

CLASSIFICATION OF THE ENGLISH WORD FORMATION

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Abstract

In the modern English word-formation system, word combinations play an important role. Accordingly, this article discusses the English word structure and its relation to foreign language elements.

Keywords: term, English language, complex word, structural component, derivative word, latin, greek.

Introduction

Word fusion is a word formation method in which a new word contains at least two fully meaningful bases or words. Among the problems associated with the study of word combinations, the problem of identifying complex words in the English language is quite complex. First of all, finding formal signs that allow to separate the components of complex words in analytic languages, and the use of these signs comes from the uniqueness of the object. Second, the approach to a complex word can be made in different situations, for example word formation or morphological structure.

It is known that the criteria for making a complex word of a lexical unit should be focused on its definition. In linguistic research, existing complex words in the English language have been consistently defined by linguists such as A.I.Smirnitsky, I.V.Arnold, R.S.Ginzburg, G.Marchand, O.Espersen. For example, in this regard, O.D.Meshkov stated that a complex word is a lexical unit formed by combining two or more bases and distinguished on the basis of its integrity. [4]

In order to define each given unit as complex, all available tools are included, taking into account the semantic, morphological, phonetic-orthographic and syntactic features based on the principle of integrity proposed by A.I.Smirnitsky. The greatest interest in this regard is the semantic criterion for identifying complex words, which includes the principle of “separation of meaning” put forward by G.Paul.

Morphological analysis determines the composition of the word in its statics, while the analysis of word formation determines how the word was formed, reveals its derivational history. On this basis, it is possible to show the difference between a morphologically complex word and

a derivationally complex word. In morphological analysis, any word consisting of more than one base is considered complex. In derivational analysis, a word that is formed only by adding bases, and the addition of bases is the last process in word formation, is recognized as a compound word. In English, this distinction was made by L.Bloomfield. The author directly connects this approach with the concept of components. [1]

Main part

In English, there is a problem of distinguishing between complex and affixal words. This problem aims to determine the elemental status of the resulting word. Often, one of the elements has no doubt that it has the full meaning, while the other element can be attached either to the substantive base or to the affixal base. Here, the element of a complex word, on the one hand, has the characteristics of a full meaning word, on the other hand, it appears in the structure of the analyzed derivation in its weakened semantic meaning, or when it is used freely, it acquires a meaning that is not characteristic of it. Although these elements exhibit some of the characteristics of suffixes, they retain the main characteristics of full-meaning bases, that is, their association with freely used words. For the components of complex derivations, preservation of its main lexical meaning determines the complex word status for this lexical unit.

In modern English, the distinction between a compound word and an affixed word is somewhat problematic when considering lexical units called linked bases, which are mainly represented by Greek and Latin elements. Determining the status of these elements requires defining these words.

It is known that two methods of forming complex words are used in terminology: 1) from word combinations and 2) by models. In the first case, G.Paul's approach is a classic approach. According to him, when a complex word is made from a word combination, a situation called separation of meaning occurs, as a result of which the meaning of the complex word differs from the word combination from which it originates. It serves as the main criterion for the expression of complex words and phrases. Grammatical changes usually do not occur in such cases. However, in the process of formation of a complex word, along with semantic changes, grammatical changes can also occur.

In the formation of complex words according to models, two cases should be distinguished: 1) the formation of a complex word is not prepared in advance and occurs as a name for a certain phenomenon of real reality; 2) complex words are formed by replacing their components by analogy with the existing model. E.S.Kubryakova described such a situation as a correlation process of analogs and word formation, which is also based on analogy, but a more complex type of analogy. The author opined that from the semantic point of view, the processes of

formation of complex words according to analogs differ not in their lexical meaning, but in the fact that they are derived from a motivating unit. [3]

Syntax dependence of word combinations is manifested in various aspects. The occurrence of compound words and their use varies in prevalence and intensity in different languages. It also depends on the degree and nature of the constraints placed on the patterns of word formation present in the language. Modern English has a very high rate of word formation. For example, in this language there is a constant process of creating a large number of words that are close to syntactic derivatives - free word combinations and sentences in terms of their meaning and semantic structure. This is so common in English that many researchers have noted that there is a syntactic aspect of word association in the language. [6] In other words, the formation of complex words in English in most cases serves the purpose of syntactic convenience rather than the purpose of naming, that is, the dual role of the function of word association is manifested here.

The problem of national identity of word formation in English is related to the problem of word acquisition. In this regard, linguist O.D. Meshkov noted that when a foreign word is rejected, word formation based on local lexical units is used to name a new concept. [4] Therefore, there is an assumption that in a given historical context, the intensity of word association may be inversely proportional to the intensity of assimilated words. This assumption may be true for the English language. According to O.Espersen, the largest number of borrowed words from classical languages entered the English language in the 14th, 15th, 16th and 19th centuries. [2]

According to T.A. Rastorgueva, if we take the Middle English period (XII-XV centuries), then many Old English compound words were not used and the word structure was less effective than in the Old English period, and in the early English period (after the XVI century) his productivity increased again. [5]

Conclusion

One of the distinguishing features of the English language from other European languages is its tendency towards borrowed words, which can be said to be due to historical reasons. It seems that in English, new subjects are named after Latin, Greek or other foreign words, which are mostly not fully assimilated, but made up of elements of foreign words for a specific situation.

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