

	Term	Definition/description	Example	Your examples
1.	affixation	bound morphemes are affixed to a root or base word	inequality, undo, redo, transformationalizable	
2.	compounding	two or more roots are combined to form a new larger word	skydive, babysit, stir-fry, bed-head, "mean girls"	
3.	alternations	Some sound(s) in the root are changed to mark a morphemic difference	mæn > mɛn gʌs > gɪs tek > tʊk	
4.	suppletion	the entire sound of a morpheme is replaced by another to mark morphological change/ diff.	gut bɛsə German bō mejør French god ʃet Russian	
5.	zero derivation, or conversion	with no phonetic alteration, the grammatical function of a word is changed	a box > to box to drive > a drive	
6.	reduplication	some phonetic portion of a base is copied and affixed to the base	Chamorro: adda > aadda mimic mimicker kanno > kakanno eat eater	
7.	loanwords, borrowing	words adopted from another language	sushi, debonair, schmuck, descend	
8.	acronym	first letters of the words in a phrase are pronounced as a word	NATO, asap, scuba, radar, laser	
9.	clip, clipping	a long word is cut short — often <i>ignoring morpheme boundaries</i>	omnibus > bus public house > pub lackadaisical > lax	
10.	blends, blending	two or more words/ morphemes are shortened and combined into one form with a new meaning	shorts+skirt > skort breakfast+lunch > brunch atʃ ^h im > tʃɪmʃim > atʃɪm	
11.	onomatopoeia	morphemes whose phonetic form mimics the sound of the referent; (iconic)	baw waw mɔŋ mɔŋ bip bip p*ɑŋ p*ɑŋ boom k ^h wɑŋ kakədʊrl'du k*ok*ijo	
12.	backformation	the morphological composition of a larger word is reanalyzed and is undone	editor > edit hamburger > burger uncouth > ?couth	
13.	alphabetisms	The names of the first letters of the words in a phrase	CD, DVD, ASAP	
14.	stress placement	the louder, or emphasized, syllable is different	récord (n) recórd (v) présent présent cóntest contést ínvite invíte	