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Volume 4 | NUU Conference 3 | 2023
Sifatli ta'lim – O'zbekiston
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WORD FORMATION AND ITS TYPES: AFFIXAL AND EXPLICIT WORD FORMATION. THE UNIQUENESS OF COMPLEX WORD FORMATION METHODS.

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ABSTRACT

During the process of English language acquisition as a foreign language, as well as in countless translations, the Uzbek speaker, both as a learner and a user of English, initially encounters its semantic and lexical structure. The peculiarities of this language's lexical constructions are evident, among other places, in the varying levels of lexical, semantic, and idiomatic wealth. The emergence of new words, the immediate nominative response to the world's multidimensional material, spiritual, intellectual, and aesthetic trends, makes English the most popular language today. By comparing and contrasting, this paper seeks to examine a portion of the essential skill of vocabulary enrichment in the English language, in terms of syntactic means. The study will cover the potential to create new words in each language, including derivation, compounding, conversion, and borrowings in English.

Keywords: vocabulary enrichment, syntactic means, derivation, compounding, conversion, borrowings.

Introduction

It is a feature of all human languages that it is possible to create new terms. Throughout the history of the English and Uzbek languages, borrowings and the application of morphological and derivational rules to existing phrases and morphemes have contributed to the incorporation of new words.

This article aims to analyze the potential for creating new English terms through word formation techniques. The fascination with word formation techniques undoubtedly predates the fascination with language itself. In the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth

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centuries, students posed many of the same inquiries as they do today. (Bauer, 1983)

Literary analysis and methodology

In English and Uzbek, the two most common types of word construction are derivation and compounding, both of which create new phrases from already existing morphemes. Derivation is the process whereby a new phrase is formed by the addition of affixes. On the other hand, compounding is the process of combining two or more word roots to form a new word. Additional types of word formation include conversion, trimming, composites, and backformation.

Characteristics of English word construction

How do new terms appear in the English language? The process comprises of the rule-governed combination of morphemes (a new word is formed).

Compounding

Compounding involves the union of two or more roots. Nouns, adjectives, verbs, and prepositions are typically combined to form compounds in the English language. The most frequent type of word formation is the combination of two or more nouns to produce a new noun: N + N = N (noun), as in landmine, wallpaper, and toothbrush. The first compound may be descriptive (e.g., tablecloth, a textile used to clean [or clothe] tables), or both compounds may create an entirely new meaning (e.g., railway, which is not a "road" in the conventional sense). It is also possible to construct words whose constituents are equally significant or descriptive of their meaning; for instance, a washer-dryer refers to an object with dual functions.

TYPES OF SUBSTANCES

Compounds are occasionally written as a single word, occasionally with a hyphen, and occasionally as two distinct terms. The three types of compounding derived from this classification are strong compound, transient compound, and open compound.(Shqerra,2009)

• Solid compounds or single-word compounds are the most common types of compounds.

Also known as "closed" forms, in which two typically brief phrases appear as a single unit.

Examples include housewife, litigation, wallpaper, and basketball.

Word combinations in stable compounds are:

Adjectives combined with nouns (blackboard)

Adjective plus noun (goldfish)

Having an adverb in the initial position (context).

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Combined adverb and verb (overcome, define).

Noun plus noun (penmanship)

• Temporary compounds have a hyphenated appearance in which two or more terms are connected by a hyphen. Affix-containing compounds, such as house-build(er) and single-mind(ed)(ness), as well as adjective-adjective compounds and verb-verb compounds, such as blue-green and freeze-dried, are typically hyphenated. Compounds containing articles, prepositions, or conjunctions, such as rent-a-cop, mother-of-pearl, and salt-and-pepper, are frequently hyphenated as well.

• Open compounds consist of two or more independent phrases. According to linguist Turn Richard's "A understandable grammar" (England, 2000), a common feature of English compounds is that many of them are unstable. Even the same author may use the same lexical group as a word group in one context and as compounds in another. Generally, scientific compounds do not contain hyphens and are open compounds; for example, carbon monosulfide poison and dichromic acid solution.

The combination of a classifying genitive and a noun is also an open compound (e.g., a child's play, a bird's nest).

Open compounds consist of adjective plus noun (public school, youthful individual).

Discussion and results

Derivation

It is the process of forming new phrases by adding prefixes and suffixes to the extant word's root. It is among the most fundamental forms of word construction in all languages. By adding a prefix to the root (rewrite) or a suffix (talker), or by adding a prefix and a suffix together (unhappiness), a word can be derived. By means of derivation, new words are formed by modifying the grammatical class of the phrase to which they apply. Both types of affixes, inflectional affixes and derivational affixes, must be distinct. The eight inflectional affixes merely alter a word (table–tables, bird– bird's, stay– stays– stayed –staying), whereas derivational affixes create a new word of a different grammatical category, for example: delighted –happiness; style –tasty; genuine –understand.

Prefixes

In the English language, prefixes typically do not alter the grammatical category of the root term. In his book "The word-formation in English" (2003), Plag classifies English prefixes into the following semantic categories. First, there is a large group of

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words that quantify over their base meanings, such as 'one' (uni-, unilateral, unification), 'twice or two' (bi-, bilateral, bifurcation and di-, disyllabic, ditransitive),'many' (multi-, multi-purpose, multi-lateral and poly-, disyllabic, ditransitive), 'half' (semi-, semi-conscious Second, there are a number of locative prefixes, including circum- 'around' (circumnavigate, circumscribe), counter- 'against' (counterbalance, counterexample), endo- 'internal to X' (endocentric, endocrinology), epi- 'on, over' (epiglottis, epicentral), inter- 'between' (interbreed, intergalactic), intra-' Thirdly, there are temporal prefixes that express concepts such as "before" (ante-, pre-, and fore-, as in antechamber, antedate, preconcert, predetermine, premedical, forefather, and foresee), "after" (post-, poststructuralism, postmodify, postmodern), and "new" (neo-, neoclassical, Neo-Latin). A fourth group consists of negation-expressing prefixes (a(n)-, de-, dis-, in-, non-, and un). (Plag, 2003).

Here are some examples of prefixes in the English language.

Prefixes of disposition

There are numerous prefixes of this kind, including pro, anti, contra, and co.

Pro: pro-choice, pro-life, pro-market, pro-libertarian. Typically, it is delivered to nouns and adjectives of designation.

Anti: anti-missile, anti-social, antibody, anti-abortion, anti-regulatory; = antagonistic:anti-hero, antichrist. This prefix is added to nouns, adverbs, and adjectival nouns.

Counter: to counteract, counter-revolution, counter-example, counter-espionage, and counter-productive; applied to: verbs, nouns, and adjectives.

Contra: contraindication, contradistinction, contraception; to: abstract nouns and verbs.

Co: cooperate, co-pilot, co-author, and cooperation; delivered to: nouns and verbs.

Conservative and stingy Prefixes

These prefixes characterise movements that are opposite or antonymic in nature. Here are some illustrations: un, de, dis.

Un: to untie, to disassemble, to unhorse, to unscramble, to uncover. It is typically appended to verbs.

It is delivered to verbs and summary nouns: to decriminalise, to deselect, to decontaminate, to debug, to defrost, to delouse, to deplane, to detrain, to decamp, and to deforest.

Dis: to disqualify, to disinvite, to disenfranchise, to neutralise, to disillusion, to disambiguate, discoloured,

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disconnected, discontent, dissatisfaction; It is sent to verbs, participles, and nouns.

Adverse Prefixes

It is introduced to adjectives and nouns: atheist, amoral, asymmetrical, apolitical, asexual.

Dis: disloyal, distrust, disagree, detest, disfavour, disadvantage; delivered to: adjectives, precis nouns, verbs.

Un: in-, il-(before l), im-(before p), ir-(before r); unjust, unpretentious, unexpected, unproductive, irrational, injustice, intolerance, impatience, imperfect, irregular, illegal, incapable, illogical, improper, and irrelevant. These are delivered to: adjectives and participles (only those beginning with un-).

Non: nonstop, noninterference, nonaggression, nonsmoker, nondrip (paint), nonperson, nonevent This prefix is added to a wide variety of words and expressions, typically nouns and verbs.

Pejorative suffix

It is appended to verbs, summaries and participles.

Conversion

It is the construction of a new word without changing the form of an existing word through affixation. The process of conversion modifies the grammatical category of the word. There are five conversion categories. (Shqerra, 2009)

1. Nouns derived from verbs (dance, love, doubt, turn, giggle) 2. Verbs derived from nouns (nurse, currency, ship, mail)

Verbs derived from adjectives (open, tranquil, vacant, clean, soiled)

Nouns derived from adjectives (the wealthy, the youthful, and the impoverished, respectively)

5. Verbs derived from prepositions (to down a beverage) are not acceptable. To exclude sb)

Other types of word formation in English include clipping, backformation, composites, acronyms, and onomatopoeia, but these are not as effective as the types described above.

Backformation

It is the process of creating a new word by condensing an existing one. For example: abled (disabled), explete (expletive), enthuse (enthusiasm), liaise (liaison); burgle (burglary), edit (edition, editor), peddle (peddler), and scavange (scavanger).

Blends

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Blends are words formed by combining the connective elements of two terms, such as brunch (from breakfast and lunch) and smog (from smoke and fog).

Conclusion

This research intended to provide an overview of the major wordformation categories in the English language by consulting a variety of sources, primarily grammars and articles by foreign linguists. The focus of this paper was the investigation of the most effective processes for generating new words, which contribute to the enrichment of the vocabulary.

In the English derivational process, prefixes and suffixes are utilised to create new words. All languages contain both acronyms and onomatopoeic phrases. Nevertheless, composites, backformation, and shearing are more prevalent in the English language. The process by which a diverse array of new English words are formed.

The English language, as a global language, has greatly contributed to the enrichment of other languages through borrowings.

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