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SANDHI

In linguistics, word formation is an ambiguous term that can refer to either:

- the processes through which words can change (i.e. morphology), or
- the creation of new lexemes in a particular language

WORD FORMATION

In linguistics, a compound is a lexeme (less precisely, a word or sign) that consists of more than one stem. Compounding, composition or nominal composition is the process of word formation that creates compound lexemes. Compounding occurs when two or more words or signs are joined to make a longer word or sign. If the joining of the words or signs is orthographically represented with a hyphen, the result is a hyphenated compound (e.g., must-have, hunter-gatherer). If they are joined without an intervening space, it is a closed compound (e.g., footpath, blackbird). If they are joined with a space (e.g. school bus, high school, lowest common denominator), then the result – at least in English[1] – may be an open compound.

Compounding extends beyond spoken languages to include Sign languages as well, where compounds are also created by combining two or more sign stems.

- Semantic classification , A common semantic classification of compounds yields four types:
  - endocentric , An endocentric compound (tatpuruṣa in the Sanskrit tradition)
    - consists of a head, i.e. the categorical part that contains the basic meaning of the whole compound, and modifiers, which restrict this meaning
  - exocentric , An exocentric compound (bahuvrihi in the Sanskrit tradition)
  - copulative
  - appositional

RULES OF WORD CONVERSION

- back + gate = baggate
- lack + ish = laggish
- ach + anda = ajanda
- at + all = sadal
- ap + jam = abjam

- K + G = gG
- CH + A = jJ
- T + A = D
- P + J = bJ
- K + I = gI

- T + M = nM
- T + N = nN
- P + M = mM

- K + M = nM
- CH + N = nN

- T + BH = dBH
- T + I = DI
- T + R = dR
- T + DH = dDH

- T + CH = cCH
- T + J = jJ
- T + JH = jJH
- T + T = tT
- T + D = dD
- T + L = LL

- SH + cCH = cch
- T + H = DDH
- A, I , U + CH = CCH
- M + ANY CONSONANT/SEMIVOWEL = ANUSVAR
- I , U + H FORMS + S = SH

PHONOSEMANTICS

- 1. word is not allowed to end in multiple consonants . (so all sanskrit words while naming either end with m , n , or any other consonant mainly) .