



# Word formation

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# Neologisms

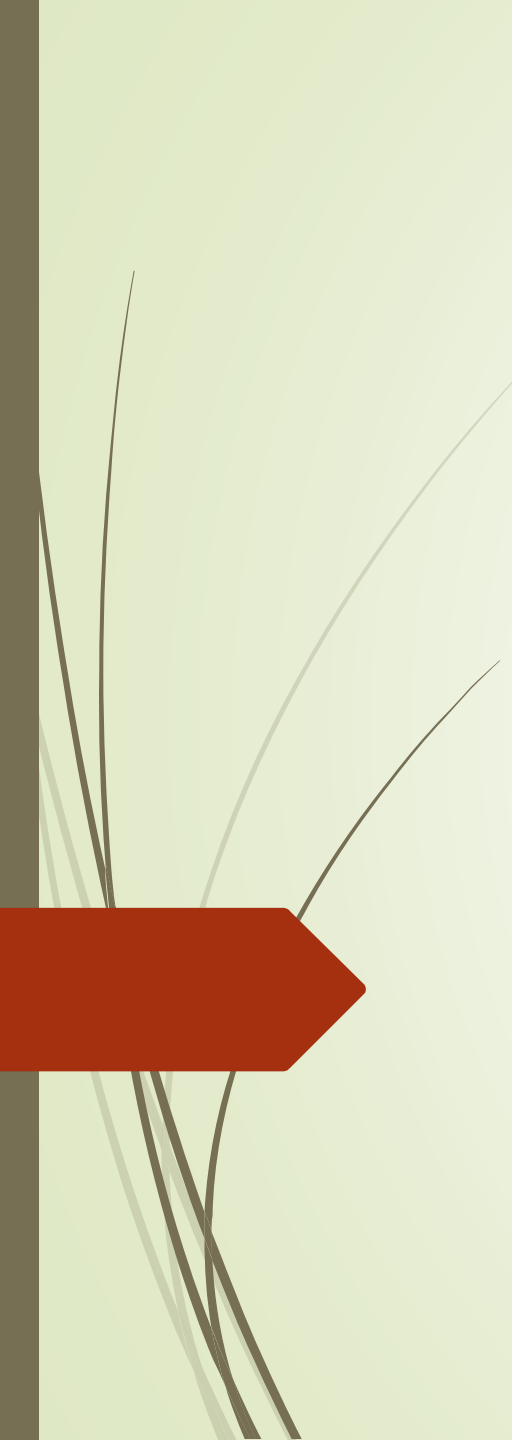
Are new words or expressions that are created or used in a language. Neologisms are one of the ways that language evolves and adapts to the changing world. They can enrich the vocabulary and express new ideas and concepts. However not all neologisms become widely used or recognized, and some may disappear as quickly as they appear. The acceptance of neologisms depends on many factors, such as public opinion, frequency of use.



# Etymology

Is the scientific study of the origin and evolution of a word's meaning and form over time. It can help us understand how words came to be, how they changed, and how they relate to each other. Etymology can also reveal interesting facts about the history and culture of different languages and people.

Etymology is not only fascinating for linguists and scholars, but also for anyone who loves words and language, it can help us appreciate the richness and diversity of human expression, as well as, the connections and influences that shape it over time.



For example, The etymology refers to the origin and historical development of the word "bicycle." It breaks down into "bi-" from the Greek for "two" and "kyklos" meaning "wheel." This illustrates how the word was formed by combining these roots to describe a vehicle with two wheels.



# Borrowing

Is a common phenomenon in linguistics, where a word or phrase from one language is adopted and adapted into another language. Borrowing can happen for various reasons, such as filling a lexical gap, expressing a new concept, etc. borrowing can affect different levels of language, such as phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics.

## **Borrowing can be classified into different types:**

**Loan Translation:** ( Calquik) phrases that are translated literally from another language, with or without phonological or orthographic change. For example, cold war الحرب الباردة

**Loan Word:** a word or expression that is borrowed from another language and used without translation in the target language. For example, “Pizza”



# Compounding

Is a word formation process that creates a new word by combining two or more existing words. For example, the word “notebook” is a compound word that is formed by joining the words “note” and “book”.





# Blending

Is the word formation process in which parts of two or more words combine to create a new word whose meaning is often a combination of the original words.