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A Morphological Analysis of Processes of Word Formation in Donald Trump's Victory Speech 2024

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Abstract in English

Morphology is a branch of linguistics which deals with how words are formed. This study deals with a morphological analysis of processes of word formation in Donald Trump's victory speech 2024. The theoretical background deals with morphology, word, and processes of word formation. These processes are compounding, derivation, invention, echoism, clipping, acronymy, blending, back-formation, folk-etymology, antonomasia, conversion, and reduplication. The model that is used in data analysis is Stageberg (1981) An Introductory English Grammar. The practical side of the study is to analyze Trump's victory speech according to the mentioned model and to identify the frequency of each process of word formation. The conclusion shows which processes are used in Trump's victory speech and which process is used the most and which ones are used less

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1.Introduction

The current study deals with a morphological analysis of processes of word formation in Donald Trump's victory speech 2024. Processes of word formation are: compounding, derivation, invention, echoism, clipping, acronymy, blending, back-formation, folk-etymology, antonomasia, conversion, and reduplication. The problem of the current study lies in the following questions:

1.What are the processes of word formation that are used in Trump's victory speech 2024?

2.What is the frequency of each process of word formation? This study aims at investigating the processes of word formation used in Trump's victory speech 2024 and identifying the frequency of each process. Words are divided into: phonological, lexical and syntactic words. Phonological words refer to the phonemic transcription of how words are pronounced according to the phonological symbols in relation to syllable, stress, and intonation such as: fly /flai/. Lexical words are the items that have meaning such as nouns (such as tree, dog, John) ,verbs (play, read, and eat) , adverbs (early, and happily) , and adjectives (beautiful, funny, and amazing). Syntactic words deal with the grammatical relationships among words such as: prepositions (on, at, in, from, to, etc.), conjunctions (or, and, but, after, before, while, when, etc.), and determiners (a, an, the, etc.).

Inflectional morphemes differ from derivational morphemes in the following: inflectional morphemes do not change the part of speech and do not change the meaning and come at the end of words, such as (play, plays, playing, played, and played). Derivational morphemes change the part of speech and change the meaning of words such as, (kind " adjective" – kindness "noun"). It is hopeful that this study is of a good value to researchers who would like to write about this topic.

2.Literature Review

2.1.Morphology

Morphology is a branch of a branch of grammar which investigates the structure or forms of words, mainly through the use of morpheme (Crystal, 2003, p. 249). Stageberg (1981, p.83) defines morphology as a branch of general linguistics which deals with how words are formed. It deals with words not the sentences.

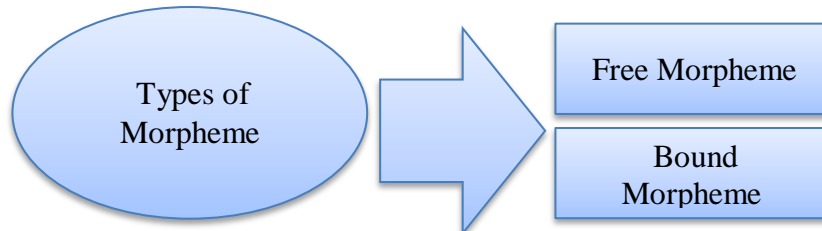
Morphology deals with the items that make up a language. In technical terms, morphemes are what we have been referring to as "elements" in the shape of a linguistic message (Yule, 2010, p.67).

Morphology deals with the structure of morpheme. A morpheme is the smallest syntactic unit that cannot be divided into a smaller syntactic segment Aitchison (1972, p.54). Wray and Bloomer (2012, p.70) define morpheme as the smallest meaningful unit. Morphemes can be classified as either free morphemes which can occur alone and can be "nouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives" (like dog, smile, or black) or bound morphemes which cannot occur alone (such as un-, -ish, and so forth).

Morpheme is a brief linguistic segment. Morpheme is a basic unit of meaning or grammatical function.

Bound morphemes include inflectional and derivational affixes. Compared to inflectional affixes, the class of derivational affixes is somewhat bigger, its members are less dependent on one another, and new ones occasionally appear (Adams, 1973).

Figure(1): Types of Morpheme in English

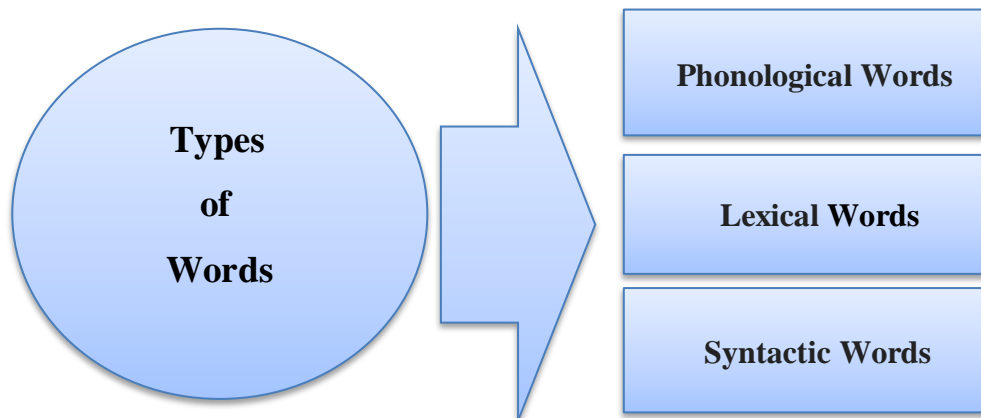


2.2. Word

According to Stageberg (1981, p.120), a word is a free morpheme or a group of morphemes that come together to form a fundamental speech segment. Crystal (2003, p,19-20) defines a word as a unit of expression that native speakers of both spoken and written language can universally and intuitively recognize. There is a number of criteria used to identify words in speech. The first is the stability of their internal structure, meaning that their constituents have less room for rearrangement than the constituents of sentences, which have more positional mobility. The second criterion is the cohesiveness of words, meaning that no new element can be inserted within them.

Words are divided into: phonological, lexical and syntactic words. Phonological words refer to the phonemic transcription of how words are pronounced according to the phonological symbols in relation to syllable, stress, and intonation such as: fly /flai/. Lexical words are the items that have meaning such as nouns (such as tree, dog, John) ,verbs (play, read, and eat) , adverbs (early, and happily) , and adjectives (beautiful, funny, and amazing). Syntactic words deal with the grammatical relationships among words such as: prepositions (on, at, in, from, to, etc.), conjunctions (or, and, but, after, before, while, when, etc.), determiners (a, an, the, etc.).

Figure(2): Types of Words in English



2.3. Processes of Word Formation

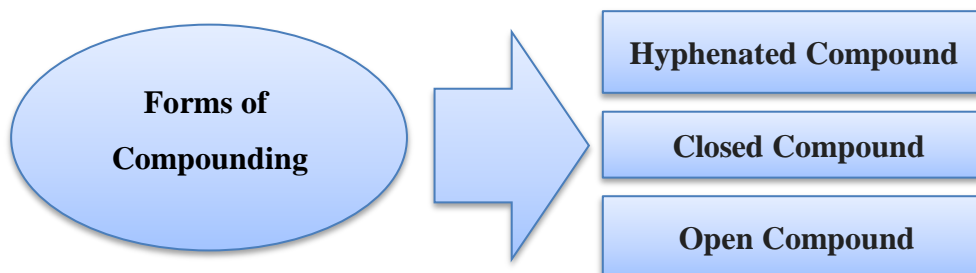
1. Compounding

Compounding is a process of word formation formed by gathering two meaningful words together and give a new word, such as cornflakes, busybody, downpour, cutoff, hang glider, long-haired, high school, and devil-may-care. There are three ways to write compound words: they may be written as one single word in which there is no space between the elements of the compound words, or putting a hyphen between the words, or as two separate words (Stageberg, 1981, p. 122).

Compounding consists of two words in order to create a new word. Compound words can be nouns in which the two combined words are nouns such as bookcase, doorknob, fingerprint, sunburn, and textbook (Yule, 2010, p.55). Compounding is created by combining two or more words. Recently, some terms like Facebook, LinkedIn, Android apps, m-commerce, and crowdsourcing have been added to the English language Fromkin et al. (1993, p.57).

By combining two or more root morphemes, a compound word is created. The terms are referred to as compound words or compounds. All languages have different compound terms. composite words that produce new meanings distinct from those of their constituent parts (Trask, 1993, p.112).

Figure(3): Forms of Compound Words



2.Derivation

Derivation is formed by adding a derivational affix at the beginning or at the end of the word such as disadvice, freedom, and re-ask (Stageberg, 1981, p.121).

3.Invention

Invention is a process of word formation by which words are generally invented such as Kodak and nylon (Stageberg, 1981, p. 121).

4.Echosim

Echoism is the process of creating words like hiss and peewee whose sound implies their meaning. These newly created words typically imply meaning, which is typically a sound, either man-made (like the clang of a bell) or natural like the "roar" of a waterfall (ibid.p.122).

5.Clipping

Clipping is the word formation process by which words are shortened at the beginning such as phone-telephone and exam-examination, or cutting the end of the word such as photo-photograph and prof-professor, or both the beginning and the end of the word such as flu-influenza (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1973, p. 448) and (Stageberg, 1981, p.122).

6.Acronymy

Acronymy is a word formation process which is formed from the first letter of each word in a string of words and can be pronounced as a single word such as NATO which stands for (North Atlantic Treaty Organization); and SONAR, which stands for (sound navigation and ranging) are examples of acronyms. The words that are written all as small letters of the initial letter of each word as, laser (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation), radar (radio detecting and ranging), scuba (self-contained underwater breathing apparatus) (Yule, 2010, p.58).

O'Grady et al. (1997, p.703) mention that acronyms are the first letter of each word in the title is capitalized rather than followed by a period. Acronyms such as Institute of Medicine morphine (IOM) and morphine milligram equivalents (MME) are frequently used. In scientific discourse, this approach is frequently employed to prevent repetition. While Hikmat (1998, p.107) and Stageberg (1981, p. 132) state certain new words (acronyms) are created by combining the first letters of a group of existing words. These acronyms, like UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund), frequently have capital letters. It is created by selecting the first letters of words, phrases, or even sentences in a more general meaning.

7.Blending

Blending is formed by combining two parts of two words, mostly the beginning part of one word and the last part of another word such as the word brunch which comes from breakfast and lunch and the word gasohol which comes from gasoline and alcohol (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1973, p.448) and (Stageberg, 1981, p.124). Bauer (1983, p.234) also defines a blend as a new lexeme that is created by combining elements of two or more other words in a way that prevents clear analysis into morphs.

8.Back-Formation

Back-Formation is creating a new word by eliminating a morph that resembles the agent suffixes (er, or, and ar) such as edit from editor, sculpt from sculptor, and peddle from pedlar (Trask, 1993, p.26). It is worth noting that back-formation is a synchronically productive process in the English word formation process since it is impossible to synchronically see that the derivatives "exhibitor" and "editor" are not produced by identical processes from exhibit and edit, respectively. Bauer (1983, p.230) explains that, according to literary fact, the backformation is of primarily diachronic significance. While Fromkin et al. (1993, p. 57) illustrates that language purists view back-formation as language corruption, although language cannot be corrupt.

9.Folk-Etymology

Folk-Etymology is changing a word either the whole word or a portion of the word (Stageberg, 1981, p.126). While Booij (2005, p.54) states that folk etymologies are instances of reanalysis, where the word undergoes both reanalysis and transformation as a result of the new knowledge of its morphemes. As a result, speakers believe it came from a different place than it actually did.

10. Antonomasia

Antonomasia is forming words from a famous person or a place. For instance, the word (a lover) can be called (romeo). Another examples are sandwich, jeans, and hamburger (Stageberg, 1981, p.127).

11. Conversion

A conversion is the derivational process by which a word alters its syntactic class without the addition of an affix. The verb (release) in (they released him) is transformed into a noun in (They ordered his release) (Quirk and Greenbaum, 1973, p. 441).

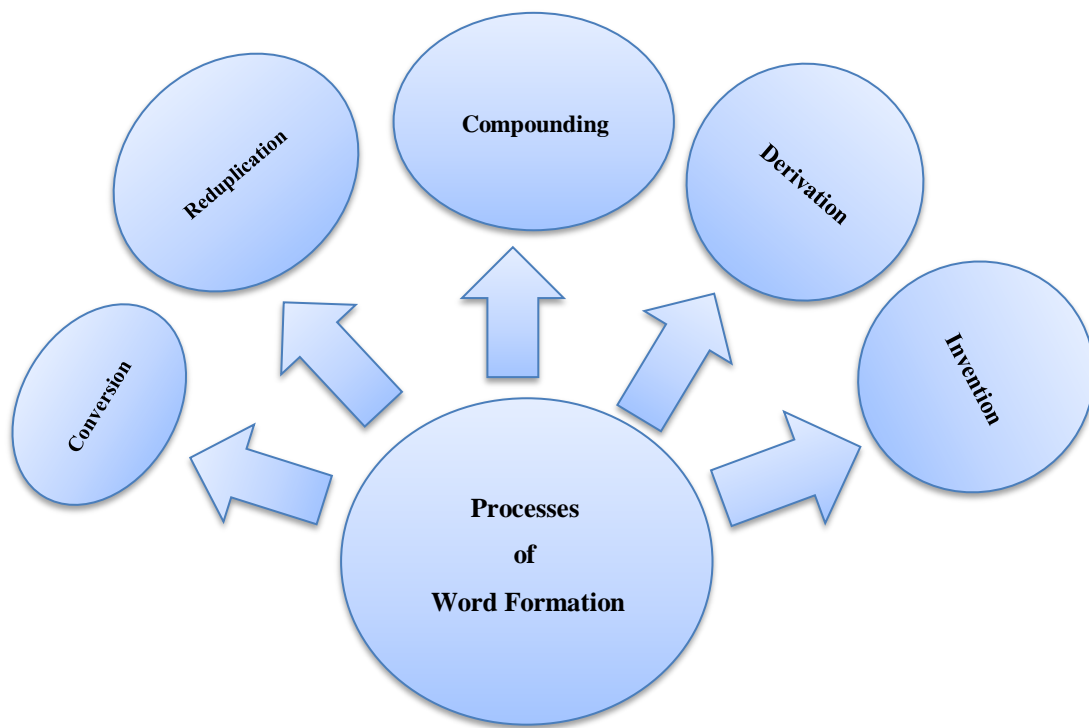
A lexical unit that predominantly belongs to one syntactic class can be changed secondary into another syntactic class through the process of conversion. For instance, the transitive word cooking in (I am cooking dinner) is changed to an intransitive one in (Dinner is cooking) (Matthews, 2007, p.81).

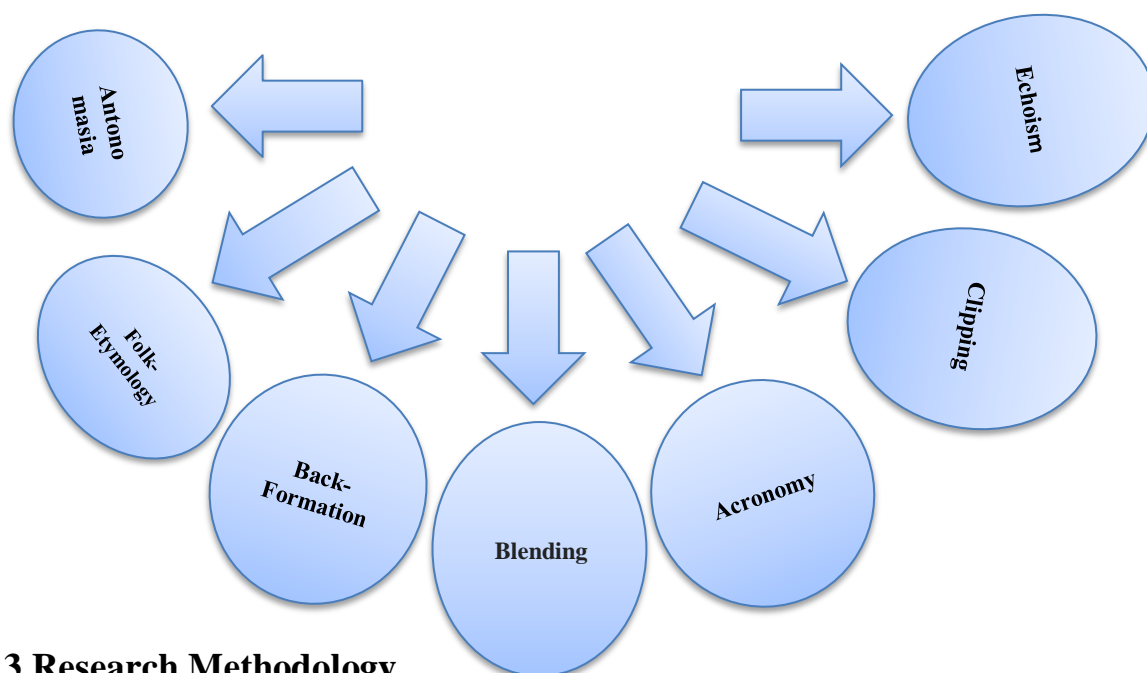
12. Reduplication

Reduplication is forming a new word by repeating a word with or without changes in consonants or vowels such as clop-clop, tick-tick, razzle-dazzle, roly-poly, chit-chat, and tip-top (Stageberg, 1981, p.127). While Katamba (1993, p.85) defines reduplication as an affixation process which includes a free morpheme to the initial or final part or within the base.

The following figure which illustrates the processes of word formation in English. These processes are: compounding, derivation, invention, reduplication, conversion, folk-etymology, back-formation, blending, clipping, echoism, antonomasia, and acrony.

Figure (4): Processes of Word Formation in English





3. Research Methodology

The model, that is used in data analysis, is Stageberg's model (1981) *An Introductory English Grammar* which illustrates processes of word formation. The analysis is identifying the processes of word formation according to the mentioned model and investigating the frequency of each process.

4. Data Analysis and Discussion

The data collection is Trump's victory speech 2024. The processes of word formation in Trump's victory speech are as the following:

Table (1): Processes of Word Formation in Trump's Victory Speech

| No. | Processes of Word Formation | Words | Examples from Trump's Victory Speech |
|-----|-----------------------------|---------------|--|
| 1. | Compounding | overcame | - "We <u>overcame</u> obstacles". |
| | | Battleground | - "In addition to having won the <u>Battleground</u> state of North Carolina". |
| | | Network | - "It's much easier doing what the <u>networks</u> did". |
| | | father-in-law | - " <u>father in law</u> Victor " |
| | | Spaceship | - "this <u>spaceship</u> came down" |
| | | Starlink | - "we need <u>starlink</u> " |

| | | | |
|----|------------|--------------|---|
| | | Hardworking | - "I want to thank the millions of <u>hardworking</u> Americans" |
| | | Background | - "uniting citizens of all <u>backgrounds</u> " |
| | | gentlemen | - "ladies and <u>gentlemen</u> " |
| 2. | Derivation | Movement | - "The greatest political <u>movement</u> of all time". |
| | | Badly | - " We have a country that needs help and it needs help very <u>badly</u> ". |
| | | Truly | - "This will <u>truly</u> be the golden age of America". |
| | | Unbelievable | - " <u>unbelievable</u> people standing by my side". |
| | | Incredible | - "these people have been <u>incredible</u> " |
| | | Powerful | - "America has given us unprecedented and <u>powerful</u> mandate". |
| | | Beautiful | - "I also want to thank my <u>beautiful</u> wife Melania" |
| | | unbelievable | - "The danger was <u>unbelievable</u> " |
| | | Dangerous | - "very <u>dangerous</u> people would die". |
| | | Successful | - " <u>successful</u> sports" |
| | | Healthy | - " he's going to help make America <u>healthy</u> again " |
| | | Freedom | - "this is also a massive victory for democracy and for <u>freedom</u> ". |
| | | greatness | - "to restore America to <u>greatness</u> ". |
| 3. | Invention | | |
| 4. | Echoism | | |
| 5. | Clipping | Phone | - "I tell you the story I told last night. I had a man on the <u>phone</u> ". |
| | | Joe | - "the mighty and powerful <u>Joe</u> Rogan" |
| | | Mike | - "I want to thank <u>Mike</u> Johnson". |
| 6. | Acronymy | US | - " <u>US</u> carrying at least 315 electoral votes". |
| | | CNN | - "he's just goes okay which one <u>CNN</u> " |
| | | UFC | - "Dana started <u>UFC</u> ". |

| | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------------|--|
| | | ISIS | -"We defeated <u>ISIS</u> in record time". |
| 7. | Blending | | |
| 8. | Back-Formation | Senator | -"you have some greater <u>senators</u> ". |
| 9. | Antonomasia | | |
| 10. | Folk-Etymology | | |
| 11. | Conversion | promise | -" <u>promises</u> made, <u>promises</u> kept" |
| 12. | Reduplication | Telly-rally | -"telly-rally". |

According to Table (1), the word formation processes used in Trump's victory speech 2024 are as follows:

- 1.Compounding: overcame, battleground, network, father-in-law, spaceship, starlink, hardworking, background, and gentlemen.
- 2.Derivation: movement, badly, truly, unbelievable, incredible, powerful, beautiful, dangerous, successful, healthy, freedom, and greatness.
- 3.The processes of word formation that are not used are: invention, echoism, folk-etymology, blending and antonomasia.
- 4.Clipping: phone, Joe, and Mike.
5. Acronyms: US, CNN, UFC, and ISIS.
6. Back-formation: senator.
- 7.Conversion: promise.
- 8.Reduplication: telly-rally.

Table (2): Frequency of Each Process of Word Formation in Trump's Victory Speech

| No. | Processes of Word Formation | Frequency |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 1. | Compounding | 9 |
| 2. | Derivation | 13 |
| 3. | Invention | 0 |
| 4. | Echoism | 0 |
| 5. | Clipping | 3 |
| 6. | Acronym | 4 |
| 7. | Blending | 0 |
| 8. | Back-Formation | 1 |
| 9. | Antonomasia | 0 |
| 10. | Folk-Etymology | 0 |
| 11. | Conversion | 1 |
| 12. | Reduplication | 1 |

According to Table (2), the frequencies of the processes of word formation used in Trump's victory speech are as follows: derivation (13), compounding (9), clipping (3), acronym (4), back-formation (1), conversion (1), and reduplication (1). Trump uses the mentioned processes because these processes are the most common and he uses simple and clear language to American people. The processes of word formation which are not used in Trump's victory speech are: invention, echoism, folk-etymology, blending and antonomasia because Trump does not create, invent or blend any new words in his victory speech.

5. Conclusions

The conclusions of the study are as the following:

1. Processes of word formation are divided into: compounding, derivation, clipping, acronymy, invention, echoism, folk-etymology, blending, antonomasia, back-formation, conversion and reduplication.
2. Trump, in his victory speech 2024, uses the following processes of word formation: compounding, derivation, clipping, acronymy, back-formation, conversion, and reduplication.
3. The processes of word formation that are not used in Trump's victory speech are: invention, echoism, folk-etymology, blending and antonomasia.

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المستخلص

علم الصرف هو فرع من فروع علم اللغة الذي يتعامل مع كيفية تشكيل الكلمات. تتناول هذه الدراسة التحليل الصرفي لعمليات تشكيل الكلمات في خطاب النصر الذي ألقاه دونالد ترمب عام 2024. ويتناول الجانب النظري علم الصرف والكلمة وعمليات تشكيل الكلمات. هذه العمليات هي التركيب والاشتقاق والاختراع والصدى والقص والاختصار والمزج والتكوين العكسي وعلم أصول الكلمات الشعبية والتناقض والتحويل والتكرار. النموذج المستخدم في تحليل البيانات هو Stageberg (1981) *An Introductory English Grammar*. الجانب العملي للدراسة هو تحليل خطاب النصر الذي ألقاه ترمب وفقاً للنموذج المذكور وتحديد تكرار كل عملية من عمليات تشكيل الكلمات. يوضح الاستنتاج العمليات المستخدمة في خطاب النصر الذي ألقاه ترمب وأي العمليات تستخدم أكثر وأيهما تستخدم أقل.

الكلمات المفتاحية: علم الصرف، عمليات تشكيل الكلمة، التركيب، الاشتقاق، والتكرار.