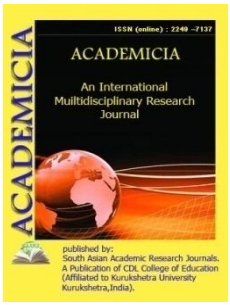


ACADEMICIA
An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal
(Double Blind Refereed & Peer Reviewed Journal)



DOI: 10.5958/2249-7137.2020.01377.4

PROBLEMS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORD FORMATION IN MODERN LINGUISTICS

Saliyeva Surayyo*

*Senior Teacher of UzSWLU,
UZBEKISTAN

ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to some theoretical problems of word formation. This term is understood as the formation of new words, due to the needs of the communication through various word-formation means, acting in a given language in a given period of its development. As you know, the creation of new words to meet the demands of the communicative intention is the main function of word formation. On the one hand, it is closely connected with vocabulary, on the other with grammar and thus, it allows including a section of word formation in the description of the vocabulary of the language and its grammatical structure.

KEYWORDS: *Word Formation, Word- Derivation, Productivity, Referent, Affixation, Grammar, Prefixation, Suffixation, Synchrony, Diachrony, Compounding Vocabulary, Grammatical Structure.*

INTRODUCTION

Linguists agree that the language is a social phenomenon, associated with different areas of human activity; therefore, the vocabulary of any language directly reflects all the changes that have taken place and are taking place in social production, cultural, and other fields of human activity.

Vocabulary of any language is replenished with vocabulary units, in various ways. Like other languages, modern English is replenished mainly in two ways: word -formation or borrowing.

In the linguistic literature related to the issue of formation words, the terms word-formation are used. This term is understood as the formation of new words, with the help of various word-formation means, and acting in a given language in a given period of its development.

Certainly, the creation of new words is the main function of word formation. This function is well characterized, for example, by P.A. Soboleva: "language without its actual formation could not have a derivational composition that would correspond to the development of society".

Indeed, the endless process of cognition of the world, the emergence of new concepts and the modernization of existing ones, the discovery and creation of more and more new objects of reality require the language to provide the speaking team with the necessary number of words, object names, characteristics, etc. this is evidenced by A.I. Gelyaeva: "….. man has to talk about more and more new things that he discovers in nature or produced by man's own labor. This, by the way, requires the construction of such a language model, in which not only the set of phrases is infinite, but the vocabulary is also infinite: As we see it, word formation is one of the most important linguistic mechanisms that ensure the infinity of the vocabulary". However, word formation, obviously, does not in the full sense of the word "infinity" of the dictionary, i.e. to the extent that the grammar provides for the construction of an infinite number of phrases. The lexical content of phrases is not limited by anything (in the grammatical sense), but the peculiarity of word-formation is that the possibility of spreading word-formation process (acts) to lexical principles is subject to various restrictions. In other words, word formation creates potencies for an infinite vocabulary, potencies that are never fully realized. In particular, it depends on the linguistic traditions of the collective.

However, the lack of development of the theory of word formation, in particular, due to the fact that this aspect of the teaching of language is only beginning to gain autonomy, does not yet give an opportunity to talk about certain rules of word formation. Moreover, it is still completely unclear what concept in a general sense should be invested in the expression "rules of word formation," "principles of word formation," etc. For example, Fowler, speaking of "principles of word formation," refers to recommendations on the compatibility and incompatibility of certain English and non-English, as well as living and non-living foundations and word-formation elements. He gives the following examples of "mis formed" words: amoral, automation, backwardation, bi-weekly, bureaucracy, cablegram, climatic, coastal, coloration, dandiacal, floatation, gullible, impedance, pacifist, speedometer, breat-halyser and triphibious.

Citing this list, Fowler writes further: "word-making, like other manufactures, should be done by those who know how to do it. Others should neither attempt it for themselves, nor assist the deplorable activities of amateurs by giving currency to fresh coinages before there has been time to test them". As can be seen from this quote, by "principles of word formation" is meant here, what can be called the recommendations of purists and "good" and "bad" words.

Word formation is closely connected with vocabulary on one side, and grammar on the other. The connection between word formation and vocabulary is that each newly formed word becomes a unit of vocabulary. At the same time, however, the process of creating new words is carried out according to the models, forms that are peculiar to this language. In addition, each newly created word includes one or another lexica-grammatical category of words, called a part of speech. This is the close connection of word formation with grammar. Close connection of word formation with vocabulary and grammar allows including a section of word formation in the description of the vocabulary of the language and its grammatical structure.

Language is a product of a number of epochs, therefore, the vocabulary of a language can be found as words created using such methods of word formation, which acted in the early period of

the development of the language and have now become productive and words created using word formation methods. Among the first, i.e. unproductive with respect to the English language should note the alternation of sounds, stress changes, substance, lexicalization. The second group of methods of word formation, along with collocation, conversion, abbreviations, also includes affixation and, in particular, one of its subtypes, prefixation, which in the linguistic literature is considered as a method of word formation involving prefixes with roots and stems.

Prefixation as a method of education appeared in the Indo-European languages rather late. Therefore, the prefix origins are more or less clear compared to the origins of other derivational morphemes.

One of the sources of prefixation is prepositive particles, which over time receive word-formation functions. Each language prefix can be classified according to certain criteria. For example: by their origin, by their purpose and by their function.

Before turning to the question of how the system of word formation is arranged and what it is made of, it becomes important, if only in general terms, on the question of how this system functions. Word formation, less than any other system, can be represented as a statistical aggregate of once and for all these models, frozen in flawless regular correlations and implemented in more or less voluminous word-formation series. The mere fact that many of these series are not closed and closed gives the whole system the character of a mobile system, differing more in development possibilities than in the realization of all the possibilities incorporated in the system in the form of ready-made derivatives- their formulas. Open character of the word-formation system distinguishes word-formation among other formalized systems with their more stable configuration.

It is not only a matter of much greater potential for changes within a single word-forming series or in the relationship between various word-formation series. Greater mobility and distinguishes a word-formation from a paradigmatic series: the completion of a word-formation series, on the one hand, and its separate components falling out of it, on the other, is generally more frequent and simpler than redistribution within paradigmatic series. It's, therefore, not the fact of the transformation of various parts of the system, but the speed with which these transformations occur.

It is the rapid rate of change that leads to the fact that the system as a whole is characterized only by relative stability, and its boundaries at any given moment are definable only conditionally. What is the measure of this convention?

How to determine the boundaries of word formation? Solving these questions means answering a whole series of questions about the essence of understanding language phenomena in their statistics and in their dynamics, in synchronous terms and in terms of diachrony. With regard to word formation, these questions can be formulated as follows; how to carry out the description of the system of word formation in a purely synchronous plan, if this system acts simultaneously both as a result of development and as a kind of language creation process; whether it is possible to describe this process without restoring to clarifying the framework of its temporal assignment or abstracting from the time factor; can, finally, be called "synchronous" such a description of the system, which inevitably includes the concept of the evolution of its individual elements? And what, actually, the length of time is a decade, several decades, half a century, a century, etc.

– can be considered sufficient and accessible so that in relation to it we can use the term "synchronous"?

Of course, the known instability of the system and, in particular, the uneven rate of transformation of individual links of the system complicate the answers to all these questions. It is not possible to exclude descriptions of word-formation in the synchronous plan, however. Moreover, precisely because of the mobility of word formation, the principle of strict separation of synchrony and diachrony becomes especially important here.

With the change of various links of the word-formation system, not only the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of individual word-formation series, but also the ratio of its constituent units –models of the derivative –change in it. In this respect, the interpretation of the same units from the synchronous and diachronic points of view is completely different.

From a historical point of view, for example, formation such as English Childhood 'детство', boyhood 'отрочество' etc. represented complex words (in Old English, the word had 'состояние', 'образ', 'положение').From the synchronous point of view, we have before us ordinary suffixal derivatives parallel to other abstract denominative formations.

Naturally, when transformations occur before our eyes, synchronous and diachronic descriptions can come into direct contradiction (see, eg., the formation of new affixes, when any morpheme, which is not yet completely independent, begins to be used as a derivational particle, i.e. functionally changes its purpose). The ambiguity of the phenomenon in itself, and no metaphysical distinctions, against which our most prominent linguists so rightly speak, here cannot.

In contrast to the purely synchronous analysis aimed at establishing correlative pairs, historical parallels and excursions contribute to discovering the cause of the connection between various phenomena and allow revealing some regularities of the functioning of the word formation system. Thus, referring to the history of the period before the studied one can help to explain the reasons for the sudden spread of one of the methods of word formation due to the disappearance of another method or by contacting the given language with any other language and borrowing. Nominal word formation in Germanic languages is in the book "Comparative Grammar of Germanic Languages". As a result, knowledge of a broader historical perspective for the development of a given language or group of languages is not only desirable, but also necessary. And in detail about this can be found in the work of H. Marchand "The categories and types of present-day English word-formation". It would be important to highlight the range of problems in word formation, the coverage of which, due to their specificity, requires taking into account diachronic data.

But which models should be considered as forming a word formation system?

On this the opinions of many linguists differ. So, according to academician L.V.Scherba, the rules of word formation, first of all, the rules of active word formation, this is "how to make new words". The question of how ready words are made is a matter of vocabulary. Moreover, it is possible to learn in more detail in his works "The Next Problems of Linguistics". There is no doubt that in describing the word- formation system of a particular language, we will give preference to the most used common and productive models and try to distinguish between models by which even now new words are created , and word- building types are less common,

unproductive, disappearing. In our description, perhaps, it will not be given at all a place for unproductive models. Yet, consciously or unconsciously, we will be guided by the selection of material to be considered, one rather simple rules: take into account those models "that are perceived by native speakers as a living construct within the framework of a particular semantic category."

This does not mean, however, that only living languages can be studied in synchronous terms. This only indicates that, in the study of modern languages, their carriers can provide us with invaluable assistance, which we often underestimate and which it is so difficult for us to replace with other criteria in the study of so- called dead languages. In principle, the basis for the selection of the material remains the same; only such correlative pairs are included in the synchronous system of word formation, whose existence is easily verified by repeatability under the same conditions. The moment of the structural- semantic correlation of the original and derived units plays a crucial role in this. On it builds relations of production. The latter are central to the whole system of word formation.

English vocabulary continues to be updated and replenished with new units.

According to some data, on average about 800 new words appear in English in a year – more than in many other languages. This vocabulary replenishment is not only due to various borrowings, including cripples, i.e. create new words using models of another language by translating morphemes (such a word, for example, is chain smoking, калькированноенемецкое "kettel-rauchen"), but also at the expense of the "internal resources"of the language system - word- building processes and rethinking existing values (secondary nomination). To persist, according to the expression B.A. Serebrennikov, "in a state of communicative fitness", the language must constantly be rebuilt and developed without losing the originality of the system.

Not every new word created by a speaker is fixed in the language. Initially, this word is occasionalism, the meaning of which is rigidly connected with this context and is not perceived outside of it. Later, if there is a whole complex of prerequisites for this, the word may gradually be fixed in the language (lexicalized); at this stage it is already a neologism, which can either finally enter the lexical system, or stop its existence.

A new word can be new, either in form, or in content, or in form, and in content. Based on this, it is customary to distinguish:

1. neologisms (new form and new content) - bio-computer, telecommuter, audio taper;
2. rename (new form – already known content) - sudser (soap opera), big C (cancer);
3. rethinking (already existing in the language of the form – new content) - acid (narcotics), bread (money), box (TV-set).

The first two groups assume the use of the internal resources of the English word- formation system. So- called phonological neologisms can also be added to them, i.e. artificially created sound configurations. Most often these are terms or trademarks, often associated with morphemes of Greek or Latin origin (acryl, perlon). The third group relates to the sphere of the secondary nomination of the value change.

1. **Borrowing** from other languages is one of the most common ways to form words. Such an original word as “paparazzi” was borrowed from Italian language and “tsunami” from Japanese.

2. The next type of word formation is **transliteration**: the words are different in pronunciation, but in fact they are the same. Often transliteration is used colloquially: gonna – going to, pix – pictures.

3. In English, words appear with the help of **conversion** – the transition of one part of speech to another; the form of the word does not change. A noun can turn into a verb, in English you can often hear words text, skype, email, denoting action.

4. **Contamination**is often observed when two or more bases are mixed for example: global + localization = globalization – глобализация; net + etiquette = netiquette – правилаповедениявИнтернете.

Short words are often used colloquially, they have become common. The word “gossip” is gradually being replaced by “goss”, in order not to pronounce the long word “demonstration”, you can simply say demo.

5. In English, new words are formed by **affixation**. Word formation suffixes are added to the existing word, among them -athon, -busting, -fest, -gate, -impaired, -ista, -meister, -ville. For example, an entertainment-master – экспертвразвлечениилюдей. There are many prefixes that are necessary for word formation, among them there are those by which it is clear that the word has a negative connotation: un- (unbelievable), im- (impossible), in- (incapable), non-(non-essential). Common prefixes include the following: over- (overpay), pre- (prehistoric), de- (decontrol), re- (reconstruct), sub- (subdivision), co- (co-operation), inter- (international) and others.

6. Another method of word formation in the English language is the **merging of two words**, sometimes you can see a combination of three words. For a word to have a complete logical meaning, there is a definite connection between its components, for example, basketball – баскетбол, mother-in-low (матьвзаконе) свекровь.

7. New words can be formed using particles [a type of affixal way], a clear example is the derivation of phrasal verbs: find out – узнавать, weed out – удалять, talk up – хвалить.

Word formation in English also occurs with the participation of the Greek – Latin components. You can often find words with these elements cur orcour: excursion – экскурсия, course – курс, currency – валюта.

English is unusually rich. Sometimes new words are thought out very quickly, which is why they do not have time to get into the dictionary. Most English words have more than one meaning; sometimes there are difficulties when translating them separately. To correctly translate a sentence, it is important to consider the context. If you know the basic ways of word formation, you can learn vocabulary more easily.

The factors causing the development and replenishment of the vocabulary of the English language can be divided into:

1. linguistic,
2. non- linguistic,

3. mixed.

Allocate quantitative and qualitative enrichment of vocabulary. Quantitative completion – creating new words. It is divided into internal and external methods. Qualitative vocabulary replenishment is a change in the semantic structure of a word.

A large role in the development of the vocabulary of the English language played borrowings from the Latin and French languages. Scandinavian languages also had some influence on the English dictionary. Borrowing Latin vocabulary: I –V centuries AD –Roman domination: kettle, wine, cheese, butter, cheap VI-VII centuries – the Introduction of Christianity in England: angel, candle, priest, school, church XV-XVI centuries- the development of culture in the era of Renaissance: animal, formula, maximum. Borrowing French vocabulary: XI – XI centuries – 1066 – the Norman Conquest: French supremacy in the country, French is the official language in England, there was bilingualism in the country (ability, accompany, beauty, coin, plate). Borrowing Scandinavian vocabulary: IX c. – Scandinavian conquest, England enters the power of the Danish king. From the Scandinavian dialects in the English language entered common words of broad semantics: they, their, take, give, call, get, raise, want. It is believed that the Scandinavian influence contributed to the falling away of the endings in English words, and, ultimately, to the establishment of an analytical structure of the English language. The periods of the history of English. Old English – 5-11centuries (from the moment of the resettlement of the Germanic tribes of the Angels, Saxons, and others to the British Isles and until the beginning of the intensive influence of the French language and the establishment of bilingualism in the country). Middle English – 11-15 centuries. (until the cessation of bilingualism and the formation of the national English language) Modern English – 15 century. Borrowing vocabulary can occur: orally and in writing. In the case of borrowing verbally, words are quickly fully assimilated into the language. In the case of borrowing by writing, words retain their phonetic and grammatical features longer. Borrowing can be direct and through intermediary language. For example, many borrowings from Latin came to English from French, or many words from Greek fell into English from Latin. The main methods of borrowing: - Transcription (phonetic method) – borrowing a vocabulary unit, which preserves its sound form.From Fr. to Eng.: ballet, bouquet, from English: футбол, трейлер. - Transliteration is a borrowing method in which the way of writing a foreign word is borrowed, the letters of the borrowed word are replaced with the letters of the native language. When transliterating the word is read according to the rules of the native language audio (лат. "слушать") - audience, audible demos (греч. "народ") - demography, democracy–Tracing is a borrowing method in which the components of a borrowed word or phrases are translated separately and combined according to the pattern of a foreign word or phrases. Many words based on Latin and French are created using the tracing method in English: masterpiece - фр. шедевр blue stocking - фр. ученаяженщина under consideration - лат. нарассмотрениипримерызаимствованийлатинские: kettle, wine, cheese, butter, circus, angel, candle, priest, church, school греческие: alphabet, character, psychology, Christmas, sympathy, physics скандинавские: take, give, want, get, their, them, they, leg, egg французские: - правительство: government, parliament, treaty, majesty; - еда: peach, lemon, beef, bacon, cream, biscuit; - церковные: baptism, sermon; - игрыиразвлечения: dance, chess, music, restaurant, pleasure, leisure; - литература: romance, poet, literary, story; - другие: treasure, memoirs, bouquet, ballet, fiancee, cartoon, engineer, cigarette, machine.

The List: Meaning, Latin Prefixes, & Greek

MEANING	LATIN PF	GREEK PF
above, excess	super-, ultra-	hyper-
across, beyond, through	trans-	dia-
After	post-	
again, back	re-	
Against	contra-, (in-, ob-)	anti-
All	omni-	pan
Around	circum-	peri-
awayorfrom	ab- (orde-)	apo-, ap-
bad, difficult, wrong	mal-	dys-
Before	ante-, pre-	pro-
between, among	inter-	
Both	ambi-	amphi-
completelyorvery	de-, ob-	
Down	de-, ob-	
Four	quad-	tetra-
Good	ben-, bene-	eu-
half, partially	semi-	hemi-
in, into	il-, im-, in-, ir-	en-
In front of	pro-	pro-
Inside	intra-	endo-
Large	(macro-, fromGreek)	macro-
Many	multi-	poly-
not*	de-, dis-, in-, ob-	a-, an-
On		epi-
One	uni-	mono-
outof	ex-, e-	ek-

Outside	extra-, extro-	ecto-, exo-
Over	ob- (sometimes)	epi-
Self	ego-	auto-, aut-,auth-
Small		micro-
Three	tri-	tri-
Through	trans-	dia-
toortoward	ad-, a-, ac-, as-	epi-
Two	bi-	di-
under, insufficient	sub-	hypo-
With	co-. com-, con-	sym-, syn-
within, inside	intra-	endo-
Without	dis- (sometimes)	a-, an-

High-quality vocabulary replenishment – changing the semantic structure of the word. Many linguists consider changing the meaning of words and the appearance of new meanings in words as one of the ways to form new words.

USED LITERATURE:

- *Алексенко В. А.* **Опыт исследования словообразовательной системы терминологических глаголов в современном английском языке**: / На материале терминов электроники /. Дис. канд. фи-лол. наук. - М., 1972. - 224 л.
- *Аликаева Г. В.* **Гнезда слов со связанными корнями в английском языке.** Дис. канд. филол. наук. - М., 1980. - 143 л.
- *Андреев С. Н.* **Сочетаемость глагольных основ с суффиксами -tion и -ment в современном английском языке.** Дис. канд. филол. наук. - Смоленск, 1980. - 207 л.
- *Барченкова М. Д.* **Типологическое исследование словообразовательных рядов английского глагола**: / В сопоставлении с русским /: Автореф. дис. канд. филол. наук. - М., 1982. - 16 с.
- *Беляева Т.М.* **Словообразовательная валентность глагольных основ в английском языке.** М.: Высшая школа, 1979. - 184 с.
- *Григорьев В. А.* **Префиксально-суффиксальный способ словообразования в английском языке.** Иностр. языки в школе, 1977, Я 2, с. 7Г-73.
- Гак В.Г. Пространство вне пространства // Логический анализ языка. Языки пространств. М., 2000. с. 127- 134

- Кубрякова Е.С. Язык и знание. На пути получения знаний о языке: части речи с когнитивной точки зрения. Роль языка в познании мира – М.: Языки славянской культуры, 2004.
- Gethin A. Antilinguistics. A critical assessment of modern linguistic theory and practice. Oxford, 1990.
- Nolan R. Cognitive practice, human language and human knowledge. Oxford, 1994.