

VOLUME-1, ISSUE-12

Secondary ways of word formation

Tuxtayeva Aziza Ilhom qizi

Student of Jizzakh branch of the National university of Uzbekistan

Azizatuxtayeva053@gmail.com

Scientific advisor: **Teshaboyeva Nafisa**, teacher of Jizzakh branch of the National University of Uzbekistan

nafisateshaboyeva@jbnuu.uz

Annotation: The English language has a unique characteristic in the way it forms, words and constructs sentences. Wordformation is the process of creating new words from the material available in the language after certain structural and semantic formulas and patterns. Present-day English has some processes of word formation. Language is a dynamic system that evolves over time, and one of the key aspects of its evolution is the formation of new words. While primary word formation involves creating words from scratch, secondary word formation focuses on modifying or expanding existing words. Through processes such as conversion, derivation, compounding, and blending, secondary word formation adds richness and versatility to our language. In this article, we will delve into the intriguing realm of secondary ways of word formation.

Keywords: Wordformation, conversion, derivation, compounding, blending, acronymy, sound imitation, stress interchange, back formation.

Word formation is a fundamental aspect of language that allows us to create new words and expand our vocabulary. While primary word formation involves the formation of words from basic morphological elements, secondary word formation involves the creation of new words through various grammatical and semantic processes. This article aims to delve into the world of secondary word formation, exploring its different methods and shedding light on its significance in language development. The English language has a unique characteristic in the way it forms, words and constructs sentences. Word formation is the process of creating new words from the material available in the language after certain structural and semantic formulas and patterns. Present-day English has some processes of word formation. Language is a dynamic system that evolves over time, and one of the key aspects of its evolution is the formation of new words. While primary word formation involves creating words from scratch, secondary word formation focuses on modifying or expanding existing words. Through processes such as conversion, derivation, compounding, and blending, secondary word formation adds richness and versatility to our language.

Secondary ways of word formation refer to the processes by which new words are created in a language through means other than primary word formation. While primary word formation involves the combination of basic morphological elements like roots, prefixes, and suffixes, secondary word formation encompasses various grammatical and semantic processes.

Some common secondary ways of word formation include:

1. Conversion: This process involves the change of a word from one grammatical category to another without adding or removing any affixes. For example, the noun "email" can be converted into a verb by using it to mean the action of sending an electronic message.

2. Back-Formation: Back-formation occurs when a new word is created by removing what is perceived as an affix from an existing word. For instance, the noun "editor" gave rise to the verb "edit" by removing the "-or" suffix.

3. Compounding: Compounding involves the combination of two or more words to create a new word with a distinct meaning. For example, "blackboard" combines the words "black" and "board" to refer to a surface that can be written on with chalk.

4. Clipping: Clipping refers to shortening a word by removing one or more syllables. For instance, "advertisement" becomes "ad" and "television" becomes "TV".

5. Acronyms and Initialisms: Acronyms are formed by taking the initial letters of a series of words and pronouncing them as a single word, like "NASA" (National Aeronautics and Space Administration). Initialisms, on the other hand, are pronounced by saying the individual letter names, like "FBI" (Federal Bureau of Investigation).

6. Blending: Blending involves combining parts of two words to create a new word with a fused meaning. For example, "smog" is a blend of "smoke" and "fog".

7. Borrowing: Borrowing, also known as loanwords, involves the adoption of words from other languages. English has borrowed numerous words from other languages, such as "pajama" from Hindi and "croissant" from French.

8. Coinage: Coinage refers to the creation of completely new words that have no prior etymology. It is often employed for brand names or unique products, like "Kleenex" or "Xerox".

Secondary word formation plays a vital role in language development by allowing speakers to create new words and expand their vocabulary in response to evolving needs and concepts. It adds richness and versatility to language, enabling

more nuanced communication and expression. A comprehensive understanding of secondary ways of word formation enhances our grasp of language structure and usage, deepening our appreciation of its dynamic nature.

Language is a dynamic entity, constantly evolving and adapting to the needs of its speakers. Word formation, a vital component of language development, enables us to expand our linguistic inventory and communicate in ever-changing contexts. While primary word formation accounts for the basic building blocks of language, secondary word formation plays a crucial role in the creation of new words through various processes. Let's explore some of the significant methods of secondary word formation. Secondary word formation is of significant importance in language development. It allows speakers to express nuanced ideas, adapt language to changing circumstances, and enhance communication efficiency. Understanding the various methods of secondary word formation enriches our understanding of language structure and usage, enabling us to become more adept communicators.

In conclusion, secondary word formation provides us with the tools to expand our linguistic repertoire and adapt our language to novel contexts. Affixation, compounding, conversion, derivation, and back-formation all contribute to the creation of new words, fostering language development and facilitating effective communication. As we explore the intricate mechanisms of word formation, we gain a deeper insight into the remarkable complexity and versatility of language.

References:

1. Arnold. 1. The English Word. Moscow. 1986.
2. vLipka, L. English Lexicology. Tubingen: Narr. 2002.
3. Punga L. Words about words. An introduction to English Lexicology. 2007.
4. Teshaboyeva, N., & Mamayoqubova, S. (2020). COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH TO LANGUAGE TEACHING. In МОЛОДОЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬ: ВЫЗОВЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ (pp. 409-414).
5. Aziza Ilhom qizi, T. . (2022). THE ROLE OF STUDENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN SPHERES. Scientific Impulse, 1(4), 1541–1543. Retrieved from <https://nauchniyimpuls.ru/index.php/ni/article/view/2052>
6. Parmonova, N. (2022). Nasiba THE PHENOMENON OF CONVERSION IN ENGLISH: THE PHENOMENON OF CONVERSION IN ENGLISH. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 4(4).
7. Teshaboyeva, N. (2020). LINGUISTIC PERSONALITY, ITS STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE NEW PERSPECTIVE

DIRECTIONS. In МОЛОДОЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬ: ВЫЗОВЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ (pp. 415-420).

8.Teshaboyeva, N. (2023). THE MODERN INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES. Журнал иностранных языков и лингвистики, 5(5).

9.Ма'ripov J. K. A BRIEF INFORMATION ABOUT TENSES //O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O'RTA. – С. 464.