

# LESSON 1: WORD FORMATION METHODS

By the end of this lesson, students will:

- Recognize main word-formation types.
- Apply prefixes, suffixes, compounds, blends, clippings, conversions.
- Build vocabulary for IELTS Writing & Speaking.

# INTRODUCTION



WORD FORMATION =  
HOW ENGLISH  
CREATES NEW  
WORDS.



HELPS LEARNERS  
GUESS MEANINGS OF  
NEW WORDS.



IMPROVES IELTS  
**LEXICAL RESOURCE**  
**SCORE.**

# PREFIXATION

- Prefix = added at the start.
- Changes meaning, not word class.
- Examples:
  - happy* → *unhappy*
  - do* → *redo*
  - legal* → *illegal*

# SUFFIXATION

- Suffix = added at the end.
- Often changes word class.

Examples:

- *teach* → *teacher*
- *happy* → *happiness*
- *develop* → *development*

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## COMPOUNDING

Joining two full words.

Examples:

*sun + flower = sunflower*

*note + book = notebook*

*airport, football, laptop*

# BLENDING

Mixing parts of two words.

Examples:

1. *smoke* + *fog* = *smog*
2. *breakfast* + *lunch* = *brunch*
3. *motor* + *hotel* = *motel*

# CLIPPING

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Shortening words.

Examples:

- *advertisement* → *ad*
- *telephone* → *phone*
- *influenza* → *flu*

# CONVERSION (ZERO DERIVATION)

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Word changes function without changing form.

Examples:

- *email (n.) → to email (v.)*
- *water (n.) → to water (plants) (v.)*
- *Google (n.) → to google (v.)*