

Compiled by prof.

Course: Communication in EnglishII

Course code:GST122

The topics inherent in this course are: (**Outlines**)

- 1. Word formation process**
- 2. Figures of speech**
- 3. African proverbs**
- 4. Idiomatic expression and clitches**
- 5. Synonymns and Antonyms**
- 6. General rules of English expressions.**

#### Word formation process..

Let's get started by first making it a point to be noted that words do not evolve on their own but rather through one or two processes which are pivotal to what shall be discussed on this pag; this discussion is what is termed word formation process.

There are various forms of this process but for the sake of conciseness and brevity, we shall discuss three of its kind;

#### **1.Compounding**

#### **2. Clipping**

#### **3. Blending**

These are important concepts when creating words.

(1) Compounding: This is the word formation process in which two or more lexems combine into a single new word. However, compound words may be written as one word or as two words joined with hypen. For instances;

Noun+nouncompound.eg.note+book--notebook

Adj+noun compound. blue+berr--blueberry

V+noun compound.work+room--workroom

V+verb comp. Stirfry

Adj+v comp. highlight

V+preposition. breakup

prep+v. Outrun

Adj+Adj--sweet+bitter=sweet bitter

Note: It should be noted that compounds may be compositional, meaning that the meaning of the new word cannot be determined by combining the means of the parts. For example, a blueberry is a berry that's blue. However, a breakup is not a relationship that was severed/cut off into pieces in an upward direction.....

(2) 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 example;

Advertisement changed to--ad

Alligator to gator

Examination to exam

Gasoline to gas

Gymnasium to gym.

Laboratory to lab

Mathematics to math

Photograph to photo

Reputation to rep

Telephone to phone. Etc.. However, there's more to the ones above, it's apposite to note that there are four(4) types of clipping which are;

1. Back Clipping

2. Fore Clipping

3. Middle Clipping

4. Complex Clipping.

Back Clipping is removing the end of a word as in gas from gasoline.

Fore Clipping is removing the beginning of a word as in gator from alligator.

Middle Clipping is retaining only the middle of a word as in flu from influenza.

Complex Clipping is removing multiple parts from multiple words as in sticum from situation comedy.

(3) \*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

Cybernetic+organism=Cyborg

Guess+estimate=guessmate

Hazardous+materia=hazmat

Motor+hotel=motel

Web+seminar=webinar

Spoon+fork=spork

Smoke+fog=smog.

N.B--- Blended words are also referred to as portmanteaus..

### ***Topic 2; Figures Of speech or Literary techniques.***

These are particular kinds of expression which do not mean what its words actually say, but had another interpretation.

Simile

Metaphor

Personification

Hyperbole

Litotes

Euphemism

Assonance

Alliteration.

Simile-- talks about the comparison of two objects or cases with the use of "as" or "like" e.g

(a) The man with long hair in our class is as poor as the church's rat.

(b) In terms of the physique, he looks like Mr Ijado.

Metapho-- also refers to the comparison if objects or situations but not with the use of 'as' or 'like'.

She's more or less the church's rat.

The man was the Ijado of their time..

Personification-- giving life to lifeless/inanimate objects, abstract things and animals, all are given human qualities and are talked about as if they were human beings..

I pray so hard that the Pos lecturer's decision may smile on us.

You need to change the gear of the car now, put her in gear two. With that she should be able to move fast.

Other devices can be asked one to one if problem arises.

They are easily noted by the contextual usages.

### Topic 3: Proverbs

A proverb is a wise saying that does not mean what the actual words say but can be applied to suit many different circumstances. There are many Proverbs in African languages so again these easily understood.

A drowning man will clutch at a straw.-- This means that when you are in a desperate situation you will try to hang on to anything that might get you out of it, no matter how insignificant or inconsequential it may be.

Beggars cannot be choosers.

Liars should have good memories

A stitch in time saves nine.

Jack-of-all-trades, master of none.

### Topic 4: Idioms

An idiom is a common form of expression whose meaning cannot be deduced by understanding the individual words alone.

Idiom.

Meaning

a far cry from      very different

To take up arms      to go to war

To keep at arm's length      to avoid s1.

Ripped off      being cheated for sth

On the ball      being able to do job.

Keep a low profile      not behaving in a noticeable way.

To face the music      to face consequence of one's actions.

On the go      constantly doing sth.

In cold blood      With cold deliberation.

To take the chair      to preside at a meeting

Behind the times.      Old-fashioned or antiquated in one's view or taste.

Down to earth.      Practical, thinking in terms of reality.

Have an axe to grind.      Try to gain personal advantage

To save one's face.      To avoid disgrace.

To do sth for kicks.      To do stg only for pleasure or excitement.

To add insult to injury      cause offence to sm1 after one has already done him harm or injury.

The mind boggles.      The mind cannot imagine or believe

The gift of the gab.      The ability to talk oneself out of any difficult or awkward situations as well as ability to make conversation easily. E.g. Baryfem has a gift of the gab.

One's scene.      That which interests you.. Writing paper exams is almost not every student's scene.

Off the cuff.      Without preparation or thought beforehand, without notes. E.g, he said the Phil lecturer lectures off the cuff, is that true?

Through thick and thin      through good and bad times.

N.B--- Check more of these expressions as there are thousands of them in English Language...

Pls, note that other topics will be built soon as these are the areas of concentration which need immediate attention..

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**Do good to drop any comment that will foster assimilation and if any error is come across i n the process of reading should be corrected or raised in a platform.**

**Wish you luck of best as you start your examination!!!**