

## **THE PROBLEM OF WORD FORMATION IN LINGUISTICS**

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**Abstract:** This article studies word formation and its specific features, the unique nuances of the occurrence of this phenomenon, as well as a study of the issue of word formation in Uzbek linguistics.

**Keywords:** Language, speech, word formation, system, concept, linguistic unit, artificial lexeme, derived lexeme, lexical-semantic method.

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### **INTRODUCTION**

In Uzbek linguistics, a number of works have been carried out on the issue of word formation and the study of concepts related to word formation, their classification. The question of the artificial word and its position in the construction of the language is directly related to the place of the word in language and speech, and the solution problems in this regard. In Uzbek linguistics, a number of works have been carried out on the relationship of words, including artificial words, to language and speech [8; 9; 12]. In particular, academician A.Hojiyev's series of articles on linguistic and speech units [24; 25; 26], his views on the issue of the relationship of a made-up word to language and speech [23] expanded the theoretical ideas related to word formation in Uzbek linguistics. Such studies about words, artificial words and their nature, position (place) in language and speech have an important place and position in Uzbek linguistics.

One of the first works related to the issues of word formation in the modern Uzbek literary language was carried out by the linguist scientist A. Gulyamov [18,4-46], and the next one - as a research that occurred in the last ten years A.Hojiev's book "*O'zbek tili so'z yasalishi tizimi*" ("Word formation system of the Uzbek language") can be said that this study brought the issue of word formation in Uzbek linguistics to a new level [27].

The research results of professors Sh.Rakhmatullayev and H.Ne'matov should be included among the researches that can serve to fill the theoretical thoughts about the issue of word formation in Uzbek linguistics and update the views on this matter. In this regard Sh.Rakhmatullayev puts forward theoretical ideas related to terms such as "making a lexeme", "root lexeme", "complicated lexeme" ("derivative lexeme") [14,16]. H. Ne'matov paid attention "pattern of word formation". Emphasizing the need to distinguish between "made-up words" and "complicated words", he expresses reasonable opinions about the place of made-up words in language and speech [11].

### **THE MAIN PART**

Observations show that the issues related to word formation in Uzbek linguistics are the traditional, complete, general interpretation of this phenomenon [18; 27], historical, modern word formation; problems of productive and ineffective word formation [5;10;18;22;27], the question of the place of artificial words in language and speech [11;14;23], which directly and indirectly acquire unity with artificial words, relatively little-studied linguistic phenomena - interpretations of specialization, simplification, generalization, terminization, lexemization phenomenaetc, etc. is determined [4;10].

These ideas show that a lot of work has been done on word formation in the grammar of Uzbek linguistics. But it cannot be said that the creation of the word and the problems related to it have come to an end. In this regard, problematic situations, controversial issues, conflicting interpretations are still encountered. Of course, it is emphasized that the affixation and composition methods of word formation lead in the creation of new words.

The sources also contain information on "phonetic word formation". This refers to two phenomena: 1) formation a word as a result of a phonetic change in a word ( as *bo'r – bo'z*, *ko'r – ko'z*, *urush – urish*); 2) a method of forming words by changing the position of the accent (such as *yangi – yangi*, *toza – toza*, *hozir – hozir*).

As A.Hojiev rightly pointed out and explained, the word formation method known as the "phonetic method" of formation (For example: *bo'r-bo'z*, *ko'r-ko'z*, *semir-semiz*) cannot justify itself as a creation [27,7]. As noted, there is no specific system for the occurrence of such words, moreover, there are very few such words. These cases rightfully overshadow the "phonetic method" of word formation. Unfortunately, in recent years, in some studies related to word formation, phonetic word formation has been recognized as a specific type of word formation[7,23], which overshadows the logical basis of word formation classification.

A. Hojiyev also denies the "lexical-semantic" method of word formation (or semantic word formation). In this regard, the researcher comments: "*So'z yasalishining ""leksik-semantik usuli*" ("In the method of word formation, which is described as the ""lexical-semantic" method", there is a phenomenon of word formation due to some reason, but there is no phenomenon of word formation" [27,8]. During his views, A. Hojiev evaluates words like tomorrow, suddenly, and today, which are considered to be the product of the phenomenon of simplification, in the way words are formed by the "morphological-syntactic" method and emphasizes that these cannot be made up either.

In our opinion, words with new meaning are created through "semantic" (lexical-semantic) and "morphological-syntactic" (a method of lexeme formation - simplification) word formation methods. Their artificiality can also be seen in the rejection of their previous meanings. For example, sentence II (*do'st* (friend) - equals, a party held in turn among fellow nobles, nobles) [19,485] more than a century has passed, which has been separated from its original meaning and acquired a new meaning. turned into Example: *Bugun juma bo'lgani uchun Hakimboyvachcha va Mirzakarimboy o'z ulfatlarinikiga – gapga ketishgan. (Oybek)*. **Meaning:** Because of today is Friday, Hakimboyvachcha and Mirzakarimboy went to their cousins - to the "Gap Party". (Oybek). In our opinion, there is no need to explain that the word "gap" is used in a new sense in this example.

It seems that *burun* (nose) II (geographical term - Chukotka nose), *qosh* (*brow*) II (craftsmanship term - the surface of the box was decorated with eyebrows), etc., formed on the basis of polysemantic words. are independent lexemes with a completely new meaning. Although the formation of words with this method does not take place actively, one or two words appear from time to time. Therefore, it shows that this method, that is, the "lexical-semantic method" cannot be completely rejected.

The formation of new words in the "morphological-syntactic" method of word formation is directly related to different grammatical forms [27,8]. This means that either the base form or the additional form of a given word, or both forms are separated from their nature (word meaning or affix becomes obsolete) and become a whole (simplification, consolidation). For example, *silliq*, *qizg'in*, *yurak*, *ichak*, *ipak*, *nari*, *beri*, *qishloq*, *ovloq*, *sarg'ish*, *ilon*, *ildiz* (somewhat complicated form of simplification), *birdan*, *birga*, *olg'a*, *oldin*, *o'ngga*, *yaqinda*, *chapga*, *ortga* (tens or hundreds of words such as simple form of simplification) are the result of this method, i.e.

derivative. These are the units that have become full lexemes or are undergoing the lexemization process.

As the general sign for word formation is "creating a new lexeme", words with new meanings at one or another level appear from their previous meaning through simplification (its manifestations are rounding, rooting, specialization) takes. Only this situation does not happen quickly and easily, but over a long period of time, sometimes before the eyes of one or two generations.

### **CONCLUSION**

So, word formation using "lexical-semantic" and "morphological-syntactic" methods is an existing phenomenon in the Uzbek language, and it is considered an inactive type of word formation.

In Uzbek linguistics, artificial words can be classified as follows without rejecting the ideas related to the ways of word formation.

1. Word formation by grammatical method: affixation method; method of composition; reduplication method; conversion method.

In Uzbek linguistics, sufficient opinions on word formation by means of affixation and composition have been recognized. However, there are few opinions about reduplication and conversion related to word formation, and at the same time, they are not popular among the general public. It is known that even with the method of reduplication (repeating words, making words by pairing) [3,484] sometimes new words are created. We can see that this is not specifically addressed in special studies on word formation. In linguistics dictionaries, this method is also explained as "doubling of the base", "repetition", "double base word". The scope of this method is wide, and we can see that it is used not only in the context of words, but also according to the doubling of sounds [3,484].

By the reduplication method, words belonging to the ravish family are usually formed in the Uzbek language. In academic grammar, the following opinion is given in this regard: "The repetition of a word is also a useful way to make a phrase. ...the main semantic function of the word in reduplication is generalization. If the repeated words remain within their category, the meaning of generalization prevails; if words go out of their category through repetition, a new word is formed" [18,534].

We focused on this in our researches related to ravish[1;2]. The fact that repeated and paired words leave their category and move to another category is related to the emergence of a new word (for example: the transition of words such as *yo'l-yo'l*, *rang-barang*, *mosh-guruch* from noun to adjective) is actually a new word due to the occurrence. *Hovuch-hovuch*, *izma-iz*, *takror-takror* (handfuls, traces, repetitions), etc. the expression of words in explanatory dictionaries can also indicate that they are made-up words (lexemes). However, there is no need to explain that dictionaries cover lexical units (literally, artificial words) and not speech units.

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