

INTERACTIVE FEATURES OF WORD-FORMATION	
SYNTAX	MORPHOLOGY
<b>FREE MORPHEMES (ROOTS, STEMS, ETC)</b>	
<b>COLLOCATION</b> { So as to Lame duck Fill in the blanks  <b>COMPOSITION</b> { Book and case book + case → bookcase [a case containing books]	<b>BOUND MORPHEMES (AFFIXES: un-, -ly, etc.)</b> PREFIXES: Re-, etc.      SUFFIXES: -ly, -s etc.
<b>BLENDING:</b> { Binary + digit -----→ digit motor + hotel -----→ motel Transfer + resistor---→ transistor  <b>ABBREVIATIONS</b> { Acronyms: [Unesco, Nato, Dinky, Laser] Alphabetisms: [FBI, TV, PTO]	<b>DERIVATION</b> <b>INFLECTION</b> Un + man + ly      House-s
	<b>BACKFORMATIONS</b> { Pop ← popular Housekeep ← housekeeper Daydream ← x dreams during the day.
<b>ABBREVIATION + DERIVATION</b>	
<b>PROPER NOUNS</b>	<b>COMMON NOUNS</b>
Robert--→ Bob (b) + ie/y      -----→ Bobie/y Elizabeth--→ Liz + y      -----→ Lizzy	Comfortable --→ comf. + y --→ comfy Hankerchief --→ hank + y --→ hanky

**BLENDING** is an unproductive process of word formation: a new word is formed out of the initial phoneme(s) of one word and the final phoneme(s) of another; two clipped forms are welded into a new whole. Prototypical examples of blends in English are *smog* and *motel* which are a merger of the words *smoke* and *fog* and *motor* plus *hotel* respectively. Other common words are: Bakerloo, brunch, breathalyzer, stagflation

**ACRONYMS & ALPHABETISMS** is said of a word composed of the initial characters of two or more words. For example in English the acronyms (i.e. pronounced as a word) *NATO*, *FOP*, *FEC* and *Yorks*. are made out of *North Atlantic Treaty Organization*, *First Order Principle*, *Free Element Condition* and *Yorkshire* respectively; alphabetisms, on the other hand, are pronounced as a sequence or letters: BBC, YMCA, B. A. Dr. etc.

**BACKFORMATION:** One of the processes of word formation which consists of removing fore syllables. The result can be a shortened new word with the same meaning, a new lexeme removing a suffix or a new lexeme resulting from syntactic formations:

**CLIPPING, SHORTENING, TRUNCATION OR SHORTENING:** [BACK, FORE, MIDDLE AND COMPLEX] Reduction of a word to one of its syllables.

**CONVERSION** is a derivational process, also referred to as null affixation, zero-derivation, hypostasis, functional shift or implicit transposition, does not change the phonological shape of the base. Instances of conversion are *bag* (n) and *bag* (v), *clean* in to *clean* and *make clean*, *warm* in to *warm* and *make warm*, ect. Linguists such as Bloomfield (1933) or Kiparsky (1982) assume that these forms are derived by means of a so-called 'ø-affix' (an affix without morphological content).