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CHAPTER

Word Formation

There are many words in the English language which are simple and cannot be divided into further meaning full parts e.g. the words and, the, if, can, jump, go, on, cannot be further divided but the words like unhappy, improper, friendship, agreement etc. can be divided either with some positive or negative meaning.

Unhappy consists of the word happy to which the affix “un” has been joined. If the affix comes at the beginning like ‘un’ in unhappy it is a prefix . If it comes at the end like ‘ment’ in agreement it is a suffix.

Present day English has four main processes that results in the formation of new words .

1. Prefixation – the addition of a prefix in front of base –unhappy in power.
2. Suffixation – The addition of a suffix at the end if the base – agreement, friend + ship.
3. Compounding of two or more bases Head + master, Post + office, Book + stall.
4. Conversion - The change of a base form from one word to another without any change in form email, microwave astronaut.

वर्तमान अंग्रेजी में नये शब्दों को बनाने के लिए चार विधियाँ है जिन्हें ऊपर बताया गया है।

अब ध्यान से नीचे व्यक्त कथन को पढ़ो—

Prefixes and Suffixes

Look at words given below :

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------|
| (i) disagree | improper | unhappy |
| (ii) beggar | friendship | payment |

क्रम संख्या (i) के अन्तर्गत शब्द ‘prefixes’ जोड़कर बनाये गये हैं। अर्थात् शब्दों से पहले syllables जोड़कर ये शब्द बनाये गये हैं।

For examples : dis+agree—disagree; im+proper—improper; un+happy—unhappy.

क्रम संख्या (ii) के अन्तर्गत शब्द suffixes’ जोड़कर बनाये गये हैं, अर्थात् शब्दों के अन्त में syllables जोड़कर ये शब्द बनाये गये हैं।

For examples : beg+gar—beggar; friend+ship—friendship; pay+ment—payment.

Primary words

वे शब्द जिनके पहले कोई prefix तथा शब्द के अन्त में कोई suffix नहीं जुड़ा रहता **Primary words** कहलाते हैं।

For Examples : agree, happy, beg, friend, pay, man, work.

बिना prefix या suffix का प्रयोग किये primary words की एक बड़ी संख्या से हम उन शब्दों की रचना करते हैं जो विभिन्न parts of speech की श्रेणी में रखे जाते हैं। ऐसे शब्दों की रचना उनके स्वरूप (form) में परिवर्तन करके की जाती है।

Examples :

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---------------|
| speak (Verb) | — | speech (Noun) |
| bind (Verb) | — | bound (Noun) |

prove (Verb)	—	proof (Noun)
deceive (Verb)	—	deceit (Noun)
lose (Verb)	—	loss (Noun)
hot (Adjective)	—	heat (Noun)
high (Adjective)	—	height (Noun)

Compound Words

Look at these words :

Headmaster, book-stall, post-office, atom bomb.

ऐसे शब्दों को **compound words** कहते हैं। ऐसे शब्दों की रचना primary words को जोड़कर की जाती है।

For example **head** तथा **master** को जोड़कर **headmaster** तथा **book** और **stall** को जोड़कर **book-stall** की रचना करते हैं।

कुछ **compound words** के बीच **hyphen (-)** का प्रयोग करके उन्हें लिखते हैं। उदाहरणार्थ— **shop-keeper** कुछ **compound words** बिना **hyphen (-)** के एक शब्द के रूप में लिखे जाते हैं। जैसे— moonlight, headmaster तथा कुछ अलग-अलग भागों में जैसे—atom bomb. Compound words को लिखने के विषय में किसी नियम का पालन करना सम्भव नहीं है। अतः उनको सही प्रकार से लिखने का ढंग dictionary से सीखना चाहिए।

Ways of Making Compound Words

Nouns :

- By joining a Noun to another Noun, Steam-engine, cowherd, radio-set, postmaster, gaslight, money-lender, newspaper, aircraft, lamp-post, tear gas.
- By joining an Adjective to a Noun : shorthand, madman, long jump, blackboard.
- By joining a Noun to a Verb : rainfall, earthquake, headache, daybreak, windfall.
- By joining a Verb to a Noun : pick-pocket, passport, watchdog, turn-key.
- By joining an 'ing' Verb to a Noun : dining-table, walking-stick, living room, washing-machine.
- By joining a Noun to a Gerund : letter-writing, sight-seeing.
- By joining an Adverb to a Noun : downfall, over-confidence, after-thought, in-patient.
- By joining an Adverb to a Verb : income, outcome, offspring, outlook.
- By joining a Verb to an Adverb : farewell, look-up, drawback, send-off.

Adjectives :

- By joining a Noun to an Adjective : home-sick, world-wide, snow-white, hand-spun.
- By joining a Noun to a present participle : life-giving, record-breaking, money-saving.
- By joining an Adjective to a participle : good-looking, soft-spoken, ready-made, full-grown.
- By joining an Adjective to another Adjective : red-hot, brownish-red.
- By joining an Adverb to a participle : hard-working, far-reaching, well-meant, everlasting.

Verbs :

- By joining a Noun to a Verb : day-dream, waylay, brain-wash.
- By joining an Adjective to a Verb : colour-wash, safeguard.
- By joining an Adverb to a Verb : outlive, overcome, upset, undergo.

Uses of prefixes**(a) Some prefixes reverse or negate the meaning of the word :**

de :	value	devalue	compose	decompose
	fame	defame	promote	demote
dis :	agree	disagree	agreement	disagreement
	like	dislike	ability	disability
	honest	dishonest	advantage	disadvantage
	comfort	discomfort		
	allow	disallow	contentment	discontentment
	appear	disappear	honour	dishonour
	believe	disbelieve	pleasure	displeasure
	connect	disconnect	satisfaction	dissatisfaction
	obey	disobey		
	own	disown		
	please	displease		
	satisfy	dissatisfy		
im :	polite	impolite	pure	impure
	possible	impossible	patient	impatient
	proper	improper	practicable	impracticable
in :	visible	invisible	discipline	indiscipline
	accurate	inaccurate	efficiency	inefficiency
il :	legible	illegible	logical	illogical
	legal	illegal	legitimate	illegitimate
ir :	responsible	irresponsible	relevant	irrelevant
	regular	irregular	religious	irreligious
non :	cooperate	non-cooperate	payment	non-payment
	sense	non-sense	violence	non-violence
un :	happy	unhappy	do	undo
	necessary	unnecessary	fold	unfold
	kind	unkind	lock	unlock

(b) Some prefixes express size or degree :

extra	:	extra-ordinary
out	:	outlive, outgrow
semi	:	semi-circle
sub	:	sub-inspector, sub-normal
under	:	underestimate
over	:	overdo, overestimate

Some prefixes express time or position :

fore	:	foretell, forecast
pre	:	prefix, prepay, pre-war
post	:	post-war, post-graduate
ex	:	ex-Mayor
re	:	rewrite, recall, rebuild, reorganise

Some prefixes express attitudes :

anti	:	anti-social, anti-government
pro	:	pro-communist, pro-American

Some prefixes express number :

mono	:	mono-acting, mono-syllabic
bi	:	bi-weekly, bi-annual
tri	:	tri-wheeler, triangle, tri-cycle, tri-colour
multi	:	Multi-purpose, multi-millionaire

Some prefixes are used to change the part of speech.

	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Verbs
en	courage	encourage		
	danger	endanger	able	enable
	force	enforce	close	enclose
	joy	enjoy	large	enlarge
	rage	enrage	rich	enrich
	slave	enslave		
be	friend	befriend	little	belittle
	fool	befool		
	head	behead		
em	power	empower	bitter	embitter

Uses of suffixes

To form Nouns

-ar/er/or	:	beggar, painter, sailor
-hood	:	boyhood, childhood
-ship	:	friendship, membership
-dom	:	wisdom, freedom
-cracy	:	democracy
-ry/ery	:	slavery, machinery, jewellery
-ful	:	handful, mouthful
-ist	:	Buddhist, Communist
-ism	:	socialism, Hinduism, optimism
-ant	:	inhabitant, consultant
-ee	:	payee, employee
-ion	:	action, selection, relation
-ation	:	starvation, exploration
-sion	:	admission, confusion, conversion
-ment	:	payment, judgement, agreement, movement
-al	:	arrival, proposal
-ness	:	happiness, kindness
-ity	:	majority, activity
-ary	:	missionary, secretary
-acy	:	lunacy, accuracy
-age	:	marriage, postage
-ance/ence	:	assistance, endurance, dependence

-ty/ity	:	cruelty, reality
-itude	:	aptitude
-ure	:	failure, pleasure

(i) -al

Verbs	Nouns	Verbs	Nouns
approve	approval	arrive	arrival
bury	burial	dispose	disposal
disperse	dispersal	deny	denial
renew	renewal	propose	proposal
refuse	refusal	dismiss	dismissal

(ii) -age

break	breakage	carry	carriage
pass	passage	marry	marriage
stop	stoppage	leak	leakage
waste	wastage	store	storage

(iii) -ure

depart	departure
mix	mixture
please	pleasure
close	closure

(iv) -ry

deliver	delivery
enter	entry
discover	discovery
recover	recovery

(v) -ment

agree	agreement	amaze	amazement
announce	announcement	appoint	appointment
arrange	arrangement	banish	banishment
develop	development	employ	employment
entertain	entertainment	fulfil	fulfilment
govern	government	imprison	imprisonment
improve	improvement	invest	investment
postpone	postponement	require	requirement

(vi) -ation

-ation	-tion	-ion	
admire	admiration	connect	connection
combine	combination	construct	construction
confirm	confirmation	contribute	contribution
examine	examination	cooperate	cooperation
inform	information	define	definition
limit	limitation	devote	devotion
prepare	preparation	direction	direction
resign	resignation	decorate	decoration
separate	separation	demonstrate	demonstration
educate	education		

(vii)	-ssion admit permit possess confuse	-sion admission permission possession confusion	protect promote invent	protection promotion invention
(viii)	-ance appear assure avoid enter inherit	appearance assurance avoidance entrance inheritance	assist attend endure hinder perform	assistance attendance endurance hindrance performance
(ix)	-ence depend insist occur	dependence insistence occurrence	differ interfere reside	difference interference residence

Formation of Nouns from Adjectives

(i)	-ness			
	Adjective	Noun	Adjective	Noun
	bold	boldness	bright	brightness
	busy	business	clever	cleverness
	eager	eagerness	forgive	forgiveness
	firm	firmness	frank	frankness
	fresh	freshness	gentle	gentleness
	hard	hardness	heavy	heaviness
	soft	softness	shy	shyness
(ii)	-ity			
	able	ability	active	activity
	equal	equality	familiar	familiarity
	fertile	fertility	formal	formality
	loyal	loyalty	noble	nobility
	popular	popularity	punctual	punctuality
	public	publicity	pure	purity
	real	reality	possible	possibility

To form Verbs

- fy : modify, beautify, qualify, simplify
- ize : sympathize, memorize, civilize, realize
- en : darken, quicken, strengthen

(i)	-en			
	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Verb
	fright	frighten	black	blacken
	haste	hasten	red	reddden
	length	lengthen	short	shorten
	light	lighten	sweet	sweeten

	thick	thicken		
	wide	widen		
	quick	quicken		
(ii)	-fy			
	beauty	beautify		
	terror	terrify		
	class	classify		
	test	testify		
(iii)	-ze			
	economy	economize	equal	equalize
	patron	patronize	civil	civilize
	sympathy	sympathize	real	realize
	critic	criticize	special	specialize

To form Adverbs

-ly	:	happily, beautifully, wisely
-ward(s)	:	homeward(s), upward(s), downward(s), backward(s)

To form Adjectives

-al	:	legal, cultural, natural
-an	:	Indian, Russian, republican
-ar	:	singular, familiar
-ent	:	dependent, confident
-ary	:	stationary, temporary, customary
-ate	:	fortunate, accurate
-ble/able	:	terrible, honourable, lovable
-ine	:	feminine, masculine
-ive	:	active, relative, attentive
-ious/ous	:	ambitious, famous
-ful	:	useful, helpful, beautiful
-less	:	harmless, senseless, childless
-ly	:	kindly, manly
-like	:	childlike
-y	:	sandy, creamy
-ish	:	selfish, foolish, childish
-some	:	quarrelsome, troublesome
-ic	:	heroic, specific

Formation of Adjectives

(i)	-y			
	Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
	air	airy	blood	bloody
	ease	easy	flower	flowery
	star	starry	storm	stormy
	silver	silvery	thirst	thirsty
	hunger	hungry	milk	milky
	worth	worthy		

(ii) -al

accident	accidental	magic	magical
condition	conditional	navy	naval
nation	national	origin	original
person	personal		

(iii) -able

favour	favourable	desire	desirable
honour	honourable	memory	memorable
value	valuable		

|| Exercise-1 ||**Make Nouns from :**

act, wise, employ, appear, obey, please, able, propose, enter, fertile.

|| Exercise-2 ||**Make Nouns from :**

deliver, waste, deny, close, confirm, govern, educate, avoid, gentle, heavy.

|| Exercise-3 ||**Make Adjectives from :**

nation, origin, favour, value, thirst, hunger, storm, worth, blood, magic.

|| Exercise-4 ||**Make Verb from :**

able, large, joy, fool, bitter, rich, power, friend, courage, little.

|| Exercise-5 ||

Fill in the blanks with suitable compound forms of the words given in the brackets in the following sentences :

- (a)
- How can I do the..... (possible)?
 - Never be (polite) to anyone, whoever it may be.
 - “Do you agree with me?” “No, I (agree).”
 - His action is (legal). He is sure to be prosecuted.
 - These apples are still (ripe).
 - The bullock-cart has not (live) its usefulness.
 - Never (estimate) the strength of an enemy.
 - This man claims to be able to (tell) future events.
 - The Government (consider) the orders and cancelled them.
 - Hoarders and smugglers are (social) persons.
 - Is he (Australia) or British ?

12. A journal which is published twice a month is called a(weekly).
 13. The sub-inspector is (power) to arrest a law-breaker.
 14. His uncle's influence (able) him to get a job soon countries.
- (b)
1. Mr. Sohanlal is one of the best (cricket) our state has produced.
 2. My headmaster has known me since my (boy).
 3. Great sacrifices were made in the struggle for our (free).
 4. The (inhabit) of that island are short and dark skinned.
 5. (elect) to Parliament have been postponed.
 6. People in many districts faced (starve) owing to the drought.
 7. An (agree) was signed between the two parties yesterday.
 8. He was very rich, but found no real (happy) in being wealthy.
 9. We can calculate the time of eclipses with great (accurate).
 10. The (post) for registration of letters has been increased recently.
 11. The saying is that (fail) is a stepping stone to success.
 12. The story of the Ramayana has been (simple) in that book.
 13. This road has been (wide) by cutting down the trees on both sides of it.
 14. He received a lot of (assist) from his uncle for his college education.
- (c)
1. The beggar came to our house (regular) every Tuesday.
 2. That is a country of great (nature) beauty.
 3. The ex-Mayor is very (confidence) of becoming the Mayor again.
 4. It is (custom) to splash coloured water on one-another during Holi.
 5. He is one of the most (like) boys in the school.
 6. Ashok is always (attend) in class.
 7. It is natural for young people to be (ambitious).
 8. It is very (use) to have a hobby.
 9. How (sense) of people to destroy public property.
 10. The soldier was dismissed for (coward) conduct.
 11. Coconut trees grow well in (sand) soil.
 12. "That was (child) behaviour on your part."
 13. It is often very (trouble) to look after pets.
 14. The Rani of Jhansi performed (hero) deeds in the battle.

