

## TYPES AND USAGE OF USING WORD FORMATION IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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**Abstract.** English is considered the richest and most widely spoken language in the world, with over 2.5 billion people using it to communicate. It holds a significant place in international relations, science, technology, and culture. Belonging to the Germanic language group, English has enriched itself through its development by borrowing extensively from Latin, French, Greek, and other languages. Word formation plays a crucial role in expanding the language's core vocabulary. The primary goal of writing this article is to provide insights into word formation in English, its methods well as its grammatical and syntactic structures

**Key words:** word formation, coinage, borrowing, compounding, blending, clipping, backformation, derivation, acronyms

**Introduction.** English is among the most widely spoken languages in the world, and its rich and diverse vocabulary largely stems from the complexity of its word formation processes. Word formation is a key field in linguistics that examines how new words are created and how their meanings are shaped. In English, this process incorporates a variety of methods and approaches, helping learners not only to expand their vocabulary but also to communicate with greater ease and confidence. Word formation is an important branch of linguistics and is studied within the framework of morphology. Morphology (from Greek: *morphe*—shape and *logos*—word, teaching) is the study of the grammatical forms of words. At this level of language, the division of words into categories based on their lexical and grammatical meanings, their grammatical categories, the grammatical forms of words, and the tools used to create them are studied. Morphology like the study of the internal structure of word. Now, let s analyze the theme of word formation as follows.

Word formation refers to the process of developing new vocablurary by attaching words to create unique meanings. This method enriches the lexicion and offers diverse ways to articulate thoughts and concepts. Mastering word formation is essential in English for improving both oral and written communication.

**Literature review**

Word formation is an crucial means of supplementing or enhancing vocabulary. It helps in forming specialized terms. Word formation is the branch of linguistics that examines derived words in terms of their origin and functioning, their productivity, and their use in different styles of speech. The process by which new words are formed in a language is called word formation. In English lexicon, word formation is divided into many types. They are as follow:

- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Coinage     | 5. Clipping         |
| 2. Borrowing   | 6. Backformation    |
| 3. Compounding | 7. Derivation       |
| 4. Blending    | 8. Acronyms and etc |

The invention of a compeletely new words in a language is called “**coinage**”. Coinage is the process whereby new words are created outright, either deliberately or accidentally, to fit some purpose. Coining is rare. It does not always happen. However, coinage happens in rapidly changing cultures and societies. In modern time, particularly in the field of media, business or

medicine research, people try to outdo each other with more or better words to name their products

Coinage, sometimes, is also referred to as neologism. The process of inventing entirely new words is known as “neology”. For example, laptop, mobile, white board, Tik Tok, Snapchat, Instagram, Google, Youtube, Facebook, Aspirin and etc In short, coinage (word formation) means “the creation of new words” or “word invention”.

The next word formation is borrowing is the process whereby new words are formed by adopting words from other languages together with the concepts or ideas they stand for. Borrowing involves copying a word that originally belonged to one language, now being used into another language. Over its 1500 year of history, English has borrowed from hundreds of languages, though the main ones are Latin, Greek, French, German etc. The borrowed word never remains a perfect copy of its original. It is made to fit the phonological, morphological, and syntactic patterns of its new language. For example, the German (semester) pronunciation may be a bit different from the English pronunciation of the word (semester)

#### Examples of borrowed words from other languages

Alcohol	from (Arabic)
Boss	from (Dutch)
Croissant	from (French)
Piano	from (Italian)
Robot	from (Czech)
Yogurt	from (Turkish)
Tattoo	from (Tahitian)
Barbecue	From (Spanish)

The another word formation is **compounding**, Compounding consists in the combination of two or more (usually free morphemes or root morphemes) to form a new word. The words formed are called “compounds”, “compound words” or “compounding”. In other words, compounding forms a word out of two or more independent words. **For example:** The word blackboard, heartfelt, brother-in law are compound words. They are made up of the root or free morphemes or independent words such as black and board, heart and felt, brother, in and law.

Compounding is a very common process in most languages of the world. In English, for instance, compound words have the following characteristics. Compound words behave grammatically and semantically as “single words”. For example, bath-room, school-bus, water-resistant,

Blending is the process whereby new words are formed by combining parts of two words, usually the beginning of one word and the end of another.

#### Examples of blending

Smoke+ fog= smog

helicopter+airport= heliport

Breakfast+lunch=brunch

European+television= Eurovision

Multiple+university=multiversity

News+broadcast=newscast

motor+hotel= motel

parachute+troops=paratroops

television+broadcast=telecast

travel+catalogue=travelogue

According to quirk et al. (1985), acronym, clipping, blending are three highly productive ways in which abbreviation (the shortening of words) is involved in English word-formation. Clipping is the process whereby new words are formed by shortening other words, by eliminating the initial part, the last part, or both parts, of those words

### Examples of Clipping

Phone	from(tele)
Plane	from(air)
Ad(advert)(BrE)	from(vertisement)
Exam	from exam (ination)
Flu	from (in) flu(enza)
Fridge	from re(frige)rator

Note that in some cases the spelling is adapted to suit the pronunciation of the original word  
Backformation, It refers to a specialized type of reduction process in which a word of one type(usually a noun) is reduced to form another word of different type(usually a verb ) or vice , versa....

For example: from noun to verb, from verb to noun

Noun	Verb
Donation	donate
Beauty	beautify
Revision	Revise
Creation	Create
Verb	Noun
Edit	Editor
Televise	television
Form	formation
Play	player

The next word formation is acronyms are the words which are formed from the initial letters of a set of other words or a sentence. For example: from the initial letters of the words of the phrase North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the word NATO is formed. 2. From the initial letters of the words of the sentence I owe you the word IOU is formed. 3. From the initial letters of the words of the sentence I miss you, the word IMY is formed.

Note: Remember that each constituent letter of these acronyms usually represents a full word or just a part of a word, as in the following examples:

TB=tuberculosis

TV=television

Conversion or zero derivation is the process by which new words are created by using a word in new functions. (by shifting, changing or converting its original grammatical class to another class) without any change in its form or without changing its form.

#### **Example1- Water used as noun**

When the word water is used in the following sentence: “Give me some water please”. It is used as a noun, which is probably its original (and more common) use

#### **Example2 -Water used as Verb**

But when water is used in the sentence: The children water the plants every morning. It is used in a new syntactic function, namely, as a verb and no change in spelling or pronunciation has been made.

Note: In other words, the grammatical category of the word water has shifted from noun to verb

#### **Example3- walk used as Verb**

Another example of this process is the use of the word walk in the following sentences: If the shop isn't too far away, we can walk over there.

He can easily walk to the shop.

#### **Example4- Walk used as Noun**

I take a walk around the block every evening. Let us have a walk around together.

In the first two sentences (example no 3) walk is used as a verb (probably its most common use)

In the next two sentences (example no 4) walk is used as a noun.

As we can see, the very same word walk, without undergoing any change in its spelling or pronunciation, passed from verb to noun.

**prefixes** (unusual, multipurpose)

**suffixes** (employer, reasonable)

**conversion** (email, microwave - verbs from nouns)

**compounds** (backache, easy-going)

**In conclusion,** In addition to enriching the language, word formation in English language is significant in naming new concepts and technologies. This process is relevant not only from the point of view of linguistics, but also from a practical point of view. As new innovations emerge, language should adapt by creating terms that reflect these developments. For example, terms like as "internet," "smartphone," and "robotics" were formed through word formation processes, allowing speakers to easily communicate about complex modern ideas. This process ensures that the language stays relevant and can describe the ever-changing world of science, technology, and society.

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