LEXICAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORD FORMATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract

The Research Proposal prepared for the Master's Dissertation at the Worlds Languages University of Uzbekistan in the field of Linguistics. This Proposal summarize the ideas about word formation in Uzbek and English lexicology, the attitude to word formation and related theoretical views, processes of word formation are bases upon which words are formed in languages. Firstly, the paper introduces the term word formation along with a few previous studies. Secondly, processes of word constructions are discussed then processes are compared. Finally, certain conclusions, as well as some further areas of research are proposed.

Introduction

In linguistics particularly morphology and lexicology, word formation refers to the ways in which new words are formed on the basis of other words or morphemes. Word formation can denote either a state or a process, and it can be viewed either diachronically through different periods in history or either synchronically namely, through the different periods in history or synchronically at one particular period in time. Rochelle Lieber who wrote the book "Handbook of Word-Formation" wrote: "Following years of complete or partial neglect of issues concerning word formation the year 1960 marked a revival some might even say a resurrection of this important field of linguistic study. As a result, a large number of seminal works emerged over the next decades, making the scope of word-formation research broader and deeper, thus contributing to better understanding of this exciting area of human language". In the history of Uzbek linguistics, language phenomena have been interpreted mainly on the basis of the ideas of other languages, including the doctrines of English linguistics, on the principles of ready-made word forms. Under the influence of Russian and English linguistics and related literature, word formation in Uzbek linguistics has also been separated from morphology. However, it was only taking into account the fact that forming words is a different phenomenon in comparison with word formation. Each of them, including word-formation, did not work on the basis that they formed a separate system, and it was natural. Because in Uzbek linguistics, even the basic concepts of word formation, their essence, process of word formation and related events were not covered properly and leads to difficulties. For this reason, we must admit the processes of word formation through the English and Uzbek languages. Through the research work following questions will be answered:

1. To gather and identify following compound words in English and Uzbek languages.
2. To find out exist recent theories and to take into consideration their semantic and syntactic classifications.
3. To gather latest compound words which are connected with Internet Technology and create separate online dictionary in order to reach proposed research.

The aim of the Research Proposal is profound interest in learning lexicology and to study the compound words from the semantic and syntactic point of view. Although find out the latest compound new words especially in the field of Internet Technology in English and Uzbek languages in order to enrich their online vocabulary.

Literature Review

Word formation process is generally known as the phenomenon which is so close way to construct new words from existing materials. Meanwhile, according to Hacken and Thomas (2013), word formation process is how to produce the new words based on some rules. Besides,

Plag who is the author of Handbook for Word Formation (2003) stated that word formation process is the process to create new words from other words. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that word formation process is the way to construct new words from the existing words based on some rules. Word formation process can be productive and non-productive. Bauer stated in his The Oxford reference guide to English Oxford, (Oxford University Press, 2006) that word formation process will be productive if it is appropriate to use in the production of new materials. Meanwhile, word formation process will be called a non-productive if it is not appropriate to use in the production of new materials. Therefore, it can be concluded that word formation process will be productive if it can be used to produce the new words. The new words appear every year. According to Monitor (2017), a new word is created every 98 minutes or it can be said that a new word is created about 14.7 words per day. It is also stated that approximate estimation of words in English is 1,041,257.5 number of words by January 1, 2017. According to Harley (2006), new words are the words which are built by manipulating the existing words. She also stated that, the new words are built by some processes which are affixation, blending, compounding which are more productive to create new words. Furthermore, Mustafa etal (2015) stated that word formation processes which are very common to use by Malaysian Facebook users are abbreviation, blending, and the use of emoticons while they communicate in Facebook every day. Then, Wei and Wenyu (2014) said, "The most frequently occurring word-formation process of net speak neologisms is compounding, subsequently, blending, affixation, old words with new meaning, acronyms, conversion, and clipping".

However, from the studies above, the most productive of word formation processes is still unclear. From the several above mentioned studies, it can be seen that none of the studies investigated about word formation process in English new words of online dictionary which are connected with the Internet language. Therefore, to fill this gap, this study will investigate the word formation process in English and Uzbek new words of online dictionary in the field of Internet Technology.

Methodology

In this study several methods used, including Comparative, Statistical, Descriptive approaches. These methods utilized to gather and assess the data in order to clarify word formation processes, to find out recent related theories and find out their syntactic and sematic classification and gather latest internet related compound words in English and Uzbek lexicology. Finally, to know which word formation process is more productive ones in this study.

Experiment: To calculate the latest use of English and Uzbek compound words in the field of Internet Technology which is equipped online versions of the above resources.

Equipment: books, computers, dictionary, compulsory participants (scientists, lexicographers, philologists, lexicologist, linguists), volunteer participants (students, lexicographers, linguists), editors, publishers.

Timetable

• January 2021 - June 2021 (6 months) - Comparative study of current literature, including English and Uzbek lexicology, study of current present literature including other IT dictionaries in comparison with two languages.

• July 2021 - October 2021 (3 months) - data analysis and grouping

• December 2021 - February 2022 (3 months) - Collection latest vocabulary in the field of Internet Technology.

• March 2021 - June 2022 (4 months) - drafting, editing, funding and publishing issues.

Conclusion

For over the last years the Uzbek and English language word construction has developed comprehensively and in all its spheres significant changes have occurred in accordance with the requirements of the time. The demand for covering changes in this process has always been in the development of Uzbek linguistics. Scientific and theoretical work on all areas of linguistics has been done. In the field of word formation, a number of large-scale theories have been created, both grammatically and morphologically, and they are still widely used in every field of lexicology. However, it should also take into account that the study of word structure both semantically and syntactically is also extremely important and need to be persue. And it should also be noted that with the emergence and entering new compound words in every field, this branch is expanding, and these words need to be developed, as these words are not yet reflected in dictionaries.

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