

Borrowing

Borrowing is the word formation process in which a word from a language (source language) is borrowed directly into another language (target language). Borrowed words are also called *loanwords*.

Borrowing is a consequence of cultural contact between two language communities. At first, the word is considered a *foreign word*. In time, speakers become familiar with the new foreign word or expression. Then, the new word is adopted in the TL and becomes *conventionalized*.

A) These are loan words from other languages. Match them with the source language for each group.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. buffet – gourmet – ballet – chalet | JAPANESE |
| 2. delicatessen – fest – kindergarten – waltz | SPANISH |
| 3. guerrilla – macho – patio – piñata | AFRICAN |
| 4. karaoke – karate – ninja – origami | CHINESE |
| 5. kungfu – tofu – typhoon | PORTUGUESE |
| 6. bossa nova – coconut – flamingo – samba | GERMAN |
| 7. paparazzi – macaroni – pasta – pizza – cello – casino – umbrella | ITALIAN |
| 8. banana – zebra – chimpanzee – jazz – gorilla | FRENCH |

Blending

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. For example:

- advertisement + entertainment = advertainment
- breakfast + lunch = brunch
- smoke + fog = smog

B) Match the words in A and B to form the words in C. Drag the new words next to the combination.

A	B	C
web	hotel	biopic
cybernetic	English	cyborg
biography	marathon	motel
Spanish	seminar	Spanglish
web	organism	telethon
emotion	log	webinar
telephone	picture	blog
motor	icon	emoticon

C) Can you guess the original words where these blended words come from? What do they mean?

internet –

mocktail –

spork –

staycation

Clipping

Clipping is the word formation process in which a word is reduced or shortened without changing its meaning. For example:

- ad = advertisement
- gator = alligator
- exam = examination

D) Where do these clipped words come from?

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| 1. gas | 6. photo |
| 2. gym | 7. coon |
| 3. flu | 8. sitcom |
| 4. lab | 9. phone |
| 5. math | |

Compounding

Compounding is the word formation process in which two or more words combine into a single word.

Compound words may be written as one word (*workmate*) or as two words joined with a hyphen (*ice-cream*).

- note + book = notebook
- work + room = workroom
- bitter + sweet = bittersweet

Coinages

Coinage is the word formation process in which a new word is created either deliberately or accidentally without using the other word formation processes. Many start out as brand names for everyday objects such as *Kleenex* for a facial tissue. They are also called *neologisms*.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| - Tupperware, from Tupper, the manufacturer | - nylon, arbitrarily invented |
| - Granola, by Kellogg, because of “grano” (grain) | - Xerox, from Greek “dry writing” |
| - Frisbee, some students called the toy like this after the Frisbee Pie Company | |
| - Yahoo, <i>yahoos</i> were primitive cruel creatures at Gulliver’s Travels | |
| - aspirin, <i>find out</i> | - Google, <i>find out</i> |
| | - psychitecture, <i>find out</i> |

E) Guess the neologism for these definitions:

1. Software application for a smartphone.
2. Flooding the internet with many copies of the same message in an attempt to force people on the message.
3. Someone who is clueless. From the web error message.
4. An individual who posts rude comments to an online community.
5. A man who dedicates a great deal of time and money to his appearance.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation is the word formation process in which a word is shortened.

- Dr. = Doctor

- Jr. = Junior
- A.M. = ante meridiem

F) Where do these abbreviations come from? Record yourself.

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. JFK | 5. PC | 9. DIY | 13. B.C. |
| 2. VIP | 6. e.g. | 10. FAQ | 14. A.D. |
| 3. yd. | 7. USA | 11. SOS | |
| 4. oz. | 8. BBC | 12. P.S. | |

To record your voice,
click on the
microphone

Acronyms

Acronyms are words formed by the word formation process in which an *initialism* is pronounced as a word. For example, HIV is an *initialism* for Human Immunodeficiency Virus that is spoken as the 3 letters: H-I-V. However, AIDS is an *acronym* for Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome that is spoken as the “word” *aids*.

- ASAP = as soon as possible
- NASA = National Aeronautics and Aerospace Administration
- PIN = personal identification number

G) What do these acronyms stand for? Record yourself.

- | | | |
|----------|------------|--------------|
| 1. UFO | 5. RIP | 9. SCUBA |
| 2. NATO | 6. CAPTCHA | 10. LASER |
| 3. CEO | 7. GIF | 11. ZIP CODE |
| 4. ASCII | 8. RADAR | |

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False Cognates = False Friends

Cognates are words that look and sound the same in two languages and have the same meaning. *False Cognates* look and sound the same but the meaning is different.

H) Complete this table.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. <i>actually</i> | is confused with.....but it means |
| 2. <i>assist</i> | is confused with.....but it means |
| 3. <i>attend</i> | is confused with.....but it means |
| 4. <i>carpet</i> | is confused with.....but it means |
| 5. <i>embarrassed</i> | is confused with.....but it means |
| 6. <i>deception</i> | is confused with.....but it means |
| 7. <i>facilities</i> | is confused with.....but it means |
| 8. <i>exit</i> | is confused with.....but it means |
| 9. <i>idiom</i> | is confused with.....but it means |