

TYPOLOGICAL FEATURES OF WORD FORMATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: *The article describes the phenomenon of word formation in English and Uzbek, its theoretical aspects, as well as the importance of word formation in both languages, their similarities and differences.*

Keywords. *lexicology, affixation, affixal morpheme, morphemics, morphology.*

The phenomenon of word formation has been one of the current problems in linguistics and is still a controversial debate that has not lost its complexity. Word formation is the creation of new lexical units based on the possibilities and materials available in the language. The lexicon of the language is constantly enriched due to the factors of the change of dictionary meanings, the formation of words and the formation of new words. These factors, which interact with each other, serve to determine the development of the language. Their interrelationship is that new words in the language are associated with word acquisition, while word acquisition plays an important role in differentiating the meaning of lexical units. There is a need (possibility) to change meanings in cases where the content of lexical units does not contradict the meaning of the emerging new word (or concept).

It is known from history that the creation of a word seems to be simple and simple, but since its object and subject analysis is extremely complex, it is considered the most complex phenomenon in all fields except linguistics. The reason is that certain laws in it must be proven directly through the analysis of linguistic facts. For

these reasons, scientists sometimes consider the phenomenon of word formation to belong to the field of morphology, and sometimes to the field of lexicology. In many scientific works, word formation is given as a part of grammar, while in other literature, it is applied as a part of lexicology. It is permissible to mention the works of scientists A.I.Smirnitsky, I.V.Arnold, and T.I.Arbekova, who included the phenomenon of word formation in the department of lexicology, as a proof of the above ideas. The topic of word formation in English was researched by a number of linguists such as H. Marchand, L. Bauer, A. Hatcher, A. I. Smirnitsky, Z. A. Kharitonchik, O. D. Meshkov, A. N. Ilina.

Marchand in his "The categories and types of present day English

In his book wordformation, he talked about patterns and examples of the word formation system in English. He expresses the following opinion about word formation: "Word formation is such a branch of linguistics that studies new lexical units in the language, that is, patterns that form words. In Uzbek linguistics, the topic of word formation has been widely studied. The issue of word formation and word formation methods has been researched in Uzbek linguistics by A. Hojiyev, A. Gulomov, Sh. Rakhmatullayev, A. Nurmonov, R. Sayfullayeva, Sh. Mirzaqulovov. Instructional manuals and textbooks provide methodical recommendations on the topic of word formation. The term "word formation" is in linguistics

is used in two senses: on the one hand, it means the process of creating a new word in the language, and on the other hand, it means the branch of linguistics that studies the system of word formation. Word formation studies the word formation structure and word formation methods present in a language. Learning these is a word in the modern Uzbek literary language

determining the standard of creation, provides an opportunity to correctly understand its laws. The word formation department is closely connected with the morphemic department of linguistics. Meaningful parts of the word, stem and affixal morphemes are important elements of new word formation in the language. Let us

quote the following opinion from the article of the 1950s by the scientist A. Ghulomov, who was one of the first to contribute to the formation of words in Uzbek linguistics:

"We have been looking at the formation of words morphologically until now, however, no matter how a word is formed, a new word must be formed in some way. So, it belongs to the lexical-word dispute. "According to the old grammar theory, word formation and word change are considered in morphology. In fact, they are formally similar, but functionally different phenomena.

According to A.Gulomov, word formation is one of the effective ways to enrich the language lexicon. The basis of word formation is the vocabulary of the language, which includes all basic words as its core.

In the literature, there are different opinions about the formation of words and the formation of words in word groups. In most of the literature, it is emphasized that word formation is characteristic of independent word groups. The phenomenon of word formation is mainly characteristic of independent categories. The composition of nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs is always enriched with new formations.

In the works published in the field of word formation, in particular, in A. Hojiyev's monograph "Morphology, morphemics and theoretical issues of word formation" by A. Hojiyev, new views on word formation were put forward. When a linguist talks about the study of word formation in Uzbek, he says that the study of each system of the language begins with defining the language unit that forms this system, but this is the main thing in the study of the word formation system of the Uzbek language.

that an important and well-known fact has not been paid attention to, that is, the issue of whether the Uzbek language has a word-formation system and its linguistic unit - a formator has been raised and no clear opinion has been expressed about it emphasizes. V. Vinogradov's opinion about the role of word formation in linguistics is also important. According to him, while word formation is of great importance in

the science of linguistics, it approaches lexicology - the science of the vocabulary of the language, and grammar - the doctrine of form formation and word formation.

is also related to the syntax of the combination. The number of supporters of this point of view is increasing day by day. So, the issues of word formation are always studied together with lexicology, phonetics, and grammar in linguistics.

The term word formation is used in two senses: 1) in general, word formation refers to the phenomenon of the formation of a new word based on language material; 2) means the branch of linguistics that studies phenomena and issues related to word formation. Other areas of each language, such as morphology, syntax, have their own system as it has, its word formation also has its own system. It is this system that is analyzed in the word formation section.

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