Cek Plagiasi Buku Word Formation

by Dwi Astuti Wahyu Nurhayati

TYPES OF WORD FORMATION

In English

The word formation process can be defined as a way of forming and creating new words from the use of old words. In other words, the use of word formation can be determined of value when the rules for the formation of words are not identical to the rules for the formation of sentences. It means that word formation is specifically formed words with the certain processes. Many types of word formation processes are discussed in morphology. These are blending, clipping, acronyms, backformation, inflection, multiple processes, echoism, reduplication, prefixation, suffixation, conversion, coinage, borrowing, derivation, and hypocorism. All of them are important to learn in order to know how the process of word formation.

Type of Word Formation In English

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TYPES OF WORD FORMATION

In English

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TYPES OF WORD FORMATION IN ENGLISH

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PREFACE

First of all, thanks and gratitude to Allah SWT, because of the bless. and help from Allah the writer finished writing the book under the title "Types of Word Formation in English" night in the calculated time.

When writing this book, the writer got lot challenge and obstacle but with the help, those obstacles and challenge have passed. The writer believed that there are still many mistakes in the process of writing this book.

Because of this book, the writers say thank you to all individuals who helps in the process of writing this book and hopefully it will improve your knowledge about Types of Word Formation in English.

The writers hope that Allah will bless and helps you all in the process of writing this book. The writers also hope that critics is acceptable to improve the book. Therefore, it motivates the writers to write next version.

Writers

SYNOPSIS

The word formation process can be defined as a way of forming and creating new words from the use of old words. In other words, the use of word formation can be determined of value when the rules for the formation of words are not identical to the rules for the formation of sentences. It means that word formation is specifically formed words with the certain processes.

Many types of word formation processes are discussed in morphology. These are blending, clipping, acronyms, backformation, inflection, multiple processes, echoism, reduplication, prefixation, suffixation, conversion, coinage, borrowing, derivation, and hypocorism. All of them are important to learn in order to know how the process of word formation.

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Before we get into the first material, let's listen to the song first!

CHAPTER I:

BLENDING

Helicopter + Airport

= Heliport

BLENDING

is the fusion of two words in toone, usually the first part of one word with the last part of another, so that the result ant blend consists sofbothoriginal meanings.

Fromkin et al. (2011: 503) added that Blends are similar to compounds in that they are produced by combining two words, but parts of th[17]words that are combined are deleted. Combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called blending, the process of blending does not follow an exact rule.

Here below some more examples of blends:

a. Medical + Care = Medicare.
b. Breakfast + Lunch = Brunch
c. Motor + Hotel = Motel
d. Cheese + Hamburger = Cheese Burger

EXERCISE 1!

Give the two words forming the following blends:

1. Sci – fi :
2. e - tailing :
3. hi - fi :
4. amerindian :
5. brunch :

EXERCISE 2!

Translate word forming the blend above!

1. ……………
2. ……………
3. ……………
4. ……………
5. ……………

EXCERCISE 3!

Find the word blend formation in the box below!

M	U	T	Y	P	F	E	N	A	G
U	N	E	W	C	A	S	T	I	L
N	U	L	T	A	K	M	E	D	I
E	H	E	L	I	P	O	R	T	O
E	N	C	F	A	L	T	O	D	I
Q	O	A	L	E	R	E	S	T	S
I	N	S	M	O	G	L	Y	G	Y
D	E	T	A	S	F	G	T	I	J

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

KEY ANSWER

EXCERCISE 1!

1. Science fiction
2. Electronic Retailing
3. High Fidelity
4. American Indian
5. Breakfast Lunch

EXCERCISE 2!

1. Fiksi sains adalah fiksi (cerita rekaan, khayalan, tidak berdasarkan kenyataan) yang berkaitan dengan ilmu pengetahuan terutama teknologi
2. Electronic Tailing adalah retailing yang diselengarakan secara online dengan internet untuk keperluan toko eceran
3. Suatu istilah di dunia audio yang mampu menghasilkan suara jernih dengan tingkat kebisingan dan distorsi yang minim
4. Penduduk asli amerika
5. Brunch atau breakfast lunch adalah istilah yang untuk orang yang sarapan di siang hari sekitar jam 10 atau 11 siang

EXCERCISE 3!

1. Newscast
2. Telecast
3. Heliport
4. SMOG
5. MOTEL

CHAPTER II:

CLIPPING

Daddy => Dad

CLIPPING

Yule (2006: 55) added that the element of redution that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process described as clipping. Word formation process in which a word is reduced or shortened without changing the meaning of the word is clipping.

According to Katamba (2005: 124), Clipping is the term for the formation of a new word - form, with the same meaning original lexical term, by lopping off a portion and reducing monosyllabic or disyllabic rump. Clipping is a shortening a polysyllabic word by reducing one or more syllables. Clipping usually appears in casual speech .

For Example:

a. Website *becomes* Web
b. Fabulous *become* Fab
c. Gasoline *becomes* Gas
d. Daddy *becomes* Dad
e. Bartender *becomes* Bar
f. Gymnasium *becomes* Gym

There are two kinds of clipping, they are **Back lipped words** and **Fore clipped words**.

The example of **back clipped words** are:

1. Examination *becomes* Exam

2. Taximeter *becomes* Taxi

The example of **fore clipped words** are:

1. Airplane *becomes* Plane

2. Telephone *becomes* Phone

Watch this video!

EXERCISE 1!

Give the entire word of the following clipped forms!

1. ad :
2. lab :
3. doc :
4. Fax :
5. flu :

EXERCISE 2!

Write the clipping form of the word!

1. Cafetaria :
2. Memorandum :
3. Photograph :
4. Demonstration :
5. Alligator :

EXCERCISE 3!

Find the word clipping in the box below according to the video at the beginning!

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....

EXCERCISE 1!

1. Advertisement
2. Laboratory
3. Doctor
4. Facsimile
5. Influenza

EXCERCISE 2!

1. Cafe
2. Memo
3. Photo
4. Demo
5. Gator

EXCERCISE 3!

1. Brassiere
2. Public house
3. Pianoforte
4. Guacamole
5. Permanent wave

CHAPTER III:

ACRONYMS

ACRONYMS

Blends based on or thography are called Acronym (Plag 2003: 12). The result of forming a word from the first letter or letters of each word in a phrase is acronym. This process shappens because the name of the phrase is too long to say. Therefore, the speakers create a shorter way to say the phrase. Acronym are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words (Yule, 2006: 57). Acronym is word made up of abbreviations too, but the result is pronounced as a word, not a list of letters.

For examples:
a. Test of English as a Foreign Language = TOEFL
b. Very Important Person = VIP
c. Teaching English as a Foreign Language = TEFL

Acronyms usually name political, industrial, and social institutions, not single or compound words. They usually consist of a long phrase which is then made in to an acronym and formed into a word. However, some acronyms have already become permanent entries in the lexicon of English such as radar (radio detecting and ranging), laser (light amplification by stimulated emission or radiation), and scuba (self-contained under water breathing apparatus). People have forgotten that they are acronyms. Instead they regard them as new entries in English.

Watch video above!

EXCERCISE 1!

Give the extended phrase of the following acronym!

1. YAAHOO :
2. GIF :
3. YOLO :
4. ASAP :
5. NERD :

EXCERCISE 2!

Write down the acronym!

1. Bring UP My Post :
2. Laugh Out Loud :
3. Talk To You Later :
4. Shaking My Head :
5. Be Back Soon :

EXCERCISE 3!

Answer the Question Below!

1. What is an acronym?
2. What is the reason the acronym process occurs?
3. Do native speakers prefer to pronounce long phrases?
4. Does the acronym consist of abbreviations?
5. Are acronyms and abbreviations the same? If yes or no give your reasons!

EXCERCISE 1!

1. Yet Another Hierarchical Officious Oracle
2. Grapichs Interchange Format
3. You Only Live Once
4. As Soon as Possible
5. No One Ever Really Dies

EXCERCISE 2!

1. BUMP
2. LOL
3. TTYL
4. SMH
5. BBS

EXERCISE 3!

1. The result of forming a word from the first letter or letters of each word in a phrase
2. Acronym happens because the name of the phrase is too long to say
3. No. native speakers like to say short phrases so they create acronyms
4. Yes, acronym is word made up of abbreviations too, but the result is pronounced as a word, not a list of letters
5. No, they are two different things.

Abbreviations are abbreviations or combinations of letters. While an acronym is an abbreviation of letters consisting of several elements

CHAPTER IV:

BACKFORMATION

BACK FORMATION

is a process that creates a new word by removing a real or supposed affix from another word in language. Back formation is less commonly the reverse happens and a word is formed by removing affixes from a base (Katamba, 2005: 128). A very specialized type of reduction process is known as backformation.

For examples:

a. Regulation (noun)
   becomes Regulate (verb)
b. Demonstration (noun)
   becomes Demonstrane (verb)
c. Entertaiment (noun)
   becomes Entertain (verb)

From the examples above, back formation process changes the word class and the meaning of the word itself.

Watch the video above!

EXCERCISE 1!

Write the form of the word backformation below!

1. Donation :
2. Burglar :
3. Lazy :
4. Enthusiasm :
5. Brainwashing :

EXCERCISE 2!

7

Complete the sentences below with the backformation of the words in brackets!

1. Doni is ……….. all day at home after yesterday's exam for a week (Lazy).
2. That person ……….. every student he meets to achieve his evil goals (brainwashes).
3. Tomorrow I and my classmates plan to ……….. our pocket money to help earthquake victims (donate).
4. He tried to ……….. us while we were queuing to buy tickets (Burgle).
5. After it was announced that our holiday would be here soon I felt very …… (Enthuse).

EXCERCISE 3!

Complete the sentence with the correct form of the words given on the right!

1. Only a trained eye can tell the ... between the original painting and good copy (DIFFERENT).
2. No special ...... is required (PERMIT).
3. The .... concentrated on observing the phenomenon (BIOLOGY).
4. Samantha was good at inventing ...... stories (HUMOUR).
5. The World Wildlife Found (WWF) has been involved in conservation since its .... in 1961 (FOUND).

KEY ANSWER

EXERCISE 1!

1. Donate
2. Burgle
3. Laze
4. Enthuse
5. Brainwash

EXCERCISE 2!

1. Lazy
2. Brainwashes
3. Donated
4. Burgle
5. Enthuse

EXCERCISE 3!

1. Difference
2. Permission
3. Biologist
4. Humorous
5. Foundation

CHAPTER V:
INFLECTIONAL

INFLECTIONAL

Fromkin et al., (2014: 48) stated that Inflectional morpheme marks properties such as tense, number, person and forth, such as bound morphemes. It means Inflectional morpheme is a morpheme that describing the tenses, the numbers, the person, etc. on the sentence.

According to Hazen (2014: 185) "Inflectional suffixes set up relationships and affect the grammar." It can be assumed that inflectional Morpheme has grammatical function. It affects not only a word but also a sentence in a whole.

Allerton (2017: 214) mentioned that inflectional affixes like noun plural- (e) s, verb paste) d, verbal -ing leave the major class unchanged, but do determine the subcategory, such as past or plural, which may have to agree with another word in the sentence. So, Inflectional morpheme does not change the class word of the based word. It influences the detail of the person, the time, the process of an action in the sentence.

According to some experts above, Inflectional morpheme is the morpheme that changes the grammatical function of the based word. Like a morpheme - s on the word students The based word student is singular, but when it added -s the word changes to be a plural.

In general, Fromkin et al. (2014: 47) divided inflectional morpheme into some types, they are:

English Inflectional Morphemes		Examples
-s	Third person singular present	She wait-s at home
-ed	Past tense	She wait-ed at home
-ing	Progressive	She is eat-ing the donut
-en	Past participle	Mary has eat-en the donuts
-s	Plural	She ate the donut-s
-'s	Possessive	Disa's hair is short
-er	Comparative	Dita has a short-er hair than Jinny
-est	Superlative	Dita has the short-est hair

Watch this video!

EXCERCISE 1!

Make Inflectional Affixes -s (3rd person singular present), -er (comparative), - s (possessive noun), -est (superlative), -ing (present participle)!

1. ………………
2. ………………
3. ………………
4. ………………..
5. ……………….

EXCERCISE 2!

Complete the sentences below!

1. Mom is wash …. my pants.

   a. –es
   b. -ed
   c. –ing
   d. –s

2. The dog jump … over the fence.
   a. -ing
   b. –ed
   c. –es
   d. –s

3. Bobby eat …. his snack at noon.
   a. -s
   b. –ed

c. -ing
d. -es

4. Jill Color …. her sheet last night.
   a. -ing
   b. –s
   c. -ed
   d. –es

5. The boy is look …. out the window.
   a. -ed
   b. –s
   c. -ing
   d. -es

EXERCISE 3!

Complete the blank paragraph below!

Even so, considerable (1) …… between (2) …… and (3) …… exist. Some (4) ……. (5) …. breakfast, while others have their main (6) …. at midday rather than the (7) …. evening. Interestingly, in those subject (8) …… for fairly (9) …… (10) …… in in isolation, in whom the pattern of sleep and activity (11) …… irregular, (12) …… too become erratic in their numbers and composition. Perhaps the loss of social interaction that is normally (13) …… with (14) ……. (15) …… to this.

1. a. differences
   b. difference's
   c. difference
   d. differences
2. a. individual's
   b. individual
   c. individuals
   d. Individuals
3. a. cultures
   b. culture's
   c. cultures
   d. culture
4. a. person
   b. people `15`
5. a. miss
   b. misses
   c. missing
   d. missed
6. a. meals
   b. meal `15`
7. a. lives
   b. live
   c. early
8. a. living
   b. lives
   c. live
9. a. longest
   b. long
   c. longer
10. a. period

   b. periods
11. a. became
    b. become
    c. becomes
12. a. meal
    b. meals
    c. mealtime's
13. a. assosiated
    b. assosiates
    c. assosiate
14. a. mealtimes
    b. mealtimes
    c. mealtime's
15. a. contributed
    b. contributes
    c. contribute

EXERCISE 1!

1. Bobby plays football all day in front of my house
2. He has a bike that is bigger than mine
3. Desta always visits to my cousin's house, because she likes my cousin
4. Fery is the tallest student in my class
5. Siska really likes watering flowers because she is a flower lover

EXCERCISE 2!

1. c. -ing
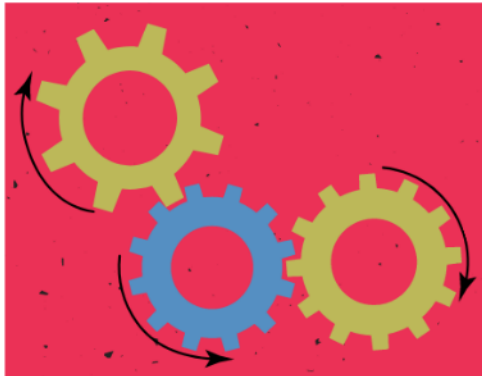2. b. -ed
3. a. -s
4. c. -ed
5. c. -ing

EXCERCISE 3!

1. a. differences
2. d. Individuals
3. a. cultures
4. b. people
5. a. miss
6. b. meal
7. c. early
8. a. living
9. b. long
10. b. periods
11. c. becomes
12. b. meals
13. a. assosiated
14. b. mealtimes
15. b. contributes

CHAPTER VI:
MULTIPLE PROCESS

MULTIPLE PROCESS

is a word may be constructed by more than one-word formation process. Yule (2006: 58) stated it is possible to trace the - operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word called multiple process. It means a word may be created from multiple word formation processes.

For example: **Footmen**, the word footmen above are created through two processes. They are compounding and internal change. It is combining two different with word which is foot and men. The word men, in this case, have been created through an internal change process. It is substituting one no morphemic part for another. The word men come from man by substituting the vowels *a* to *e*. it means that compounding and internal change. process is applied to this words since it was created by combining two separate words, afterwards substituting one non - morphemic segments for another.

Watch this video!

EXERCISE 1!

Identify words formed from multiple processes!

1. Snowball
2. Internet
3. Cyberbullying
4. Deli
5. Waspish

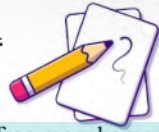**EXCERCISE 2!**

Identify words formed from multiple processes!

1. Caramel
2. Usual
3. Yuppie
4. ATP
5. Bulking

EXCERCISE 3!

Identify words formed from multiple processes!

1. Superset
2. Dumbbell
3. Jumping jack
4. Bench
5. Side plank

KEY ANSWER

EXCERCISE 1!

1. **Snowball** is compounded from two free morphemes to form a noun. then converted into a verb (snowballed etc.)
2. **Internet** is a product of clipping (international plus network), blending (internet) and conversion (netiquette)
3. **Cyberbullying** is a blend (cyber - bully) and a conversion (N → V → Gerund)
4. **Deli** is borrowed from German (delicatessen) and the clipped
5. **Waspish**, as in waspish attitude lost its capital letters and gain suffix (-ish) in the derivation process

EXCERCISE 2!

1. **Caramel** is formed by borrowing an English word and hold Derivation word formation process by adding suffix ' ized .
2. **Usual** - unusual is formed by borrowing an English word and hold Derivation word formation process by adding prefix 'un'
3. **Yuppie** - Capital letters from young urban professional plus the -ie suffix
4. The word **ATP** encounters the process of acronym and borrowing ATP is an acronym of Adenosnine Triphospate. The word Adenosnine Triphospate encounters borrowing process since this word derived from Greek. The word bulking encounters the process of borrowing and derivation
5. The word **bulking** encounters borrowing process since this word derived from English Then, bulking is kind of derivation. Bulking is formed from the word bulk and it has suffixes - ing. The suffixes -ing means progressive or continuous

EXCERCISE 3!

1. The word **_superset_** encounters the process of borrowing and compounding. The word superset encounters borrowing process since this word derived from English. Then, word superset is kind of compounding. Superset is formed by combining two words, super and set. Superset means groups of reps (lifting and lowering a weight) of an exercise after which you take a brief rest period. This exercise is combining two or more
2. 2. The word **_dumbbell_** flies encounters the process of borrowing and compounding. The word dumbbell flies encounters borrowing process since this word derived from English. Then, word dumbbell flies are kind of compounding. Dumbbell flies is formed by combining two words. dumbbell and flies. Dumbbell flies means kind of exercises that focus to shape chest's muscle. This exercise usually uses dumbbell as the weight.
3. 3. The word **_jumping jack_** encounters the process of borrowing and compounding. The word jumping jack encounters borrowing process since this word derived from English. Then, word jumping jack is kind of compounding Jumping jack is formed by combining two words, jumping and jack. Jumping jack means an exercise that focus on fat burning. This exercise needs the balance of the body.

4. The word **_bench_** press encounters the process of borrowing and compounding The word bench press encounters borrowing process since this word derived from English. Then, the word bench press is kind of compounding Bench press is formed by combining two words, bench and press. Bench press means fitness equipment that use to train chest's muscle. This equipment is kind of long seat complete with the stand to put the load.

5. The word **_side plank_** encounters the process of borrowing and compounding. The word side plank encounters borrowing process since this word derived from English. Then, the word side plank is kind of compounding. Side plank is formed by combining two words, side and plank Side plank means One of plank exercises variation that effectively to train the power and shape the abs.

CHAPTER VII: ECHOISM

ECHOISM

the formation of words by the echoing or imitation of natural sounds, as those caused by the motion of objects, as hiss, buzz, whizz, peewee, or the characteristic cries of animals, as quack, cuckoo, chickadee, whip - poor - will, meow, roar etc. This is often called onomatopoeia.

It is the formation of words which sound suggests their meaning, like hiss and peewee. The meaning is usually a sound, either natural like the roar of a waterfall or artificial like the clang of a bell but the meaning may also be the reature that produces the sound like bobwhite.

Examples: moan, click, murmur, quack, thunder, whisper lisp. chickadee, bobolink. In literary study it is called onomatopoeia. Echoism is a process by which the sound of a vowel changes to imitate the sound of a preceding vowel (Encarta, 2006).

Watch this video!

EXCERCISE 1!

Read the words and write in the correct column!

Echoism	Not Echoism

1. Green
2. Cat
3. Sing
4. Scream
5. Frog
6. Book
7. Slurp
8. Oink
9. Dog
10. Grow
11. Boom
12. Choo - Choo

EXCERCISE 2!

Complete the sentences below!

1. She snakes went ......
2. The duck went ....
3. The bee went ....
4. The cat went ....

5. The cow went ....
6. The sheep went ....
7. The dog went ....
8. The pig went ....
9. The horse went ....
10. The mouse went ....

EXCERCISE 3!

Use the word bank to complete each sentence!

1. The .... owl kept me up all night.
2. Our teacher .... her ngers on the desk as she waited for us to line up.
3. The ... twigs startled Tom during his hike.
4. My pencil .... on my paper as I write scratches.
5. The cows will .... until they are fed.
6. The .... fish were hard to catch.

Word Bank
Squealed
Splashing
Moo
Scratches
Cracking
Tapped
Hooting

KEY ANSWER

EXERCISE 1!

Echoism	Not Echoism
Grow	Green
Choo - Choo	Cat
Oink	Sing
Slurp	Dog
Boom	Book
Scream	Frog

EXERCISE 2!

1. Hiss
2. Quack
3. Buzz
4. Meow
5. Moo
6. Baa
7. Bark
8. Oik
9. Neigh
10. Squeak

EXERCISE 3!

1. Hooting
2. Tapped
3. Squealed

4. Scratches
5. Moo
6. Splashing

CHAPTER VIII: REDUPLICATION

REDUPLICATION

is the process of forming a new word by doubling a morpheme, usually with a change of vowel or initial consonant, as in tiptop, pooh - pooh, hanky - panky, okey – dokey. Reduplication is repeating a vowel, syllable, or word in order to create a new linguistic element or word such as as " whishy - washy or handy - talkie, or goody - goody Pretty - pretty (prettiness that goes over the top), Preachy preachy - boringly moralizing, Encarta Dictionary, 2006).

Watch this Video!

EXCERCISE 1!

1. Teeny - weeny is one example of reduplication with type ...
   a. Exact
   b. Rhyming
   c. Ablaut
2. Knick - knack is one example of reduplication with type ...
   a. Exact
   b. Rhyming
   c. Ablaut
3. See - saw is one example of reduplication with type ....
   a. Exact
   b. Rhyming
   c. Ablaut
4. So - so is one example of reduplication with type……...
   a. Exact
   b. Rhyming
   c. Ablaut
5. Walkie - Talkie is one example of reduplication with type ....
   a. Exact
   b. Rhyming
   c. Ablaut

EXCERCISE 2!

Please match the following reduplicative expression to their definitions!

1. Mumbo - jumbo
2. OK
3. A pooper scooper
4. Prime time
5. The jet - set

a.	Nonsense
b.	Okeydokey
c.	An object that collects dog excrement
d.	The time of the day when the TV audience is greatest
e.	Rich and successful people

EXCERCISE 3!

1. What is reduplication?
2. How many types of reduplication?
3. Mention 3 example of exact!
4. Mention 3 example of rhyming!
5. Mention 3 examples of ablaut!

KEY ANSWER

EXCERCISE 1!

1. b. Rhyming
2. c. Ablaut
3. c. Rhyming
4. a. Exact
5. b. Rhyming

EXCERCISE 2!

1. a. Nonsense
2. b. Okeydokey
3. c. An object that collects dog excrement
4. d. The time of the day when the TV audience is greatest
5. e. Rich and successful people

EXCERCISE 3!

1. Reduplication is English words formed by duplicating or repeating certain sounds
2. Three
3. Blah - blah, bling - bling, bye - bye
4. Abra - cadabra, chick - flict, hocus - pocus
5. Criss - cross, ding - dong, zig - zag

CHAPTER IX: COMPOUNDING

COMPOUNDING

Compounding process as the way of creating new word with joining of two Separate words into a single form to describe something new.

For example:

➢ The two words " wall " and " paper " which have different meaning taking together become a single form of word as " *wallpaper* " which has different meaning from those two words.
➢ Sun " and " flower " are two different words, but when fused together, they form another word, *Sunflower*
➢ The two words " home " and " work " which have different meaning taking together become a single form of word as " *homework* " which has a different meaning from those two words

Watch this Video!

EXERCISE 1!

Which of the words given below can be placed after the word given in the first word to form a compound word?

1. Football ....
   a. Machine
   b. Shoes
   c. List
2. Orange
   a. Juice
   b. Party
   c. Window
3. Pencil ...
   a. Window
   b. Machine
   c. Case
4. 4. Summer ...
   a. Book
   b. Chair
   c. Holidays
5. Mind ...
   a. Map
   b. Shoes
   c. List

EXERCISE 2!

Find the two words that make each compound word!

1. Back :
2. Bed :
3. Black :
4. Basket :
5. Cup :

EXERCISE 3!

Complete the sports venues with the words below!

Court	Bowling	Track	Golf	Studio

1. ………………… Alley
2. ………………… Course
3. Athletics ………………
4. Dance …………………
5. Tennis …………………

EXERCISE 1!

1. b. Shoes
2. a. Juice
3. c. Case
4. c. Holidays
5. a. Map

EXERCISE 2!

1. Pack
2. Bedroom
3. Blackboard
4. Basketball
5. Cupcake

EXERCISE 3!

1. Bowling
2. Golf
3. Track
4. Studio
5. Court

CHAPTER X:
PREFIXATION

PREFIXATION

[19] is the formation of words with the help of prefixes, which are derivational morphemes, affixed before the derivational base.

For example:

- ➤ Usual - unusual
- ➤ Head - to behead
- ➤ Rude - unrude

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EXERCISE 1!

Choose the most suitable prefix!

1. Which of the following is the prefix of 'Polite'?
   a. Im
   b. Dis
   c. In
2. Which of the following is the prefix of 'Respect'?
   a. Un
   b. Ir
   c. Dis
3. Which of the following is the prefix of Likely?
   a. Im
   b. Un
   c. In
4. Which of the following is the prefix of "Logical"?
   a. Ir
   b. Il
   c. Re
5. Which of the following is the prefix of "Loyal"?
   a. Dis
   b. In
   c. Mis

EXERCISE 2!

Write the right prefix on the lines!

1. ….….….. able
2. …..…...... agree

3. ……..... open
4. ……..... possible
5. ……..... appropriate

EXERCISE 3!

Complete the sentence with the words below!

Unhealthy	**Uncomplicated**	**Unhappy**
Unfinished	**Unable**	

1. Smoking isn't good for your body. It's very ....
2. The company's annual report is …..... I have to finish it by tomorrow.
3. I was …….. to go to the meeting yesterday because I was sick. I couldn't go.
4. Of course, my teammates were ……... after we lost the game.
5. We like our math teacher. He makes difficult problems seem easy and …….

EXERCISE 1!

1. a. Im
2. c. Dis
3. b. Un
4. b. Il
5. a. Dis

EXERCISE 2!

1. Un
2. Dis
3. Re
4. Im
5. In

EXERCISE 3!

1. Unhealthy
2. Unfinished
3. Unable
4. Unhappy
5. Uncomplicated

CHAPTER XI:
SUFFIXATION

SUFFIXATION

is the formation of words with the help of suffixes, which usually modify the lexical meaning of the base and transfer words to a different part of speech.

For example:

➤ Work - worker
➤ Child - childhood
➤ Soft - softness

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EXERCISE 1!

Choose the most suitable suffix!

1. Which of the following is the suffix of "Wind"?
   a. Ful
   b. Able
   c. Y
2. Which of the following is the suffix of 'Spoon'?
   a. Y
   b. Ful
   c. Let
3. Which of the following is the suffix of 'Crude'?
   a. Ness
   b. Ful
   c. Y
4. Which of the following is the suffix of 'Enjoy'?
   a. Ful
   b. Ness
   c. Able
5. Which of the following is the suffix of 'Suit'?
   a. Ary
   b. Able
   c. Ness

EXERCISE 2!

Write the right suffix on the lines!

1. Comfort ....
2. Irresist ....
3. Short ....
4. Environment ....
5. Appear ....

EXERCISE 3!

Complete the sentence with the words below!

Knowledgeable	**Reusable**	**Drinkable**
Believable	**Understandable**	

1. Please don't throw away that plastic bag. We can use it again. It's ....
2. I find it quite difficult to believe your story. It's not ....
3. 3. Don't worry, the water in that river is very fact, it's ....
4. 4. I can understand why you were late yesterday. It's ....
5. 5. Professor Brown knows lots of things. She is a .... person.

EXERCISE 1!

1. c. Y
2. b. Ful
3. a. Ness
4. c. Able
5. b. Ness

EXERCISE 2!

1. Able
2. Ible
3. Age
4. Al
5. Ance

EXERCISE 3!

1. Reusable
2. Believable
3. Drinkable
4. Understandable
5. Knowledgeable

CHAPTER XII: CONVERSION

CONVERSION

is the process of changing the function of words.

For example:

The words in the form of noun changes become verb. It sounds similar with backformation process but actually it is different. In conversion process, it is without the occurrences of reduction process.

Yule (1985, p.57) states that conversion also can be mentioned as category changes and functional shift.

For example:

➢ a noun chair become verb in the statement "we have to chair this meeting"
➢ a verb stands up changes become a noun "stand-up comedy"

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EXERCISE 1!

Determine the type of conversion from the sentences below!

1. To ink a contract
   a. V derived from A
   b. V derived from N
   c. N derived from V
2. A long run
   a. N derived from V
   b. V derived from N
   c. V derived from A
3. To dirty the shirt
   a. N derived from V
   b. V derived from N
   c. V derived from A
4. The poor, gays
   a. N derived from A
   b. N derived from V
   c. V derived from N
5. Down a drink; up the price
   a. V derived from N
   b. V derived from A
   c. V derived from P

EXERCISE 2!

Choose the most correct answer!

1. The bite, to bite is conversion from ...
2. The show - off, to show off is conversion from ...
3. The bridge, to bridge is conversion from ....
4. The push - over, to push over is conversion from ...
5. The hang - up, to hang up is conversion from ...

EXERCISE 3!

Choose whether the sentence below is true or false!

1. To hit, a hit is Verb to Noun   **(T / F)**
2. A final game, a final is Adjective to Noun   **(T / F)**
3. A sign, to sign is Noun to Verb   **(T / F)**
4. An empty box, to empty is Adjective to Verb **(T / F)**
5. The hang - up, to hang up is Noun - verb pairs **(T / F)**

EXERCISE 1!

1. b. V derived from N
2. a. N derived from V
3. c. V derived from A
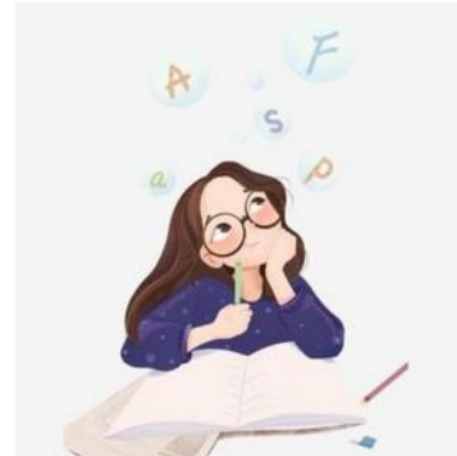4. a. N derived from A
5. c. V derived from P

EXERCISE 2!

1. Noun - verb pairs
2. Nouns - verb compound pairs
3. Noun - verb pairs
4. Nouns - verb compound pairs
5. Nouns - verb compound pairs

EXERCISE 3!

1. T (true)
2. T (true)
3. T (true)
4. T (true)
5. F (false)

CHAPTER XIII:
COINAGE

COINAGE

Coinage process as the way of creating the new word with referring to the most topical sources which are invented to the trade names for certain commercial products. Than it is become the general terms used in society.

As the examples are the commercial products such as Aqua, Indomie, Soklin, Honda, and so on. People tend to call any mineral water's product with " Aqua ", although the brand is " Club " or " " Cleo ".

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EXERCISE 1!

1. What do most people call mineral water products?
   a. Aqua
   b. Cleo
   c. Songo
2. What do most people call Choco jam products?
   a. Nutella
   b. Whiskas
   c. Ale - ale
3. What do most people call Muslim veil products?
   a. Rabbani
   b. Marimas
   c. Kukubima
4. What do most people call instant noodle products?
   a. Indomie
   b. Kusuka
   c. Qtela
5. What do most people call cough medicine products?
   a. Komix
   b. Lasegar
   c. Frutamine

EXERCISE 2!

Answer with the most correct answer!

1. What do most people call motorcycle products?
2. What do most people call medicine to relieve pain, fever, and inflammation?

3. What do most people call carbonated drinks products?
4. What do most people call fried chicken products?
5. What do most people call web browsers products?

EXERCISE 3!

Choose whether the sentence below is true or false a *coinage!*

1. Nutella   **(T / F)**
2. Aspirin   **(T / F)**
3. Balloon   **(T / F)**
4. Glass   **(T / F)**
5. Pepsodent   **(T / F)**

EXERCISE 1!

1. a. Aqua
2. a. Nutella
3. a. Rabbani
4. a. Indomie
5. a. Komix

EXERCISE 2!

1. Honda
2. Aspirin
3. Coca cola
4. KFC
5. Google

EXERCISE 3!

1. T (true)
2. T (true)
3. F (true)
4. F (false)
5. T (true)

CHAPTER XIV:
BORROWING

BORROWING

Borrowing process is the way of creating new word with taking over of words from other languages and using continually in society.

For example:

➢ The word umbrella in English has borrowed from Italian in 1609
➢ The word wanderlust in English has borrowed from German
➢ The word cookie in English has borrowed from Dutch
➢ The word karaoke in English has borrowed from Japanese

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EXERCISE 1!

Choose the most correct answer!

1. Where did the word "sofa" in English come from?
   a. Italian
   b. Arabic
   c. French
2. Where did the word "croissant" in English come from?
   a. Italian
   b. Arabic
   c. French
3. Where did the word "piano" in English come from?
   a. Italian
   b. Arabic
   c. French
4. Where did the word "yoghurt" in English come from?
   a. Turkish
   b. Arabic
   c. Italian
5. Where did the word "garage" in English come from?
   a. Turkish
   b. French
   c. Italian

EXERCISE 2!

Choose whether the word below is true or false!

1. Is the word "lemon" in English borrowed from Arabic?
2. Is the word "very" in English borrowed from French?
3. Is the word "karaoke" in English borrowed from Korean?
4. Is the word "cookie" in English borrowed from Dutch?
5. Is the word "ketchup" in English borrowed from Chinese?

EXERCISE 3!

Choose whether the sentence below is true or false!

1. The word "wanderlust" in English has borrowed from German   **(T / F)**
2. The word "cookie" in English has borrowed from Dutch   **(T / F)**
3. The word "karaoke" in English has borrowed from Japanese   **(T / F)**
4. The word "entrepreneur" in English has borrowed from French   **(T / F)**
5. The word "avatar" in English has borrowed from Sanskrit   **(T / F)**

KEY ANSWER

EXERCISE 1!

1. b. Arabic
2. c. French
3. a. Italian
4. a. Turkish
5. b. Turkish

EXERCISE 2!

1. Yes, it is
2. Yes, it is
3. No, it is not
4. Yes, it is
5. Yes, it is

EXERCISE 3!

1. T (true)
2. T (true)
3. T (true)
4. T (true)
5. T (true)

CHAPTER XV:

DERIVATION

DERIVATION

Derivation process as the way of creating a new word that accomplished by means of a large number of small bits (e.g. affixes) of the English Language which are not usually given separate Listings in dictionaries.

For example: The word elements un-, mis-, pre-, -ful, -less which appear in words unhappy, misinformation, prejudge, meaningful, and careless are called affixes.

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EXERCISE 1!

Choose with the right answer!

1. Adi and Rey are brothers, but they look very ......
   a. Difference
   b. Differently
   c. Different

2. My uncle .... advised me to take English lessons.
   a. Strength
   b. Strong
   c. Strongly

3. The victims of the earthquake showed their .... to the local government officials for their help.
   a. Appreciate
   b. Appreciable
   c. Appreciation

4. As a good film ……........ he has greatly contributed to the development of Indonesian films.
   a. Critic
   b. Criticism
   c. Criticize

5. Nowadays people prefer using small cars to big ones because they're more ....
   a. Economically
   b. Economic
   c. Economical

EXERCISE 2!

Complete the sentence with the words below!

> **Experimental   Publicize   Pleasantly**
>
> **Progressive   Acceptance**

1. We could call the TV station and ………. the opening of our new store.
2. She was ………. surprised
3. Your signature below will represent your ………. of this contract.
4. We're all glad that new CEO is a very ………. Leader.
5. The new line of cleaning products is still in the ………... stage of development.

EXERCISE 3!

Choose whether the sentence below is true or false!

1. We need to (simplify) the language in this report, it is too complex.   **(T / F)**
2. That was a (fantasy) research job you did for the company.   **(T / F)**
3. Two members of the crew were kidnapped and held in (captivation) for three months.   **(T / F)**
4. We are hoping for successful (completeness) of our project by June.   **(T / F)**
5. He studied astronomy and (mechanization) in college.
                    (T / F)

EXERCISE 1!

1. c. Different
2. c. Strongly
3. c. Appreciation
4. a. Critic
5. c. Economical

EXERCISE 2!

1. Publicize
2. Pleasantly
3. Acceptance
4. Progressive
5. Experimental

EXERCISE 3!

1. T (true)
2. F (false)
3. F (false)
4. F (false)
5. F (false)

CHAPTER XVI: HYPOCORISM

HYPOCORISM [3]

A hypocorism is a pet name, nickname, or term of endearment often a shortened form of a word or name. Adjective: hypocoristic. It derives from the Greek word meaning "to use child - talk".

Robert Kennedy notes that many hypocorisms are "monosyllabic or disyllabic, with the second syllable bearing no stress" (The Oxford Handbook of the Word, 2015).

For example:

➢ Movie (Moving Picture)
➢ Telly (Television)
➢ Aussie (Australians)
➢ Footy (Football)
➢ Barbie (Barbeque)
➢ Postie (Postman)
➢ Doggie (dog)

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EXERCISE 1!

Choose with the right answer!

1. Does hypocorism only apply to humans?
   a. No, it doesn't
   b. Yes, it does
   c. I don't know
2. Do when we call kitten with kitty also include hypocorism?
   a. No, it doesn't
   b. Yes, it does
   c. I don't know
3. In what process does a word is reduct to a shorter form by adding -y or -ie at the end of a word?
   a. Borrowing
   b. Coinage
   c. Hypocorism
4. Does hypocorism is a nickname that shows affection or closeness?
   a. Yes, it does
   b. No, it doesn't
   c. Maybe
5. What meaning hypocoristic derives from the Greek word?
   a. To use child - talk
   b. Love
   c. Closeness

EXERCISE 2!

Put a check mark for those that include hypocorism, and a cross for those that are not!

1. (..........) May calls her cat named Velly
2. (..........) Eve calls her friend by her real name
3. (..........) Ira calls her boyfriend with bubu
4. (..........) Sally calls the teacher by calling mother
5. (..........) Sera calls her blanket with " comfy " because it feels very comfortable

EXERCISE 3!

Answer with the right answer!

1. What is hypocorism in word formation?
2. Give an example of hypocorism!
3. Is hypocorism a word?
4. What is a synonym for hypocoristic?
5. Nita calls her sister with "sweety" is this called hypocorism? describe your answer!

KEY ANSWER

EXERCISE 1!

1. a. No, it doesn't
2. b. Yes, it does
3. c. Hypocorism
4. a. Yes, it does
5. a. To use child - talk

EXERCISE 2!

1. √
2. X
3. √
4. X
5. √

EXERCISE 3!

1. A hypocorism is a pet name, nickname, or term of endearment - often a shortened form of a word or name.
2. A pet name is a hypocorism, and so is the addition of a diminutive suffix to the end of a name, like when you change the name " BILL " to " Billy. "
3. Yes, it is
4. By name, diminutive, nickname
5. Yes, that is hypocorism because it shows affection or closeness

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