

## SPECIAL FEATURE OF WORD CREATION

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**Abstract:** This article provides extensive information about the special feature and provides information about the methodological types of word creation.

**Keywords:** style, line spacing, font size, noun, existence, describe, computer, refer, organization, computer program.

**Аннотация:** В данной статье дается подробная информация об особенностях и даются сведения о методических типах словотворчества.

**Ключевые слова:** стиль, межстрочный интервал, размер шрифта, существительное, существование, описание, компьютер, ссылка, организация, компьютерная программа.

### INTRODUCTION.

Document creation and formatting features

Basic text formatting. Microsoft Word allows you to easily format text, giving you control over font type, size, colour, and style. ...

Styles and themes. ...

Page layout and design. ...

Templates. ...

Table of contents and Indexing. ...

Track changes. ...

Comments and annotations. ...

Compare and merge documents.

This has options like font colour, font size, font style, alignment, bullets, line spacing, etc. All the basic elements which one may need to edit their document is available under the Home option. Tables, shapes, images, charts, graphs, header, footer, page number, etc.

### **THE MAIN PART**

Use the noun creation to describe bringing something into existence, such as the creation of a new organization or the creation of a cutting-edge computer program. Creation often describes the act of producing something for the first time, but it can also refer to the thing that's produced.

In modern Uzbek, artificial words are mainly formed with the help of affixes, that is, a type of morpheme serves to form words. The composition of any artificial word consists of a base of word formation and a word builder: jurist (law – base of word formation, shunos – base of word formation), leveling (flat – base of word formation, la – word builder). The basis of word formation can also be a made-up word: knowledgeable (knowledge – the basis of word formation, li – word maker). In the Uzbek language, new words are created only from independent words, including words related to nouns, adjectives, and verbs. Therefore, only nouns, adjectives and verbs have a word-formation system. Word formation plays an important role in the enrichment and development of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language.

Exploring diverse strategies such as derivation, compounding, blending, and conversion, the article elucidates how languages continuously adapt and innovate through these creative processes. It meticulously dissects the structural nuances of lexicons, highlighting the pivotal roles of roots and affixes in constructing and altering meanings within words.

Word formation – 1) formation of a new word using certain tools based on the methods, patterns and patterns available in a particular language (word creation). For example, word formation with the help of affixes (by word > by word, delicious > delicious), word formation by means of the auxiliary verb "do" (to confirm, to enjoy). Here, the word "to make" is the passive form of the verb "to make" and represents the process; the combination itself is not a linguistic term; 2) denotes a special field (department) of linguistics similar to "Phonetics", "Lexicology". For example, the morphology of the Uzbek language, the syntax of the Uzbek language, the construction of the Uzbek language.

A specific feature of our experiment is compressibility of media tested and initially continuous inter face between gases of different densities.

an interesting or important part, quality, ability, etc.

This year's models include several new safety features.

# “CONFERENCE OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES IN SCIENTIFIC INNOVATIVE RESEARCH”

Issue 2. February 2024

This camera has several features that make it easy to use.

The car has some interesting new design features.

His plan combines the best features of the earlier proposals.

A specific feature of our experiment is compressibility of media tested and initially continuous inter face between gases of different densities.

A specific feature of these molecules is their ability to elicit bidirectional signaling.

## CONCLUSION.

There are three distinct types of features: quantitative, ordinal, and categorical. We can also consider a fourth type of feature—the Boolean—as this type does have a few distinct qualities, although it is actually a type of categorical feature.

Exploring diverse strategies such as derivation, compounding, blending, and conversion, the article elucidates how languages continuously adapt and innovate through these creative processes. It meticulously dissects the structural nuances of lexicons, highlighting the pivotal roles of roots and affixes in constructing and altering meanings within words.

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