WAYS OF WORD FORMATION .STRUCTURAL PECULARITIES OF LEXICON .TYPES OF ROOT AND AFFIXAL MORPHEMES

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Annotation: *This article aims to explore Ways of word formation structural pecularities of lexicon .types of root and affixal morphemes .They are not further analyzable into smaller forms within language.*

Key words: *Affixation, clipping, Blending, suffixes, prefixes, homonyms, homography, homophones.*

INTRODUCTION

When exploring the English language, there are various ways in which new words can be formed. These methods of word formation, or word-building processes, contribute to the diverse lexicon of the English language. Additionally, the lexicon itself exhibits various structural peculiarities, such as homonyms, homophones, homographs, synonyms, and antonyms. Understanding these structural peculiarities is essential for effective communication. Lastly, within the lexicon, words can be broken down into root morphemes and affixal morphemes.

These morphemes play different roles in word formation, with roots forming the core meaning of a word and affixes modifying that meaning or indicating grammatical functions. Ways of Word Formation: Affixation: The process of attaching prefixes or suffixes to existing words to create new words.Examples:

- English: English has a rich history of borrowing words from other languages, resulting in a vast vocabulary. It often employs compounding, such as "blackboard" (black + board), and derivation, like "happiness" (happy + -ness).

- Spanish: Spanish also borrows words but primarily from Latin and Arabic. It extensively uses affixation to form new words, for example, "desafortunado" (unfortunate) with the prefix "des-" and the root "afortunado" ness

Clipping: The creation of a shorter word by truncating a part of the original word. For example, "advertisement" becomes "ad."For example,

In English:

"advertisement" becomes "ad," "telephone" becomes "phone," and "refrigerator" becomes "fridge."

In German:

- Clipping is also a common linguistic phenomenon in German, known as "Kurzwortbildung."

- Similarly to English, German words can be shortened by removing one or more syllables. For example, "Universität" becomes "Uni," "Information" becomes "Info," and "Computerspiel" becomes "Spiel."

- Clipped words are used in both informal and formal contexts in German.

While both English and German use clipping to shorten words, there may be slight differences in the specific words that are commonly clipped and the level of formality in which they are used.

Blending: The combination of parts of two or more words to form a new word. For example compare the concept of blending in English and Spanish.

In English:

- Blending is a process where two or more words are combined to create a new word with a unique meaning. For example, "brunch" (breakfast + lunch), "smog" (smoke + fog), and "spork" (spoon + fork) are all examples of blended words.

- Blending is a productive word formation process in English, and new blended words are constantly being created and used in everyday language.

In Spanish:

- Blending, known as "acronimia" or "acrónimos" in Spanish, is also a common word formation process.

- In Spanish, blending often involves the combination of two or more initial letters of different words to create a new word. For example, "televisión" + "radio" = "teliradio" (television + radio),,

Structural Peculiarities of Lexicon:The lexicon of a language refers to its vocabulary.

- English: English has a flexible word order but relies heavily on positional cues, with subject-verb-object being the most common structure.

- Spanish: Spanish is a relatively more inflected language than English, where word endings indicate features such as gender and number. It uses a subject-verb-object word order, although it is more flexible due to its reliance on inflectional endings.

Some structural peculiarities of the lexicon in English include:

Homonyms: Words that have the same pronunciation or spelling but different meanings.For example

In English:

- Homonyms are words that have the same pronunciation and/or spelling but have different meanings. For example, "bank" can refer to a financial institution or the edge of a river, "bear" can refer to the animal or to tolerate something, and "bat" can refer to a mammal or a sports equipment.

- Homonyms can create confusion or ambiguity in communication, as the intended meaning must be inferred from the context in which they are used.

In French:

- French also has homonyms, known as "homonymes" in French.

- Similarly to English, French homonyms can have the same pronunciation and/or spelling but have different meanings. For example, "verre" can mean both "glass" and "green," "mer" can refer to the sea or the verb "to be," and "pain" can refer to bread or to suffering.

- Homonyms can also present challenges in French communication, as the intended meaning must be discerned from the context.

Homophones: Words that sound the same but have different spellings and meanings. For example,

In English:

- Homophones are words that have the same pronunciation but different meanings and spellings. For example, "there," "their," and "they're" are homophones, as they sound the same but have distinct meanings and usage.

In Spanish:

- Spanish also has homophones, known as "homófonos" in Spanish.

- Similarly to English, Spanish homophones are words that share the same pronunciation but have different meanings and spellings. For example, "baca" (roof rack) and "vaca" (cow) are homophones, as they are pronounced the same but have distinct meanings and spellings.

- Homophones can present challenges in Spanish writing and communication, as the correct word must be determined by the context.

Homographs: Words that are spelled the same but have different pronunciations and meanings. For example,

In English:

- Homographs are words that have the same spelling but different meanings. For example, "tear" can refer to a drop of water from the eye or to forcefully ripping something apart, and "wind" can mean the movement.

In German:

- German also has homographs, known as "Homogramme" in German.

- Similarly to English, German homographs are words that share the same spelling but have different meanings. For example, "Bank" can refer to a financial institution or a bench, and "Schloss" can mean a lock or a palace.

Types of Root and Affixal Morphemes for Annotation:

Root morphemes are the main lexical units in a word, while affixal morphemes are added to roots to modify their meaning or grammatical function. For example:

-In English:

English features both free and bound roots. For example, the root "book" in "bookstore" is free, while the root "ceive" in "receive" is bound. English also uses prefixes and suffixes, like the prefix "un-" in "uncomfortable" or the suffix "-able" in "comfortable."

-In Spanish:

The root "perro" (dog) in "perrito" (little dog) is free, while the root "aficionado" (enthusiast) in "aficionadísimo" (very enthusiastic) is bound. Spanish uses prefixes and suffixes similarly to English, such as the prefix "des-" in "desafortunado" (unfortunate) or the suffix "-ito" in "cafecito" (little coffee).Comparing English and Spanish highlights differences in word formation processes and structural peculiarities of lexicon. While both languages utilize compounding, derivation, and affixation, they may vary in their reliance on borrowed words, inflectional endings, and word order. Understanding these aspects is crucial for comparative linguistics, as it provides insights into language variation and the underlying principles of word formation.Some types of root and affixal morphemes for annotation include:

Root morphemes: They form the core of the word and provide the basic meaning. For example, "play" in "playful" or "car" in "carpet."

Prefixes: These are added before the root and modify its meaning. For example, "un-" in "unhappy."

Suffixes: These are added after the root and can change the part of speech or meaning of the word. For example,

In English

"-er" in "player" or "-ness" in "sadness."

In Uzbek

''--zor'' in ''gulzor'' or ''--bog'' in bog'bon''.

In conclusion, the ways of word formation, structural peculiarities of the lexicon, and the types of root and affixal morphemes in English all contribute to the complexity and richness of the language's vocabulary. Understanding these aspects is important for language learners in order to expand their lexical repertoire and use words effectively in communication.

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