

The Development Stages of Word Formation

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information on the formation of words from historical sources, as well as the views of researchers and professor linguists on their research. This article tries to illustrate the work done in the development of ancient linguistics on the formation of words and the development stages in linguistic periods.

KEYWORDS: *morphology, affixation, morphemic, morpheme, lexicology, lexeme, core*

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The problem of word formation has long attracted the attention of scholars in the history of Uzbek linguistics. In particular, in 1930 U. Tursunov's "Making verbs in Uzbek". In 1941, Z. Marupov's monographs "Noun-forming suffixes in the Uzbek language" served as a preface to the formation of the word-formation branch. In Uzbek linguistics, linguistic phenomena have been interpreted on the basis of ideas about other languages, other language patterns, including the teachings of Russian linguistics, until the years of independence.

It is known that the theory of word formation in a short period of time (since the 50s of the twentieth century) has gone through several stages of morphological, structural-semantic, syntactic-transformational, onomasiological, functional-semantic.

On the basis of these stages, we can say that the work in Uzbek linguistics is partly in the first (morphological) and second (structural-semantic) stages: is the object of morphological examination "; [8; 108-109.] "Affixation is a phenomenon that is directly related to morphology in relation to word formation in other ways." [8; 90.] possible. The same is true of word formation and morpheme division.

Although the formation of the form is closely related to each other, each of them is a different object with its own characteristics.

Ayub Ghulomov is one of the professors who laid the theoretical foundations of the Turkish language. A. Gulamov reveals a separate branch of linguistics and its object of study, its relation to other branches of linguistics. The theoretical views of this scholar took a worthy place in the content of grammars in the traditional interpretation of the Uzbek language, which was continued in separate research works. However, some of the issues related to word formation are among the issues of research in Turkic studies, including Uzbek linguistics. This is true even in simple matters, such as the designation and naming of words. In the system of word formation, special attention is paid to the two main (leading) types of formation of new lexical units - affixation and composition. [10; 22.]

In modern linguistics, word formation has been separated from morphology as a separate field and has been attracting the attention of Uzbek linguists for many years before it became an independent branch. Separation of word formation as an independent science has gained significant prospects in terms of

the systematic organization of language and the deepening of ideas about linguistic (speech) processes. Such attitudes included not only the formation of sentences and texts, but also the creation of new words.

Thoughts and research on word formation in linguistics are reflected in Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu lug'otit turk", in which he also expresses his valuable views on word formation, which is a separate chapter in modern linguistics. [8;46] Mahmud Kashgari gave valuable ideas not only about the affixation way of word formation, but also one such method provides examples of enantiosema. For example, *o't "medicine"(herbs): Men doriichdim(I drank medicine) "medicine", o't "poison": Bekangao'tberdi"Bek gave him poison."* [8; 46.]

In this way, Mahmud Kashgari provided a certain amount of information about the formation of the Turkic languages in the XI century.

In addition, Hazrat Alisher Navoi is a knowledgeable and intelligent linguist in many disciplines, as he is the author of the first work on linguistics in the Turkish-Uzbek language. In his book "Muhokamatu-l-lugatayn", he discusses the morphological features of the Turkish language, namely, his observations of word formation. Although he did not comment on the structure of word formation, he did know the basics of word formation, the means of formation, and the concepts of formation. In particular, the wide range of possibilities of the *-chi* morpheme means that it can be added to the main part and produce different personal names related to the meaning of this part. In particular, it means "*xunar va pasha egasi*": *qushchi, qo'riqchi, yo'rg'achi, xolvochi, kemachi, qo'ychi, qozchi, quvchi, turnachi, kiyikchi, tovushqonchi*. It is obvious that in the modern Uzbek language a number of noun forming affixes, such as *-voz (kaptarvoz), -paz (shirmonpaz, holvopaz), -bokar (qo'yboqar), -soz (tamg'asoz)*, in the past was performed with the affix *-chi*. Also, the affix *-vul* indicates the meaning of a personal noun or nouns of warequipments: *hirovu, qorovu, chingdavul, yankovu, so'zovu, patovu, kitpovu, yasovu, bakovu, jig'ovu, dakavu*.

The noun forming affix *-l* also indicates the presence of the affix *-l*: *qahol, yasol, kabol, tunqal, birqol, tusqol, sevarg'ol*.

Due to the fact that Alisher Navoi did not pay much attention to the meaning of words, the possibilities of meaning of affixes and the absence of these possibilities in the Persian language, he focused more on the grammatical level. [8;92]. In modern terms, the phonetic analysis of the sound structure of a word in "Muhokamatu-l-lug'atayn", as well as morphological

analysis of word formation, word formation, word meaning, synonymy, semantic meaning, homonymy, and homonymy. -finally, it is connected with style - the style of artistic speech. [9; 50] The work provides a very detailed analysis of the formation of word forms and word formation in the Uzbek language. By this, Navoi means that "it is very easy to enter a word in Turkish into different morphological forms and create new words, so it is not difficult to increase the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, and in Persian it is limited." [9; 51]

Muhammad Chingi's "Kelurnama" and Fitrat's "Sarf" also suggest that the word be used. In the 30s and 40s of the twentieth century, special intervals were created for the formation of verbs and nouns. [9;51] However, in order to study word formation as a separate event, for the first time as a separate section "Word formation" A. Based on Gulyamov's research, it was formed in the 40s of the XX century. Thus, the concept of morpheme appeared in Uzbek linguistics 60 years ago. Until then, there was no linguistic unit called a "morpheme" and no information that could accurately describe its essence. Because the essence of morphemes is not determined by the materials of the Uzbek language. On the contrary, the ideas expressed in Russian linguistics have been transferred to Uzbek linguistics, and examples based on it have been found and are being found in Uzbek. [1; 23] As a result of this phenomenon, lexemes are formed, and word formation is more related to lexicology.

Indeed, word formation is inextricably linked with the two levels of language. Since the process of word formation is associated with the addition of more morphemes, it is associated with morphology, more precisely with morphemes. As a result of the combination of the constructive morpheme and the base morpheme, a new lexeme is formed. Thus, a lexicon is a unit of word formation and becomes a material for the study of lexicology. [8; 195] However, as a result of consistent studies and research, A. Gulyamov concluded that word formation is a field that differs from lexicology, that it has its own object of study, and therefore the formation of words is necessary in the section of morphemes and morphology. [8;195]. One of the most pressing issues in Uzbek linguistics is word formation. A. Gulyamov made a significant contribution to the coverage and systematization of this issue with his research and monographs. He was one of the first to raise the issue of word formation in the Uzbek language, distinguishing it as a separate branch, such as phonetics, morphology, lexicology and others, and justifying it. The role of the scientist in the emergence of a new level of language in Uzbek

linguistics and the formation of a system of terms related to this section is great and commendable. According to A. Gulyamov, "The section of new word formation should examine the rules, models, means of new word formation, as well as the structure of words in this regard.

According to T. Bushui and Sh. Safarov, morphemes form the basis of morphological sales. It includes words and grammatical forms, has a choice of a set of morphemes in pronunciation and grammatical forms. It is also characterized by a special sign of internal integrity (unity of content for all options). This sign does not have independent content.

Sh. Safarov and T. Bushui, in his book "Language Construction. Methods and Methods of Analysis", set out to create and sell a language system based on the syntagmatic, paradigmatic and hierarchical relationships of language. The word formation process focuses on the structure of words that exist in the language system ("how are words made") and the possibilities of making new words ("how are they made?"). The word-for-word ability of the language encourages the separation of this system as a separate section. Word-formation models are involved in the formation of morphological groups (word groups), generalize relationships between words, re-engage in speech, and the model has internal consistency, and so on. The main function of morphemes is to change word and word form. [4; 44]

According to Shleyher, the morphology of languages should study their origins and the morphological types of their interactions. The morphological type (class) of a language is determined by the structure of the word. It can express meaning (root) and relationship (morpheme). There are three types of combination of meaning and relationship: There is only meaning (root) in differentiating languages; agglutinative languages express meaning and relationship. (root and prefixes); The figurative language forms the meaning and the relationship in the words of the flexible languages. Humboldt's polysynthetic languages were considered by Shleyher as agglutinative languages. [5; 30-31.]

In linguistics, the components that make up the formal composition of a word are specialized in the term "morpheme" and create a close link between word formation and morphological phenomena. I.A. Baduen de Curtene, N.V. Krushevsky, Representatives of the Kazan Linguistic School, such as Bogoroditsky, commented as follows: language includes scientific study, linguistic abstractions: they are the subject of linguistics. These distinctions also apply to the system of relations and ranks, and perhaps also to language units. In linguistics, the

smallest undivided linguistic units are called linguistic atoms. They are of two types: phoneme and morpheme. They are associated and connected with each other. The difference between them is that phonemes are meaningless. morphemes have a very minimal, indivisible meaning. According to Baduen, the language that distinguishes it from animal signals is expressed in morphological articulation, in the utterance of words, in the division of words into meaningful parts, to morphemes. [5; 61]

Sossour's views on word formation are directly related to syntagma and its analogues to the nature of speech. An example of a study by L. Bloomfield, a representative of the American Descriptive Linguistics, can be traced. He evaluates the events that lead to word formation as a morphological object. It distinguishes words into primary and secondary types based on the distinction between two types of indirect participants in morphological structures, i.e., free (root) and syllable (morpheme) forms. [3; 222].

Academician A. Khozhiyev took the Uzbek linguistics section to the new stage of development with the publication of the word "Uzbek-language word" published in 1987. This work focuses on some of the nuances that have been previously identified in terms of the morpheme and morphological structure of the word. The research and contributions of Professor A. Gulomov and Academician A. Khodzhiyev in the section and formation of the word formation branch in the Uzbek linguistics are significant.

Until recently, word formation in English has been viewed as part of grammar or as part of lexicology. In the late 1970s, word formation in German became an independent field of linguistic science. The formation of words in foreign linguistics G.Marchand, G. Berkeley, D. We can meet in the works of Kastovsky, W. Adams, and other researchers. According to Russian linguists, M.D. Stepanova. VD Arakin, IV Arnold, ES Kubryakova, ND Artyunova, SS Hidekel, E.L. Ginzburg, PA Sobolev, VV Lopatin, VN Khokhlachev, VV Vinogradov, PM Karashchuk, VS Kubryakova, EA Zemskaya and others have been conducting research in Russian and English.

The Russian linguist I.V.Arnold, O.D. Meshkov, V.M. Karachuk have made a significant contribution to the development of the English language. [12;32]

Various views on word formation in English linguistics, its nature, status, meaning and origin (genesis) are discussed. It should be noted that word formation is a linguistic phenomenon in linguistics and is called "derivation", which is the process of

word formation, that is, the formation of trees. New words are created within the language with the help of its core, and it involves the tools and units of the language. The category of word formation can be understood in a broad and net sense. In a nutshell, the "word-making category" is related to the definition of word-formation types. In a broad sense, the "word-making category" is related to the thinking process of human beings, which in turn helps them to categorize and categorize words. [1;15]

Before the separation of speech as a separate chapter in history, linguists had different views:

1. Word formation - related to grammar and morphemes (MV Lomonosov, VA Bogoroditsky, F.F. Fortunatov, N.D. Golev);

2. Word formation - word formation in terms of morphology and syntax is a separate branch of grammar. (A.A. Shakhmatov, L.V. Shcherba, G.O. Vinokur, V.V. Lopatin);

3. Word formation is the same as lexicology. (A.I. Smirnitsky, A.I. Moiseev, D.N. Shmelev)

4. Word formation is a separate branch of linguistics. (B.N. Golovin, E.S. Kubryakova, E.A. Zemskaya, L.V. Saharny, A. Gulomov, A. Khodzhiev, A. Nurmonov, Sh. Rakhmatullaev)

V.V. Vinogradov, based on the fact that word formation is closely linked with grammar and lexicology, distinguishes word formation as a separate field, the structure of word formation: morphological, morphological-syntactic, lexical-syntactic and lexical-semantic teaching.

Proponents of the idea that word formation is a separate branch of linguistics are distinguished by the fact that there is a certain degree of word formation in the language, and it can be distinguished by its constituent units: the derivative of the word. [1;18]

Thus, the formation of words in the language at different levels - morphemes, lexicology, morphology, syntax - also divided into separate sections, further increased the study of the process of word formation. Despite the fact that word formation belongs to different sections, the development of linguistics in modern linguistics is studied in a

separate section, and a lot of work is being done in this direction. The emergence of new words in the language means that it is in constant motion, and this process is an important factor in its further development.

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