

GRAMMAR

STD-VIII

SUBJECT : ENGLISH
CHAPTER NUMBER: 1
PERIOD NUMBER : 1
CHAPTER NAME :WORD FORMATION

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- Being acquainted with the tenets of grammar
- Be able to differentiate types of affixes
- Understanding the idea of affixation
- Be able to frame new words using affixes
- Developing LSRW Skills

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES/ EXTENDED OBJECTIVES

- Differentiate suffixes and prefixes
- Use prefixes and suffixes in sentences
- Understanding the idea of prefix and suffix
- Developing LSRW Skills

INTRODUCTION TO THE TOPIC

Word formation is the process of creating new words from existing words.

Example---Overacting = **Over + acting**

understatement = **under + statement**

Shrita plays **football**

Shimran is my **mother-in-law**.

Unfortunately, she missed the bus.

I sued to play here during my **childhood**.

She is **displeased** with my behavior.

Dishonest behaviour invites hatred.

This pitch is highly **playable**.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yzusCr1LgUQ>

TYPES OF WORD FORMATION----

1. AFFIXATION
2. CONVERSION
3. COMPOUNDING

Affixation is the process of adding suitable affixes (prefixes/ suffixes) to an existing word to produce a new one.

COMPOUNDING----

DEFINITION---Compounding occurs when two or more words come together to create a new word with a meaning that is different from its constituent words...

Examples---

Softball-Sudhanshu is a softball player.

Up to date-She is up to date on all the current affairs.

Long-term-We require a long-term plan for our future.

Heartbreaking-Bidding goodbye to the near and dear ones is a heartbreaking ceremony.

Sister-in-law- she is my sister-in-law.

Compound words can be further segregated into four categories....

- Compound Nouns
- Compound verbs
- Compound adjectives
- Compound adverbs..

verb(-ing)	+	noun	breakfast	We always eat breakfast at 8am.
			washing machine	Put the clothes in the red washing machine .
			swimming pool	What a beautiful swimming pool !
noun	+	verb(-ing)	sunrise	I like to get up at sunrise .
			haircut	You need a haircut .
			train-spotting	His hobby is train-spotting .
verb	+	preposition	check-out	Please remember that check-out is at 12 noon.

noun	+	noun	bus stop	Is this the bus stop for the number 12 bus?
			fire-fly	In the tropics you can see fire-flies at night.
			football	Shall we play football today?
adjective	+	noun	full moon	I always feel crazy at full moon .
			blackboard	Clean the blackboard please.
			software	I can't install this software on my PC.

- **Plural Forms of Compound Nouns**

singular	plural
a tennis shoe	three tennis shoes
one assistant headmaster	five assistant headmasters
the sergeant major	some sergeants major
a mother-in-law	two mothers-in-law
an assistant secretary of state	three assistant secretaries of state
my toothbrush	our toothbrushes
a woman-doctor	four women-doctors
a doctor of philosophy	two doctors of philosophy
a passerby, a passer-by	two passers-by , two passers-by

COMPOUND VERBS.....

- A [compound verb](#) is a verb that is made up of multiple words. The compound verb can take on such forms as:
 - A prepositional verb
 - A phrasal verb
 - A verb with auxiliaries
 - A compound single-word verb

<https://study.com/academy/lesson/what-is-a-compound-verb-definition-examples.html>

With a Prepositional Verb

Verbs can take on a slightly or even a very different meaning when a [preposition](#) is added to the end of them.

Believe in *Ask for *Rely upon

With a Phrasal Verb

A phrasal verb is formed when you combine a verb with [an adverb](#) or a preposition. The meaning of the resulting compound verb isn't always obvious by looking at the two words in isolation. Also, the adverb or preposition can be moved after the object and still make perfect sense.

Tear up *Take away *Take down *work on

With Auxiliaries

Verbs can also be preceded by an [auxiliary verb](#) to form a compound verb. Variations of "to be" are the most common, but other auxiliaries are oftentimes used too.

Was swimming *Will be considering *Will meet *Are running

Single-Word Compound Verbs

Whether or not the two words are connected with a hyphen, you can form a compound verb by combining two separate words, either or both of which may or may not be verbs on their own.

Color-code

Double-click *Rely on *Wear away *Water-proof

COMPOUND ADJECTIVES---

A compound adjective is a multi-word adjective. Most compound adjectives are two-word adjectives, but they can be longer. Usually, a [hyphen](#) (or hyphens) is used to link the words together to show that it is one adjective.

- Please request a four-foot table.
- ("Four-foot" is an adjective describing "table." A hyphen is used to link "four" and "foot" to show they are part of the same adjective.) It is a 6-page document.
- Claire worked as a part-time keeper at the safari park.
- That is an all-too-common mistake.

The most common compound adjectives start with numbers and end with nouns. For example:

three-hour wait

- ten-minute journey *five-day holiday
- three-page document *500-word story

Compound adjectives often end with adjectives. For example:

brand-new car

- fat-free snacks *ice-cold drinks
- red-hot peppers *world-famous player
- Compound adjectives can end with nouns. For example:
- apple-pie tin *blue-sky thinking
- deep-water vessel *long-life milk
- third-party insurance

Compound adjectives can end with [present participles](#) (adjectives that usually end "-ed," "-d," "-t," "-en," or "-n" and are formed from [verbs](#)). For example:

- absent-minded person
- level-headed leader
- middle-aged man
- narrow-minded response

COMPOUND ADVERBS..

- In [English grammar](#), a *compound adverb* is a construction in which one [adverb](#) is paired with another adverb (or sometimes with another [part of speech](#)). Together these words are used to [modify](#) a [verb](#), an [adjective](#), another adverb, or an entire [clause](#).
- **Examples: *therefore, hereinafter***
- ***ill-fitting suit, far-off shores***
- ***widely known, exasperatedly sighing***
- equally productive means
- a reasonably tall tree
- an all too complacent attitude
- ever-changing tides
- far-reaching events
- ill-educated person
- well-fed cattle

THANK YOU
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