

THE PHENOMENON OF WORD FORMATION AND LEXICAL DERIVATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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ABSTRACT

For knowledge of a foreign language, the richness of the vocabulary is no less important than the understanding of grammar. The variety of vocabulary is largely determined by the richness of word formation in the English language. The construction of new words is based on general principles. And the one who knows these principles feels much more confident among unfamiliar vocabulary. One way to quickly expand vocabulary is to learn the ways of word formation in English. Having understood the principles by which words are built, it is possible to deduce the meanings of its cognates from an already known word.

Keywords: word formation, language unit, to determine the norms of word formation, the semantics of affixes, to enrich the vocabulary of the language.

INTRODUCTION

Word formation is one of the most important and most productive ways of replenishing the vocabulary of a language, which is implemented according to the principle of changing the morphological composition of an already existing lexical base or by moving the base to another paradigm of inflection [10, 52]. As a rule, such changes imply the presence in the language of special word-building models, by analogy with which new words are created. In other words, a word-building model is a more or less regularly reproduced in a certain language scheme for the formation of a word from certain morphemes with certain principles of their following and connection, with a certain accent characteristic, which serves to designate the concept of a certain lexicogrammatical class [2, 26]. In addition, the term "word formation" in modern linguistics denotes other concepts, namely the structure of ready-made, derived words that form a certain system, their relationship with other words of the language at one stage or another of its development.

In the book "The categories and types of present-day English word formation", Marchand describes the patterns and patterns of word formation in English. He states the following about word formation: "Word formation is a branch of linguistics in which new lexical units in a language, i.e., word-forming patterns, are studied. Along with this, the question arises about the productivity of these models and methods of word formation. Productivity, as you know, is one of the main characteristics of a wide variety of language units. Productivity is of particular importance, in particular, when characterizing the word-formation model, which is the central mechanism in the creation of new words. With the help of productive methods (affixation, compounding, etc.) and means (prefixes, suffixes, etc.), it is possible to produce new lexical units, while the unproductiveness of the word-formation model stops any development of the word and changes in its forms.

The phenomenon of word formation is usually considered from two positions: synchrony and diachrony. In the first approach, word formation is studied in a synchronous section of the language, where connections and relationships between words are mainly in focus. The diachronic analysis of word formation allows us to look at the historical processes that accompanied this phenomenon throughout the entire time of the formation of words [15, 167].

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Another topic for discussion is the presence in the English language of the so-called semi-affixes. A morpheme can be considered a root if it is used as a free unit in the context [8, 75-82]. If such a characteristic is not observed, then it is considered as affixal. Both root and affix morphemes differ in the degree of independence and, according to this feature, are divided into free and bound ones. Free morphemes are mainly root morphemes, coinciding with an independent word in form and part of the meaning (for example, the morphemes black and bird in the word blackbird). Related morphemes, respectively, do not coincide with an independent word and exist only in combination with another morpheme. Thus, in the word teacher, the root morpheme teach is free, since it coincides with the corresponding verb, which functions independently in speech.

The semantics of affixes is also of great interest to scientists. A variety of opinions are expressed on this subject, which ultimately boil down to three main statements:

- 1) the affix does not carry an independent meaning, but only helps to form the outer side of the word [1, 10];
- 2) the affix performs only the role of a conductor, translating a word from one lexico-grammatical class to another;
- 3) the affix can express a wide range of lexical and grammatical meanings.

Today, the concept is recognized as fundamental, according to which the affix is the main carrier of word-formation meaning [7, 37]. Thus, with the establishment of the semantic properties of affixes, we can proceed to their further systematization, which is expressed in the form of various classifications. There are affixes:

- 1) by location in the word (prefixes, suffixes);
- 2) by origin - native (prefixes: be-, un-, mis-; suffixes: -er, -ful, -hood, -ness, etc.) and borrowed (prefixes: de-, ex-, anti-; suffixes: -able, -acy, -ize, etc.);
- 3) by belonging to a part of speech - non-substantive (prefixes: pre-, sub-, dis-; suffixes -ful, -less, -ish, etc.), verbal (prefixes: dis-, re-, mis-, etc.; suffixes -ion, -er, -ment, etc.), adjectives (prefixes: un-, anti-, re-, etc.; suffixes: -ish, -ness, -hood, etc.) [13, 64];
- 4) productivity and activity (anti- + n → N (antifascism, antiunion), co- + n → N (coauthor, cooperater), extra- + a → A (extraterritorial, extraordinary), v + -er → N (reader, sleeper, receiver), v + -able → A (eatable, readable, speakable) etc.);
- 5) by semantic load (affixes with the meaning of similarity (-al, -ed, crypto-, neo-), with the meaning of negation (dis-, in-, -less), with the meaning of person (-an, -ian, -ee) with the meaning of the number (bi-, mono-, semi-) etc.);
- 6) according to the transporting (converting) ability (transporting affixes allow the formation of other parts of speech, non-transporting affixes change the lexical meaning of the stem, but do not form another part of speech). As a rule, prefixes do not have a conveying character due to the fact that they do not change the grammatical meaning of the word. However, there have been cases of the formation of other parts of speech under the condition of a one-time conversion process. So, the word "underwater" is formed using the prefix under- and the stem

“water”, which became a substantiated adjective during the conversion. Thus, it is more justified to divide prefixes into groups according to their meaning.

The bulk of suffixes are transposing, serving to form a new part of speech.

The general word-formation model of affixation, therefore, can be represented by the formula "stem + affix" / "affix + stem" and refer to linear models. The result of the word-formation process during affixation is a derivative word [2, 247].

The topic of word formation is also widely studied in Uzbek linguistics. The issue of word formation and word-formation methods has been studied in Uzbek linguistics by A.Hodzhiev, A.Gulamov, Sh.Rakhmatullayev, A.Nurmonov, R.Sayfullayeva, Sh.Mirzakulov. Textbooks and manuals on the topic of word formation are provided. The term "word formation" is used in linguistics in two senses: on the one hand, it refers to the process of word formation in a language, and on the other hand, it refers to the study of the word formation system in linguistics. Word formation is the study of word structure and word formation techniques that exist in a language. The study of these allows us to determine the norms of word formation in the modern Uzbek literary language, to understand its laws.

The word formation section is closely related to the morphemes section of linguistics. Semantic parts of speech, core and affixal morphemes are important elements of new word formation in a language. A. Gulyamov, a scientist who was one of the first to contribute to the formation of words in Uzbek linguistics, wrote the following in the article of the 50s: “We're still looking at word formation from a morphological point of view, but no matter how the word is formed, it has to form a new word in some way. So it's a lexical debate. According to the old grammar, word formation and word change are considered in morphology. In fact, they are formally similar, but functionally different”.According to A. Gulyamov, word formation is one of the most effective ways to enrich the vocabulary of the language. The basis of word formation is the vocabulary of the language, which includes all the original words as its core.

There are different views in the literature on word formation and word formation in word categories. Most of the literature emphasizes that word formation is mainly related to independent word groups. The phenomenon of word formation is peculiar to most independent categories. The composition of the nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs is always enriched with new constructions.

In the field of word formation, in particular, in the monograph of A. Hodzhiev “Morphology, morphemics and theoretical issues of word formation of the Uzbek language” new views on word formation were put forward. Speaking about the study of word formation in Uzbek, the linguist said that the study of each system of language begins with the definition of the language unit that forms this system, but this is the main, important in the study of the system of word formation in Uzbek. and that a certain fact has not been taken into account, that is, the question of whether the Uzbek language has a word-formation system and its linguistic unit-formator has been raised and no definite opinion has been expressed about it.

The term word formation is used in two senses: 1) in general, word formation refers to the formation of a new word on the basis of linguistic material; 2) a branch of linguistics that studies the phenomena and problems related to word formation. Just as other areas of language, such as morphology and syntax, have their own systems, so does word formation. This system is analyzed in the section on word formation.

At present, the process of formalizing the theory of word formation as an independent science requires a new approach to some concepts in this field, the definitive confirmation of some word-formation tools and the development of analytical methods in this field.

The difference between word formation and this and other fields of linguistics is that this field and its units are closely related to almost all fields of linguistics. Word formation is a complex field that deals with the emergence, composition, and classification of new lexical units in a language. Word formation helps to constantly enrich the vocabulary of the language. Word formation is an independent branch of linguistics that studies new word formation, word formation methods and tools. The main task of this section is to determine the structure of words in the language and how they are formed. In short, to create a new word in any way is called word formation. No language is limited by its pre-existing capabilities. Because in the social life of society, in production, economy, in everyday life, there is a need for new things, new concepts in the spiritual, cultural, ideological spheres, their evaluation, the expression of their new facets. Such a need objectively requires new words in the language. To meet this communicative need, a language learns words from other languages or creates new words from existing internal possibilities.

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