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SAPERE ET FARI

TASK 1

WORD-FORMATIONAL PUZZLES

PART A

Match the names of word-formational processes with their definitions. Put your answers into the box below the table.

1. Compounding	A. is the morphological process of forming a new word by extracting affixes from a basic word e.g. blow-drier – blow-dry, hand-writing – <i>handwrite</i> . This process results in a change of a part of speech of a base.
2. Clipping	B. is the morphological process of creating a new word by combining two or more old words e.g. dog + house → doghouse.
3. Derivation	C. is the morphological process of forming a word by dropping one or more syllables from a polysyllabic word e.g. <i>examination-exam</i> , <i>laboratory-lab</i> . This process does not result in a change of a part of speech of a base.
4. Backformation	D. is the morphological process in which a word is formed from parts of two or more other words e.g. <i>breakfast + lunch</i> → <i>brunch</i> .
5. Conversion	E. is the morphological process of forming a new word on the basis of an existing word. It typically occurs by the addition of an affix (either a prefix or a suffix) to a base e.g. <i>kindness</i> is derived from <i>kind</i> , <i>joyful</i> is derived from <i>joy</i> , <i>amazement</i> is derived from <i>amaze</i> , <i>unhappy</i> is derived from <i>happy</i> .
6. Blending	F. is the morphological process of creating a word from an existing word without any change in its form. As a result of this a word changes its lexical category (part of speech) e.g. empty (adjective) – to empty (verb).

1	2	3	4	5	6

PART B

On the basis of the definitions in PART 1 name word-formational processes below:

1. sculpture → to sculpt
2. blue + bell → bluebell
3. contrast (noun) → contrast (verb)
4. motorist + hotel → motel
5. advertisement → ad

PART C

Match different types of conversions with their examples:

run, lower, blue-collar, head, look, paper, rich, ship, shoulder, empty

Verb > Noun:

Noun > Verb:

Adjective > Verb:

Noun > Adjective:

Adjective > Noun:

PART D

Using the definitions in PART 1, name two word-formational processes which take place in each of the underlined words:

1. You can re-envelope these letters now.

..... and

2. I just got a new car-phone.

..... and

3. I'm sorry, I have to babysit tomorrow.

..... and

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ANSWER KEY:

PART A

1 B

2 C

3 E

4 A

5 F

6 D

PART B

1. Backformation
2. Compounding
3. Conversion
4. Blending
5. Derivation

PART C

Verb > Noun: **run, look**

Noun > Verb: **head, ship, shoulder**

Adjective > Verb: **lower, empty**

Noun > Adjective: **blue-collar, paper**

Adjective > Noun: **rich**

PART D

Using the definitions in PART 1, name two word-formatational processes which take place in each of the underlined words:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. You can <u>re-envelope</u> these letters now. | conversion and derivation |
| 2. I just got a new <u>car-phone</u> . | clipping and compounding |
| 3. I'm sorry, I have <u>to babysit</u> tomorrow. | compounding and conversion |