

## Among the Methods for Improving the English Terminology is Word-Formation

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**Abstract:** The study of word formation is one method to improve the vocabulary in English. The average speaker typically takes the rules governing the creation of new words and their adoption into the language for granted. This article explores these rules.

**Key words:** language, investigate, new, productive, adjectives.

A decent summary of some of the primary word production procedures in the English language may be found in our article. Word-formation is the process by which new terms are formed in a language. That being said, word-formation does not limit itself to explaining how words are formed based solely on ideas that are foreign to us as native speakers of the language. Furthermore, it doesn't imply that each time we employ these new phrases, we "form" them cognitively. Rather, it explores both historical and contemporary methods for word creation in languages; that is, some of these methods might no longer be in use. For instance, new adjectives cannot be created with the -ly suffix in phrases like "friendly" or "ghostly." However, comprehending how the term was originally formed aids in our understanding of its link to other words. For instance, the word "ghostly" was originally derived from the stem "ghost" and the suffix "-ly." Other methods, like the ending -ness covered in this page, are still often employed in English. It's also useful to know that rules like the -ness rule for term creation are referred to as productive because they currently allow us to create new linguistic forms. The average speaker typically takes the processes by which new words are created and the variables that determine their acceptance into the language for granted.

It is not required to understand a word's construction to determine whether it is simple or complex—that is, whether it can be divided into two or more parts. When we learn what an unfamiliar word means, we can use it to express an idea or object.

Naturally, some terms are more "transparent" than others. For instance, we can identify the well-known pattern of negative prefix + transitive word + adjective-forming suffix in the words indescribable and unfathomable, which is the foundation for many words with similar forms. The patterns allow us to easily deduce the meanings of "can not be formed" and "can not be described." However, we are not shocked to discover other terms that have similar appearances, such as "unfashionable" and "unfavorable," for which this analysis is inapplicable. When the need arises, some of the word-formation techniques used in modern English can be used to create new words; these are known as productive word-formation techniques; other word-formation techniques, on the other hand, are deemed non-productive or unproductive since they are unable to create new words. For example, since the Old English era, affixation has been a useful method of word formation. The different kinds and methods of word formation that are mentioned in the linguistic literature on the subject are explained here. Affixation is a very popular method of word formation. A bound morpheme is said to be affixed when it is joined to a free morpheme, or stem. The bound

morpheme can appear in the middle of the stem, after, or before the stem. Prefixes are affixes that come before the stem; the word comes from the Latin pre-, which means before. Suffixes are words that come after the stem; the word comes from the Latin sub-, which means under. Additionally, infixes are the affixes that go in the middle. In English, prefixes and suffixes are widely used. Words like "unhappy," "unlock," "preexist," "doubting," "lockable," or "lovely" are examples of pre- and suffixes, respectively. We also want to emphasize that the affixes do not become closer to the stem infixes when they are combined in a row. The process of creating words by appending derivational affixes to various base types is known as affixation. The stems of words that make up a word cluster enter into varying degrees of derivational relations when derived words formed by affixation are the outcome of one or more applications of the word-formation rule. Simple words—words whose stem is homophonous with a word form and frequently with a root-morpheme—are assigned the zero degree of derivation (e.g. atom, haste, devote, anxious, horror etc). Words that are derived from two successive coining stages have the second degree of derivation (atomically, hastily, devotionally, etc.), and so on. Modes: conformity with the division of derivational affixes into suffixes and prefixes, affixation is subdivided into suffixation and prefixation. Distinction is naturally made between prefixal and suffixal derivatives according to the Last stage of derivation, which determines the nature of the derived word with its motivating source unit, e.g. unjust (un+just), justify (just+-ify), arrangement (arrange + -ment), non-smoker (non + smoker). Words like reappearance, unreasonable, denationalize, are often qualified as prefixal-suffixal derivatives. R.S Ginzburg insists that this classification is irrelevant only in terms of the constituent morphemes such words are made up of, i.e. from the angle of morphemic analysis. From the point of view of derivational analysis, such words are mostly either suffixal or prefixal derivatives, e.g. sub-atomic = sub- +(atom+ -ic), unreasonable = un- + (reason+ -able), denationalize = de- + (national+ -ize), discouragement= (dis - + courage) + -ment. Affixation is separated into suffixation and prefixation in accordance with the division of derivational affixes into suffixes and prefixes. The last stage of derivation, which establishes the nature of the derived word with its motivating source unit, naturally makes the distinction between prefixal and suffixal derivatives. Examples of such words are unjust (un+just), justify (just+-ify), arrange (arrange + -ment), and non-smoker (non + smoker). Words that are frequently classified as prefixal-suffixal derivatives include reappearance, unreasonable, and denationalize. According to R.S. Ginzburg, this classification only matters when considering the individual morphemes that make up these words, or when examining them from a morphemic analysis perspective. These terms are primarily suffixal or prefixal derivatives from the perspective of derivational analysis, for example, sub-atomic = sub- +(atom+ -ic), unreasonable = un- + (reason+ -able), and denationalize. There are key distinctions between suffixal and prefixal derivatives that have been identified by a thorough analysis of numerous examples of each. Prefixation is primarily typical of verb formation in modern English, whereas suffixation is primarily characteristic of noun and adjective formation. The distinction also stems from the part that various meanings play in the suffix and prefix's semantic structures.

In suffixes, the part of the speech meaning is much more significant than in prefixes, which have it to a lesser extent. Because of this, a prefix can only be used in one aspect of speech, like in enslave, encage, or unbutton, or it can be used in multiple aspects of speech, like in over-in overkind, overfeed, or overestimation. In contrast to prefixes, suffixes is typically more autonomous semantically; for example, reading is defined as "the act of one who reads," "ability to read," and "to red again."

**Compounding** is another typical method of word formation .Due to its extensive usage in technical languages; it is most likely the most prevalent in modern English. The process of combining two or more separate words into a single word is known as compounding. Numerous instances are provided, all of which are simple to locate in the actual world. "Itself" is an example of a compound noun. I found the following examples of what I found: Default Project Architect support directory, column centerline grid, and beginning intersect point, exit light fixture symbol, and delete project menu. Although it's a little difficult, completion in English is uncommon. It comes from a historical frozen in space and time. In a nutshell, two terms that had comparable meanings in the past were generally used in distinct dialects of the language. The two words combined over time under a

single paradigm. In the past, for instance, there were two words the English language for as well as eom and wesan. These two became one, and versions of each became the a paradigm for what is. But since substitution is rare and its forms are memorization-based, a thorough understanding of this process is not necessary for teaching English. Modes:

**Blending:** A blend is a combination of the parts of two words, usually the beginning of one word and the end of another: smog from smoke and fog, brunch from breakfast and lunch, and chortle from chuckle and snort. (Lewis Carroll invented this blend, and his poem “Jabberwocky” contains several other examples of interesting blends. Carroll called them “portmanteau words”).

**Borrowing:** Foreign terms are always being “borrowed” onto other languages, especially to accompany new ideas, inventions, products, and so on. When speakers imitate a word from a foreign language and at least partly adapt it in sound or grammar to their native speech patters, the process is called “borrowing”, and the word thus borrowed is a “loanword”. A few examples: alcohol (Arabic), boss (Dutch), croissant(French), lilac (Persian), piano (Italian), pretzel (German), robot (Czech), tycoon (Japanese), yoghurt (Turkish), zebra (Bantu).A special type of borrowing is described as “loan-translation” or “calque”. In this process, there is a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language. For example: English hot dogs become Spanish perros calientes, English skyscraper becomes French le grate – ciel. Foreign terms are constantly being "borrowed" into other languages, particularly to go along with novel concepts, creations, goods, and so forth. It is referred to as "borrowing" when speakers mimic a word from a foreign language and at least partially modify it to fit their native speech patterns in terms of sound or grammar. The word that is borrowed in this way is known as a "loanword." As some instances: croissant, boss (Dutch), alcohol (Arabic)croissant (French), Persian lilac, Italian piano, German pretzel, Czech robot, Japanese tycoon, Turkish yogurt, and Bantu zebra.Calque, or "loan-translation," is a term used to describe a specific kind of borrowing. The components of a word are directly translated into the borrowed language during this process. For instance, English skyscraper becomes French le grate- ciel, and English hot dogs become Spanish perros calientes.

**Backformation:** A word created by deducting a true or hypothetical affix from a longer word that already exists (e.g., burgle from burglar). The word "backformation" comes from diachronic linguistics. Backformation is the process of creating new words through the somewhat erroneous assumption that they are derivatives of an older word through the use of analogy. We have terms like "revision," "revise," and "supervision," for instance. Regular derivation from revision+ion forms revision. Upon the invention of television, the verb televise was derived from the analogy of revision and revise, meaning that: Revise: television: X The collegiate dictionary by Merriam-Webster.Thus, it is necessary for an editor to edit, for a sculptor to sculpt, and for robbers, peddlers, and con artists to steal, peddle, and con.

**Acronyms** are created by combining the first letter or sound of each word in a phrase to create a word that can be pronounced on its own. Different word. Thus, laser stands for light amplification via stimulated radiation emission, radar for radio detection and ranging, and NATO for North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

**Clipping:** Often, we truncate words without considering the word 9's derivational morphology or associated terms. This is another instance of the reduction element that we have already seen in blending. The exam was taken from the examination, the dorm from the dormitory, and the taxi and the cab from the taxi cab (which was taken from the taximeter cabriolet itself). We end up creating new morphemes and expanding the pool of possible building blocks for creating other terms because clipping frequently disregards lexical and morphemic boundaries and cuts in the middle of a morpheme. Coinage: Terms can also be made up of nothing at all, without the use of any of the previously mentioned techniques or any other terms or word parts that already exist. No other word was used in the creation of brand names like Xerox, Kodak, and Exxon, or the colloquial terms pooch and snob. Likewise known as "root creation".

**Conversion**, also known as Functional Shift, is one of the main processes used to create words in Modern English. It is very effective at adding new words to the English language. A new word can

be formed by merely moving the term's affixes from one part of speech to another, without altering the term's form. While position, process, and contrast are nouns from which verbs have been formed, laugh, run, buy, and steal are used as both nouns and verbs.

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