

## TYPES OF FORMING WORDS

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**Annotation:** *This article discusses about the basic peculiarities of Word formation. It covers types of forming words. Affixation, conversion, abbreviation, composition.*

**Key words:** *word formation, affixes, prefixes, suffixes conversion, abbreviation, composition.*

**Аннотация:** *В данной статье рассматриваются основные особенности словообразования. Он охватывает типы образования слов. Аффиксация, конверсия, аббревиатура, состав.*

**Ключевые слова:** *словообразование, аффиксы, префиксы, суффиксальная конверсия, аббревиатура, состав.*

**Annotatsiya:** *Ushbu maqolada so'z yaratishning asosiy xususiyatlari haqida so'z boradi. U so'z yasash turlarini qamrab oladi. Affiksatsiya, konvertatsiya, qisqartmalar, kompozitsiya.*

**Tayanch so'zlar:** *so'z yasalishi, affikslar, old qo'shimchalar, qo'shimchalarning o'zgarishi, qisqartmalar, kompozitsiya.*

One of the most current issues in modern linguistics is word formation. As it is a controversial debate that has not yet lost its complexity. The word formation is based on the possibilities and materials available in the language for creating new lexical units. Word formation<sup>1</sup> is the structure of a language dictionary serves to enrich it constantly. We know that each language has its own linguistic structure in word formation features, and their study is synchronous with language development and has always been a topical issue in terms of diachronic cycles. Thus studying the peculiarities of English word formation plays a very important role in linguistics.

History has shown that word formation may seem simple, but it is from linguistics, as the essence of object and subject analysis is extremely diverse, the most complex phenomenon in all fields. Following laws must be proved directly through the analysis of linguistic facts. For these reasons, scholars sometimes refer to the phenomenon of word formation as morphology but sometimes as lexicology.

Scholars as Smirnitskiy, I.V. Arnold, T.I. Arbekova<sup>2</sup> included the phenomenon of word formation in the lexicology. Word formation is important in linguistics lexicology. As it is the study of the lexical structure of a language, with phonetics and close to grammar. So the problem of word formation in linguistics is constantly studying in the fields of lexicology, phonetics, grammar.

Word formation is one of the most effective ways to enrich a language vocabulary. There are two types of word formation in modern English, the first method is productive. It is said that these methods are still used today creates new words and includes:

- 1) using affixes (affixation);
- 2) conversion;

<sup>1</sup>

Adams. A brief synchronic account of English word formation process.2001

<sup>2</sup>Бортничук Е.Н. Словообразование в современном английском языке. – Киев: Высш. шк., 1988.

- 3) abbreviation (abbreviation);
- 4) composition (by adding a word or base).

Use affixes to form words is the most widely used productive method in the long history of the English language. There are two types of affixation: prefixation and suffixation.

Prefixes are suffixes that are added to the front of the word. The prefix phenomenon in language is more specific to verbs. Prefixes are also independent words which can be added to both categories of words and functions.

There are several types depending on the type, origin and productivity.

1. In English, suffixes depend on which word group the word belongs to (where the suffixes refer to a word from one word group to another) are divided into the following groups:

- 1) noun-making suffixes: -er (fight - fighter),
- 2) adjectives - able (eat - eatable), -less (symptomless) ;
- 3) verb affixes: -ize (computerize), -ify (micrify);
- 4) suffixes: -ly (slowly), -ward (tableward);
- 5) number-forming suffixes: -teen (fourteen), -ty (sixty).

2. In terms of semantics, the suffixes in English are as follows are classified as:

- a) the executor of the action: -er experimenter;
- b) nation: -ian (russian), -ese (Chinese), -sh (English);
- d) collectivity: -ry (peasantry), -ship (friendship), -ate (literate);
- e) reduction: -ie (horsie), -let (booklet), -ette (kitchenette);
- f) quality: -ness (hopelessness), -ity (answerability);

3. To certain lexical-semantic features of the core

The suffixes to be added are divided into:

- a) suffixes to the verb: -er (commuter), -ing (suffering), -able (flyable), -ment (involvement), -ation (computerization);
- b) suffixes to the noun: -less (smogless), -ful (roomful), -ism (adventurism), -ster (pollster), -nik (filmnik), -ish (childish);
- d) adjectives: -en (weaken), -ly (pinkly), -ish (longish), -ness (clannishness).

4. Suffixes can be divided into the following groups according to their origin:

- a) national (belonging to Germanic languages), -er, -ful, -less, -ly;
- b) for Roman languages: -tion, -ment, -able, -eer;
- d) Greek: -ist, -ism, -ize;
- e) Russian language - nickname.

5. Suffixes<sup>3</sup> can be divided into the following groups according to their productivity:

- a) productive: -er, -ize, -ly, -ness;
- b) semi-productive: -eer, -ette, -ward;
- d) unproductive: -ard (drunkard), -th (length).

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<sup>3</sup> Marchand H. English word formation process. 1969

Conversion is a feature of the English word formation system. It's also about making words without suffixes. The word conversion<sup>4</sup> is derived from the word "conversion" first published in 1891 by Henry Sweet.

Scientists have put forward different opinions about conversion. For example, Professor A.I. Smirnitsky called conversion as a morphological method of word formation. In this case, the paradigm shifts from one word group to another changes (Smirnitsky, 1956, p. 309). For example, a dial horse changing its paradigm to the verb to dial.

A. Marchand wrote his book, *The Categories and Types of Present In the book "English"* he called the conversion a morphological-syntactic method, because we not only do changing the paradigm of the word, but also its syntax we also change the function. For example, I need some good paper for my room (The word "paper" is used in this sentence.) I paper my room every year. The verb "paper" came as a cut (Marchand, 1958, p. 90).

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<sup>4</sup> Henry Sweet. *New English grammar*, Stevenson, 1988.

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