

**MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**THE PROCESS OF WORD FORMATION IN MODERN ENGLISH
AND THE TYPES OF FORMATION OF WORDS RELATED TO EDUCATION***Malika Mamaraimovna Tilavova**Lecturer**Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute**Jizzakh, Uzbekistan**E-mail: tilavovamalika005@gmail.com***ABOUT ARTICLE**

Key words: Word formation, affixation, derivation, compounding, blending, clipping, coinage, conversion, neologisms, abbreviation, acronyms, backformation, onomatopoeia, eponyms and borrowings.

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Abstract: In this article, you will be confronted with a whirlwind of the latest information and research on modern English word formation processes and types of word formation as related to education. The study of the types of word formation in modern English, the information and examples of the methods of formation of words in the English language related to education are included in this article. All types of word formation in English have been studied through examples, and the necessity, importance, and relevance of their study have been reflected in the given information.

INTRODUCTION

Word formation is one of the urgent problems in today's linguistics is a controversial debate that has not lost its complexity is considered Word formation is based on the possibilities and materials available in the language is to create new lexical units. Word formation is the composition of the language dictionary serves to constantly enrich. As we know, each language has its own linguistic features in word formation, and their research has always become a topical issue from the point of view of synchronic and diachronic periods of language development. In this regard, studying the peculiarities of English word formation is very important in linguistics.

It is known from history that the formation of a word is simple and simple, but it is from linguistics, since the essence of object and subject analysis is extremely diverse It is the most complex phenomenon in all fields. The reason is in him certain regularities must be proved directly through the analysis of linguistic facts.

For these reasons, scientists sometimes refer to the phenomenon of word formation as morphology sometimes they think that it belongs to the field of lexicology. Very scientific word formation in the works is given in the structure of the grammar, it is another and in literature it is applied as a part of lexicology.

Scientists who included the phenomenon of word formation in the department of lexicology A.I. Smirnitsky, I.V. Arnold, T.I. The work of Arbekova and the above ideas we considered it permissible to mention it as a proof. According to the old grammar theory, word formation and word change are considered in morphology. In fact, these are formally similar, but functionally different phenomena: the first is a lexical phenomenon, the second is a semantic phenomenon" . As word formation is of great importance in the science of linguistics, it is closely related to lexicology - the science of the vocabulary of the language, phonetics and grammar, especially to the doctrine of form formation and the syntax of word combinations. is related. So, the issues of word formation are always studied together with lexicology, phonetics, and grammar in linguistics. Word formation is one of the most effective ways to enrich the language vocabulary.

Word-formation is the branch of lexicology that studies the derivative structure of existing words and the patterns on which a language builds new words. It is a certain principle of classification of lexicon and one of the main ways of enriching the vocabulary.

Most English vocabulary arises by making new lexemes out of old ones - either by adding an affix to previously existing forms, altering their word class, or combining them to produce compounds.

Like any other linguistic phenomenon word-formation may be studied from two angles - synchronically and diachronically: synchronically we investigate the existing system of the types of word-formation while diachronically we are concerned with the history of word-formation.

There are cases in the history of the English language when a structurally more complex word served as the original element from which a simpler word was derived. Those are cases of the process called back-formation or disaffixation. Compare: *beggar - to beg*, *editor - to edit*, *teacher - to teach*, *singer - to sing*.

In Modern English lots of compounds have been coined in such a way, for example: *to vacuumclean*, *to housewarm*, *to stagemanage*. The fact that historically the verbs to beg, to edit, etc. were derived from the corresponding agent-nouns is of no synchronous relevance. While analyzing and describing word-formation synchronically it is necessary to determine the position of these patterns and their constituents within the structural-semantic system of the language as a whole.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

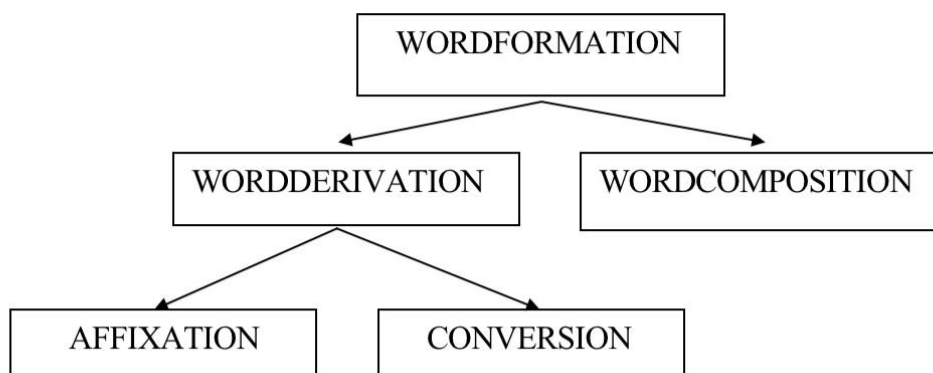
How does English make new words?

English makes a good deal of use of affixation (either suffix or prefix attachment), compounding and conversion but less of the other means of word formation. All ways of forming new words can be classified into two big groups: major and minor types of creating new words. Word-derivation and word-composition are considered to be two major types of word-formation. The minor types of word-formation comprise shortening, blending, acronymy, sound imitation, sound interchange, back-formation, distinctive stress.

1. Major Types of Word-formation

It is evident that word-formation proper can deal only with words which can be analyzed both structurally and semantically. Simple words are closely connected with word-formation because they serve as the foundation of derived and compound words. Therefore, words like consumer, misunderstand, sugar free, etc. make the subject matter of study in word-formation, while words like to consume, to understand, free are irrelevant to it.

Scheme:



Word-derivation

Speaking about word-derivation there can be distinguished two ways of forming new words: *affixation and conversion*.

1. **Affixation** is the formation of a new word with the help of affixes (happiness, misprint). Affixation can be subdivided into **suffixation and prefixation**.

In Modern English suffixation is mostly characteristic of nouns and adjectives coining, while prefixation is mostly typical of verb formation. This type of word-formation deals with the derivational structure of words: *derivational bases, derivational affixes and derivational patterns*.

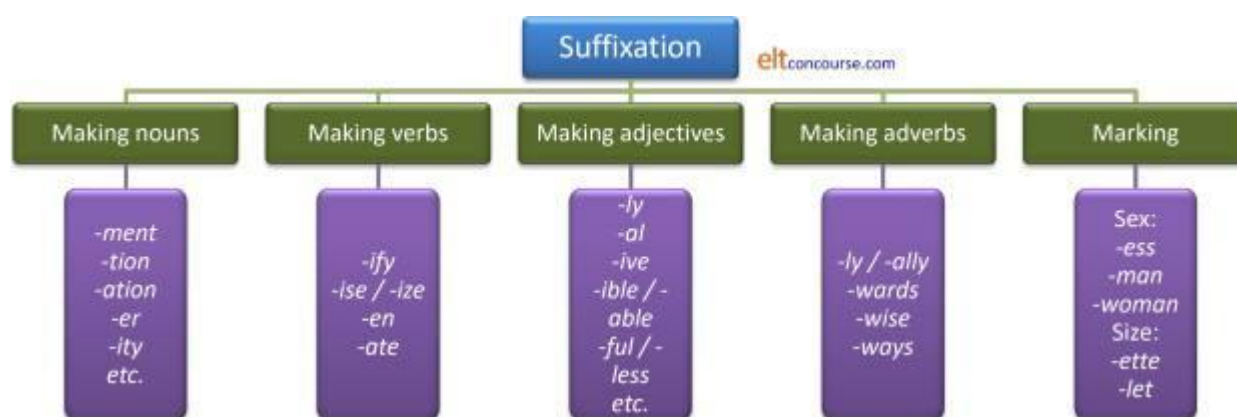
A derivational base is the part of the word which establishes connection with the lexical unit that motivates the derivative and determines its individual lexical meaning describing the difference between words in one and the same derivative set. For example, the individual lexical meaning of the words consumer, dealer, teacher which denote active doers of the action is presented by the lexical meaning of the derivational bases: consume-, deal-, teach-.

Derivational affixes are Immediate Constituents of derived words in all parts of speech. Derivational affixes are added to derivational bases. Affixes can be of two types: **prefixes and suffixes**.

Prefixes stand before a derivational base. They modify the lexical meaning but rarely transfer a word into a different part of speech: hear (v) → overhear (v), fair (adj) → unfair (adj), president (n) → ex-president (n), etc.

Suffixes stand after a derivational base. They also modify the lexical meaning but not necessarily transfer a word into a different part of speech: king (n) → kingdom (n), book (n) → bookish (adj), rapid (adj) → rapidly (adv), etc.

A derivational pattern is a regular meaningful arrangement, which imposes rigid rules on the order and the nature of the derivational base and affixes that may be



brought together to create a new word. Patterns are usually represented in a generalized way in terms of conventional symbols: small letters v, n, a, d which stand for parts of speech: verbs, nouns, etc. Derivational patterns are also known as structural formulas. Here are some examples of derivational patterns: n + -sf → N (friend + ship), v + -sf → N (sing + er), etc.

2. Conversion is the formation of a new word by putting a stem of the already existing word into a different paradigm (*fly (noun) – fly (verb)*), thus, by changing the category of a part of speech without adding any derivative elements, so that the original and the converted words become homonyms. For example, the paradigm of the verb fly is as follows: fly, flies, flying, flew, flown, while the paradigm of the noun fly is different: fly (sg) and flies (pl).

Conversion is a highly-productive type of word-formation in Modern English. It is widely-spread among verbs and nouns. Converted words can sound extremely colloquial, e.g. *I'll microwave the chicken for you*. This specifically English type of word formation can be explained by the analytical character of the English language, deficit of inflections and abundance of monosyllabic and disyllabic words in different parts of speech.

Word-composition

3. Compound words are words consisting of at least two stems which occur in the language as free forms. Most compounds in English have the primary stress on the first syllable. For example, blackboard has the primary stress on the black, not on the board. Compound adjectives and numerals have two primary stresses, e.g. hot-tempered, new-born, age-long, seventy four, ninety one.

Compounds possess a regular set of properties. First, they are binary in structure. They always consist of two or more constituent lexemes. A compound which has three or more constituents must have them in pairs, e.g. vacuum-cleaner manufacturer consists of vacuum-cleaner and manufacturer, while vacuum-cleaner in turn consists of vacuum and cleaner. Second, compound words usually have a head constituent. By a head constituent we mean a part of the word which determines the syntactic properties of the whole lexeme, e.g. the compound lexeme snow-white consists of the noun snow and the adjective white. The compound lexeme snow-white is an adjective, and it is so because white is an adjective, thus, white is the head constituent of snow-white. Compound words can be found in all major syntactic categories:

nouns: *sunlight, longboat*;

verbs: *window shop, safeguard*;

adjectives: *duty-bound, ice-cold*;

prepositions: *into, onto, upon*.

Morphologically compound words are classified according to the structure of immediate constituents:

compounds consisting of simple stems: *strawberry, blackbird*;

compounds where at least one of the constituents is a derived stem: *gascooker, mill-owner*;

compounds where one of the constituents is a clipped stem: *V-day, Xmas*;

compounds where one of the constituents is a compound stem: *football player, wastepaper basket*.

One more structural characteristic of compound words is classification of compounds according to the type of composition. According to this principle two groups can be singled out:

1) words which are formed by a mere juxtaposition, i.e. without any connecting elements: e.g. saleboat, schoolboy, heartbreak, sunshine;

2) stems which are connected with a vowel or a consonant placed between them: e.g. salesman, handicraft.

Semantically compounds may be idiomatic and non-idiomatic. Compound words may be motivated morphologically and in this case they are non-idiomatic. The meaning of the word Suitcase is a sum of meanings of the stems this compound word consists of (the meaning of each stem is retained).

When the compound word is not motivated morphologically, it is idiomatic. In idiomatic compounds the meaning of each component is either lost or weakened. Idiomatic compounds have a transferred meaning. For example, *Butterball* – is not a ball made of butter, it is someone who is fat, especially child; the combination is used figuratively.

2. Minor Types of Word-formation

Apart from the principle types there are some minor types of modern word-formation, they are shortening, blending, acronymy, sound interchange, sound imitation, distinctive stress, back-formation, and reduplication.

1. Shortening (Clipping)

Shortening is the formation of a new word by cutting off a part of the word. Initial, middle and final part of words can be cut off:

aphaeresis – initial part of the word is clipped, e.g. *history* → *story*, *telephone* → *phone*;

syncope – the middle part of the word is clipped, e.g. *madam* → *ma'am*; *specs* → *spectacles*

apocope – the final part of the word is clipped, e.g. *professor* → *prof*, *vampire* → *vamp*;

both initial and final, e.g. *influenza* → *flu*, *detective* → *tec*.

Polysemantic words are usually clipped in one meaning only. Let us see the example: the word doctor means 1) “someone who is trained to treat people who are ill”; 2) “someone who holds the highest level of degree given by a university”. Thus, this word can be clipped only in the first meaning, e.g. doc.

Among shortenings there can be distinguished homonyms, so that one and the same sound and graphical lexical unit may represent different words, e.g. *vac* – *vacation and vacuum*, *vet* – *veterinary surgeon and veteran*.

2. Blending

Blending is the formation of a new word which combines the features of both clipping and composition, e.g. *boatel* (*boat* + *hotel*), *brunch* (*breakfast* + *lunch*), *smog* (*smoke* + *fog*), *modem* (*modulator* + *demodulator*).

There are several structural types of blends:

1) initial part of the word + final part of the word, e.g. *electrocute* (electricity+ execute);

2) initial part of the word + initial part of the word, e.g. *lib-lab* (liberal + labour);

3) initial part of the word + full word, e.g. *paratroops* (parachute + troops);

4) full word + final part of the word, e.g. *slimnastics* (slim + gymnastics).

3. Acronymy

Acronymy is the formation of a new word by means of the initial letters of parts of a word or phrase. Acronyms are commonly used for the names of institutions and organizations. No full stops are placed between the letters. All acronyms can be divided into two groups. The first group comprises

acronyms which are often pronounced as series of letters: EEC (European Economic Community), FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation), PC (personal computer).

The second group of acronyms is composed by words which are pronounced according to the rules of reading in English: AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome), NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization). Some words of the second group can be written without capital letters as they are no longer recognized as acronyms: laser (light amplification by stimulated emissions of radiation), radar (radio detection and ranging), jeep (general purpose car).

Like shortenings acronyms can be homonyms as well: MP – Member of Parliament, Military Police and Municipal Police, PC – Personal Computer and Politically correct.

4 Sound-interchange

Sound-interchange is the formation of a new word due to an alteration in the phonemic composition of the root of a word. Sound-interchange can be of two types: 1) vowel-interchange, e.g. *full* – *fill*; in some cases vowel-interchange is combined with suffixation, e.g. long – length; 2) consonant-interchange e.g. *believe* – *belief*. The combination of consonant-interchange and vowel-interchange may be found among English words either, e.g. *life* – *to live*.

5. Sound imitation or (onomatopoeia)

New words formed by this type of word-building denote an action or a thing by more or less exact reproduction of the sound which is associated with it. Let's compare such words from English and Russian: cock-a-dodoodle-do – ку-ка-ре-ку, bang – бах, бац (сильный удар).

Semantically, according to the source sound, many onomatopoeic words are divided into the following groups: 1) words denoting sounds produced by human beings in the process of communication or expressing their feelings, e.g. chatter, boor; 2) words denoting sounds produced by animals, birds, insects, e.g. moo, buzz; 3) words imitating the sounds of water, the noise of metallic things, movements, e.g. splash, scratch, swing.

6. Distinctive stress

Distinctive stress is the formation of a new word by means of the shift of the stress in the source word, e.g. 'increase (n) – in'crease (v), 'subject (n) – sub'ject (v).

7. Back-formation

Backformation is the formation of a new word by cutting off a real or supposed suffix, as a result of misinterpretation of the structure of the existing word. This type of word-formation is not highly productive in Modern English and it is built on analogy, e.g. cobbler – to cobble, blood transfusion – to blood transfuse.

8. Reduplication

Some linguists define one more type of word-formation that is reduplication. Most words built by reduplication represent informal groups: colloquialisms and slang, e.g. hurdy-gurdy, walkie-talkie,

riff-raff, chi-chi girl. In reduplication new words are formed by doubling a stem, either without any phonetic changes or with a variation of the root-vowel or consonant. For example, bye-bye – reduplication of the stem without phonetic changes; chit-chat – reduplication of the stem with a variation of the root-vowel i into a; walkie-talkie – reduplication of the stem with a variation of the consonant w into t.

As it can be seen from the examples above, this type of word formation combines features of word-combination and sound-interchange. Thus, some scientists may regard such words as a special group formed by either word combination or sound-interchange.

9. An abbreviation is a shortened form of a written word or phrase. Abbreviations may be used to save space and time, to avoid repetition of long words and phrases, or simply to conform to conventional usage.

The styling of abbreviations is inconsistent and arbitrary and includes many possible variations. Some abbreviations are formed by omitting all but the first few letters of a word; such abbreviations usually end in a period: Oct. for October, uni. for university, and cont. for continued. Other abbreviations are formed by omitting letters from the middle of the word and usually also end in a period: govt. for government, Dr. for Doctor, and atty. for attorney. Abbreviations for the names of states in the U.S. are two capitalized letters, e.g., AR for Arkansas, ME for Maine, and TX for Texas.

Some people are unsure of whether to call ASAP or appt abbreviations or acronyms. Both abbreviation and acronym are used to refer to a shortened form, but an acronym is a shortened form of a phrase and is usually made up of the initial letters of that phrase. For example, NATO comes from “North Atlantic Treaty Organization,” and ASAP comes from “as soon as possible.” Abbreviations, on the other hand, can be shortened forms of words or phrases, and need not necessarily be made up of the initial letters of either. ASAP and appt (for appointment) are both considered abbreviations, but only ASAP is an acronym. Acronyms are a type of abbreviation.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Affixation, compounding, and conversion are the three major types of word-formation. They play a crucial role in the formation of new words in English. Apart from these a number of other ways of forming words are referred to word formation, such as: clipping, blending, acronyms, backformation, sound interchange, sound imitation, reduplication, distinctive stress.

The following words also play an important role in the process of word formation in English: borrowings, eponyms, toponym, coinage, neologisms.

Words are borrowed from other languages in two ways:

I. In the original language. These are called *loan words*.

For example:

kangaroo [from Guugu Yimidhirr]

bungalow [from Gujarati]
 veranda [from Hindi]
 paparazzi [from Italian]
 robot, howitzer [from Czech]
 siesta, guerrilla, macho [from Spanish]
 karaoke, tsunami, origami [from Japanese]

Loan words may, in the process of borrowing, be converted in terms of class so, for example, an adjective such as *bosh* in Turkish, meaning empty, is converted to a noun in English to mean empty or nonsensical talk.

2. In translation. This is called *calquing* and the word or phrase is a calque or loan translation.

For example:

blue ribbon [from the French *cordon blue*]
 loan word [from the German *Lehnwort*]
 masterpiece [from the Dutch *meesterstuk*]
 blue-blood [from the Spanish *sangre azul*]

Coinages are sometimes the result of an individual or organisation deliberately introducing a new word into a language to fill a perceived gap in the lexicon. They are also known as **neologisms**. They are related to but not the same as **toponyms** which are new words named after a place and **eponyms**, new words named after a famous person (real or fictional).

Here are some examples of the two kinds:

1. **Coinages/Neologisms** can be wholly new words, affixes attached innovatively to old words to make new ones or words used in new word classes (such as *ask* or *high* as nouns). Some examples are:

quark [invented by James Joyce and used as a term in particle physics]
Catch 22 [invented by Joseph Heller in the book of that name]
quiz [of uncertain origin but possibly invented in the 19th century by a Dublin theatre manager]
agnostic [invented by Thomas Henry Huxley in 1869]

New technologies are a frequent source of neologisms and IT-speak is particularly fond of coining new compounds and converting (usually noun to verb), so we now have:

soft- hard- mal- bloat etc. + ware, helpdesk, to google, to text
air conditioner, LED, Zoom, hemis, module.

2 Toponyms and eponyms

a. Toponyms

Technically a toponym is simply the word for a place, especially if the name is derived from a geographical feature such as The Lake District. Many words in English are taken from place names and so qualify as toponyms (although it would be more correct to refer to them as toponym-derived words). They are usually applied to products which come from certain places or events closely associated with them. Some examples are:

kashmir, jodhpur [from areas of India]

ulster [from the province in Ireland]

Montana ('mountains' in Spanish)

Mississippi ('big river' in Chippewa)

marathon [from a location in Greece]

b. Eponyms

The term derives from Ancient Greek epônumos, from "epi" = upon and "onoma"= name. The word eponym came into use around 1833 and comes from the Greek word, "eponymos". Eponyms are word forms by the word formation process in which a new word is formed from the name of a real or fictitious person. As time goes by, they usually lose the initial capital, no longer being recognised as proper nouns. They generally refer to objects closely associated with a person or character or the nature of the person. Some examples are:

wellington boot [from the general of that name]

scrooge [from the character in Dickens]

boycott [from Charles Boycott, an Irish land agent]

Having knowledge of word formation facilitates vocabulary learning as learners acquire skills to decode and encode new words, therefore becoming more autonomous and independent learners. With this in mind, it's important to dedicate a significant amount of time to work on this core language skill.

CONCLUSION

Word formation is a fascinating aspect of any language, and English is no exception. It involves the creation of new words from existing ones, either by adding a prefix or suffix, or by changing the word's class (noun, verb, adjective, etc.).

Word formation can be intriguing, but it requires careful attention when adding inflections or affixes. Here are some essential pointers to bear in mind while forming words.

Consider the meaning you want the word to convey and its role in the sentence before altering the stem of the word.

The base word usually remains the same, except when prefixes are added, which append a syllable at the beginning.

Suffixes often require the removal of the last one or more alphabets of the word, though there are exceptions like 'movement' where the suffix is added without changing the base word.

Be cautious when forming words by conversion. Ensure that they are converted accurately and used correctly in sentences.

When forming compound words, ensure they are hyphenated if necessary, use the right combination of words, and avoid arbitrary mix-and-match.

Changing from one tense to another is also a type of word formation, as the word is inflected to indicate the twelve different tenses in the English language.

To sum up, while reading this comprehensive article you can delve into the intriguing world of word formation, explaining what it is, the different types, and the rules to follow while forming words. All given numerous examples can enhance your understanding and make the learning process more enjoyable.

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