Viewpoint

WORD FORMATION IN COGNITIVE GRAMMAR

Morphology

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Abstract

This study aims to introduce the major themes involved in field of morphology. Starting with morphology in general and the necessary processes which it involves and then the rest of the study is divided into three cognitive frameworks. It contains the cognitive assumptions, touches upon cognitive mechanism and addresses the cognitive operations. To achieve its mission, the study informs more fully about such productive processes in word formation in English as derivation and compounding. It aims to develop the skills in analyzing morphological expressions, familiarize them with mechanisms used in forming composite words, and inform for their interpretation. Also helps to expand the vocabulary and understand the conditions under which lexical choices are made. This study provides an in-depth analysis of English morphology.

The objective in this paper is to present and support a particular conception of grammatical structure in word formation to students of English as a second language. This paper starts with morphology, the study of the form meaning relationships between lexical units and their arrangements in forming words. Introduce the basic components in the field of morphology and the necessary processes which it involves. The basic point of this paper is about word formation then word formation in cognitive grammar, and the present work is concerned with word formation in one particular language, English. This paper is divided into three parts: Firstly, the framework starts with Fundamentals which serves to introduce the major terms in the field of morphology, and then it offers the synthesis of the cognitive framework. It consists: Morphology, Word Formation, Cognitive Morphology-Cognitive Grammar, Cognitive Assumption, Cognitive Mechanism and Cognitive Operation. In the basic concepts of Morphology, it is written about words, morphemes. In word formation part it is delt with derivation, affixation, non affixation, compounding and inflection. Cognitive assumption deals with symbolicity, conventionality, creativity and semanticity. Cognitive Mechanism deals with integration and interpretation. Cognitive operation deals with categorization, configuration and conceptualization.

Special attention is paid to the possibility of using Hamawand's theory to enable students to learn better word formation in cognitive grammar. The starting point of Cognitive Grammar is uncontroversial: a language is a means for relating sound and meaning. More specifically, a language enables speakers to represent their thoughts and intentions by making available to them an inventory of symbolic associations between units of form (phonological structure) and units of meaning (semantic structures)"[1]

LITERATURE REVIEW

What is Morphology?

If we make a question by itself that: What is morphology? We have an easy answer that it is a field of linguistics! **Morphology** is the branch of linguistics that studies patterns of word-formation within and across languages, and attempts to formulate rules that moodl the knowledge of the speakers of those languages[2] (Iseni & Ibrahimi, 2008, p11).

So, morphology is the field of linguistics that studies the internal structure of words. As a lexical word, morphology consist two parts: *morph* referring to 'form' and *–ology* referring to 'study'. As a linguistic term, **morphology** is the study of how words are built of form-meaning units"[3] (Hamawand, 2011, 2).

Generally, it aims to describe the structures of words and patterns of word formation in a language. Specifically, it aims to (a) pin down the principles for relating the form and the meaning of morphological expressions, (b) explain how morphological units are integrated and the resulting formations interpreted, and (c) show how morphological units are organized in the lexicon in terms of affinity and contrast.

What is a word?

We think of words as the basic units of language. In language, a word is the smallest element that may be uttered in isolation with semantic or pragmatic content (with literal or practical meaning). A fundamental unit with which morphology is concerned is the word and its constituents. "A *word* is a symbolic unit which is a combination of meaning and sound"[4] (Hamawand, 2011, p.2). According to Hamawand: Words may be **simple, composite or compound**. They are subsumed under the general term morphological expression. A **simple word**, known as **monomorphemic,** is composed of only one lexical structure, which is morphologically indivisible. For example: the word *use* consists of just one lexical constituent. It is the free form which can stand by itself and act as a meaningful utterance.

Composite word, known as **complex** or **polymorphemic**, is composed of two or more substructures which are morphologically divisible, one of which is a word. For example, the word *useful* is a derivation from the lexical substructures *use* and *–ful.* A compound word is composed of two substructures, namely words, which is morphologically divisible. For example, the word *birthday, i*s a combination of the lexical substructures *birth **and** day*

STUDY AREAS WHY STUDY WORD FORMATION

Two main areas that have been studied within morphology are:
(a) **Word formation**, a lexical process which produces a new vocabulary items out of the existing ones. It enables to create new words in response to new thought, experiences or situations.

For example, the ending *–ity* can be added to the root *equal* to derive the word *equality*. The derived word takes on a new meaning and serves a new purpose.

(b) **Inflection,** a grammatical process which produces forms of the same word. It enables speakers to use words which conform to the rules of grammar. For example, the words *rings, ringing, rang, rung* are all forms of the word *ring*. Each word takes on a different grammatical form to fit a specific context"[6] (2011, p8, 9).

However, here we present some details of the area of word formation, but we make only a sketch of the area of inflection. This is because inflection belongs, from the viewpoint of the present approach, to the province of grammar.

Word formation

The study of word formation can thus be defined as the study of the ways in which new complex words are built on the basis of the other words or morphemes"[7] (Plag, 2003, p13). Word formation is a crucial tool in the hands of speakers because it helps them to create words which symbolize the experiences the encounter in the world. According to Hamawand: "Word formation studies the creation of new words and the principles involved in doing so. It involves different processes which are used to build new lexical items from the existing ones" (2011, p9). Each word formation process results in the production of a specific type of word. And each word reflects a special conceptualization which represents in turn a different mental experience.

In this way, morphology is concerned first and foremost with the processes of forming words, that is, how words are formed from smaller units and how the smaller units interact in speech. Two major processes which take place in the course of forming words are: **derivation** and **compounding.** These two powerful processes of word formation will be at the core of the remainder of the present discussion[8] (2011, p.9).

COGNITIVE MORPHOLOGY, COGNITIVE GRAMMAR

This framework draws on insights from two linguistic methods:
a. One is theoretical, which is based on Cognitive linguistics in general, and Cognitive grammar in particular, and
b. The other is empirical, which is based on Corpus Linguistics.

We want to tell that this part introduces the new framework of linguistic analysis, Cognitive Morphology, which is a branch of linguistics which studies the cognitive aspects of word formation. It includes three subtitles: Cognitive Assumption, Cognitive Mechanism and Cognitive Operation. In broad terms, the proposed framework is based on Cognitive Linguistics.

"Underlying the Cognitive Linguistics approach there are numbers of basic ideas: First, it focuses on language as an instrument for organizing, processing and conveying information. Second, it explains language creation, learning and usage by reference to concepts formed in the mind. Third, it attaches central importance to meaning, which is embodies in experience and explained with reference to human cognition"[12] (Hamawand, 2011, p15)

Also the proposed framework is based on Cognitive Grammar which is based on a number of claims. One claim is that language is symbolic in nature. The second claim is that grammatical structure does not assume any underlying structure. A further claim is that grammar is usage-based.

Conclusion

To conclude word formation, the issues raised in this article are by no means unique to the analysis of words and the creation of new words, being applicable both to "pure" phonology and to syntactic organization alike. To this extent, word-formation takes its place in a broad, unified conception of the symbolic system which constitutes a human language. As it is said in the introduction, we have divided this framework into three parts: First of all we introduce the key notions which are necessary in the analysis of morphological structure. We represented an outline of what morphology is and what it covers. In the second part, we introduce the new framework of linguistic analysis. We want to discuss about basic assumptions of cognitive grammar, which provide the theoretical basis for analysis. The aim of cognitive assumptions is to show how capable are the assumptions in describing morphological problems. In cognitive mechanism, we consider it with the construction and interpretation of composite words. The aim is to introduce the tools of cognitive framework and to show how they explain the morphological expressions into cognitive operation we represent the operation by the language users of morphological expressions. The aim here is to show how morphological structures can be best explained to human mental abilities. Finally, we want to tell that from all those terms that we used in this framework, the aim is that we can be able to develop in analysing morphological expressions, and to learn more and more about word formation in cognitive grammar.

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