

METHODS OF WORD FORMATION IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

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Abstract

The article is devoted to various methods of word formation in modern linguistics. The article discusses the main methods, such as derivation, composition, affixation, conversion, abbreviation, as well as their role in the process of language development.

Keywords: Word formation, derivation, affixation, conversion, abbreviation, composition, lexicology, syntax

INTRODUCTION:

Word formation is an integral part of the lexical system of a language and plays a key role in the process of its development. It is the process of creating new words and lexical units, which not only reflects changes in society and culture, but also demonstrates the flexibility of the language, its ability to adapt to new realities. which allows the language to cope with new concepts, scientific advances, and technological innovations. In this context, word formation becomes a link between the past and the present, between traditions and modern trends, ensuring the viability and relevance of the language system. In today's world, where communication is becoming more intense and fast, the process of creating new words is of particular importance. Modern languages, including Russian, actively borrow terms and expressions from other languages, which requires native speakers to be able to adapt and rework these borrowings, taking into account the peculiarities of their grammar and vocabulary. In addition, with the development of technology, the Internet and the media environment, new concepts appear that require the creation of specialized lexemes that correspond to modern realities. This, in turn, contributes to the development of such methods of word formation as abbreviation, conversion and the creation of neologisms.

The study of the methods of word formation is important not only for theoretical lexicology, but also for practical linguistics, as it helps to understand how a language reacts to external and internal changes, how it forms new meanings and ideas. Methods of word formation become tools for creativity and expressiveness of language, allowing you to create new forms that are able to convey the essence of ongoing events and processes as accurately as possible. This article will consider the main methods of word formation used in modern linguistics. In particular, attention will be paid to derivation, composition, conversion, abbreviations and neologisms, as well as their role in the development of language and the reflection of new social and cultural realities. Understanding these mechanisms is important for linguists, as well as for anyone interested in language processes, because it allows for a deeper understanding of how and why language changes, how it evolves, and how it adapts to changes in the environment.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Word formation is a key area of lexicology that deals with the processes of creating new words in a language. It covers various mechanisms by which the language is replenished with new lexical units. For many years, researchers have been studying word formation as an important element of language development, which is confirmed by numerous works of lexicologists and morphologists. One of the founders of the study of word formation in the Russian language is A. A. Shakhmatov. In his work "The Russian Language. History and Modernity", he described in detail the main methods of word formation, focusing on the role of affixation as one of the most productive methods. Shakhmatov also emphasizes that word formation is a process that serves not only to enrich the vocabulary, but also to form new meanings, which has an impact on the development of the language as a whole [1].

Shvedova in her research "The Russian Language. Lexica" distinguishes several types of word formation, such as derivation, conversion, abbreviation and composition. She analyses in detail how different ways of word formation develop in the context of social and cultural change, giving examples from everyday speech and scientific vocabulary. Shvedova argues that word formation serves as an important tool for adapting language to a rapidly changing society, in which new scientific concepts and technological advances are emerging [2]. V. I. Vinogradov in his work "The Russian Language. Grammar" pays attention to the syntactic role of word-formation in the language. He emphasizes that the ways of creating new words, such as composition and conversion, play a significant role in expanding the semantic base of the language and serve as the basis for the emergence of new lexical units, which can further affect the syntax and style of speech. Vinogradov also noted that conversion, as a way of passing words from one part of speech to another, has become especially relevant in recent decades, taking into account the evolution of language in response to changes in society and culture [3]. Abbreviation and creation of neologisms are also important aspects of modern word formation. In their works, I. A. Melchuk and N. M. Galperin study in detail the process of abbreviation and formation of abbreviations, emphasizing that this phenomenon is actively developing in the language due to the need for brevity and convenience of communication, especially in the field of technology and mass communications. It is important to note that in recent decades, due to the development of the Internet and digital technologies, abbreviations and acronyms have become an integral part of everyday speech, which is also actively recorded in lexicographic works and dictionaries [4]. Consideration of new ways of word formation, such as the creation of neologisms, is inevitably associated with the fact that modern society is faced with the continuous emergence of new concepts related to science, technology, economics and politics. Shvedova argues in her work that neologisms that arise in a language are the result of borrowing terms from other languages, as well as adapting existing words to new realities. This phenomenon actualizes the processes of word formation, since language innovations help to express new ideas and concepts [5].

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Modern word formation is the most important part of lexicology and morphology, influencing the development of language and its adaptation to changes in society. With the help of various word-formation mechanisms, such as derivation, composition, conversion, abbreviation, and the creation of neologisms, the language is enriched with new lexemes that reflect new realities, technological advances, and cultural changes. Looking at these processes allows us to gain a deeper understanding of

how language changes, and how these changes serve to communicate more accurately and expressively. One of the most common ways of word formation is derivation, which is the process of forming new words with the help of affixes — prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and other morphemes. Derivation allows you to create derived words, which contributes to the expansion and enrichment of the lexical stock of the language. For example, the addition of the suffix "-nik" to the noun "work" forms the word "worker", which indicates a person performing labor activity. Derivation can also change the grammatical category of a word. For example, the suffix "-ost" turns the adjective "happy" into the noun "happy", which denotes an abstract concept. This allows you to create words that express more complex ideas, such as state, process, or quality.

Particular attention should be paid to the role of derivation in the formation of various parts of speech. Derivation helps to form nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs, expanding the possibilities of language to express many shades of meanings and concepts. In addition, derivation plays a key role in the development of language, since it allows not only to create new lexemes, but also to adapt old ones, modifying their meanings or grammatical characteristics. This process helps the language to be flexible and adapt to new communication conditions, which makes it an effective tool for transmitting information. Composite formations, or composition, are another important way of word formation, which involves joining two or more roots to form new words. Composition is actively used in the modern language, especially to create complex terms that reflect new phenomena and concepts. For example, words like "online store", "auto parts", "TV" are formed through the combination of several roots. Composition allows language to create expressive and concise words that accurately convey meaning and facilitate communication. Composition is especially widely used in scientific, technical and business vocabulary, where it is necessary to quickly and clearly convey complex ideas and concepts.

An interesting aspect of the composition is the possibility of the appearance of so-called compound words, which can be both direct and figurative in meaning. For example, in Russian there are many compound words, such as "solar eclipse" or "natural park", where the components of the first and second words are combined to denote a new phenomenon. Composition, therefore, not only allows for the creation of new words, but also expands the possibilities of language to more accurately convey meanings associated with various aspects of human activity. Conversion, or the transition of a word from one part of speech to another without changing its form, is another significant way of word formation. In the Russian language, the conversion process has gained popularity in recent decades, especially due to the development of technology and digital media. For example, the noun "computer" in the modern language began to be used as the verb "computer", meaning "to work at the computer". Conversion helps the language flexibly adapt to changes in socio-cultural life and allows the creation of new word forms that reflect the needs of communication in certain situations. Conversion is one of the most productive ways of word formation, since it does not require the use of additional morphemes, but only changes the function of an already existing word. Abbreviation is the process of abbreviation of words and phrases, which in recent years has become one of the most common ways of word formation. With the development of technology, mass communication and the globalization of language, the need for abbreviation of words and phrases has become more acute. Abbreviations are actively used in various fields such as science, technology, economics, and everyday communication. For example, abbreviations such as "snt" (horticultural non-profit partnership), "IMF" (International Monetary

Fund) or "smart" have become everyday words. Abbreviation helps to reduce the amount of information while preserving its meaning, and makes communication faster and more efficient.

It is worth noting that the abbreviation can also take the form of acronyms - abbreviations formed from the initial letters of several words. Examples of acronyms include terms such as "internet" (inter-network internet), "google" (global universal search engine), "sms" (short message service). This method of word formation is typical for technical vocabulary and the world of digital technologies, where new terms that require brevity and convenience are constantly appearing. Acronyms have also become an important part of mass communication, as they simplify the perception of information and make it accessible to the general population. Neologisms, or new words, appear in the language as a response to changes in society, the emergence of new technologies or the need to designate new phenomena. Neologisms are actively formed in response to social, cultural, and technological changes. Modern society is faced with the rapid development of scientific disciplines, new technologies and social phenomena, which requires the creation of new lexemes to denote new concepts. For example, words such as "smartphone", "flash drive", "blockchain" have become an integral part of everyday language, reflecting new technological and cultural trends. Neologisms help the language to be relevant and modern, reflecting changes in the life of society. In addition, in the modern language there is a tendency to borrow terms from other languages, which contributes to the formation of new words and the expansion of the lexicon. Borrowings can occur both in the form of a complete borrowing of a word (for example, "internet" from English) and through tracing - the transfer of meanings using existing elements of the language (for example, "calculator" from the English "calculator"). These processes allow the language to be enriched with new ideas and concepts, as well as help native speakers adapt to globalization and interaction with other cultures.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be noted that word formation is an integral part of the functioning and development of the language. It is a complex and multifaceted process that reflects changes in society, technology and culture. Methods of word formation, such as derivation, composition, conversion, abbreviation and creation of neologisms, provide the language with flexibility and adaptability, allowing it to respond quickly to new realities. Derivation contributes to the expansion of the lexical stock by creating new words that can express different grammatical categories and shades of meaning. Composition allows you to combine elements to create complex, precise and expressive words, which is especially important in technical and scientific vocabulary. Conversion, as a way of moving a word from one part of speech to another, demonstrates the flexibility of language in response to changing communication needs. Acronyms and acronyms play a key role in reducing information and speeding up communication, especially in the digital age. Neologisms, as new words, reflect the dynamic development of society and the linguistic need to designate new concepts and technologies. They are actively formed in response to changes in science, culture and social phenomena, and become important elements of the lexical composition of the language.

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