

	Word-Formation Process	Basic Rule / Structure	Examples
Primary word-formation, i.e. the coining of new words not based on existing material	word-manufacture / root creation	formation of a new word without morphological, phonological, orthographical motivation	hoover, quark (from James Joyce's <i>Finnegans Wake</i> ¹)
	onomatopoeia	words that reflect / imitate sounds	swoosh, boing, gobbledegook
Secondary word-formation, i.e. from already existing morphemes of the language	compounding	2 or more potentially free morphemes /roots are combined to form a new lexical unit; semantic classification for compound nouns (relation head to cpd.): endocentric compound exocentric / bahuvrihi compound appositional compound copulative / dvandva compound	houseboat – endocentric compound paleface (person) - exocentric / bahuvrihi compound girlfriend the girl is a friend, the friend is a girl) - appositional cpd. Rank-Hovis, prince-consort (prince and consort at the same time)- copulative / dvandva compound
	neo-classical combining / compounding	at least one initial / final combining form (ICF / FCF) (morphemes of Greek or Latin origin) is combined with a free morpheme or another neo-classical combining form into a new lexical unit; -o- is often inserted to make a free English lexeme compatible with the Latin or Greek combining form	<i>biology, television</i> <i>bio-science</i> <i>jazzophile</i>
	affixation: prefixation	a prefix (bound morpheme) is added to the beginning of a free morpheme / word to form a new lexical unit	unkind, remake - class-maintaining befriend, ablaze, encage - class-changing
	suffixation	a suffix (bound morpheme) is added to the end of a free morpheme / word to form a new lexical unit	national, friendship, brotherhood
	back-formation	a (diachronic) process where what appears to be a suffix is removed from a lexeme to form a new lexical item, usu. belonging to a different word-class "Back-formation is the formation of a new lexeme by the deletion of a suffix, or supposed suffix, from an apparently complex form by analogy with other instances where the suffixed and non-suffixed forms are both lexemes." Bauer, 1983: 64.	to lase from laser (the device laser must have existed before a verb for the activity carried out by means of the device was formed), lech from lecher in analogy <i>to love : lover</i>

¹ quark (kwɔk), n. *Physics*. [Invented word, associated with 'Three quarks for Muster Mark!' (Joyce *Finnegans Wake* (1939) ii. iv). 'I employed the sound "quark" for several weeks in 1963 before noticing "quark" in "Finnegans Wake", which I had perused from time to time since it appeared in 1939. The allusion to three quarks seemed perfect.... I needed an excuse for retaining the pronunciation "quark" despite the occurrence of "Mark", "bark", "mark", and so forth in *Finnegans Wake*. I found that excuse by supposing that one ingredient of the line "Three quarks for Muster Mark" was a cry of "Three quarts for Mister..." heard in H. C. Earwicker's pub.'-M. Gell-Mann, private let. to Ed., 27 June 1978.] Any of a group of sub-atomic particles (orig. three in number) conceived of as having a fractional electric charge and making up in different combinations the hadrons, but not detected in the free state. source: OED 2nd. 1989. electronic edition on CD-ROM.

conversion	"(...) the change of form class of a form without any corresponding change of form." Bauer, 1983: 32.	<i>down</i> (adverb: <i>calm down</i> , adj.: he was really down (= depressed) after meeting; prep.: <i>he ran down the street</i> , verb: <i>he downed the beer</i> , noun: <i>he's had his ups and downs</i> , <i>the teacher has a down on him</i>)
clipping	"(...) process whereby a lexeme (simplex or complex) is shortened, while still retaining the same meaning and still being a member of the same form class." <i>ibid.</i> : 233 which part of the lexeme is shortened is unpredictable	back-clipping - mag from magazine foreclipping - loid from celluloid fore- and back-clipping - flu from influenza
blending	"(...) a new lexeme formed from parts of two (or possibly more) other words in such a way there is no transparent analysis into morphs." <i>ibid.</i> : 234	motel from <i>motorist's hotel</i> , shoat from <i>sheep</i> and <i>goat</i> , ballute from <i>balloon</i> and <i>parachute</i>
acronymics	"(...) a word coined by taking the initial letters of the words in a title or phrase and using them as a new word." <i>ibid.</i> : 237 acronym: only when the sequence of letters can be pronounced as one word	NATO, laser, Wasp (White Anglo-Saxon Protestant)
alphabetisation	see acronym: but the letters are pronounced individually, not as a word	USA, USSR, REM, VIP

primary source: Siegrist, Leslie & Bartsch, Sabine. Ms. 2002. Introduction to Applied Linguistics. TUD linguistics manuscript.

other sources: Bauer, Laurie. 1983. English Word-Formation. Cambridge et al.: CUP.

Oxford English Dictionary. 2nd edition. 1989. electronic edition on CD-ROM. Oxford: Oxford University Press.