Morphology: Word Formation in Linguistics

Preecha Khanetnok[1], Kawipon Srihamongkhon[2],
Suwit Daengsaewram[3], and Roongnapha Thabkhoontod[4]

[1]Doctoral Program in Linguistics, Faculty of Humanities, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, Thailand
[2,3,4]Doctoral Program students in Linguistics, Faculty of Humanities, Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University, Thailand
E-mail: preecha.mcu.2016@gmail.com, ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0006-9315-8043
E-mail: kawipon1991@gmail.com, ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5334-3670
E-mail: suwit.sae@mcu.ac.th, ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0000-0099-7785
E-mail: roongnapa0902@gmail.com, ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0007-1912-3931

Abstract:- *Morphology is the study of the structure of words and the smallest meaning-bearing units and how they combine into words. The term morphology is widely attributed to the German poet, novelist, playwright, and philosopher (Johann Wolfgang von Goethe 1749-1832), who coined it in a biological context early in the nineteenth century. Its Etymology is Greek: morph- means shape, form. Morphology is the study of shapes and forms. Form or form studies Morphology in biology refers to the study of the organisms' form and structure, and in geology, it refers to the study of the arrangement and evolution of landforms. In linguistics, morphology refers to the part of the brain that is involved in word formation or the branch of linguistics concerned with words, their internal structure, and how they function.*

Keywords: Morphology; Word Formation; Acronyms; Linguistics

Introduction

Morphology is one of the oldest concerns of linguistics and Morphology was once viewed as the key to understanding language (Aronoff, M., 1983). There are two kinds of morphology, they are derivational and inflectional. Affixes such as suffixes, infixes, prefixes, ablaut, and reduplication are kinds of derivational morphology, meanwhile, plural, possessive, past time, progressive, comparative, and superlative are kinds of inflectional morphology (Kusumawardhani, P., 2015). And it plays a role that is particularly important in developing readers (Duncan, L.G., Traficante, D.,& Wilson, M.A., 2019). The basis of language is a word, significant parts of words, or a group of words. In words such as drink, drinking, and drinker, we see the participation is the drink looking at the algebraic formula, we get A+B = A, which is drink, is the part called the root (root or radical element), B is a grammatical element, which is not necessarily an affix, maybe a transformation. (modification) of the inner form, such as drink – drank is a change of consonants, such as man ▶ men, woman ▶ women is a change of accent, etc. The root part of the word does not have to be a word.

Edward Sapir is an American structural linguist whose theory Language = item and process, described word formation in ways such as A, A+(o), A+(b), (A)+(b), A+B, and concluded that a word is the smallest unit that represents a particular unit of meaning and that can form the meaning of a sentence: hort- "garden" (the word is one of the smallest, completely satisfying bits of isolated "meaning" into which the sentence resolves itself) the word is the first type of linguistic unit, that we can tell that it really exists in our thoughts (psychological reality) because even some languages without a written language, while the native speaker can be given the information to a linguist, it is still possible to say word by word. We can divide words without affecting their interpretation. But words do not necessarily have a linguistic counterpart to a single concept. A word can represent one concept or multiple concepts. Concepts that can be related to one group, a word can therefore be an expression of a single concept or an expression of a complete thought.

One more thing, a word is the smallest linguist unit that has a built-in meaning and can make up a sentence. The root word (radical) or grammatical element and sentence are the units that have a definite linguistic function. Determining the definition of that sentence is not difficult. Because sentences represent the major functional unit of speech, sentences represent the language of a proposition. In linguistic studies, the educator should not worry and compare it with matured languages such as Greek, Latin, English, etc. The educator must be convinced that all languages can show basic syntactic relationships, every language is a form language.

Thus, morphology is the study of morphemes and combinations of morphemes to word formation). cat + -s cat means a kind of animal -s means having more than one (more than one morpheme) A word contains at least one morpheme, maybe two or three morphemes. Kind = one morpheme is kind, Kind ful = Two morphemes are Kind + -ful, Unkindful = Three morphemes are Un- + -kind + - ful, unkindfulness = Four morphemes are Un- + -kind + -ful + -ness

Some morphemes have no shape called "zero '' or Ø symbol for example to compare form two sentences;

a monkey is on the tree, and a monkey is on the tree.

underlined monkey = monkey + plural (Ø) = monkey (many monkeys)

a mouse is in the kitchen, and mice are in the kitchen.

underlined Mice = mouse + plural (Ø) = mice (many mice)

However, Morphology is a very important subject to learn the internal structure of words as well as the hidden meanings in words. Separating, adding, cutting, and compounding words, linguistic study is the best way to study all languages (Monira I. AL-Mohizea,2015). Because it learns by scientific methods and analyzes and distinguishes information rationally. There are observations and determine problems, hypotheses - experiments to find facts - analysis of causes, and conclusions. A linguist must be an ambitious student who wants to know, to see, and to understand the internal structure of all languages and the hidden meanings of the words that form the very essence of language for comprehension. Therefore, the author brings Morphology to collect the topic of "word formation in Linguistics" for the students and researchers of those studying Linguistics, and it is universal in language education around the world.

Objectives

This paper aims to study word-formation elements according to linguistics and to analyze word formation according to linguistics.

Scope of Study

The study of morphology is the variety of word origins, new word formation (Kolanchery, G., 2015), changing the function of words, compound words, word clipping, blending words, and combining words, including abbreviating words. This is an intelligent and modern creation of a human language that fits perfectly into today's world. The structure of the Morphology learning process can be summarized in this academic article as follows;
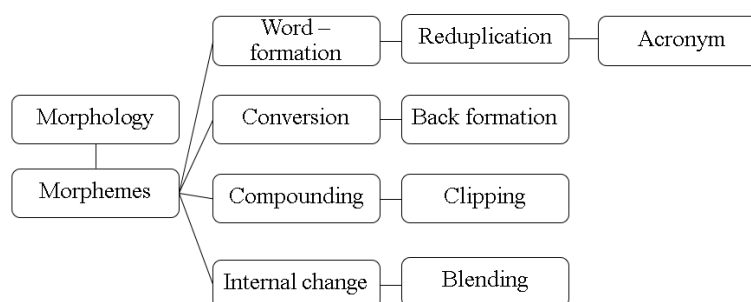

Figure 1 conceptual framework

Morphemes

Linguistics is divided into two types:

1. **Free morphemes**: can occur on their own, such as words that are not the affixes that are added to the front and back of words such as cat, stand, good, slow, the, two, of, can, may, have, this, I, you, etc.

2. **Bound morphemes**: morphemes combined with other words cannot occur by themselves, must be combined with other words namely affixes, they can be compared with Pali language, pre-affixes for placing front-word, its call prefixes, and post-affixes for placing back-words, its call subfixes

to change the meaning or function of words. Pre-affixes such as amoral a- + maral, Cooperate Co - + operate, Benefit Be- + nefit, Impossible Im- + possible, etc. The post-affixes such as Goodness Good + -Ness, Beautiful Beauti + -ful, Player Play + -er, younger young + -er, etc.

Word – formation

    2.1 Affixation {to placing the prefix and suffix } add a prefix and subfix to base-words to get a word that has a new meaning, it may be the same type of word or change the type of the original word, for example;

Dive------------------->	A diver from dive + -er (suffix)
from the verb **dive**, when placing the suffix is -er behind dive = diver it becomes a noun.	
Understand ---------- >	Misunderstand from mis- (prefix) + understand
From the verb **understand**, when placing the prefix is mis- in front of understand, it's still the same verb.	

    The term "affix" generally it's called prefix and suffix

1. prefix is pre-affix for placing in front-word 2. suffix is post-affix for placing in back-word	affix prefix + base word + suffix
impossible	im - is a prefix and possibly is a base word
subway	sub- is a prefix and way is a base word
beautiful	-ful is a suffix and beauty is a base word
countable	-able is a suffix and count is a base word

    The affix can be divided into two groups:

    Group 1: Inflectional constant factor is when the factor is already applied. The type of words has not changed.

Impossible ---------- >
  Adj.
	entering prefix im-= impossible remaining in the same adjective form
	  Adj.

write ---------- >
  V.
	entering prefix re- = rewrite remaining in the same verb form
	  V.

rat ---------- >
  N.
	entering suffix -s = rats Remaining in the same noun form
	  N.

    Groups 2: Derivational or change affix when placing affix, the type of word changes, for example;

accident ---------- >
  n.
	placing suffix -al = accidental transform into an adjective
	  adj.

power ---------- >
  n.
	placing suffix -less = powerless transform into adjective
	  adj.

week ---------- >
  n.
	placing suffix -ly = weekly transform into adjective
	  adv.

    Most prefixes are inflectional affixes, but there are a little of derivational namely a-, en-, em-, etc.

float ---------- >
  n.
	placing prefix a- = afloat transform into the verb
	  v.

slave ---------- >
  n.
	placing prefix en- = enslave transform into verb
	  v.

body ---------- >	placing prefix em- = embody transform into verb

Citation: Khanetnok, P., Srihamongkhon, K., Daengsaewram, S., & Thabkhoontod, R., (2023).
Morphology: Word Formation in Linguistics. International Journal of Sociologies and
Anthropologies Science Reviews (IJSASR), 3 (1), 83-92; DOI: https://doi.org/10.14456/jsasr.2023.9

n.	v.
calm ---------- > adj.	placing prefix be- = becalm transform into verb v.

Most suffixes are derivational affixes, but there are a little of inflectional affixes namely

-tense such as goes = go + s went = go + ed were = be + ed
-plural such as rats = rat +s men = man + plural + Φ
-ing such as showing = show + ing
-participle such as taken = (have +) take + en
-comparative such as smaller = small + er
-superlative such as fastest = fast + est

Conversion

When a word of one grammatical form turns to a word of another without altering its spelling or pronunciation in English, this process is known as conversion. It occurs when a word's grammatical category is changed without the word itself altering or adding any prefixes or suffixes (Mick,2017).

for instance, "help" as a verb. It can be used in phrases like "don't worry". I'll help you as you can see in "I helped him since he needed some help", the word "help" can be changed into a noun without changing its meaning. The same holds true for the noun drink, as in "you can go out for a drink" or "drink some beer" (verb).

1) normally, verbification—the formation of new verbs from other elements of speech—occurs as a result of conversion. Here are a few instances of this:

- **better** can be used as an adverb or an adjective, as in "that book is much better," or "he speaks better than he used to". Better has evolved into a verb with the passage of time; for example, he is attempting to improve his work conditions.

- **water** is a liquid that all of us need to keep living. Apart from that, it can be used as a verb meaning 'irrigate water to the plants.' You can water the plants.

- **water** all of us require liquid of water to maintain life. In addition, it has a verb form that means to "irrigate the plants." The plants can be refreshed.

- **A phone** is something you use to chat with someone who is far away, but as you are aware, it has evolved into an action (you can phone someone using a phone).

2) Sometimes, when a verb is converted, an adverb or preposition may occasionally be required. So, conversion is effective at generating phrasal verbs or prepositional verbs. Here are a few instances:

- **butter** is a common addition to toast, but it may also be used as a verb to "butter up" someone (praise and say good things to someone to get something)

- **cheese** is a delectable dairy food. However, if something really pisses you off, it is quite annoying.

3) Other times, conversion results in the creation of new nouns from verbs.

- You can walk or go for a walk.
- You can swim or have a swim.
- You can run/jog or go for a run/a jog.
- You can go to the cinema or have a go at something (try).
- You must study or studying is a must.

4) Words can be generated by conversion.

In the past, Google used to be only a business, but these days you can search for anything (look for something on the Internet).

Compounding

Compounding is the process of creating new words from two or more independent words rather than from bound affixes. The independent words can be free morphemes, words obtained through affixation, or even words created by compounds themselves, such as

[86]

girlfriend   blackbird
textbook   air-conditioner
looking-glass   watchmaker

compound words are stressed differently, like in the examples below:

The wool sweater gave the man a red neck.

The redneck in the bar got drunk and started yelling.

while individual words in phrases have separate primary stress, the initial word in compounds alone receives primary stress.

blackbird   blackbird
makeup   make up

as a result, compounding is a compound word created by fusing together two words that may or may not have the same function. If truth be told, there is still no set guideline about how to write compound words. When applying, you must consult a dictionary or observe what they employ to determine the most common type. but mainly discovered writing in the following three formats:

Write a single word together, such as headmaster, football, or a postcard. taxi driver's mother tongue office hours, etc., should be written in distinct sentences without the hyphen (-).

Written individually as two words separated by a hyphen, such as a son-in-law passer-by, fire-engine, swimming pool, etc. Compound words fall into one of two categories:

3.1 Compound nouns, are words that have been put together to function as nouns.

3.1.1 Compound nouns are created by joining two words to create a single noun. where, per writing ways, the word before will be the modifier (head) and the word following will be the main word (body). Write independently or use a separator to do so.

3.1.2 Noun + Noun, nouns combined with nouns have 5 meanings as follows: The first noun tells what the last noun is made of, for example, iron + gate = iron gate, iron gate. The first noun tells what is sold or made. The last name indicates the profession, for example, fruit + seller = fruit seller. The last noun is a container, such as a pencil + box = pencil box, pencil box. The first noun indicates the place of the last noun, such as land + lord = landlord, the owner of the house

3.2. Compound adjectives, are words that are joined together to form an adjective.

3.2.1 gerund (v.ing) + noun such as living + room = living room, sleeping + pill = sleeping pill, hearing + aid = hearing-aid, sleeping + bag = sleeping bag

3.2.2 noun + preposition such as son + in + law = son-in-law father + in + law = father-in-law, mother + in + law = mother-in-law

3.2.3 preposition + noun such as up + stairs = upstairs, over + pass = overpass, by + pass = bypass

Internal change

Internal change, sometimes inflection is done by changing a vowel in the root. This is called internal change or (apophony). In some cases, apophony may be accompanied by affixation as in the case of (Ridden).

Internal change, a (slightly) more common word-formation process in English is internal change = changing sounds inside a root creates a new word. Also known as alternations

sing	⟹	sang	⟹	present/past
drive	⟹	drove	⟹	present/past
foot	⟹	feet	⟹	singular/plural
mouse	⟹	mice	⟹	singular/plural
import	⟹	import	⟹	noun/verb
present	⟹	present	⟹	noun/verb

By the way, some internal change processes have (limited) productivity in English changing tenses for example:

drink   drang   drung
ring   rang   rung

[87]

sing	sang	sung

Internal change quick writes 46 total responses.

1. Did you vake? Yes, I... vook (2); vade (1)
2. Did you slike? Yes, I...Everybody said, "sliked"!
3. Did you neak? Yes, I... nuck (1)
4. Did you mide? Yes, I... mid (6); mode (5); made (1); midden (1); midded (1)
5. Did you strink? Yes, I...strunk (10); strank (6)
6. Did you lun? Yes, I... lan (5); lunded (1)

internal changes are made for the new forms to the extent that they resemble phonologically similar forms already in the language. (ride, drink, run)

sometimes an affix changes form, depending on what kind of root it attaches to.

consider English /in-/ combines with adjectives to form adjectives means "the opposite of

Examples:
/in-/+ accurate = inaccurate
/in-/+ tolerant = intolerant
/in-/ + direct   = indirect

Allomorphy, What's going on in these cases?
/in-/+ legible   =   illegible
/in-/ + regular   =   irregular
/in-/+ legal   =   illegal

There are two new forms of the affix: /il-/ and /ir-/ these are called allomorphs. Allomorphs = "different forms" Another English example:

a dog	an owl
a noise	an orange
a strawberry	an apple

Here's another:

walked	invited
Sprayed	needed
stopped	hated
Fired	landed

One last pattern:

cats	matches
Judges	dogs
chairs	passes

When do we add an extra syllable?

How does the pattern compare to the formation of third-person singular verbs?

waits	loves
shows	finds
watches	hatches
kisses	spazzes

Reduplication

In the process of reduplication, a word's meaning is represented by repeating it entirely or in part. Understanding a variety of features connected with the word-formation process has sparked a lot of interest in the study of reduplication. Form and meaning are two issues that come up in reduplication, just like they do in morphology in general. Regarding form, the term "reduplicant" is frequently used to describe the part of a word that is repeated, whereas "base" is used to describe the part of the word that serves as the inspiration for repetition (Urbanczy, S.,2022).

Theories of reduplication try to account for three main aspects of reduplicative form: segmental identity effects between base and reduplicant, the shape of reduplicants, and considerations to take into account when determining the base of reduplication. Reduplication's defining characteristic—that it includes copying a word's portion—has led to a wide range of explanations for how repeating occurs.

There has been research on how to tell if repetition is reduplication because there are other linguistic occurrences that include repetition of linguistic parts. In terms of semantics, reduplication frequently has many recurring meanings that are connected to "plurality" and "repetition."

This has sparked research into language's iconicity. A rising amount of study on diachronic reduplication considerations is connected to meaning studies. By focusing on reduplication in Creoles, signed languages, and first-language acquisition, linguistic genesis is a burgeoning topic of reduplication research. Psycholinguistic studies of how speakers' mental lexicons depict reduplication are one field that lags behind others.

Most languages have various types of repetition, from informal expressions, rhyming words, and repeating the same word twice. Change the vowels to be different from the original words, for example

Rhyming reduplications: hokey-pokey, hocus-pocus, hanky-panky, razzle -azzle, super-duper, boogie-woogie, teenie-weenie, itsy-bitsy, walkie-talkie, hoity-toity, wingding, ragtag, raggle-taggle, easy-peasy, hurdy-gurdy

Exact reduplications: ack-ack, aye-aye, boo-boo, bye-bye, chin-chin, choo-choo, chow-chow, dik-dik, fifty-fifty, go-go, housey-housey, ju-ju, klop-klop, muu-muu, pip-pip, pom-pom, poo-poo, TA-TA, ju-ju, wa-wa, wee-wee, Yo-Yo. While there are many variations in English, word redundancy can also be used to emphasize the strength of a word. ("He wants now") In South African English "now-now" means "relatively recently"

In ablaut reduplications, the first vowel is usually a high-pitched vowel. (typically, I, as in hit), and the repeated vowel is a low vowel. (typically, æ, as in cat or ɒ as above), for example, bric-a-brac, chit-chat, clip-clop, ding-dong, flimflam, flip-flop, hip-hop, jibber-jabber, kitty-cat, knick-knack, mishmash, ping-pong, pitter-patter, riffraff, sing-song, slip slop, splish-splash, tick-tock, tip-top, whiff-whaff, wibble-wobble, wishy-washy, zig-zag triad ablaut there is a number. less but there are confirmations like tic-tac-toe, bing-bang-boom, bish-bash-bosh, and splish-splash-splosh etc.

Back-formation

Although back-formation is a minor word-formation process, it occupies a unique place in the word-formation hierarchy. You might be shocked to learn that it actually works the opposite of most processes. In the back-formation process, affixes are taken out of old words to produce new words rather than being added to them. As a result, the English language lexicon gains new, simpler words that are also shorter (Khushboo,2023).

A term used to describe the creation of some words is "back-formation," "back-formation," or "backformation." Back-formations come about as a result of back-formation because it also alludes to the words themselves. Back-formation is exactly this process in reverse: it adapts an existing word by deleting its affix, which is typically a suffix (for example, frosty from frost, refusal from reject, and instrumentation from the instrument) (such as sulk from sulky, proliferate from proliferation, back-form from back-formation).

A presumption that a back-formation must already be present and that its source word is the derivative term can sometimes cause it to appear. Although incorrect, this assumption is very acceptable because it is based on a quick morphology examination of the source word. Consider giving. If anything, the noun is several centuries older than the verb; give is just the back-formation. back-formation is probably not identifiable merely by looking at it.

Burgle, a back-formation of burglary is another common example. Burglarize (or -ise) is by far the more prevalent verb in American English, although burgle predominates in British English. The fact that burgles hasn't caught on in American English may be in part due to its humble beginnings as a back-formation and its amusing phonetic combination of burble and gurgle. I wouldn't call it "hideous," though, regardless of the causes. Back-formations aren't always bad, but they might be redundant, so look for a typical substitute before using one that sounds novel or flashy. [Image: burglary equipment. Or are they tools for breaking in?

Back-formations are commonly created by removing the -tion or -ion suffix from a noun and, where necessary, adding the suffix -e to create a new verb, as in the example of donate from the donation. The word evolve gives rise to the word evolute, which has technical implications in botany

and mathematics but is unnecessary because it means the same thing as develop as a verb. Cohabitate for cohabit, interpretation for interpret, and solicitation for solicit are also unnecessary words. The word "solicit" has a common adjectival function; I strongly urge against using it as a verb. I overheard someone on the radio last week refer to installing as though he had completely forgotten about installing. However, some of these might eventually spread or even be installed.

Most of the instances I've given so far have changed at the end of the word, i.e., the removed affix has been a suffix. Except in amusing circumstances like Jack Winter's "How I met my wife", which boasts a plethora of purposefully deformed phrases like chalant, ept, and packable, back-forming by eliminating prefixes is less prevalent.

no matter how back-formations are created, they are frequently initially regarded as being unusual, if not ignorant, and only appropriate for usage in slang or humor. As we have shown, they are not always necessary because the semantic space they claim to occupy is already occupied. The appropriateness of several other back-formations, such as excite and liaise, is ambiguous. Then there are other others that are both beneficial and commonplace. Here are a few that I haven't yet mentioned: Look at comparison back-formations between English and Pali languages as bellowing

English	Pali
automate from automation	สพฺพ from สพฺพโต
beg from beggar	สพฺพ from สพฺพทา
diagnose from diagnosis	พุชฺ from พุชฺฌติ
drowse from drowsy	จินฺต from จินฺตนา
edit from editor	สุ from สุณาติ
execute from execution	มนฺต from มนฺเตติ
free associate from free association	ตนุ from ตโนติ
grovel from grovelling (or -l-) (adj.)	กรฺ from กโรติ
injure from injury	สกฺก from สกฺโกติ
intuit from intuition	ชาครฺ from ชาคโรติ
kidnap from kidnapper	ทิวฺ from ทิพฺพติ
orate from oration	สิวฺ from สิพฺพติ
pea from pease	จี from จียติ
peddle from peddler	มรฺ from มรติ
reminisce from reminiscence	ปจฺ from ปจฺจติ
resurrect from resurrection	อิกฺข from อิกฺขติ
scavenge from scavenger	ลภ from ลภติ
sleaze from sleazy	รุธฺ from รุนฺธติ
statistic from statistics	มุจฺ from มุญฺจติ
surveil from surveillance	ภุช from ภุญฺชติ
televise from television	คม from คจฺฉติ

Differences suffixes in English and Pali, In English, when placing suffixes, the function of words will change, for example, from verbs to nouns, from noun to pronoun from adjectives to adverbs, etc. but Pali language, after placing suffixes in all words must be forced to be verbs, all verbs cannot be otherwise, and they are also important for the formation sentences indicating affixation, tenses, patterns, verbal patterns, persons, roots too.

Clipping

One method for the emergence of new words in languages is clipping. It entails condensing a longer term into a shorter one, frequently with only one syllable. There are numerous informal or slang instances. This can be seen in the shortened form of mathematics known as math. Examples of colloquial terms are "bro" for brother and "dis" for disrespect. Types of Clipping comes in four basic varieties:

1. Back Clipping: Rear clipping is the practice of deleting the back half of a word, as we have seen in the exam from examination. Memo from the memorandum, lab from the laboratory, math from mathematics, mic from microphone, dad from daddy the back-clipped version of back words.

2. Fore Clipping: a word's beginning can be removed to reverse the process, as in the term "varsity", which is a fore-clipped (and slightly modified) form of "university", phone clipped from a telephone, a burger from a hamburger, net from internet, bike from a motorbike.

3. Mid Clipping: It is more uncommon for a word to have its beginning or end cut, as in the case of the word flu. fridge clipped from the refrigerator, flu from influenza, script (for medicine) from Prescription.

4. Compound Clipping: This is far less common and entails cutting multiple words to create a new word. The best illustration that comes to me is cablegram, which is derived from the term cable telegram.

Blending

Another intriguing topic to investigate with students is this one. Blends are words made by joining the beginning and end of two words, often, to combine their meaning into a single new term. Examples:

electrocute (electrify and execute)
smog (smoke and fog)
transistor (transfer and resistor)
brunch (breakfast and lunch)

Newer terms that are more or less obvious from the structure include "dancercise," "rockumentary," and "televangelist." Others are less obvious, such as "acrobranching" and "Cubonics," which combines English with Spanish from Cuba (a new sport involving acrobatics in trees).

Acronym

Acronyms are abbreviations that are created using the first letter or a group of letters from two or more words. The word is from the 1940s and comes from the Greek terms akros and onyma, which mean "name" and "word," respectively. According to some academics, it was adapted from the German Akronym, which debuted in the 1920s. The majority of acronyms date back to the 20th century, and others, like JPEG, have become so widely used that their letter-based origins are frequently forgotten (Joint Photographic Experts Group).

Three categories of acronyms have been distinguished in terms of structure. Scuba (self-contained underwater breathing apparatus) and UNESCO are two examples of letter acronyms (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). Situation comedy and Mercosur (Mercado Comn del Sur) are two examples of syllabic acronyms. On the other side, MATCON (microwave aerospace terminal control) is an illustration of a hybrid acronym. Syllabic acronyms are regarded as blends by some linguists since they contain more than just the first letter of each word, according to David Crystal. Periods are not included in syllabic, hybrid, or numerous-letter acronyms.

In contrast to initialisms (also known as alphabetisms), which have their letters written out, acronyms are often pronounced as entire words. Examples of the latter are the UN, the Internal Revenue Service, and the European Union (United Nations). However, a number of authors and linguists disregard the distinction and also see these as acronyms. The terms CE (Common Era) and BCE (before the Common Era), which date back to at least the 1700s, provide an example of how acronyms were used widely before the 20th century. When uttered, several acronyms, like JPEG and CD-ROM (compact disc read-only memory), have both letters and syllables.

Additional distinctions reveal a term's usage. As with SQUID, which stands for superconducting quantum interference device, mnemonic acronyms help people remember the connection between the abbreviation and well-known common nouns. Similar acronyms have also been used as slogans, including ASH (Action on Smoking and Health) and NOW (National Organization for Women). As seen by DIFFA, the popularity of acronyms has led to their incorporation into other acronyms (Design Industries Foundation Fighting AIDS).

Acronyms can generate confusion between disciplines, cultures, and languages, especially when they alter due to the alphabetical order of the words. As an illustration, the acronym for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (also known as AIDS or syndrome d'immunodéficience acquired in French) is SIDA in English. The use of the same acronym to refer to disparate entities can also cause issues. This is the case with SPA, which can stand for a number of things, including the commercial term sale and purchase agreement, the Portuguese Society of Authors, which deals with author rights, and the French group responsible for animal rights, the Société Protectrice des Animaux. Readers who are familiar with the same language or field may likewise be misled by the same abbreviation.

When acronyms change because of the alphabetical sequence of the words, they can cause misunderstanding across disciplines, cultures, and languages. For instance, the acronym for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (also called acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, or AIDS in French) is SIDA in English. Another problem that can arise is when several entities are referred to by the same acronym. This is the case with the acronym SPA, which can refer to a number of things, including the legal term sale and buy agreement, the Portuguese Society of Authors, which deals with author rights, and the Société Protectrice des Animaux, a French organization in charge of protecting animal rights. The same abbreviation may also deceive readers who are experts in the same language or subject.

Conclusion

Every language in the world has its own distinct system for creating words, which frequently results from its environment and historical context. Words vary frequently depending on the social context of the moment in which they are spoken. Human speech is the primary source of words. This results from mutual understanding through communication. The vocabulary that is used in society is presented in this article as well as studying and assessing diverse language data aspects using linguistics as the primary criterion, including linguistically analyzing word development. As the smallest morpheme, (Kolanchery, G.,2015) researched morphemes. mixed together with various methods to develop new keywords About word formation: Conversion, compounding, an internal modification, reduplication, development of the backbone, clipping, blending, and acronym aside from that (Yiamkhantithawon, S.,2011).

References

Aronoff, M., (1983). A Decade of Morphology and Word Formation. Annual Review of Anthropology. 12, 355-375. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.an.12.100183.002035

Duncan, L.G., Traficante, D.,& Wilson, M.A., (2019). Editorial: Word Morphology and Written Language Acquisition: Insights From Typical and Atypical Development in Different Orthographies. Frontiers in Psychology, 06 Feb 2019, 10:126, DOI: 10.3389/fpsyg.2019.00126

Khushboo. (2023). Definition and Examples of Back-Formation in Linguistics. Retrieves November 19, 2023, from https://www.englishbix.com/examples-of-back-formation/

Kolanchery, G., (2015). Analytical components of morphology in linguistics. Global English-Oriented Research Journal (GEORJ). 1 (1),161-166. DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.1.5082.7609

Kusumawardhani, P., (2015). The analysis of morphology in writing an English narrative composition. WANASTRA, 7 (1),32-40.

Mick. (2017). Conversion. Retrieved November 19, 2023, from http://thequirksofenglish.blogspot.com/2017/11/conversion-or-how-english-can-easily.html.

Monira, I., AL-Mohizea. (2015). Morphological Processes. Retrieved November 19, 2023, from https://slideplayer.com/slide/6426334.

Urbanczy, S., (2022). Reduplication. Oxford bibliographies. Retrieves November 19, 2023, from https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/display/document/obo-9780199772810/obo-9780199772810-0036.xml

Yiamkhantithawon, S., (2011). Morphology: fundamental linguistics. Sukhothai Thammathirat University.5-20.