

## **METHODS OF FORMATION OF TERMS**

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**Abstract:** This article provides a brief overview of the formation and construction of economic terms. Moreover, the article considers economic terminology in terms of justification and construction based on simple terms and examples.

**Keywords:** Adjectives, semantics, morphology, syntax, affixes, economics, terminology, social sciences, compound words.

**Abstrakt:** Ushbu maqolada iqtisodiy atamalarning shakllanishi va tuzilishi haqida qisqacha ma'lumot berilgan. Bundan tashqari, maqolada iqtisodiy terminologiyani asoslash va qurish nuqtai nazaridan oddiy atamalar va misollar asosida ko'rib chiqiladi.

**Tayanch so'zlar:** Sifatlar, semantika, morfologiya, sintaksis, affikslar, iqtisod, terminologiya, ijtimoiy fanlar, qo'shma so'zlar.

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Terms are an important part of language and communication. They help us to express ideas and concepts clearly and effectively. There are different methods of forming terms, which allow us to create new words and expand our vocabulary. One way terms are formed is through derivation. This involves adding affixes to existing words to create new ones. For example, adding the prefix "un-" to the word "happy" forms the new word "unhappy". Derivation can also involve adding suffixes, such as adding "-er" to the word "teach" to create "teacher". By using derivation, we can create many new terms based on existing words. Another method of forming terms is through compounding. This involves combining two or more words to create a new term. For example, combining the words "tooth" and "paste" creates the term "toothpaste". Compounding allows us to create new terms that express complex ideas or concepts in a simple and concise way. Acronyms are another method of forming terms. This involves taking the initial letters of a phrase and creating a new term from them. For example, the term "NASA" stands for National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Acronyms are commonly used in fields such as technology and government to create short and memorable terms for complex concepts. Abbreviations are another common method of forming terms. This involves shortening a word or phrase to create a new term. For example, the term "DNA" stands for deoxyribonucleic acid. Abbreviations are often used in scientific and technical fields to simplify terminology and make it easier to communicate complex ideas.

Terms can also be formed through conversion. This involves using an existing word in a new way to create a different term. For example, using the word "Google" as a verb to mean searching for information online. Conversion allows us to create new terms by changing the grammatical function of existing words. Another method of forming terms is through borrowing. This involves taking a term from one language and incorporating it into another. For example, the term "sushi" is borrowed from Japanese into English. Borrowing allows us to expand our vocabulary and incorporate terms from different cultures and languages. Terms can also be formed through back-formation. This involves creating a new term by removing a part of an existing word. For example, the term "editor" was formed by back-formation from the word "editorial". Back-formation allows us to create new terms by simplifying existing ones. One method of forming terms that is commonly used in science and technology is neologism. This

involves creating entirely new terms to describe new concepts or ideas. For example, the term "blog" was coined to describe online journals. Neologism allows us to keep up with advancements in various fields and create terms that are relevant to the modern world. A less common method of forming terms is through calque. This involves translating a term from one language to another literally. For example, the term "cul-de-sac" is a calque from French meaning "bottom of the bag". Calque allows us to incorporate terms from different languages while preserving their original meaning. The formation of terms is a critical component of linguistic analysis in the field of morphosemantics. Terms are combinations of morphemes that have a specific meaning within a particular domain. There are several methods by which terms can be formed, each serving a unique purpose in communication and knowledge organization. In this essay, I will discuss ten methods of term formation, highlighting their importance and applications in various fields.

One method of term formation is compounding, where two or more words are combined to create a new term with a distinct meaning. Compounding allows for the creation of complex terms that can represent intricate concepts in a concise manner. For example, the term "laptop computer" is formed by combining the words "laptop" and "computer" to describe a portable computing device. Another method of term formation is derivation, where affixes are added to a base word to create a new term with a related but distinct meaning. Derivation allows for the expansion of a word's semantic range and the creation of terms that are more specific or specialized. For instance, the word "teach" can be derived into the term "teacher" by adding the suffix "-er" to indicate a person who teaches. Acronym formation is another method of term formation, where initial letters of a series of words are combined to create a new term. Acronyms are commonly used in technical fields to abbreviate complex concepts or organization names. For example, the term "NASA" stands for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Clipping is a method of term formation where a word is shortened by omitting one or more syllables. Clipped terms are often used informally and can become widely adopted in casual speech. An example of a clipped term is "bio" which is short for "biography". Blending is a method of term formation where two words are fused together to create a new term. Blends are often used to describe new concepts or products and can become popular in various domains. A well-known example of a blend is "brunch", which combines the words "breakfast" and "lunch". Conversion is a method of term formation where a word changes its grammatical category without any affixation. Conversion allows for the creation of terms that have a unique syntactic structure and can express nuanced meanings. For example, the word "text" can be converted from a noun to a verb to describe the act of sending a text message. Back-formation is a method of term formation where a new word is created by removing an affix from an existing term. Back-formation allows for the formation of terms that appear to be derived from existing words but are actually created through a reverse process. An example of back-formation is the term "edit" which is derived from the word "editor". The formation of terms in language is a complex process that involves the creation of new words through various methods. Forming terms is crucial for conveying specific meanings and ideas in different fields such as science, medicine, and technology. In this essay, we will explore the various methods of forming terms, including affixation, compounding, blending, back-formation, conversion, acronyms, clipping, borrowing, coinage, and derivation.

One of the most common methods of forming terms is affixation, which involves adding a prefix or suffix to an existing word to create a new one. For example, adding the prefix "un-" to the word "happy" creates the term "unhappy." Affixation allows for the formation of many new terms by modifying the meaning or grammatical function of the original word. Compounding is another method of forming terms by combining two or more words to create a new one. For

example, combining the words "black" and "board" creates the term "blackboard." Compounding allows for the creation of new terms that may not exist in the language otherwise. Blending is a method of forming terms by combining parts of two or more words to create a new one. For example, blending the words "breakfast" and "lunch" creates the term "brunch." Blending allows for the creation of new terms that reflect the changing nature of language and culture. Back-formation is a method of forming terms by creating a new word by removing a suffix or prefix from an existing word. For example, the word "editor" was formed from the term "editorial." Back-formation allows for the creation of new terms that are more concise and easier to use. Conversion is a method of forming terms by changing the grammatical function of an existing word without adding or removing any affixes. For example, the word "text" can be used as both a noun and a verb. Conversion allows for the creation of new terms by changing the grammatical function of existing words. Acronyms are another method of forming terms by taking the initial letters of a series of words to create a new term. For example, the term "NASA" stands for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Acronyms allow for the creation of new terms that are easier to remember and use.

Clipping is a method of forming terms by shortening an existing word. For example, the word "television" has been clipped to create the term "TV." Clipping allows for the creation of new terms that are shorter and more convenient to use.

Borrowing is a method of forming terms by taking a word from another language and incorporating it into one's own language. For example, the word "sushi" was borrowed from Japanese into English. Borrowing allows for the creation of new terms that reflect the multicultural nature of language. Coinage is a method of forming terms by creating a new word without any prior linguistic basis. For example, the term "smog" was coined by combining the words "smoke" and "fog." Coinage allows for the creation of new terms that capture new concepts or ideas.

Derivation is a method of forming terms by adding a prefix or suffix to an existing word to change its meaning. For example, adding the suffix "-tion" to the word "operate" creates the term "operation." Derivation allows for the creation of new terms that are more specific and precise in their meaning. Reduplication is a method of term formation where a word or a part of a word is repeated to create a new term. Reduplication is commonly used in various languages to express intensity, plurality, or repetition. For example, the term "mumbo jumbo" is formed through reduplication of the word "mumbo". Onomatopoeia is a method of term formation where a word is formed to imitate a sound or noise. Onomatopoeic terms are often used to describe sounds in the natural world or in human activities. Examples of onomatopoeic terms include "buzz", "moo", and "crash". Finally, borrowing is a method of term formation where a word is adopted from another language or a different domain. Borrowing allows for the incorporation of terms that represent foreign concepts or new technologies. For instance, the term "sushi" has been borrowed from Japanese cuisine into English.

In conclusion, there are many ways of forming terms that allow us to expand our vocabulary and communicate effectively. Using derivation, compounding, abbreviations, acronyms, conversion, borrowing, back-formation, neologism, and calque, we can create new terms to describe complex ideas and concepts. Understanding these word formation techniques can help us better understand the language and improve our communication skills. The formation of terms is a complex and dynamic process that plays a decisive role in language and communication. The methods of term formation discussed in this essay demonstrate the diversity and creativity of human linguistic creativity in expressing complex concepts and organizing knowledge. Understanding these techniques can improve our ability to analyze and interpret the structure and meaning of terms in various fields.

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