examples include photograph, iatrogenic, and many thousands of other classical words.

There are compounds that consist of more than two words. These are created by progressively joining words to produce compounds. For example, pick-up truck is created from the words pick and truck, while pick-up is a compound formed from the words pick and up. Other instances include no-fault insurance, ice cream cones, and even more sophisticated materials like top-rack dishwasher safe. Numerous subtypes of compounds are based on the sound properties of the words rather than their part of speech. There is no mutual exclusion between these kinds.

Compounds that rhyme (subtype of compounds)

Two rhyming words are combined to form these words. As an illustration:

Cute-lovely chiller-murderer Though they are not quite compounds in English, certain words have formal similarities to rhyming compounds since the second part is just nonsense added to a root word to make itrhyme. As an illustration:

Howdy-doddy, tootsie-wootsie.

STRUCTURAL POCULIARITIES OF LEXICON

The area of lexicon structure deals with the organisation of information in lexica. Models for lexical information, and types of lexical information, are dealt with in the preceding sections. Terminology varies considerably in this area. The structure of a spoken language lexicon   may be seen from the following points of view:

Lexical formalisms, lexicon representation languages:

Representation conventions of various types (symbolic notations, programming languages, database languages, logical formalisms, purpose-designed knowledge

representation languages), which are suitable for formulating lexical models. Lexicon architecture: The choice of basic objects and properties in the lexicon, and the structure of the lexicon as a whole, such as a table of items, a trie (decision tree), an inheritance hierarchy, a semantic network, a database. In English, the word "lexicon" dates back to the early 17th century.when it was used to describe a book with a variety of a language's terms and definitions, listed alphabetically. The phrase by itself has Greek Lexis-Word origin. This dictionary still uses it today. interpretation, but it also has an abstract sense, particularly within interpretation language, which describes the entire collection of meaningful units in a language, including its vocabulary and idioms as well as its constituent pieces phrases that ex P g, P ress connotation, like antecedents and suffixes.

TYPES OF ROOT AND AFFIXAL MORPHEMES

A word's "base," also known as "root," is the morpheme that provides the word with its primary meaning. The word womanly has a "free base" morpheme, woman. In the word dissension, the morpheme -sent is an illustration of a "bound base". Affixes can be inflectional or derivational. Morphemes can have various forms and be of various sorts. Certain morphemes are affixes, meaning they must adhere to something in order to survive. Affixes include the morphemes -s (in cats) and inter– and -al (in international). A base is what an affix is attached to. Certain bases are morphologically simple, while others are morphologically complicated, just like full words. Think of the word librarian, for instance. By adding the suffix -ian to the root library, this term is created.

In linguistics, an affix is a morpheme that is attached to a word stem to form a new word or word form. The main two categories are derivational and inflectional affixes. The first ones, such as -un, -ation, anti-, pre- etc, introduce a semantic change to the word they are attached to.

The four types of affixes are prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and circumfixes.

Affixes and roots make up the pieces. Prefixes and suffixes combine to form affixes, which are named so because they "affix," or join, one word portion to another. A word's root is its fundamental component, to which one or both types of affixes may be attached.

A root morpheme, also called a base morpheme, is the morpheme that gives the word its main meaning. For example, in the word 'unspeakable,' 'speak' would be the root morpheme because 'un' and 'able' both modify 'speak. ' 'Speak' is the morpheme that holds the basic meaning of the word. There are three main types of affixes: prefixes, infixes, and suffixes. A prefix occurs at the beginning of a word or stem (sub-

mit, pre-determine, un-willing); a suffix at the end (wonder-ful, depend-ent, act-ion); and an infix occurs in the middle.

Morphemes can be of different types, and can come in different shapes. Some morphemes are affixes: they can't stand on their own, and have to attach to something. The morphemes -s (in cats) and inter– and -al (in international) are all affixes. The thing an affix attaches to is called a base.

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In conclusion: In the past, the majority of studies of word-formation or word-formation processes have not distinguished between productive processes and lexicalized material. While such studies provide a wealth of extremely valuable data, it has been suggested here that the only realistic way of gaining a proper understanding of the way in which word-formation works is by ignoring lexicalized forms and concentrating on productive processes. Those scholars who have distinguished between productive and non-productive formations have usually taken the distinction no further. It has been shown that there is a vast number of factors, not all of them linguistic, which can limit productivity, and that productivity must be viewed as a cline, with some processes being more or less productive than other processes. Some of the theoretical linguistic factors involved in wordformation have been discussed, and it has been shown how lexicalization and productivity affect the syntactic and phonological descriptions of word-formation that have been proposed in the literature. An outline of the possibilities that are, or have been, available in English word-formation was given, showing just how wide a range of patterns can be found**.**

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