

THE ROLE AND PLACE OF WORD FORMATION IN LEXICAL NAMING

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***Abstract:** formation processes play a crucial role in the development and expansion of lexical items within a language. This article explores the various mechanisms of word formation, including affixation, compounding, conversion, and blending, and examines their significance in the process of lexical naming.*

***Key words:** word formation, lexical naming, affixation, compounding, conversion, blending.*

***Аннотация:** Процессы словообразования играют crucial роль в развитии и расширении лексических единиц в языке. В этой статье исследуются различные механизмы словообразования, включая аффиксацию, словосложение, конверсию и блендинг, и рассматривается их значение в процессе лексического наименования.*

***Ключевые слова:** словообразование, лексическое наименование, аффиксация, словосложение, конверсия, блендинг.*

***Annotatsiya:** So'z yasalish jarayonlari tilning leksik birliklarining rivojlanishi va kengayishida muhim rol o'ynaydi. Ushbu maqolada affuksatsiya, qo'shma so'zlar yasash, konversiya va biriktirmalar kabi so'z yasash mexanizmlarini o'rganiladi hamda ularning leksik nomlash jarayonidagi ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi.*

***Kalit so'zlar:** so'z yasalishi, leksik nomlash, affuksatsiya, qo'shma so'zlar yasash, konversiya, biriktirmalar.*

Introduction

Word formation, the process by which new words are created from existing linguistic elements, is a fundamental aspect of language. The ways in which words are formed, combined, and altered play a crucial role in the expansion and adaptation of a language's lexicon. This is particularly evident in the field of lexical naming, where word formation processes are employed to create new terms or modify existing ones to represent various concepts, objects, and phenomena.

Affixation and Lexical Naming

One of the primary word formation processes involved in lexical naming is affixation, the attachment of prefixes and suffixes to a base word or root. Affixation allows for the creation of new lexical items by modifying the meaning or function of the base word. For example, in the field of biology, the prefix "micro-" is used to form terms such as "microorganism" and "microbiology," denoting small-scale entities and processes [6]. Similarly, the suffix "-ology" is used to create terms for various academic disciplines, such as "sociology" and "ecology." [3].

Compounding and Lexical Naming

Compounding, the process of combining two or more words to form a new lexical item, is also a common strategy in lexical naming. Compound words can be used to create more specific or descriptive terms, often in specialized fields. For instance, in computer science, terms like "motherboard" and "web browser" are formed through compounding, allowing for the concise representation of complex concepts [4]. Compounding can also be employed to coin new terms in areas such as medicine, where conditions are often named by combining relevant descriptors, such as "Parkinson's disease" and "Alzheimer's disease." [1]

Conversion and Lexical Naming

Conversion, the process of changing the part of speech of a word without any overt morphological changes, can also play a role in lexical naming. This process allows for the creation of new terms by repurposing existing words [8]. For example, the noun "email" can be converted into a verb, "to email," enabling the use of the term in new contexts and applications. Conversion can be particularly useful in the rapid coining of technical terms or the adaptation of everyday words to specialized

domains [7].

Blending and Lexical Naming

Blending, the process of combining parts of two or more words to create a new lexical item, can also contribute to lexical naming. Blends, such as "brunch" (from "breakfast" and "lunch") and "smog" (from "smoke" and "fog"), often result in concise and memorable terms that can be particularly useful in coining new names for products, services, or phenomena [5]. Blending can be employed to create distinctive and attention-grabbing lexical items, especially in the fields of marketing, advertising, and popular culture [2].

Conclusion

Word formation processes, including affixation, compounding, conversion, and blending, play a vital role in the creation and adaptation of lexical items for the purpose of naming. These strategies enable the expansion of a language's lexicon, the coining of specialized terms, and the representation of new concepts and phenomena. By understanding the mechanisms of word formation, linguists, language professionals, and domain experts can better navigate the process of lexical naming, ensuring the effective communication and dissemination of knowledge across various fields of study and practice.

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