

## A CHANG OF SINGLE-STEM WORDS AS A WORD-MAKING UNIT

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**Annotation:** In the vast world of language, single-stem words stand out as the fundamental building blocks of communication. These simple yet powerful units of meaning can convey complex ideas, emotions, and messages. They serve as the foundation upon which phrases, sentences, and entire narratives are constructed. This article delves into the significance of single-stem words, their role in language development, and how they enhance our communication skills.

**Keywords:** Single-stem, words, development, word significance, word-formation.

**Abstract:** Single-stem words are words that consist of a root or base form without any prefixes or suffixes. For example, words like "run," "light," and "dog" are all single-stem words. They are essential in the formation of more complex words and phrases, often being combined with other stems or morphemes to create derivatives or compounds. The simplicity of single-stem words makes them universally recognizable, paving the way for effective communication across different languages and cultures.

Understanding and utilizing single-stem words is particularly beneficial for language learners. When beginners grasp these basic words, they lay a solid foundation for expanding their vocabulary. Starting with single-stem words helps learners to create simple sentences, making it easier to express their thoughts and ideas. As they progress, they can then add prefixes or suffixes to these stems to enhance their expression and articulate more nuanced meanings.

Moreover, single-stem words play a crucial role in literacy development. For young children, recognizing and mastering single-stem words enables them to read and write effectively. In early education, teachers often focus on these simple words as part of phonics and vocabulary instruction. When children learn to identify and use single-stem words, they gain confidence in their language abilities, which can lead to better academic performance in all subjects. In addition to their educational significance, single-stem words hold cultural importance. Many cultures have unique single-stem words that convey specific meanings or concepts that are significant to that culture. For instance, the word "ubuntu" in Zulu conveys a sense of community, togetherness, and human kindness, which is not easily translated into other languages without losing some of its essence. Such words enrich our understanding of diverse cultures and promote empathy and connection among individuals.

In everyday communication, single-stem words can enhance clarity and conciseness. When we use simple, straightforward language, we increase the likelihood of being understood. In professional settings, the ability to communicate effectively using single-stem words can lead to

better collaborations, clearer negotiations, and more successful presentations. By focusing on simplicity, communicators can ensure that their messages resonate with a broader audience, regardless of background or expertise. Ultimately, exploring the realm of single-stem words opens up new avenues for creativity and expression. Writers, poets, and artists often return to these simple units of language to craft impactful messages or evoke strong emotions. The beauty of single-stem words lies in their potential for innovation – allowing creators to manipulate these basic forms into something unique and powerful.

A chain of single-root words as a word-formation unit is a series of words derived from the same root. These words can change due to various prefixes, suffixes, and endings, but they retain a common root element that carries the basic meaning.

- Example of a chain of single-root words:
1. Forest (the root of "forest").
  2. Forester (adding a suffix and changing the ending).
  3. Forestry (adding a suffix and ending).
  4. Forest (adding a suffix).
  5. Lesok (adding a suffix and changing the ending)

Each of these words is formed from the root "forest" and varies due to morphemes, which allows you to create new words with similar or derived meanings. This process is key in word formation and helps the language to be flexible and diverse.

A chain of single-stem words can be described as a series of interconnected or related words that share a common root or stem, often used to create meaning or convey a specific idea. This approach is commonly used in linguistics, word formation, and poetry, where the base form of a word (the stem) can be modified by adding prefixes, suffixes, or combining it with other stems to create derivatives or compound words.

For example, consider the stem "light." You can create a chain of words related to this stem:

1. Light
2. Lighten
3. Lightweight
4. Lighting
5. Delighted
6. Enlighten

Each word in the chain is connected to the original stem "light," either by direct derivation or through a conceptual relationship. In creative writing or poetry, such a chain can also evoke certain themes, emotions, or imagery, providing depth and nuance to the text. If you have a specific context or example that you'd like to explore further, feel free to share!

At the beginning of each word-formation chain is the original word, which is unmotivated (non-derivative). So, in the chain teach → teacher → teacher, the original word teach is not motivated by any other word and always acts, respectively, as a motivating one. Each subsequent word in the chain is motivated (derived) in relation to the previous motivating word (while the subsequent word differs from the previous one by one word-formation formant). So, the word

teacher is motivated in relation to the word teach, and the teacher is motivated in relation to the word teacher. The word teach is motivating for the word teacher, which, in turn, is motivating for the word teacher. In this chain, the word teacher simultaneously acts as motivated (in relation to the word teach) and as motivating (in relation to the word teacher). The final word (in this case, the word teacher) is just a motivated word. Just like the original word, it performs one function of word—formation motivation in the chain - all other words in the chain are two-functional (motivating and motivated at the same time). There is a hierarchical principle in the word-formation chain, in which some words consistently obey others.

Word-formation chains can branch to form different sequences. For example, a meteorite, a meteor, and a meteorite can be formed from a meteor. The unity of such word-formation chains is called a word-formation nest. A word—formation pair is the smallest unit in the system of word formation, consisting of two single-root words connected by relations of direct word-formation motivation (motivation). One of these words is motivating (producing), the other is motivated (derivative). Motivating and motivated words in a word-formation pair differ from each other in minor formal and/or semantic elements. With a similar root (a common motivating basis), the difference between the components of a word—forming pair is only one word—forming formant (affix or, less often, another word—forming means), for example: run - run; beautiful - beauty; laugh - laughter.

Motivating and motivated words do not form a word-formation pair if there is no synchronous motivation (derivation) between them. For example, the words yard and palace, which are diachronically related to motivation, have lost such relationships in modern Russian and are no longer paired synchronously.

In conclusion, single-stem words are vital elements of language that serve various purposes, from aiding in literacy development to enriching cultural understanding. By appreciating the significance of these simple yet profound words, we can enhance our communication skills, foster connections, and celebrate the rich tapestry of human expression. The journey through language begins with these fundamental units, reminding us that sometimes, less is more.

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