

WORD FORMATION ACROSS LANGUAGES: A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY OF ENGLISH, URDU, AND PUNJABI

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Abstract

Morphology is a fundamental branch of linguistics that studies the internal structure of words and the processes involved in word formation. This research explores various morphological processes in three major languages: English, Urdu, and Punjabi. The study focuses on how morphology functions in everyday communication through songs, poetry, advertisements, and internet language. Using a qualitative research methodology, the research examines different word formation processes including reduplication, compounding, onomatopoeia, acronyms, initialism, backformation, agreement, case, blending, tone placement, clipping, coinage and conversion. Evidence from English songs, Urdu ghazals, Punjabi poetry, rap songs, daily communication and advertisements has been analyzed to understand the creative and communicative role of morphology in language. The study highlights how these processes contribute to the beautification of language, intensification of meaning, and attraction of audience attention in media and literature. Furthermore, the research demonstrates the relationship between morphology and sociolinguistics by showing how societal trends, bilingualism and media influence language construction and usage among modern generations. Special attention has been given to the growing use of Punjabi and Urdu alongside English in songs and digital communication. The findings reveal that although each language possesses its own unique linguistic features and creative styles, morphological processes remain a universal aspect of language development and communication. The research concludes that morphology serves as the foundation for understanding linguistic structures and plays a significant role in shaping language use in contemporary society.

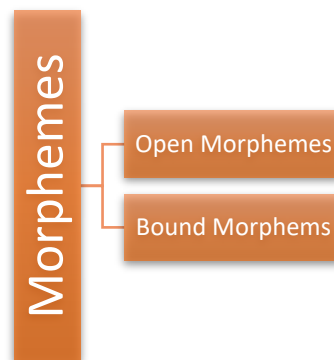
Keywords: *Morphology, Word Formation, Linguistic Creativity, Language Variation, Language and Society.*

Introduction

Morphology is the field that forms the core part in linguistics today. Morphology deals with the study of internal structures of the words. Basically, it deals with the processes involved in word formation.

Morphology is the term coined by August Schleicher to study the structure of words and thus processes involved in the formation. Morphology was confined to the biological sciences in the early stages which studied the structures of human bodies. However, focus then shifted to the structures of words too in language. Hence Morphology a Greek word derived from “morph” meaning shape and “ology” meaning study was derived.

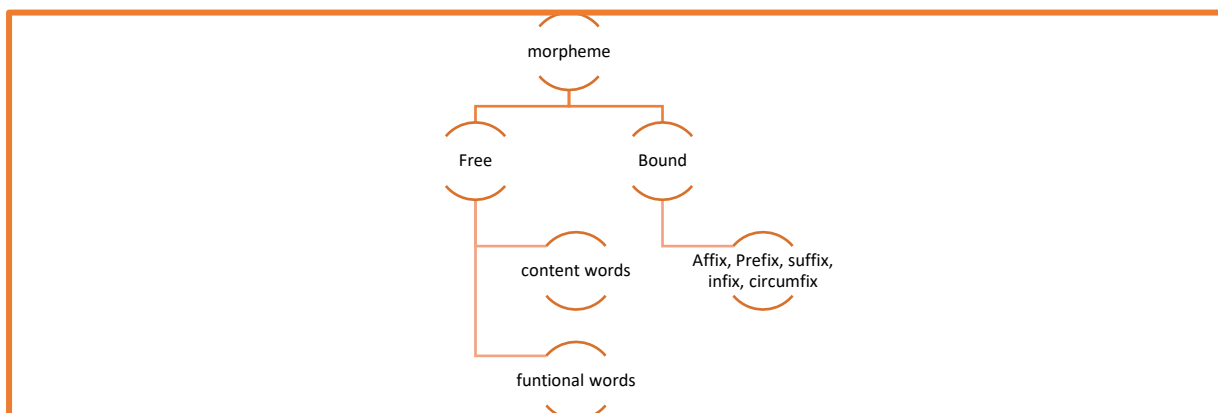
The building blocks of Morphology are Morphemes. Morphemes can be said as the smallest, grammatical and meaningful part of language. Here to define words as the combination of sounds that symbolizes and communicate a meaning and may consist of a single morpheme or a combination of morphemes. Also, to define beforehand lexemes as they are the headwords in dictionary. Morphemes can be divided as Open and Bound Morphemes.



FREE MORPHEME	BOUND MORPHEME
A free morpheme is a single meaningful unit of a word that can stand alone in the language	A bound morpheme that cannot stand alone as a free-standing word.

Another two concepts are of open and close morphemes. Let’s see what are they?

For further clear concepts let us take help from the following figure.



OPEN MORPHEME	CLOSE MORPHEME
Open Morphemes are open for change by deleting old and adding new for example noun, adverb, adjective and verb.	Close Morphemes are close for change and the change can only be done by natives for example pronoun preposition conjunction.

Note that content words are those which tell about chunk of information and functional words are those which let us know about functionality.

The **basic purposes** of morphology are

- Modification of existing words
- Creation of new words

When it comes to creation of new words there are two **basic processes** which are

- Derivation
- Inflection

Derivation is when the word class is changed while making modifications. On the other hand, in inflection the word class remains unchanged. There are several **word formation processes** involved in Morphological studies which are given below

- Reduplication
- Tone Placement
- Agreement
- Case
- Compounding
- Cliticization
- Conversion
- Clipping
- Blend
- Backformation
- Acronyms
- Initialization
- Onomatopoeia
- Coinage

Processes of New Word Formation

- *Prefixation* "disobey"
- *Suffixation* "kindness"
- *Conversion* - a word changes its class without changing its form "carpet (n.)" becomes "carpet (v.)"
- *Compounding* - two free bases/stems are added together "blackbird"
- *Reduplication* - "goody-goody" "wishy-washy" "teeny-weeny"
- *Clippings* - "ad" "telly" "flu"
- *Acronyms* - "NATO" "DJ" "VIP"
- *Blends* - "Brunch" from Breakfast and Lunch "Telex" from teleprinter and exchange

Literature Review

Morphology has remained a central area of linguistic studies because it examines the internal structure of words and the processes involved in word formation. According to George Yule, morphology helps in understanding how words are created and modified in language. Similarly, Ingo Plag explains that word formation processes such as derivation, compounding, clipping, and blending play a significant role in the expansion of vocabulary in modern languages. Previous studies have explored morphology in different linguistic contexts. Elisa Ratih and Rosalin Ismayoeng Gusdian investigated word formation processes in new English words listed in the Oxford English Dictionary and found affixation to be the most productive process. Their study highlighted processes such as compounding, blending, clipping, borrowing, and acronyms. Moreover, Mustafa et al. emphasized that abbreviations and blending are frequently used in social media communication, especially in internet language.

Research by Wei and Wenyu also showed that compounding and blending are highly common in modern English netspeak and digital communication. In addition, sociolinguistic scholars argue that media, songs, poetry, and advertisements strongly influence language creativity and the development of new words. However, limited research has comparatively analyzed morphological processes in English, Urdu, and Punjabi through songs, poetry, and media discourse. Therefore, this study attempts to bridge this gap by exploring the similarities and variations of morphological processes across these three languages (Ratih & Gusdian, 2018). Recent research in theoretical and applied linguistics has increasingly focused on linguistic variation, word formation, and morphological structure across languages. The study contributes to this growing body of work by examining language structure through a contemporary linguistic framework that emphasizes variation, grammar, and usage-based patterns in language. The study aligns with modern linguistic theories which argue that language is not a fixed system but a dynamic and evolving phenomenon shaped by social, cognitive, and structural factors. Previous literature in linguistics highlights that variation is central to understanding language change and grammatical development. Scholars such as George Yule emphasize that linguistic systems are constantly influenced by contextual and social factors, leading to structural differences across languages. Similarly, research in generative and typological linguistics shows that language structures are governed by both universal constraints and language-specific rules, allowing variation to emerge across phonological, syntactic, and morphological levels. The 2024 study builds on earlier work by integrating formal linguistic theory with empirical evidence from language data, contributing to ongoing debates about how linguistic variation should be analyzed. It also reflects current trends in corpus-based and usage-based linguistics, where real language data is used to explain structural patterns. However, like many recent studies, it also highlights the challenge of fully accounting for variation across languages, especially in terms of predicting how grammatical structures evolve (Körtvélyessy, 2026).

The study (ŠTEKAUER et al., 2005) offers a significant contribution to the field of morphology by reconceptualizing word formation as a process of “creativity within productivity constraints.” Building upon earlier work by Noam Chomsky, Harald Baayen, Ingo Plag, and Laurie Bauer, the authors challenge the traditional view that productivity is determined solely by formal rules such as affix attachment. Instead, they argue that word formation is fundamentally motivated by the communicative and naming needs of speakers. The study adopts a cognitive onomasiological framework, emphasizing that speakers actively select among various linguistic options when coining new words. This selection is shaped by factors such as education, profession, and linguistic background, demonstrating that social and experiential variables significantly influence lexical innovation. The authors propose four complementary levels of productivity analysis: Onomasiological Types, Word-Formation Types, Morphological Types, and Word-Formation Rules. The understanding of morphological productivity by integrating structural, cognitive, and social dimensions, establishing word formation as a dynamic process driven by human creativity within the constraints of language (ŠTEKAUER et al., 2005).

Morphology has long been recognized as a fundamental branch of linguistics concerned with the internal structure of words and the processes through which new lexical items are formed. According to Mark Aronoff, morphology provides essential insight into how language organizes meaning, while Edward Sapir emphasizes that words are the smallest meaningful units capable of expressing complete ideas. Recent scholarship by Preecha Khanetnok and colleagues (Khanetnok et al., 2023) offers a comprehensive overview of word-formation processes, highlighting the role of morphemes as the building blocks of language. They

distinguish between free morphemes, which can stand independently, and bound morphemes, which function only when attached to other forms. The literature identifies two principal branches of morphology: inflectional and derivational. Inflectional morphology modifies grammatical features such as tense and number, whereas derivational morphology creates new words and often changes word class. Major word-formation processes include affixation, conversion, compounding, clipping, blending, back-formation, reduplication, and acronym formation. These mechanisms demonstrate the adaptability and creativity of language in responding to social and communicative needs. Overall, existing research confirms that morphology is central to understanding how languages expand, evolve, and generate meaning. The relationship between morphology and semantics has become a central concern in contemporary linguistic research, particularly in understanding how words are formed and how meaning is constructed. Traditional generative models primarily focused on syntax and often treated morphology as a peripheral component. However, recent studies emphasize that word formation is fundamentally a semantic process. Cortés Rodríguez and Sosa Acevedo argue that both free and bound morphemes carry semantic content and should be analyzed through the same representational framework. One of the most influential contributions to this field is lexical semantics, which proposes that derivational affixes possess their own semantic structures. Similarly, this perspective of morphology and semantics explain how word meanings are enriched through contextual and conceptual information. Building on these ideas, the Lexical Constructional Model (Rodríguez & Acevedo, 2008) integrates syntax, semantics, and pragmatics to provide a comprehensive account of lexical meaning. Overall, the literature demonstrates that morphology and semantics are deeply interconnected. Word formation is not merely the mechanical combination of morphemes; rather, it is a dynamic process in which structural patterns and conceptual meanings interact to generate new lexical items.

Methodology

The qualitative research method will be effectively implemented in the project. Morphological and linguistics aspects will be determined in the project. Various morphological aspects such as word formation processes will be highlighted. Evidences will be taken from poetry and songs. References will be given from Punjabi and Urdu too along with English language because this will help us understand better and convey our point more evidently to the audience. The references will be from songs and poetry because they are more frequently used in everyday life.

Moreover, this will show that how commonly we are using and applying various concepts of linguistics and morphology in our everyday life. Secondly, the selection of songs and poetry is due to its intertwining relation with the relative interest that our generation has now a days. It will also indicate that how morphological processes are a special part of any type of field basically as in media like the advertisements.

Furthermore, Punjabi Rap songs are more commonly used along English as in Bilingualism of Punjabi and English which relates it to the learning of English that becomes possible through this scenario.

Hence, this will result the project to highlight societal impacts and effects on language construction and will also highlight the facts that how Punjabi language in this generation is used in songs or poetry is being more preferred than in speaking. Basically, the sociolinguistic aspects will be interrelated to morphological aspects and hence will be incorporated and applied to three languages that are broadly used.

Discussion & Analysis

English becomes a familiar language known as to be lingua franca and it is to be said that it is taking place of other languages. It can be seen and noticed that English language is easy to be

found anywhere around the globe. It can be found at schools, advertisements, newspaper, cassetts, poetry, films, songs and much more. It can be said that it be seen everywhere whether it is about education, media or any other thing. If to be noticed in education, goverments include the language in curriculums and make it as an international examination. It is also found out of education. We can find most of product use English. It has been success to take people' interesting. In entertainment is also popular whether about any media or any other thing. Let us see, many English songs and poetry can be got in youtube, films or advertisements. As the time passes it is becoming more popular for the new generation as well.

Well, any type of language it is, morphology helps to understand the basics of a language. Based on different methodologies, it helps to investigate the structures in a language whether its English, Urdu or Punjabi.

Morphological processes help us to investigate that how deeply different word structures enhance, influence and intensify the language use. (Harahap, 2021)

To analyze the different languages (English, Urdu & Punjabi), we have used different morphological processes on the basis of poetry, songs, advertisements, daily life and internet language usage.

Reduplication

As the name shows reduplication "Reduplicate", it is a word formation process in which words are repeated. It can be the repetition of sounds or words to show the morphological process called **reduplication**.

We can find **examples** of reduplication from our daily life.

For example, Blah-blah, fifty-fifty chance, chitchat, zigzag etc.

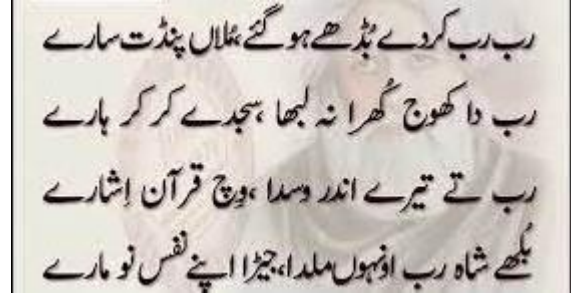
Following are the examples (songs and poetry) from three different languages (Punjabi, Urdu and English).

Hey, girl, I'm waiting on you, I'm waiting on you
Come on, and let me sneak you out
And have a celebration, a celebration
The music up, the window's down

Here you can see an example from the English song "And live while we're young", the word **celebration** is repeated and we can also see the repetition of the phrase **I'm waiting on you**.

سنجھاو ذرا اپنا آنچل گلابی
دیکھاو نہ ہنس ہنس کے آنکھیں شرابی
سلوک ان کا دنیا میں اچھا نہیں ہے
حسینوں یہ ہم کو بھرورسہ نہیں ہے
کالی کالی زلفوں کے پھندے نہ ڈالو
ہمیں زندہ رہنے دو اے حسن والو
آپ اس طرح تو ہوش اڑایا نہ کیجیے
یوں بن سنور کے سامنے آیا نہ کیجیے

Next example is from the Urdu ghazal of Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan “Kali kali zulfon ke”, we can see the repetition of words in the Urdu language too. The word **hans hans** and **kali kali** is repeated in the ghazal to intensify the situation. We can see the reduplication process in the Punjabi language too. This stanza is from Bulley Shah’s poetry, the word **Rab** is repeated.



This word formation process “Reduplication” is used in other languages too. Its usage is to create balance or rhythms in songs and poetry. This is also used to beautify the words used by poets as deliverance becomes more magical. On linguistic basis, it is used to convey the meaning more accurately. There can be partial reduplication and words reduplication to be expressive and make the audience attentive.

In the field of media, we can see reduplication in the advertisements of different things to that is used for emphasis and influence.

For example, the advertisement of ‘Navratna Cool Talc’ which gives ‘thanda Thanda cool cool’ effect. So, in this the words Thanda and cool are reduplicated as used twice just to create it more expressive and to grab the attention. (Shariq, 2020)



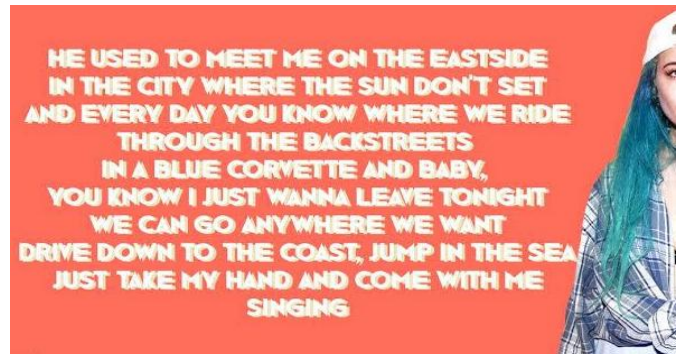
Compounding

Compounding is known as to be the combination of two already existing words. According to very basic definition, it puts together two free forms and gives rise to a new word.

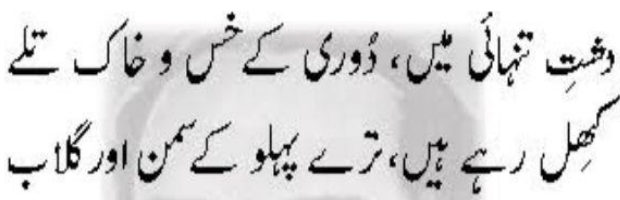
There are different types of compounding and it is done in different ways. every language has its own taste and skill of creating new words.

Songs and poetry are full of the morphological process as compounding.

Here the example of an English song in which there are two compound words in its lyrics as ‘backstreets’ and ‘eastside’.



But in Urdu language such words can be created by using a few helping characters like 'و'.



Just like the word ‘khs-o-khak’ in the given example form Urdu poetry.

Compounding is such a morphological process that is also common in our daily use. For example, midnight, afternoon, sunglasses, moonlight, pickpocket, airport, basketball, airlift, etc.

These are the words that we use in our daily life in Urdu language and in the same way in Punjabi.

Onomatopoeia

It is the figure of a speech in which the words created to sound like the things they describe.

It is being used in different fields like we also

use it in our daily life routine. The examples from daily life use can be:

- The 'tik tock' of the clock.
- The 'ding dong' of the doorbell.

The common noises that we notice is like as machine noises (honk, beep), animal names (kuku), sounds of any voice (murmur, shush, hiss) and such other.

Other than that, we can also notice onomatopoeia in poetry and songs whether it's an English, Urdu or Punjabi.

It can be seen the example of onomatopoeia in an English song where it gives the animal sounds or the names.

جمعات، سالگرہ، موم بتی.

Dog goes "woof"
Cat goes "meow"
Bird goes "tweet"
And mouse goes "squeek"
Cow goes "moo"
Frog goes "croak"
And the elephant goes "toot"
Ducks say "quack"
And fish go "blub"
And the seal goes "ow ow ow"

دھولی تارو ڈھول باجے
ڈھول باجے ڈھول باجے ڈھول
کی دھام دھام باجے ڈھول
کی دھولی تارو ڈھول باجے ڈھول
باجے ڈھول باجے ڈھول
تو دھام دھام باجے ڈھول
ہے ہے چھوڑی بڑی انمول

In the same way, it can be noticed in an Urdu song "dhol bajay" where also onomatopoeia do exist as the sound of instrument 'dhum dhum' refers to it.

Except of all, onomatopoeia can be observed in advertisements. It plays an important role to enhance the attention of the viewers.

Like in the advertisement of 'Fanta' it

is being said 'No, Chip Chip. No, Jhik Jhik'. Chip Chip refers to something sticky and Jhik Jhik refers to any type of argument made in anger or in any false situation.

Acronyms

Acronyms are to be the pronunciation of the letters; it can be said as the abbreviations.

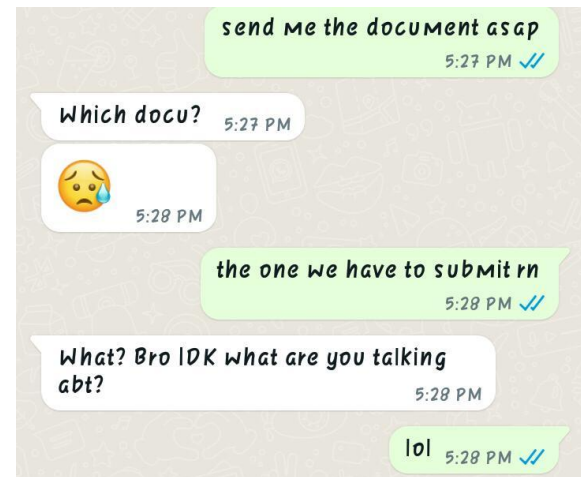
Following are the **examples** that we use in the field of science and other fields of education:

- LASER (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation)
- NASA (National Aeronautics and space administration)
- RADAR (Radio detecting and Ranging)
- AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome)

With that in daily life like in internet language we are used to write short because of the shortage of time in this busy world and for our own ease.

Following are the **examples** of such acronyms:

- Rofl (rolling on floor laughing)
- LOL (laugh out loud)
- ASAP (as soon as possible)
- Imo (in my opinion)
- Lmao (laughing my ass off)



Initialism

Initialization is a morphological process in which just the strings of letters are being pronounced.

For example,

- FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation)
- IMF (International Monetary Fund)
- UMT (University of Management and Technology)
- DVD (digital versatile disc)
- UCP (University of Central Punjab)

In internet language that we use in our daily and are to be a part of this morphological process so, the examples are:

- IDK (I don't know)
- OMG (Oh My God)

If we talk about acronyms and initialism other than English language like in Urdu and Punjabi language then it is difficult to find. Usually, we write English words in Urdu. But in terms of these two processes the other languages are not that much creative.

Backformation

Backformation is a type of word formation process in which a word is assumed to have a morphological structure for instance a root and an affix. It is also known as a reverse process. The examples of this morphological process in daily life can be the following:

- Edit – Editor
- Sculpt- Sculptor
- Act-Actor
- Bulldoze-Bulldozer
- Escalate-Escalator

Agreement

Agreement is a natural phenomenon in which the form of one word or morpheme covaries with the form of another word.

Examples

John walks. We walk.
He sleeps. They sleep.

Case

Cases indicate the grammatical functions of nouns and pronouns according to their relation with the rest of the words in a sentence (subject direct object or indirect object).

Table 1 Case contrasts for the third person singular masculine pronoun in English			
Case	Form	Function	Example
Nominative	he	subject	<i>He</i> left.
Genitive	his	specifier of N	<i>his</i> book
Accusative	him	complement of V or P	Mary saw <i>him</i> . Mary sat near <i>him</i> .

In Urdu and Punjabi, it is also to be used like iski, uski, ondi, etc.

Blending

The word formation process “Blending”, it is defined as putting together two words or mixing them and forming a new word. By blending the proper two words together a shorter word is generated from usage.

An **example** from our daily routine is

1. Breakfast and Lunch gives Brunch
2. Smoke and Fog gives Smog
3. Television and Broadcast gives Telecast
4. Internet and Citizen gives Netizen

Following are the examples (songs and poetry) from different languages (English, Urdu and Punjabi)

Gotta do my hair, put my make-up on
It's Friday night, and it won't be long

These are the lyrics from an English song in which we can see the example of blending. The word **Gotta** is a blended form of Got and to and same is when we use gonna and wanna, it is the blending of two words want to and going to.

Dil Naal Laare Ni Tan Laon Waliye
Dil Tera Jado Tuttuga Taan
Mere Dil Naal Laare Ni Tu Laun Waliye
Dil Tera Jadon Tuttuga Taan Pata Lagguga
Dil Naal Laare Ni Tu Laun Waliye
Dil Tera Jado Tuttuga Taan

This is an example from a Punjabi and Urdu song, the word **Tuttuga** and **Lagguga** is a blended formation of two words of the same language lagay ga and totay ga.

Blending can also be related to hybridization morphological process in which the words from two languages are being blended and one word is being formed. It can also be noticed in different advertisements.

For example,

- Safar ke waqt no ullu banawing (banao + ing = banawing)
- So no chipkoing to your old products (chipko + ing = chipkoing)
- Jitna clickega utnabikega (Click + ega = clickega)

This process of word formation is full of creativity and sometimes fun, how new words are invented and after using them twice, we use them frequently.

Tone Placement

The word formation process which focuses on the pitch and stress pulled on the words is called tone placement. It is the process linked with phonetics that how speakers utter the same word by shifting the stress from one letter to another and make a difference in utterance.

For example,

The word pr'esent (noun) and pres'ent (verb)

The word 'process and pro'cess (the stress is shifted from p to c sound).

We can also find examples (songs, poetry) of tone placement in different languages (Urdu, English and Punjabi).

Like baby , baby, baby ,no
Like baby , baby baby ohhh
Thought you'd always be 'mine , mi'ne

This lyric is from English song in which we can see and sing last line with pulling stress differently on m and n so the word **mine** can be uttered.

کیوں تو نے میری فرصت کی ،
کیوں دل میں اتنی حرکت کی ،
عشق میں اتنی برکت کی ،
یہ تو نے کیا ، کیا ،

The word کیا ، کیا in Urdu, although it is written as it is but, in this song, it is pronounced as kya and kiyya so this shows the tone placement process in the Urdu language.

تیرا فراق جان جان عیش تھا کیا مرے لیے
یعنی ترے فراق میں خوب شراب پی گئی

Same is the case with this, the word جان جان is written similar to each other but pronounced differently by keeping the rules of Urdu in consideration.

Sometimes a base can undergo a change in placement of stress or tone to reflect a change in its category.

Clipping

The word formation process which can shorten the words. It is a process of forming a new by dropping one or more syllables. It is different from abbreviation and backformation. It can be done by three ways, initial, medial and final position and new words can be formed.

Examples

- 1.Prof (Professor)
2. Exam (Examination)
- 3.Maths (Mathematics)
4. Photo (photograph)
- 5.Cafe (cafeteria)

Example of clipping from songs of different languages (English and Urdu). We can see this word formation process in different languages so following are the examples.

Get off the phone
There's nobody home
Get off the phone
'Cause I don't want you
'Cause I don't want you

The word **phone** is a short-form of the word telephone which is now used frequently by us and other speakers.

O pura jatt kaim ni
Sathon gediyan layi time ni
Tere piche-piche aau billo
Ehi tera veham ni,
Unjh paawein fan aa ni lak slim da.

O munda shaunki gym da (x4),
Bhinda Aujla,
O munda shaunki gym da
O munda shaunki.

The word **gym** is derived from the word gymnasium, we can see how code mixing and the clipping process is taking place in the Punjabi song.

Tu kheech meri photo
Tu kheech meri photo
Tu kheech meri photo piya (x4)

Khwabon kaa town hai, Raat bhi brown hai
Kya huaa kuch nahi, Do hi drink down hai

The word **photo** is a short form of photograph used in the Urdu song. The words shorten can stand alone to convey the meaning of the word correctly, that is why now people while talking and chatting use the short of the words.

Coinage

In this word formation process, the new words are invented from scratch. By using it frequently, it comes in trend and everyone becomes familiar with it.

Example:

- COVID'19
- Omicron
- Hello
- OK

Examples from songs and poetry in different languages are given below. The process of coinage is possible in every single language.

Dil Naal Laare Ni Tan Laon Waliye
Dil Tera Jado Tuttuga Taan
Mere Dil Naal Laare Ni Tu Laun Waliye
Dil Tera Jadon Tuttuga Taan Pata Lagguga
Dil Naal Laare Ni Tu Laun Waliye
Dil Tera Jado Tuttuga Taan

The word **tuttuga** is new for the listeners, this song is quite famous nowadays and now everybody has become familiar with the word **tuttuga** which was not used previously.

O meri jaan o meri jaan
Mere ko majnu bana kar
Kahaan chal di, kahaan chal di
Pyaar ki pungi baja kar

The word **pungi** was very new for the listeners of this song. The invention of this new word **pungi** highlights the word formation process called coinage.

Conversion

As the word conversion shows that something is converted. So, in this process of word formation the words remain the same but their category is changed. It moves from one form to another.

Examples of conversion:

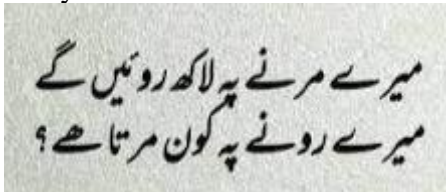
1. Clean (works as an adjective) to clean (it is a noun)
2. Talk (the talk was lengthy)
3. Guess (he made a guess)

We can see the process of conversion in different languages under different songs and poetry.

A broken heart is all that's left
I'm still fixing all the cracks
Lost a couple of pieces when
I carried it, carried it, carried it home
I'm afraid of all I am
My mind feels like a foreign land
Silence ringing inside my head
Please, carry me, carry me, carry me home

I've spent all of the love I saved
We were always a losing game
Small town boy in a big arcade
I got addicted to a losing game

From the given lyrics of a song, we can see plenty of examples of the conversion process. broken, fixing, carried, ringing, losing and addicted, these words in the song are included in the conversion process as they can work as a tense marker and cracks, pieces, feels all these words are highlighting the quantity which comes under the conversion process.



This example is taken from Urdu language which is highlighting the conversion process as the word *روئیں* *رونے* are converted form.

Conversion (a morphological process) involves neither addition or subtraction of a morpheme but changes the function of the word. It is a productive method of deriving the words. especially verbs from nouns and nouns from verbs.

Conclusion

To analyze different languages and to compare & contrast them on the basis of morphology and its processes is challenging but with that it is interesting too. On the basis of such study, it is to be noticed that every language has its own taste, style and variation. Every language has its own features and perspectives even on the basis of its creativity. Linguistic features do vary language to language. So, it is to be observed that not all the processes are present in all the language even like infixation is not present in English language as present in Urdu.

To conclude, morphology is the basis of linguistics so firstly any language should be analyzed on the basis of it to enhance the knowledge regarding that particular language.

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