

构词法

考点精讲精练

新课标规定的构词法主要有四种：合成法、转化法、派生法、缩写和简写。其中，缩写和简写为2022年版课标新增的内容，仅作参考要求。

1. 合成法

由两个或两个以上的单词连在一起合成一个新词，这种构词法被称为合成法。合成的词叫作合成词，也叫复合词。如：**outside, sunrise, blackboard, newspaper, man-made, English-speaking, warm-hearted, everywhere, without**等。

2. 转化法

一个单词由一种词性转化为另一种词性，而词形不变，词性转化后的意义往往与之前的意义联系密切。

转化方式	例子
动词↔名词	stop v. 停止↔n.车站; look v. 看↔n.看 have a look; watch v. 观看↔n.手表; hand n. 手↔v.上交; show n . 展示↔v.表演; water n. 水↔v.给……浇水
形容词↔动词	open adj.开着的↔v.打开; clean adj.清洁的↔v.打扫; clear adj.清楚的↔v.清理

3. 派生法

派生法是通过在词根上加前缀或者后缀构成一个新词。

(1) 前缀

前缀	含义	例子
un-, dis-, in, im-, ir-, mis-, non-	表示否定意义	unhappy, disagree, incorrect, impolite, irregular, misunderstand, non-smoker
re-	再; 又	rethink, retell, recycle
self-	自己; 本身	self-confident, self-control
under-	在……下面	underline, underground
over-	太多; 过分	overwork, oversize

(2) 后缀

类别	后缀及含义	例子
名词 后缀	-er, -or, -ess(女性) “人”	farmer, teacher, visitor, actor, actress, hostess
	-ese, -ian “某国/大陆的人”	Chinese, Japanese, Asian, Russian
	-ist 从事某种职业的“人”	scientist, tourist, artist, pianist
	-ment “行为或状态”	government, movement, achievement
	-ness “性质；状态”	illness, sadness, carelessness
	-tion “动作；过程；结果”	invention, invitation, translation
	-ance/-ence “行为；性质；状态”	importance, appearance, absence

类别	后缀及含义	例子
名词后缀	-th “性质；情况”	depth, warmth, truth
	-dom “处于……状态；性质”	freedom, wisdom
	-age “状态；行为；身份及其结果”	shortage, marriage

形容词后缀	-ful “充满……的”	careful, hopeful, successful, peaceful, beautiful
	-less “没有的”	careless, hopeless, homeless, helpless
	-able “能……的”	changeable, comfortable, forgettable, suitable
	-y “有……特性的”	sunny, windy, snowy, healthy, funny, cloudy
	-al “与……有关的”	traditional, international, natural
	-ing “令人……的” , -ed “感到……的”	relaxing, relaxed, interesting, interested
	-ive “具有……性质的”	active, creative, collective
	-ish “带有……特征”	foolish, childish
副词后缀	-ly “方式; 程度”	freely, truly, angrily, sadly, strongly, busily

4.缩写和简写

缩写和简写主要采取“截头”、“去尾”、“截头又去尾”或“首字母缩写”的方法。

截头	telephone→phone, bicycle→cycle
去尾	laboratory→lab, mathematics→math
截头又去尾	refrigerator→fridge
首字母缩写	UN(United Nations)联合国 CPC(Communist Party of China)中国共产党 PRC(People's Republic of China) 中华人民共和国 PLA(People's Liberation Army)中国人民解放军 WHO(World Health Organization)世界卫生组织

考点1 法在语法选择中的应用

近几年广东中考语法选择考查了两次同根词，考生们可利用构词法推测词性和词义，从而选出正确答案。

(2022·广东·语法选择节选)Wang Yiyi passed the test C and became a student of that school.

A. success

B. successful

C. successfully

点拨

此题所给的三个选项为名词**success**及其不同词性的同根词，只要判断出所填词的词性即可选出正确答案。分析句子结构可知，空格处修饰动词短语**passed the test**，应用副词，故选C。

考点1专练

(2023张家界改编)Do you know the Lantern Festival? It is a 1 festival in China. People celebrate it on the 15th day of the first month of the lunar (农历) year.

A school in Changsha held 2 kinds of activities for teenagers. In the morning, the teenagers made *yuanxiao* with their parents.

(**B**)1. A. tradition B. traditional C. traditionally

(**A**)2. A. different B. difference C. differently

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