

## UTILIZING OF A WORD AND WORD FORMATION IN A LANGUAGE

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**Annotation:** *The article presents the importance of the words and word formation in a vocabulary and language, the definition of them by broad variety of foreign linguists, the utilizing of them in periods of time and various forms in verbal system. This paper provides detailed suggestions with illustrations, background of previous researches, foundations, results of them and so on. The authors and researchers with all level may use in practical and theoretical researches with the help of data in the article.*

**Key words:** *word, word formation, language system, word-formation meaning, the main productive ways of word formation, derivative, lexico-grammatical category of words.*

The vocabulary of any language is constantly changing, adding new words and phrases. A whole series of words functioning in the language acquire new meanings. So, book words, colloquial vocabulary, terms, slang appear. According to many linguists, including N.N. Amosova, this enrichment is due to the fact that the language and, first of all, its vocabulary is directly related to the productive activity of people. To perform the most important function of the language, namely the communicative one, the vocabulary undergoes changes that occur in various spheres of life and activities of people speaking this language (Amosova, 1956, 24).

I.V. Arnold notes that the lexical system is an adaptive system, so the vocabulary adapts to the constantly changing requirements and conditions of human communication, culture and other needs (Arnold, 1986, 216).

Foreign linguists also pay great attention to this issue. The famous English philologist D. Crystal is convinced that there is no more important task than the study of the nature of the interaction of words in the vocabulary of the language. He writes: "Vocabulary is the Everest of a language. There is no larger task than to look for order among the hundreds of thousands of words that comprise the lexicon" (Crystal, 1995, 117). R. Quirk believes that words are created as a result of an urgent need (Quirk, 1975, 58). G. Whitehall points out that the vocabulary of a language has always been influenced by the intellectual climate of each successful period in the development of the language (Whitehall, 1975, 202). EAT. Meltzer, in his work on word formation processes, also says that "the growth and development of vocabulary is a feature inherent in all living

languages of the world. People strive to designate all the countless changes that occur in life, from the largest to the smallest; the result of this process is the process of continuous growth of the vocabulary of languages "(Meltzer, 1957, 17). A similar thought is expressed by B.E. Zernov: "The emergence of new words in the language marks a necessary, natural process, brought to life by the very essence of language as a social product and the most important means of communication between people" (Zernov, 1986, 32). Speaking about the reasons for language evolution, E.D. Polivanov points out that there are many ways and ways in which economic (and political) or, in general, cultural and historical phenomena can influence linguistic evolution. In his opinion, the main reason is as follows: economic and political shifts modify the contingent of speakers (or the so-called social substrate) of a given language or dialect, and hence the modification of the starting points of its evolution (Polivanov, 1988, 51).

The enrichment of the vocabulary of the language occurs in various ways. The most important of them is the formation of new words through the productive ways of word formation that exist at a given period of language development. Meanwhile, the main problems of word formation are the problems of defining such basic concepts as "word", "morpheme", "types of morphemes", "base", "types of bases", "word-formation meaning", "the main productive ways of word formation in the modern English language." Based on the fact that there are many definitions of the word. As L. Bauer says, the problem of defining a word has long existed in linguistic theory, since, although the concept of "word" is defined, in some languages there are some elements called words by the speakers of these languages, but which, in fact, do not correspond to the definition of a word (Bauer, 1996, 8).

Word formation is the most productive way to expand the vocabulary of a language. Word formation in the language system is determined by its function, i.e. the creation of new words and phraseological units that name new concepts. The study of word formation processes allows a deeper understanding of the interaction of subjective and objective factors in the language, to identify various ways of designating objects and phenomena of objective reality, which are constantly reflected in the minds of people (Ufimtseva, Aznaurova, Kubryakova, Telia, 1977, 71-72). The term "word formation" itself denotes two phenomena that are different in their essence. So, K.A. Timofeev notes that word formation is a process of the formation of new words, on the one hand, and on the other hand, a system of word-building structural forms of a word existing in the language (Timofeev, 1960, 425-433). Definition of L.V. Shcherba treats word formation as a system of rules for active word formation (Shcherba, 1974, 51). Word formation is not only a means of replenishing the vocabulary of a language, but also a necessary condition for its functioning (Meshkov, 1976, 23). Word formation is a specific microstructure, a set of changing interrelated elements in their interaction (Kubryakova, 1965, 77). G. Marchand defines word formation as a branch of linguistics that studies the models by which the language forms new lexical units (Marchand, 1969, 2). According to E.S. Kubryakova,

“word formation can be considered as a certain type of derivation with the following specific features: it is a process of formation of secondary signs in which a secondary sign is created directly for the purpose of nomination and in which it is limited by the limits of the word” (Kubryakova, 1974, 64). Any concept that arises in the speaker's head finds its designation in the vocabulary of the language, and also reveals its name and place in the language system. Speaking about the consistency of word formation, E.S. Kubryakova highlights the common features that underlie all methods of word formation, the specificity of each, and also notes their interaction within a certain part of speech (Kubryakova, 1978, 95). Later E.S. Kubryakova gives the following definition of the word formation process: "Word formation is the formation of words called derivatives and complex, usually on the basis of single-root words according to patterns and models existing in the language with the help of affixation, compounding, conversion and other formal means" (Kubryakova, 1998, 467- 469). In the fundamental work "Comparative grammar of Germanic languages" word formation is understood as the relationship and interaction of the main ways of word production and word composition, which is reflected in the distribution and functioning of the main word-formation models (Comparative grammar of Germanic languages, 1963, 39). Thus, the word-formation structure of a word is a historical concept. This means that when determining the chronological and semantic ratio of its constituent components, the method of its formation, specific word-formation elements that took part in this process, as well as its articulation, two approaches are possible. Besides that, the vocabulary of any language is replenished with vocabulary units in various ways. Like other languages, modern English is replenished mainly in two ways: word formation or borrowing.

In the linguistic literature related to the formation of words, word formation terms are used. This term is understood as the formation of new words, by means of various word-formation means, acting in a given language at a given period of its development. Thus, word formation is closely related on the one hand with vocabulary, on the other with grammar. The connection between word formation and vocabulary lies in the fact that each newly arisen word becomes a unit of the vocabulary of the language. At the same time, however, the process of creating new words is carried out according to those models, forms that are characteristic of a given language. In addition, each newly created word includes in one or another lexico-grammatical category of words, called a part of speech. This is the close connection between word formation and grammar. The close connection of word formation with vocabulary grammar makes it possible to include the word formation section in the description of the vocabulary of the language and its grammatical structure. A language is a product of a number of eras, therefore, in the vocabulary of a language, you can find words created using such methods of word formation, which operated in the early period of the development of the language and so have now become productive, and words created with the help of productive methods of word formation. Among the first, i.e. unproductive in the English language should be

noted the alternation of sounds, a change in stress, substance, lexicalization. The second group of word formation methods, along with word composition, conversion, abbreviations, also includes affixation and, in particular, one of its subtypes, prefixation, which in linguistic literature is considered as a way of word formation, which includes the addition of prefixes to roots and stems.

In the linguistic literature, there are many descriptions of word formation methods, as well as their classification based on various criteria (Zemskaya, 1992). In our opinion, in order to identify the essence of SZ words of various parts of speech and its constituent components, it is necessary to take into account the meaningful interpretation of such general categories as "objectivity", "procedurality", "attributes", which are considered in linguistics as components of a general nature characteristic of extensive classes of words and expressed in natural language by various means (Bulygina, Krylov, 1998, 385). Affixation is a way of creating new words by attaching word-forming elements - affixes to the stem. At the level of morphology, according to E.S. Kubryakova, affixes can be defined as service elementary particles serving inflection, or shaping. At the level of word formation, affixes act as derivational particles (Kubryakova, 1965, 38). P.M. Karashchuk argues that a derivational affix is a morpheme that has an abstract meaning inherent in a whole class or lexical-grammatical category of words (Karashchuk, 1977, 31-32). V.V. Lopatin and I.S. Ulukhanov, along with prefixing and suffixing, also distinguish a prefix-suffix way of word formation: primorye, drinking, armless, overpowering, tapping, in a new way (Lopatin, Ulukhanov, 1982, 138). However, in our opinion, such a way of word formation does not exist, since otherwise we would talk about the simultaneous addition of both the prefix and the suffix to the word stem, which cannot be admissible, because each derivational step includes only two immediate components. An important problem of affixation is also determining the degree of productivity of affixes. According to L. Bauer, the main criterion according to which an affix can be considered productive is its ability to form new words. The higher the ability, the more productive the affix (Bauer, 1996, 99). Some affixes are more productive, others less. However, in our opinion, one cannot speak of the complete (absolute) productivity of affixes, since there are no absolutely productive affixes in a language. According to G. Marchand, a linguist who denies the factor of productivity will count dead souls (Marchand, 1969.5). Productivity, as L. Bauer notes, is one of the defining features of human language and the ability of language that allows a speaker of this language to produce a huge number of sentences, many (or most) of which have not yet been produced (Bauer, 1996, 63). Thus, the composition of a word is a system of morphemes in terms of their relationship to each other from the chronological and semantic side, and the structure of a word is a system of generating bases and derivational, as well as formative elements in their chronological and semantic sequence. Common elements in these systems are affixes, different, on the one hand, roots, on the other - producing stems. So, in any affix derivative, the minimum significant parts are distinguished - morphemes. Morphemes can be indicated at the

same time in their linear sequence, for example, in the verb, prefixes are rearranged to-, re-, root *stpa* (*stroj*), suffixes *-willow*, *-ty*, *-sya*. Morphemes can also be indicated in their semantic hierarchy (morphemes with a real meaning, then - derivational, finally - formative; in our case - the root of the page, the prefix - with the meaning of the action being performed anew, suffixes - infinitive, returnable, finally, prefix - with the value of the saturation of the action and the imperfect suffix *-iva*). The chronological sequence of stringing morphemes in the word may be noted, indicating their meaning (the root of the *stpa*, the suffix *-i* (*t*), the prefix *pere-*, the suffixes *-willow*, *-sya*, the prefix *na-*). Based on what has been said, it is more expedient to understand under the "composition of a word" not a simple set of morphemes distinguished in it in a linear sequence, but a system of morphemes in their relation to each other in chronological and semantic terms: *stpa* (*o*) *j*, *-and* (*t*), *-iva*, *-sya*, *na-*.

In conclusion, nouns such as *podvoz* have the same morpheme composition, decaying into a root and a prefix *pod-*, apart from zero inflection. However, this prefix differs in their meaning. In the word *poddyak*, it is used to name a person who, in terms of his official position, is one step below the person called the producing word. In the word "podvoz", "pod" indicates movement towards an object. In chronological terms, the appearance of this prefix in these words also does not coincide. She entered the noun *poddyak* at the first and in this case the only stage of its formation: *pod* + *deak*. In the composition of the noun supply, the prefix "under" appeared at the first, but not the last stage of its formation: (*under* + *carry*) supply. However, words are not formed by the addition of morphemes, as the process of derivation is often still understood. They are formed from words already existing in the language, acting in the form of generating bases, by attaching to the latter any derivational or formative elements. If we consider the word from the side of the sequential ratio of the generating stems and affixes in it, then the resulting picture will no longer reflect the morphemic composition of the derivative, but its derivational structure, for example: *on* + {[(*re* + *build* / *ayt*) + *willow*] + *sya*}.

Each specific ratio of the generating base and the suffix reflects here the word-formation model, according to which the given link of the derivative is formed. Consequently, the structure of a word is a system of generating bases and derivational, as well as formative affixes in their chronological and semantic sequence.

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