



# WORD FORMATION PROCESSES

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<http://www.brighthubeducation.com/esl-lesson-plans/60060-formation-types-coinages-nonce-loanwords-and-calques/>



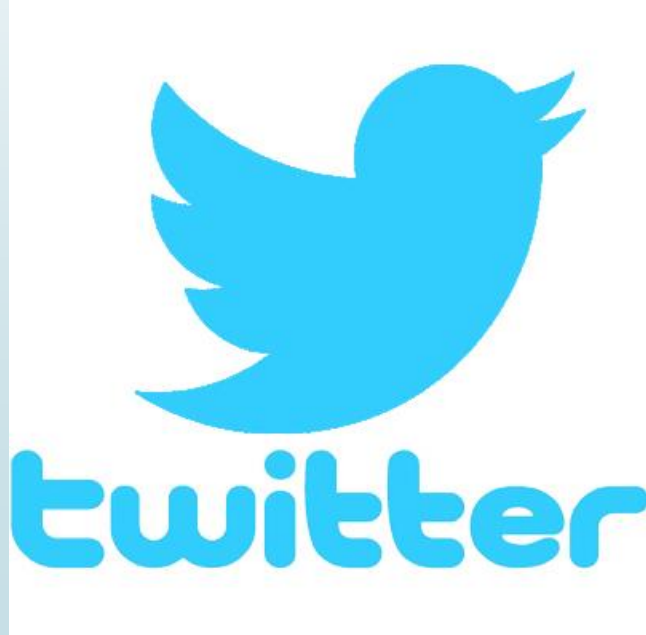
**Coinage**  
**Eponym**  
**Borrowing**

# COINAGE

Coinage is the word formation process in which a new word is created either deliberately or accidentally without using the other word formation processes and often from seemingly nothing.

For example, the following list of words provides some common coinages found in everyday English:

- ASPIRIN
- ESCALATOR (escada rolante)
- HEROIN
- BAND-AID
- FACTOID (fato inverídico)
- FRISBEE (pratinho)
- GOOGLE
- KEROSENE
- KLEENEX (lenço umedecido)
- LAUNDROMAT (Lavand. Pública)
- LINOLEUM (carpete)
- MUGGLE (trouxa)
- NYLON
- PSYCHEDELIC (cores, luzes)
- QUARK (parte do átomo)
- XEROX
- ZIPPER



# EPONYMS

Eponyms are a word formed from the name of a real or fictitious person. For example:

- **atlas** – Atlas
- **boycott** – Charles C. Boycott
- **cardigan** – James Thomas Brudenell, 7th Earl of Cardigan
- **cereal** – Ceres
- **Dunce (estúpido)** – John Duns Scotus
- **guillotine** – Joseph Ignace Guillotin
- **jacuzzi (tipo de piscina)**– Candido Jacuzzi
- **Luddite (antiquado\*)** – Ned Ludd
- **Malapropism (falar errado/confundir palavras)** – Mrs. Malaprop
- **Mesmerize (hypnothize)** – Franz Anton Mesmer
- **Mirandize (lei da polícia)** – Ernesto A. Miranda
- **narcissistic** – Narcissus
- **nicotine** – Jean Nicot
- **pasteurization** – Louis Pasteur
- **poinsettia (tipo de flor)** – Noel Roberts Poinsett
- **Praline (doce de castanha)** – César de Choiseul, Count Plessis-Praslin
- **sadistic** – Marquis de Sade
- **salmonella** – Daniel Elmer Salmon
- **sandwich** – John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich
- **volcano** – Vulcan
- **Turing (Machine)** – Alan Turing
- **Turing Test** – Alan Turing

# EPONYMS

Eponyms are a word formed from the name of a real or fictitious person. For example:

- **Ada Language** – **Ada Lovelace**, a 19th-century mathematician (and the daughter of Lord Byron).
  - **Pascal Language** – **Blaise Pascal**
  - **Euler Language** – for the mathematician **Leonhard Euler**.
  - **Haskell Language** – American mathematician **Haskell Curry**,
  - **Erlang Language** – Danish mathematician **Agner Krarup Erlang**
  - **Gödel Language** – logician **Kurt Gödel**.
  - **Escher Language** – artist **M. C. Escher**.
  - **operating system Linux** – a combination of the originator's first name (**Linus Torvald**) and **Unix**, which was the name of the system he was copying.
- <https://www.visualthesaurus.com/cm/wc/ada-to-ziv-names-in-computers/>

# BORROWING

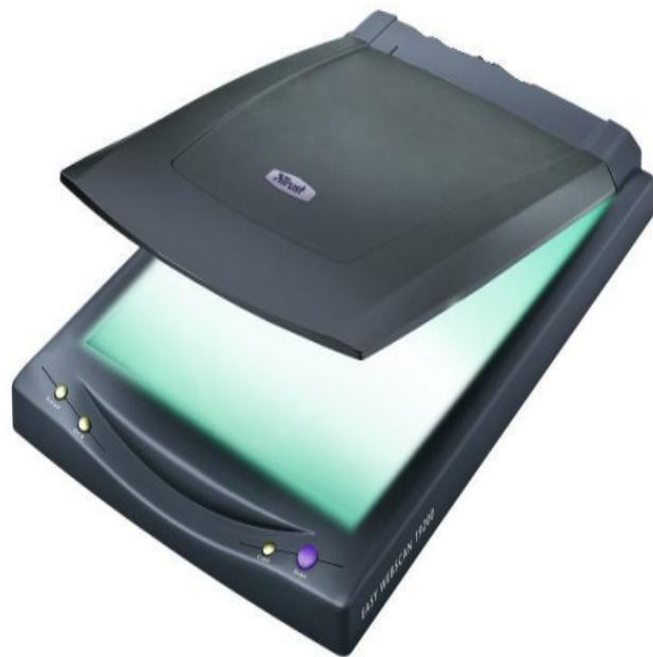
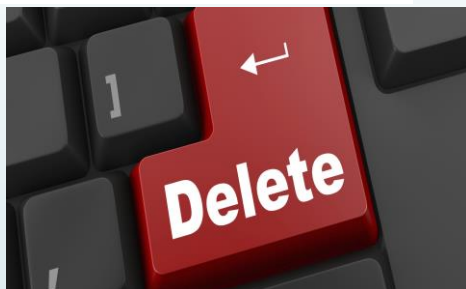
- Borrowing is the word formation process in which a word from one language is borrowed directly into another language. For example, the following common English words are borrowed from foreign languages:

- **ALGEBRA** – Arabic
- **BAGEL** (tipo de pão em forma de rosquinha) – Yiddish
- **CHERUB** (querubim) – Hebrew
- **CHOW MEIN** (tipo yaksoeba) – Chinese
- **FJORD** (lago entre montanhas) – Norwegian
- **GALORE** (em abundância) – Irish
- **HAIKU** (tipo de poema) – Japanese
- **KIELBASA** (tipo de linguiça) – Polish
- **MURDER** (assassinato) – French
- **NEAR** – Sanskrit
- **PAPRIKA** (tipo de tempero) – Hungarian
- **PIZZA** – Italian
- **SMORGASBORD** (tipo de jantar) – Swedish
- **TAMALE** (parece com pamonha) – Spanish
- **YO-YO** – Tagalog
- **TORTILLA** (comida) – Mexican

# BRASIL



Bit = b  
Byte = B  
Megabit = Mb  
MegaByte = MB

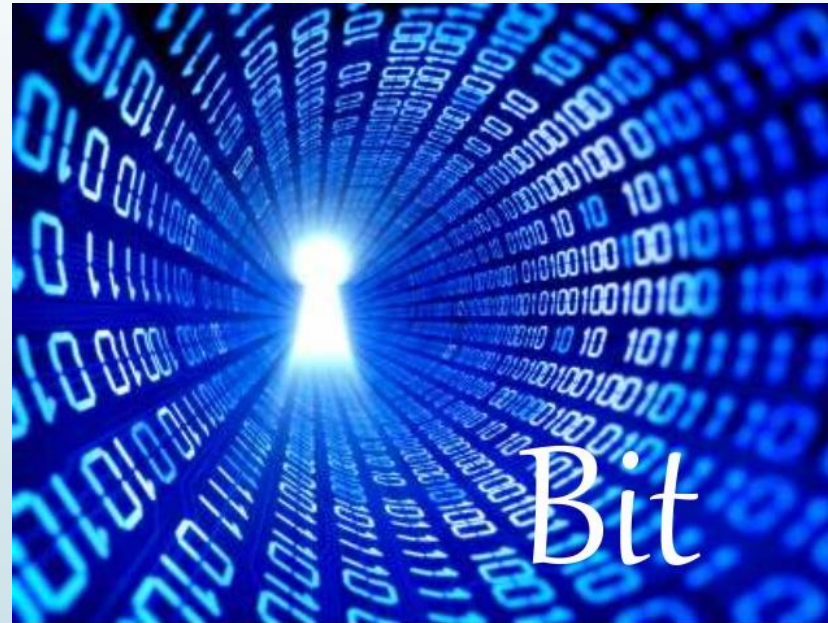


# BACKUP





# 1) Que figura corresponde ao processo de EPONYM?

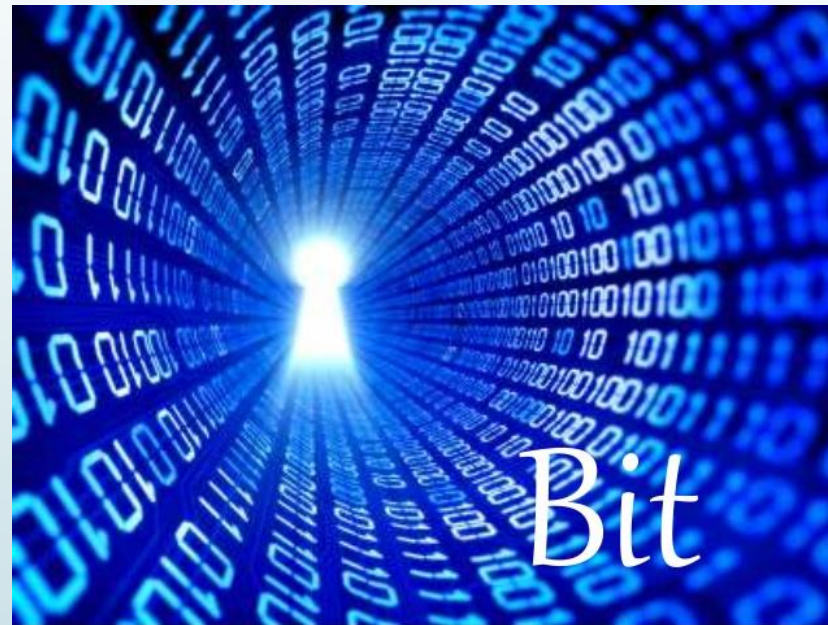


1) Que figura corresponde ao processo de EPONYM?



**Cardigan**

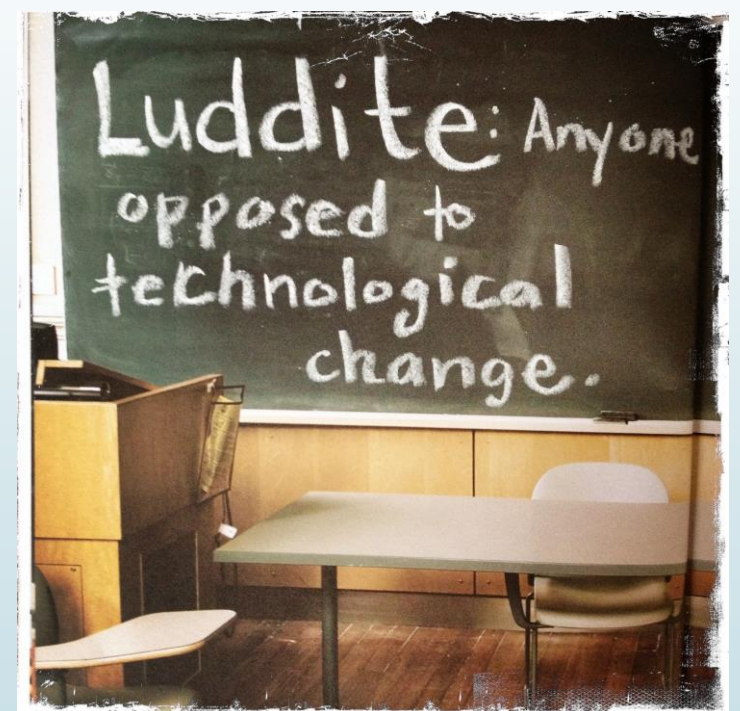
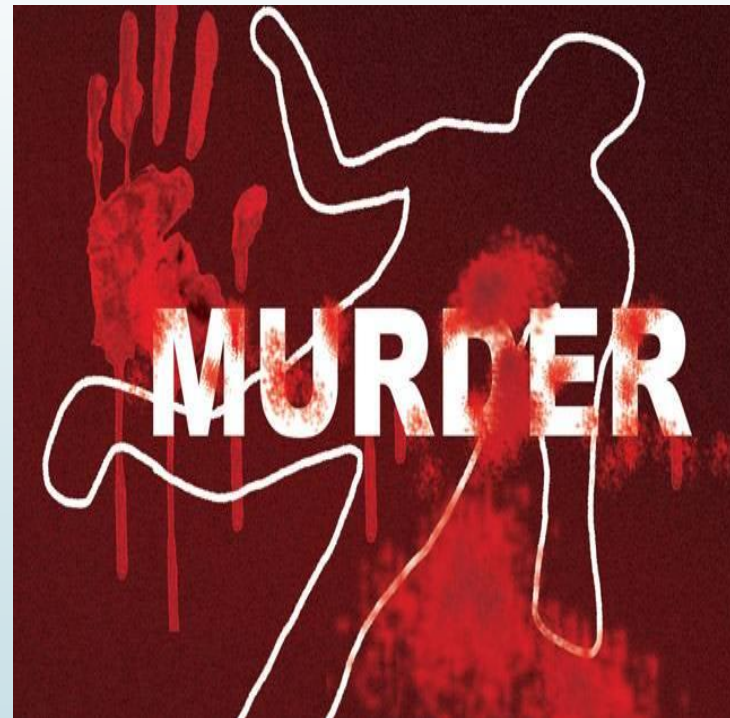
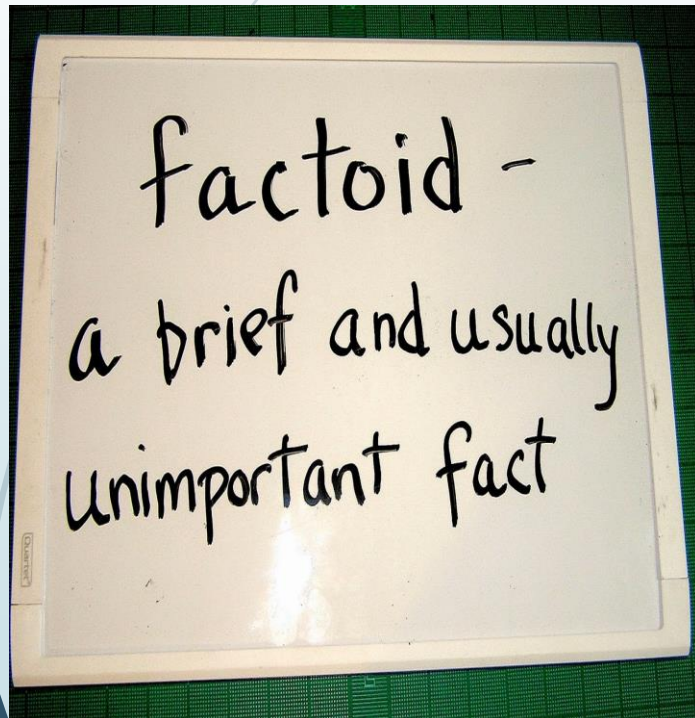
## 2) Que figura corresponde ao processo de COINAGE?



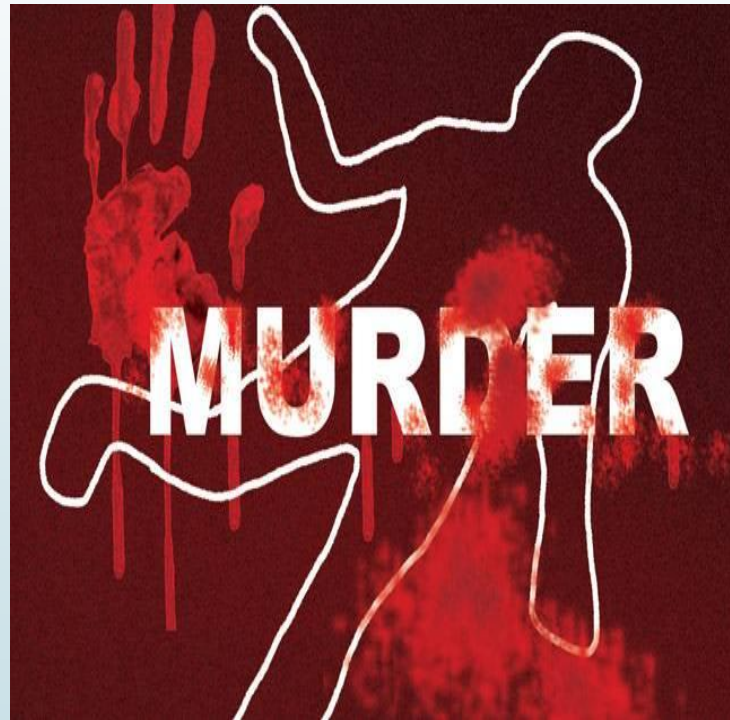
## 2) Que figura corresponde ao processo de COINAGE?



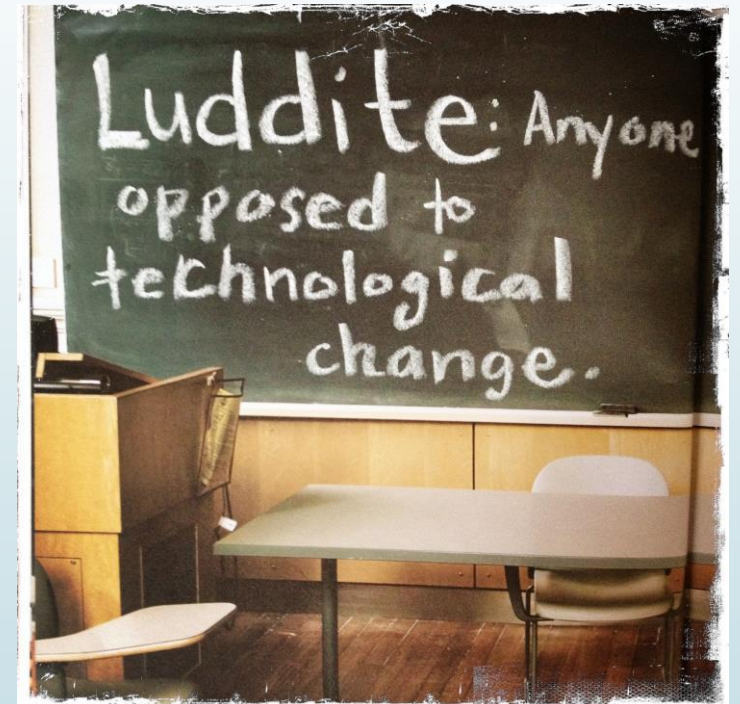
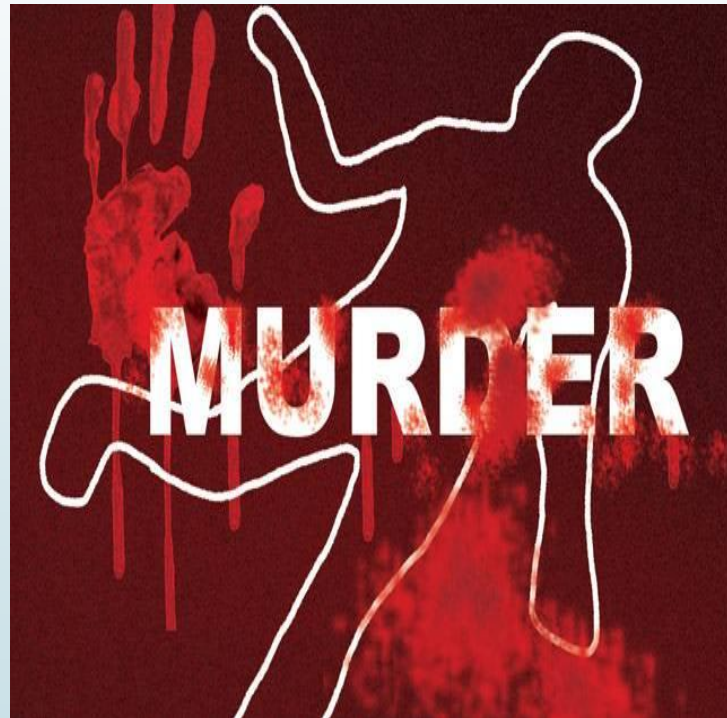
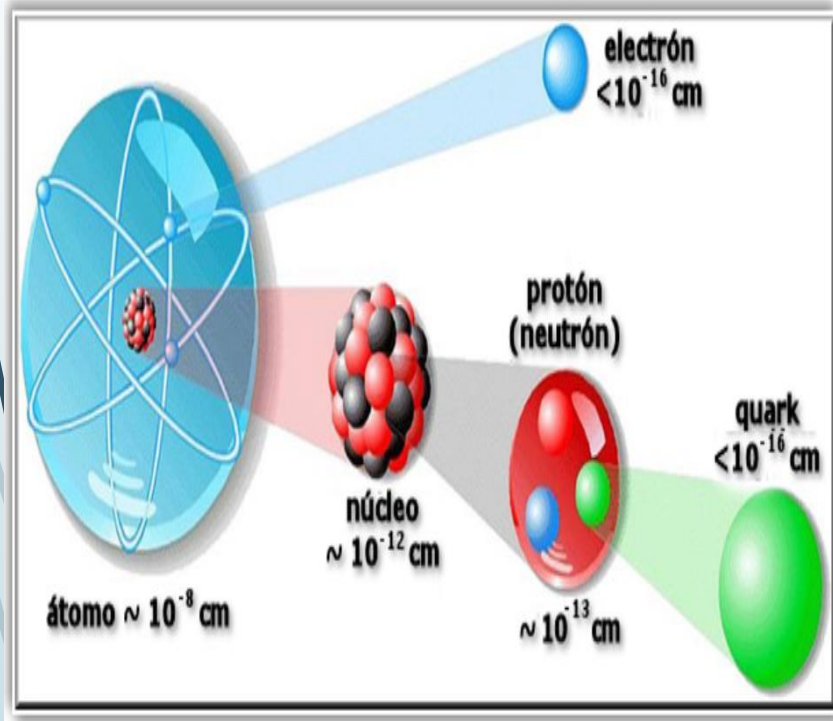
### 3) Que figura corresponde ao processo de BORROWING?



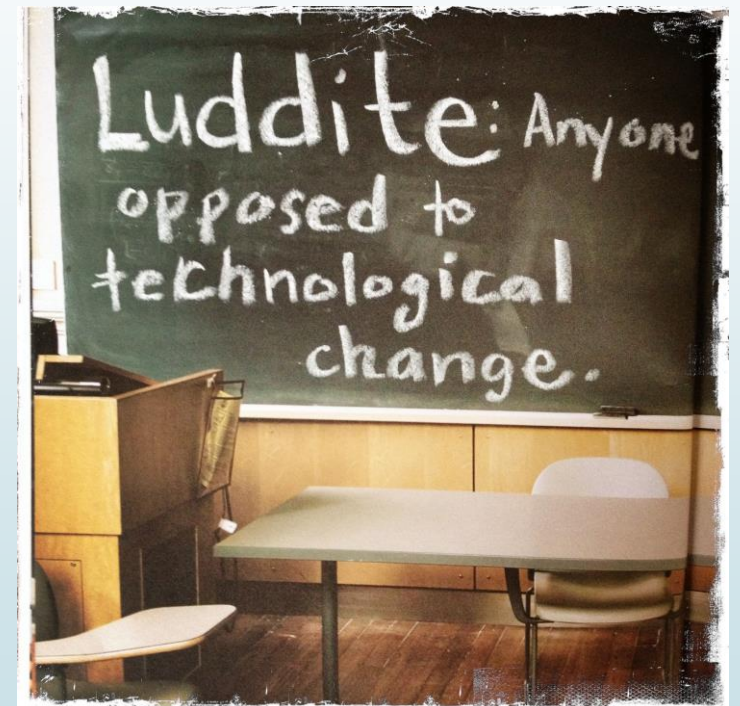
3) Que figura corresponde ao processo de BORROWING?



## 4) Que figura corresponde ao processo de EPONYM?



4) Que figura corresponde ao processo de EPONYM?





## 5) Que figura corresponde ao processo de COINAGE?



**Tortilla**



**Frisbee**



**Narcisist**

5) Que figura corresponde ao processo de COINAGE?



**Frisbee**

6) Que figura corresponde ao processo de EPONYM?



**Tortilla**



**Frisbee**



**Narcisist**

6) Que figura corresponde ao processo de EPONYM?



**Narcisist**

7) Na palavra representada pela figura ao lado temos o processo de:

- a) COINAGE
- b) EPONYM
- c) BORROWING



7) Na palavra representada pela figura ao lado temos o processo de:

- a) **COINAGE**
- b) **EPONYM**
- c) **BORROWING**



8) Na palavra representada pela figura ao lado temos o processo de:

- a) COINAGE
- b) EPONYM
- c) BORROWING



8) Na palavra representada pela figura ao lado temos o processo de:

- a) COINAGE
- b) EPONYM
- c) BORROWING





9) Na palavra representada pela figura ao lado temos o processo de:

- a) COINAGE
- b) EPONYM
- c) BORROWING



9) Na palavra representada pela figura ao lado temos o processo de:

- a) COINAGE
- b) EPONYM
- c) **BORROWING**



10) Na palavra representada pela figura ao lado temos o processo de:

- a) COINAGE
- b) EPONYM
- c) BORROWING



10) Na palavra representada pela figura ao lado temos o processo de:

- a) COINAGE
- b) EPONYM
- c) **BORROWING**



# RESUMINDO

- **Coinage**: o processo de criação de uma palavra-nova também chamado de NEOLOGISMO. Geralmente acontece com nomes de marcas e produtos famosos ou termos da internet que não existiam antes.
- **Eponym**: é o nome formado a partir de uma pessoa para homenageá-lo(a), aparecem em produtos, processos, marcas e em termos da internet.
- **Borrowing**: são palavras que vieram de outras línguas e não tem tradução na língua inglesa.



**Clipping**  
**Blending**  
**Backformation**  
**Acronym**

# CLIPPING

Clipping is the word formation process in which a word is reduced or shortened without changing the meaning of the word. Clipping differs from back-formation in that the new word retains the meaning of the original word. For exam

- advertisement – ad
- alligator – gator
- examination – exam
- gasoline – gas
- gymnasium – gym
- influenza – flu
- laboratory – lab
- mathematics – math
- Internet – net
- memorandum – memo
- photograph – photo
- public house – pub
- raccoon – coon
- reputation – rep
- situation comedy – sitcom
- telephone – phone
- Information – info
- Alexander – Alex

# BLENDING

Blending is the word formation process in which parts of two or more words combine to create a new word whose meaning is often a combination of the original words. For example:

**advertisement** + **entertainment** → **advertainment**

**biographical** + **picture** → **biopic**

**breakfast** + **lunch** → **brunch**

**Chuckle (RISADA)** + **snort (RESFOLEGAR)** → **chortle**

**cybernetic** + **organism** → **cyborg**

**guess** + **estimate** → **guesstimate**

**hazardous (PERIGOSO)** + **material** → **hazmat**

**motor** + **hotel** → **motel**

**prim (PURITANO)** + **sissy (MARIQUINHA)** → **prissy**

**simultaneous** + **broadcast** → **simulcast**

**smoke** + **fog** → **smog**

**Spanish** + **English** → **Spanglish**

**spoon** + **fork** → **spork**

**telephone** + **marathon** → **telethon**

**web** + **seminar** → **webinar**



# BACKFORMATION

Back-formation is the word formation process in which an actual or supposed derivational affix detaches from the base form of a word to create a new word. For example, the following list provides examples of some common back-formations in English:

**babysitter** – babysit

**donation** – donate

**gambler** – gamble

**hazy** – haze

**moonlighter** – moonlight

**obsessive** – obsess

**procession** – process

**resurrection** – resurrect

**sassy** – sass

**television** – televise

# ACRONYM

Acronyms are words formed by the word formation process in which an initialism is pronounced as a word. For example, *HIV* is an initialism for Human Immunodeficiency Virus that is spoken as the three letters H-I-V. However, *AIDS* is an acronym for Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome that is spoken as the word *aids*. Other examples of acronyms in English include:

ASAP – as soon as possible

AWOL – absent without leave

LASER - light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation

NASA – National Aeronautics and Space Administration

NASDAQ - National Association of Securities Dealers Automated  
Quotations

PIN – personal identification number

RADAR - radio detection and ranging

SCUBA - self-contained underwater breathing apparatus

TESOL – Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages

WASP – White Anglo-Saxon Protestant

# ACRONYM

- ▶ <http://www.netlingo.com/top50/popular-text-terms.php>
- ▶ TOP 50 MOST POPULAR ACRONYMS:

Vocabulary		Chat acronyms	
<b>ASAP</b>	as soon as possible	<b>LMK</b>	let me know
<b>b/c</b>	because	<b>LOL</b>	laugh out loud
<b>BRB</b>	be right back	<b>N/A</b>	not available
<b>BTW</b>	by the way	<b>NC</b>	no comment
<b>CYE</b>	check your email	<b>OMG</b>	oh my god
<b>ETA</b>	estimated time of arrival	<b>PM</b>	private message
<b>FYI</b>	for your information	<b>ppl</b>	people
<b>gf</b>	girlfriend	<b>RSVP</b>	please reply*
<b>GM</b>	good morning	<b>TBA</b>	to be announced
<b>GN</b>	good night	<b>TBC</b>	to be continued
<b>HTH</b>	hope this helps	<b>thx</b>	thanks
<b>IDK</b>	I don't know	<b>TTYL</b>	talk to you later
<b>IIRC</b>	if I remember correctly	<b>TY</b>	thank you
<b>IMHO</b>	in my honest opinion	<b>YW</b>	you're welcome
<b>J/K</b>	just kidding	<b>XOXO</b>	hugs and kisses
	<b>ROFL</b>		rolling on the floor laughing

\*répondez s'il vous plaît

## Have fun with English/

### Can you work out the meaning of this text message conversation between 2 friends?

<http://www.bloomsbury-international.com/blog/2014/04/25/how-to-use-text-message-abbreviations-and-chat-acronyms/>

**Sam:** BTW, Jen, Gotta TK. It's RI.

**Jen:** WTF happened. PCM now.

**Sam:** I've never felt like this B4. BION: ILU

**Jen:** TMI. Lets talk F2F tmrw

**Sam:** Haha JK. U believed me? ROFL. I don't like you!

**Jen:** UR def not funny!

**Sam:** LOL. K CU tmrw. ETA?

**Jen:** IDK. 9 I guess

**Sam:** LMK

**Jen:** GTG TTYL

**Sam:** BFN XOXO

## Have fun with English/

### Can you work out the meaning of this text message conversation between 2 friends?

<http://www.bloomsbury-international.com/blog/2014/04/25/how-to-use-text-message-abbreviations-and-chat-acronyms/>

**Sam:** By the way, Jen, We've got to talk. It's really important.

**Jen:** What the f\*\*\* happened? Please call me now.

**Sam:** I've never felt like this before. Believe it or not: I love you.

**Jen:** Too much information. Let's talk face to face tomorrow.

**Sam:** Haha Just Kidding. You believed me? Rolling on the floor laughing!  
I don't like you!

**Jen:** You are definitely not funny!

**Sam:** Laughing out loud. Ok. See you tomorrow. Estimated time of arrival?

**Jen:** I don't know. 9h I guess.

**Sam:** Let me know

**Jen:** I've got to go. Talk to you later

**Sam:** Bye for now. Kisses and huggs.

A dark grey arrow points to the right from the top left corner. Several thin, curved lines in shades of blue and grey sweep across the left side of the slide.

1) A palavra **gas** é feita pelo processo de:

**A) ACRONYM**

**B) BACKFORMATION**

**C) CLIPPING**

**D) BLENDING**

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1) A palavra **gas** é feita pelo processo de:

A) ACRONYM

B) BACKFORMATION

**C) CLIPPING**

D) BLENDING

A dark blue arrow points to the right at the top left. Below it, several thin, curved lines in shades of blue and grey sweep across the left side of the slide.

2) A palavra **brunch** é feita pelo processo de:

**A) ACRONYM**

**B) BACKFORMATION**

**C) CLIPPING**

**D) BLENDING**



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2) A palavra **brunch** é feita pelo processo de:

A) ACRONYM

B) BACKFORMATION

C) CLIPPING

D) **BLENDING**

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3) A palavra **smog** é feita pelo processo de:

**A) ACRONYM**

**B) BACKFORMATION**

**C) CLIPPING**

**D) BLENDING**

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3) A palavra **smog** é feita pelo processo de:

A) ACRONYM

B) BACKFORMATION

C) CLIPPING

D) BLENDING

A dark blue arrow points to the right at the top left. Below it, several thin, curved lines in shades of blue and grey sweep across the left side of the slide.

4) A palavra **xoxo** é feita pelo processo de:

**A) ACRONYM**

**B) BACKFORMATION**

**C) CLIPPING**

**D) BLENDING**

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4) A palavra **xoxo** é feita pelo processo de:

**A) ACRONYM**

**B) BACKFORMATION**

**C) CLIPPING**

**D) BLENDING**

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5) A palavra **cyborg** é feita pelo processo de:

**A) ACRONYM**

**B) BACKFORMATION**

**C) CLIPPING**

**D) BLENDING**

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5) A palavra **cyborg** é feita pelo processo de:

A) ACRONYM

B) BACKFORMATION

C) CLIPPING

D) **BLENDING**

6) A palavra ao lado é feita de qual processo?

- A) ACRONYM
- B) BACKFORMATION
- C) CLIPPING
- D) BLENDING





6) A palavra ao lado é feita de qual processo?

A) ACRONYM

**B) BACKFORMATION**

C) CLIPPING

D) BLENDING



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8) A palavra *flu* é feita pelo processo de:

**A) ACRONYM**

**B) BACKFORMATION**

**C) CLIPPING**

**D) BLENDING**



8) A palavra **flu** é feita pelo processo de:

A) ACRONYM

B) BACKFORMATION

**C) CLIPPING**

D) BLENDING

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9) A palavra **webinar** é feita pelo processo de:

**A) ACRONYM**

**B) BACKFORMATION**

**C) CLIPPING**

**D) BLENDING**

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9) A palavra **webinar** é feita pelo processo de:

A) ACRONYM

B) BACKFORMATION

C) CLIPPING

D) **BLENDING**

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10) A palavra **process** é feita pelo processo de:

- A) ACRONYM
- B) BACKFORMATION
- C) CLIPPING
- D) BLENDING



10) A palavra **process** é feita pelo processo de:

A) ACRONYM

**B) BACKFORMATION**

C) CLIPPING

D) BLENDING

# RESUMINDO

- **Clipping:** é o processo de diminuição/abreviação de uma palavra sem que ela perca o sentido.
- **Blending:** é o processo no qual partes de 2 ou mais palavras se juntam para formarem outra.
- **Backformation:** a palavra aqui é diminuída em poucas letras para tornar-se um verbo geralmente.
- **Acronym:** é o processo de abreviação onde só se usam as letras iniciais de uma conjunto de palavras ou no caso de palavras de uma frase.





**Compounding**  
**Conversion**  
**Prefixes**  
**Sufixes**

# COMPOUNDING

Compounding is the word formation process in which two or more lexemes combine into a single new word. Compound words may be written as one word or as two words joined with a hyphen. For example:

**noun-noun compound:**

note + book → notebook

**adjective-noun compound:**

blue + berry → blueberry

**verb-noun compound:**

work + room → workroom

**noun-verb compound:**

breast + feed → breastfeed

**verb-verb compound:**

stir + fry → stir-fry

**adjective-verb compound:**

high + light → highlight

**verb-preposition compound:**

break + up → breakup

**preposition-verb compound:**

out + run → outrun

**adjective-adjective compound:**

bitter + sweet → bittersweet

**preposition-preposition compound:**

in + to → into

# COMPOUNDING



Bluetooth®



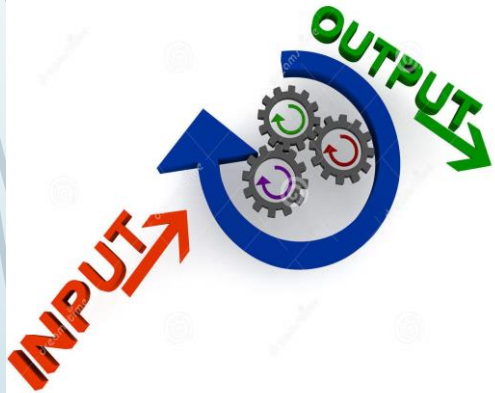
Highlight



WebLogs  
.com.uy



Download

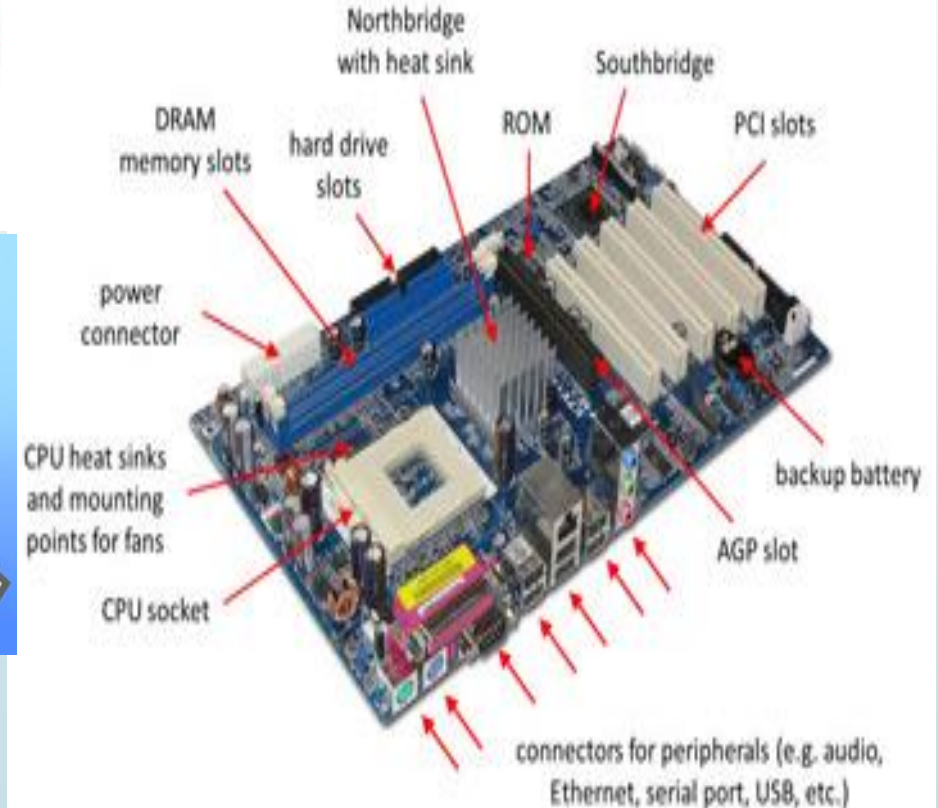


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offline



# CONVERSION

*Conversion* is the **word formation** process in which a word of one grammatical form becomes a word of another grammatical form without any changes to spelling or pronunciation. For example:

The noun *email* appeared in English before the verb:

A decade ago I would have sent you an email (noun) whereas now I can either send you an email (noun) or simply email (verb) you. The original noun *email* experienced conversion, thus resulting in the new verb *email*.

## **Noun – Verb**

access – to access

bottle – to bottle

can – to can

closet – to closet

email – to email

eye – to eye

fiddle – to fiddle

fool – to fool

Google – to google

host – to host

## **Noun – Verb**

microwave – to microwave

name – to name

pocket – to pocket

salt – to salt

shape – to shape

ship – to ship

spear – to spear

torch – to torch

verb – to verb

# CONVERSION

## **Verb – Noun**

to alert – alert  
to attack – attack  
to call – call  
to clone – clone  
to command – command  
to cover – cover  
to cry – cry

## **Other conversion adjective to verb:**

green → to green (to make environmentally friendly)

## **preposition to noun:**

up, down → the ups and downs of life

## **conjunction to noun:**

if, and, but → no ifs, ands, or buts

## **interjection to noun:**

ho ho ho → I love the ho ho hos of Christmastime.

## **Verb – Noun**

to experience – experience  
to fear – fear  
to feel – feel  
to hope – hope  
to increase – increase  
to judge – judge  
to laugh – laugh

## **Verb – Noun**

to rise – rise  
to run – run  
to sleep – sleep  
to start – start  
to turn – turn  
to visit – visit

# CONVERSION



YOU ARE **NOT**  
WHAT YOU  
INSTAGRAMMED **5**  
WEEKS AGO

Just Google it!

## Who Tweeted It First

Find out who shared a link, tweeted a quote first on Twitter

65. If you put a drop of liquor on a scorpion, it will instantly go mad and sting itself to death.

### ADMIT IT

WHEN YOU READ THIS, YOU TOTALLY WANTED TO TRY TO DO IT



**BUT THEN YOU YOUTUBE'D IT .... AND FOUND OUT ITS FAKE**

## HOW DO YOU SNAP ?



IN LOVE



OPTIMIST



NAPPING



CONTENT



CONFUSED



JOYFUL



CONVINCING



EXC



LOL



ANGRY



SHOCK



HAPPY

# PREFIXATION

Prefixes are first syllables like “non-” and “re-” that have their own meaning. Prefixes combine with words to create new meanings.

► **Not Prefixes** :These prefixes indicate the word **not**:

- **il** —illegal—not legal
- **Im** —impossible—not possible
- **In** —inactive—not active
- **Ir** —irregular—not regular
- **Non** —nonsense—no sense
- **Un** —unable—not able,

► **Direction Prefixes:**

- **De** —lower—descend—move to a lower place
- **Mid** —middle—midway—middle of the way
- **In** —in/into—inhale—breath in
- **Im** —in/into—import—bring into
- **Re** —back—recurve—a backwards bend
- **Sub** —under—submarine—underwater
- **Super** —above—superimpose—place above

# PREFIXATION

Prefixes are first syllables like “non-” and “re-” that have their own meaning. Prefixes combine with words to create new meanings.

## ► Time Prefixes:

- **Fore** —ahead of time—forewarn—warn ahead of time
- **Pre** —before—prefix—before the word
- **Re** —again—redo—do again

## ► Behavior Prefixes:

- **Mis** —wrongly—misunderstand—wrongly understand
- **Mis** —badly—misbehave—badly behave

## ► Combining Prefixes:

- **Com** —together—compact—packed together
- **Con** —with—contact—communicate with



# SUFFIXATION

Suffixes are last syllables like “ed” and “ly” that have their own meaning. Suffixes combine with words to create new meanings.

	<b>Suffix</b>	<b>Example</b>
<b>Verb suffixes</b>	<b>-ed</b>	walk + ed = walked
	<b>-ing</b>	say + ing = saying
<b>Noun suffixes</b>	<b>-ness</b>	happy + ness = happiness
	<b>-sion</b>	divide + sion = division
	<b>-ment</b>	excite + ment = excitement
	<b>-tion</b>	educate + tion = education
	<b>-cian</b>	music + cian = musician
<b>Adjective suffixes</b>	<b>-al</b>	accident + al = accidental
	<b>-er</b>	tall + er = taller
	<b>-able</b>	accept + able = acceptable
	<b>-ary</b>	imagine + ary = imaginary
	<b>-est</b>	large + est = largest
	<b>-ful</b>	help + ful + helpful
<b>Adverb suffixes</b>	<b>-ly</b>	love + ly = lovely
	<b>-fully</b>	hope + fully = hopefully

1) A palavra ao lado é feita de qual processo?

- A) COMPOUNDING
- B) CONVERSION
- C) PREFIXATION
- D) SUFIXATION

You're so hot,  
I'd Instagram you  
without a filter.



som<sup>ee</sup>cards  
user card

1) A palavra ao lado é feita de qual processo?

**A) COMPOUNDING**

**B) CONVERSION**

**C) PREFIXATION**

**D) SUFIXATION**

You're so hot,  
I'd Instagram you  
without a filter.



som<sup>ee</sup>cards  
user card

2) A palavra ao lado é feita de qual processo?

- A) COMPOUNDING
- B) CONVERSION
- C) PREFIXATION
- D) SUFIXATION



2) A palavra ao lado é feita de qual processo?

**A) COMPOUNDING**

**B) CONVERSION**

**C) PREFIXATION**

**D) SUFIXATION**



3) A palavra ao lado é feita de qual processo?

- A) COMPOUNDING
- B) CONVERSION
- C) PREFIXATION
- D) SUFIXATION



3) A palavra ao lado é feita de qual processo?

A) COMPOUNDING

B) CONVERSION

C) PREFIXATION

D) SUFIXATION



4) A palavra ao lado é feita de qual processo?

- A) COMPOUNDING
- B) CONVERSION
- C) PREFIXATION
- D) SUFIXATION





4) A palavra ao lado é feita de qual processo?

**A) COMPOUNDING**

**B) CONVERSION**

**C) PREFIXATION**

**D) SUFIXATION**



5) A palavra ao lado é feita de qual processo?

**A) COMPOUNDING**

**B) CONVERSION**

**C) PREFIXATION**

**D) SUFIXATION**



5) A palavra ao lado é feita de qual processo?

A) COMPOUNDING

B) CONVERSION

C) PREFIXATION

D) SUFIXATION



6) A palavra ao lado é feita de qual processo?

A) COMPOUNDING

B) CONVERSION

C) PREFIXATION

D) SUFIXATION

**Breakable**

6) A palavra ao lado é feita de qual processo?

A) COMPOUNDING

B) CONVERSION

C) PREFIXATION

D) SUFIXATION



Breakable

7) A palavra ao lado é feita de qual processo?

- A) COMPOUNDING
- B) CONVERSION
- C) PREFIXATION
- D) SUFIXATION



7) A palavra ao lado é feita de qual processo?

**A) COMPOUNDING**

B) CONVERSION

C) PREFIXATION

D) SUFIXATION



8) A palavra MOTHERBOARD é feita de qual processo?

- A) COMPOUNDING
- B) CONVERSION
- C) PREFIXATION
- D) SUFIXATION





9) A palavra MOTHERBOARD é feita de qual processo?

**A) COMPOUNDING**

**B) CONVERSION**

**C) PREFIXATION**

**D) SUFIXATION**



9) A palavra REBOOTING é feita de qual processo?

A) COMPOUNDING

B) CONVERSION

C) PREFIXATION

D) SUFIXATION



10) A palavra ao lado é feita de qual processo?

- A) COMPOUNDING
- B) CONVERSION
- C) PREFIXATION
- D) SUFIXATION



10) A palavra ao lado é feita de qual processo?

A) COMPOUNDING

B) CONVERSION

C) PREFIXATION

D) SUFIXATION



# RESUMINDO

- **Compounding:** é o processo no qual 2 ou mais palavras se juntam para formar uma outra.
- **Conversion:** é o processo no qual a palavra muda de classe gramatical.
- **Prefixation:** é o acréscimo de um prefixo no início da palavra.
- **Suffixation:** é o acréscimo de um sufixo no final da palavra.
- **Afixation:** é o acréscimo de prefixo ou sufixo ou os dois na palavra.