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FormationnounEtymology: formation, French, from formo, Latin.1. The act of forming or generating.The matter discharged forth of volcanoes, and other spiracles, contributes to the formation of meteorsJohn Woodward, Nat. Hist.The solids are originally formed of a fluid, from a small point, as appears by the gradual formation of a flus.Arbuth.Complicated ideas, growing up under observation, give not the same confusion, as if they were all offered to the mind at once, without your observing the original and formation of them.Isaac Watts, Improvement of the Mind.2. The manner in which a thing is formed.The chorion, a thick membrane obscuring the formation, the dam doth tear asunder.Thomas Browne, Vulgar Errors.formation Translate as you type World-leading quality Drag and drop documents Translate now Translate Text Translate Files nounThe action of forming or process of being formed.The formation of ice early in the winter surprised the residents.An arrangement or organization of something.The military drill showcased the troops' formation during the parade.The structure or arrangement of a group or thing.The geological formation in the area consists of ancient rock layers.The manner in which something is shaped or organized.Clouds often change their formation, creating different shapes in the sky.A group of people or things arranged in a particular way.The dancers entered the stage in a V-shaped formation.From Middle French 'formation', from Latin 'formatio'.battle formationA military arrangement of troops or equipment in preparation for battle.cloud formationThe shape or arrangement of clouds in the sky.team formationThe arrangement or organization of a group for a task or objective.structureThe arrangement of parts to create a whole.configurationAn arrangement of elements in a particular form.developmentThe process of developing or being developed.Formation dancingWe did some cool formation dancing at the party.Squad formationThey showed off their squad formation in the viral video. Quizzes Events Quiz Creation Community Videos Private Events Copyright 2007-2025 Sporcle, Inc. Terms & Privacy Go to the Sporcle.com Mobile Site We use cookies and data toDeliver and maintain Google servicesTrack outages and protect against spam, fraud, and abuseMeasure audience engagement and site statistics to understand how our services are used and enhance the quality of those servicesIf you choose to Accept all, we will also use cookies and data toDevelop and improve new servicesDeliver and measure the effectiveness of adsShow personalized content, depending on your settingsShow personalized ads, depending on your settingsIf you choose to Reject all, we will not use cookies for these additional purposes.Non-personalized content is influenced by things like the content youre currently viewing, activity in your active Search session, and your location. Non-personalized ads are influenced by the content youre currently viewing and your general location. Personalized content and ads can also include more relevant results, recommendations, and tailored ads based on past activity from this browser, like previous Google searches. We also use cookies and data to tailor the experience to be age-appropriate, if relevant.Select More options to see additional information, including details about managing your privacy settings. You can also visit g.co/privacytools/ae at any time. So far, we have dealt with different types of English morphemes and highlightednumerous issues among them. We have also identified that derivational morphemes areused to create or derive new words or to make words of a different grammatical classfrom the stem.In fact, derivation is by far the most common word formation process inthe creation of new English words. Thus, it deserves a more comprehensive study inorder to get better insights into the word formation process in English.For the mostpart, the core of the derivational process is an already existing word, to which weattach affixes. These affixes are usually described as prefixes and suffixes and they arenot usually listed separately in dictionaries. Such affixes usually apply to words of onelexical category (part of speech) and change them into words of another such category.Some common examples include un-, dis-, mis-, -ness, -ish, -ism, -ful and -less, as inwords like unkind, disagree, misunderstand, kindness, childish, behaviourism, usefaland useless. We call the word form created by the addition of a derivational morphemea derived word. The next two pictures contain typical examples of English derivationalpattern and their affixes. The derivational suffixes illustrated above change the grammatical category of thewords to which they are attached. In contrast, some derivational suffixes do not cause achange in the grammatical class of words (Image below), and prefixes never change thecategory. These derivational morphemes are not words on their own. Like content words,however, they obviously possess semantic content since every derivational morphemeattached to a base adds meaning to the derived word.The derivational morpheme doesnot necessarily change the grammatical category of the newly created word.When words contain two or more affixes, they are also referred to as complex words,as opposed to simple words that cannot be analyzed into meaningful parts. Suchmorphologically complex words are composed of a morpheme root and one or moreaffixes. Some examples of English roots are act in deactivation, system inunsystematically, ceive in perceive, and cred in incredible. For practical purposes,linguists sometimes use the word base to mean any root or stem to which an affix isattached. Among the elements that can be stripped from deactivation are act, active,activate, and deactivate, which are all bases. In brief, we can say that a root may ormay not stand alone as a word (Fromkin et al. 2011, p. 47).

Word formation process in english. Formation meaning. Formation turkce. Word formation uitleg. Meaning of word formation in english.