



Approach to word formation in terms of derivation

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Annotation

Language is a great gift of nature, unique to man and humanity alone. This is a great gift of humanity is the most important means of communication of the society and serves the society. Language exists only in society, between groups of people, because through language people express their thoughts, exchange ideas, and talk. Language is a constantly changing, progressive phenomenon. The fate of the language is closely related to the fate of society. If there is no society, there is no language, and conversely, if there is no language, there is no development in society. Exchange of ideas is a constant and vital necessity for humanity.

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The language was created by thousands of generations living in this society during the entire history of the society over the centuries, and serves the society and its members equally. The difference between language and social phenomena such as literature, art, and culture in general is that they look after the interests of a certain class, promote its ideology, and language serves the same for all people in society.

The development of the lexicon of the Uzbek language was enriched in several ways. In addition, new words were created from the internal resources of the Uzbek language, many words from the vocabulary of the Uzbek language underwent a semantic shift and began to express a new meaning. In addition, our language was enriched by learning new words from a foreign language. Dialect words and dialect words also contributed a lot to the Uzbek language. All the work done on learning the Uzbek language is aimed at one main goal, that is, for the development of the modern Uzbek literary language and for its development in all fields. For this purpose, Uzbek linguistics studies and solves problems in several areas. Among these problems, the field of word formation is also of great importance. In addition to word formation, Uzbek language grammar, phonetics, lexicology, phraseology, lexicography, dialectology, comparative linguistics, speech culture, history of the Uzbek language are also studied. In the first chapter of this research work, we will focus on the field of word formation.



One of the main factors in the development of the lexicon of the Uzbek language is the formation of words within the capabilities of one's own language. The creation of new and new words, their reflection of new meanings, has become of great importance in linguistics. Because of this, word formation is studied as a separate department in linguistics.

Word formation is one of the independent branches of linguistics, which studies the formation of new words, methods of word formation, and phenomena related to word formation. As in the development of any language, there are changes in its lexicon, grammatical structure and other areas, in the formation of words there are various changes over the years. For example, word-formation methods may be active or inactive, or words that were historically made-up words may not be made-up words today.

The main way of word formation is affixation, because the task of word formation is to create a new lexical unit. "The words and lexicon of every language are always in motion, as a result of which its content undergoes various changes, some words become old and fall out of active use, their use is limited, and they gradually fall out of use. , new words appear, which fill and enrich the lexicon».

The article is devoted to the problem of affixation in modern European languages. Under the term affixoid, we understand word-forming elements that are characteristic of both affixes and word stems. The main feature that usually belongs to affixes is productivity. Due to this feature, affixoids help to develop new semantic and grammatical categories. As affixes, affixoids can represent a wide word-forming category (person, object, sign, location), have high productivity, can perform a task. Therefore, the object of research is lexical units of intermediate status, that is, affix signs and word stems. are those who have The purpose of the study is to prove the existence of word-forming elements with intermediate status in English and their specific characteristics. In this scientific work, affixoids, which mean the word-formative meaning of the intermediate state with both affix and root characters, are analyzed.

Recently, compounding has become not only the main method of creating new words, but also a very important and effective source of new derivative elements. This phenomenon can be explained by the fact that the word formation of modern languages is characterized by the tendency to form new compound words by analogy according to patterns already



existing in language systems. In addition, according to some scientists, the formation of words by analogy is leading in the creation of terms. So, in modern languages, one can observe the tendency to economize language actions: instead of phrases and phrases, we use compound words. It is built according to models that are distinguished by a high level of productivity in languages. New words are formed not on the basis of a unit of syntactic level in the language, but by adding a recurring component that has some semantic meaning. Often in such cases, elements in the preceding position and elements in the following position develop the functions of affixes (for example, classifying and generalizing). These elements can be called affixoids (similar to affixes). The large number of such units determines the relevance of this work and its purpose - to reveal the scope of this term and develop possible principles of classification.

The relevance of the work can be explained by the existence of the problem, and affixoidation has not been analyzed in the linguistic literature. This means that it is important to define the scope of the term “affixoid”, to define as clearly as possible the principles of classification and typology. Another important question is related to possible semantic changes if we compare independent root morphemes and constituents of compound words. The problem of affixoids and affixoidization is worth discussing and analyzing as a specific linguistic process, because modern European languages are characterized by a large number of such word-forming elements. Common everyday words are directly included in the material of the scientific work. These lexical units are analyzed using distributional analysis, word formation analysis, and analysis of available language resources.

For many years, it has been a rule of generative morphology that affixes are chosen according to the class of their base. For example, using the familiar notation, the affixes -er and -ize in English show the feature of selection. That is, -er is added to verbs and nouns and forms a noun; -ize is added to nouns and adjectives to form verbs. Although there has been debate over aspects of selection, such as whether affixes are always selected for a single category of base, a concept first proposed by Aronoff (1976) as the unitary base hypothesis, or whether they can select multiple categories as they have proposed! Liberda (1980) - the general concept of c-selection has not been seriously challenged.



However, a number of recent theories of word formation first suggested that roots do not have a specific syntactic category, first suggested in Chomsky's 1970 article *Reflections on Nominalization*. Proponents of this concept argue that roots are systematically categorized by syntactic or morphological functional category because they are c-order. The syntactic approach is a central tenet of Distributed Morphology (Embick and Noyer, in press; Halle and Marantz, 1993; Harley and Noyer, 1999; Marantz, 1997) and Borer's exoskeletal approach to word formation (2003); a morphological approach is taken in DiSciullo's *Asymmetric Morphology* (2005). Such theories pose at least one obvious challenge to the notion of c-selection: if roots have no category, then affixes cannot select particular categories of roots.

The idea that roots are inherently uncategorical is provocative, and for languages like English where conversion is common, it has intuitive appeal. Nevertheless, it is argued that it can only be clearly categorized by semantic or morphosyntactic features within a theory that provides a clear alternative to syntactic categories, such as the theory developed in Lieber (2004). This argument is based on issues of selection: one way or another, a theory of word-formation must recognize and account for the tendency to select which affixes attach to which bases.

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