

WAYS OF WORD FORMATION IN MODERN ENGLISH ON THE BASIS OF WORD FORMATION

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Abstract:

The article discusses the methods of word formation in modern English based on word composition. The word reduction is one of the most important means of the language. It is one of the ancient ways of word formation, which has preserved productivity in the English language at the present stage of its development. Thanks to him, the language replenishes its vocabulary and improves its structure. The article discusses the features of words of compounding, which relate to the used structural types of addition of bases and their compatibility, the scope of this method of word formation.

Key words :

Ways of word formation, word composition, English, compound and compound derivative words.

The vocabulary of any language is replenished through the formation of new words. Studies show that in the second half of the twentieth century . many, first of all, European languages have significantly expanded their vocabulary. Thus, the New York Times noted that the dictionary of the modern English language increases by 15 - 20 thousand lexical units every year. The reasons for such changes in the vocabulary are as follows: social and cultural changes within modern society, technological "revolution" and globalization , etc.

As you know, in the English language, new words are formed in three main ways: compounding (adding two or more roots), affixing (word formation using prefixes and suffixes) and conversion (the transition from one part of speech to another without changing the form of the word).

More than one third of all neoplasms in modern English form compound words based on compounding .

Composition is one of the most ancient and universal ways of word formation in the English language . The process of word formation is the addition of two bases, as a rule, homonymous word phrases in English : headache , blackboard . Goodies dix can undergo about stye bases (a cowboy , spaceship), as well as a simple base and wasps new derivative (pen - holder , of baby - sitter). The way the stems are connected can be neutral, when both stems are connected "butt" (eye - brow , schoolgirl), and using a connecting element (handicraft , mother - of - pearl). A compound word is usually formulated in one piece, and its grammatical characteristics depends on the second component .

The literature on the problem of word composition is very numerous and extensive. At the same time, the problem of the compound word in the English language is still far from resolved. The very definition of a compound word is great s work Nost.

Fusion, structural integrity and functional indivisibility distinguish a complex word from phrases, where each term of a phrase is formed separately and retains its independence. At the same time, morphologically, the combination of components that make up a complex whole is designed as a single whole and has one paradigm. In other words, inflection suffixes are added to the entire complex as a whole, and not to its individual parts when forming certain forms (for example, the plural for nouns - shipwreck 'shipwreck' - s hipwrecks ; weekend 'end of the week ' - weekends and etc.).

Composition is one of the ways of word formation, which consists of in the morphological connection of two or more roots (stems). As a result of the word composition, a complex word is formed. Some types of complex words are close in structure to phrases and consist of a combination of whole words. Other types of compound words are more inherent in the following basic features:

- a special graphic appearance of a complex word (continuous or hyphenated spelling).
- erasing a mismatched value 1st component;
- a fixed order of components, a change in which leads to a change in the meaning of a compound word, etc.

Compound words, like simple ones, have a single grammatical indicator when inflected.

There are two main types of compound words by the nature of the syntactic relationship between their components:

- 1) compositional - a combination of equal components ;
- 2) subordinate - a combination of components, among which the syntactically main and dependent ones are distinguished (such a relation of components may have the character of a definition or addition); Among complex words of this type, a special place is occupied by possessive complex words expressing the possession of an object or property indicated by the components of a complex word.

As a method of joining components differ ATEM and - matic compounding (direct addition of bases or roots) and thematic word addition (compound of media stvarn interfiksa).

The primary and most important type of complex words is their classification into complex and complex words themselves.

Compound words, like words in general, are multidimensional units . According to the different properties of compound words, different classifications are possible .

Taking into account the structure of the components of complex words gives, for example, such a structural classification as:

- a) compound words that come from simple stems (for example , heartache 'heartache', etc.);
- b) compound words consisting of one simple and one derivative stem (for example, maid-servant "servant").
- c) compound words, one of the components of which is an abbreviation (for example, V- day "Victory Day");
- d) compound words, one of the components of which is a complex stem (for example, postmaster-general "Minister of Posts").

Compound words are present in almost all parts of speech in modern English. It should be noted that English compound adjectives represent the most numerous and structurally diverse group. Among the complex adjectives, the most productive models are: $n + v + -ing / -ed = adj$, $adv / n + -ing / -ed = adj$, $well / ill + v + -ed$, $adj / n + v + -ing = adj$, $n + adj = adj$, $adv + adj adj$, $v + adv / prep$. For example : shoe-making, hand-made, fast-growing, far-advanced, well / ill-mannered, strange-sounding, mile-long, dark-blue, grown-up.

A separate group of pre dstavlyayut adjectives, turning the Call of the various kinds of phrases. The names of adjectives of this type are based on word combinations that are different in their structure and meaning , most often these are phraseological and logical word combinations that have become adjectives or are used as adjectives in a certain context . The most common types of such phrases that underlie false adjectives are :

- nouns connected by a preposition or union, for example: day-to-day ;
- a combination of a verb and an adverb or a preposition, for example: tear-off ;
- an adjective in combination with a noun , for example: long-distance .

In this case words such as a blackboard , tapemeasure , policeman second member coupled into position between "leksiche skim" and "the grammatical" m . That is, in addition to the main semantic meaning, it accounts for the entire volume of grammatical rules inherent in the part of speech that these words express . In the words microwave , bibliophile , telegraph, the elements are similar to those borrowed from another language.

Thus, the understanding of word formation and, in particular, word composition, as a source not only of ready-made names, but also of the rules for their formation according to certain models and schemes, in relation to extralinguistic factors, makes it possible to significantly deepen and clarify ideas about the mechanism of word formation in according to certain principles.

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