



## Analysis of Forming New Words in the English Language

**Usmanova Zulaykho  
Ilkhombek qizi**

English language teacher  
Urgench State University  
Urgench, Khorezm, Uzbekistan

### ABSTRACT

In this article one of the productive ways of forming new words in the English language are discussed. On top of that, the types of word-formation within the word-derivation and word-composition are analyzed and illustrated with examples.

### Keywords:

Word-formation, word-derivation, word-composition, affixation, suffix, prefix, blending, back-formation, conversion, blending, acronymy, semantic change.

We know that each language enriches its vocabulary in different ways. Like other languages of the world, English is increasing its word stock in various ways such as borrowing or forming new words from the material available in the language after certain structural and semantic formulas and patterns. So in this article we analyze the second matter and its types thoroughly.

In linguistics, word-formation is the creation of a new word. Word formation is sometimes contrasted with semantic change, which is a change in a single word's meaning. The boundary between word formation and semantic change can be difficult to define: a new use of an old word can be seen as a new word derived from an old one and identical to it in form. Word formation can also be contrasted with the formation of idiomatic expressions, although words can be formed from multi-word phrases.

There are a number of methods of word formation. Most linguists consider as the chief process of English word-formation affixation, conversion and compounding. Apart from these a number of minor ways of forming words such

as back-formation (or back-derivation), sound interchange, distinctive stress, sound imitation, blending, clipping and acronymy are traditionally referred to Word-Formation.

There are different theories and viewpoints on the classification of the types of word-formation in English worked out by many linguists. One of such classifications worked out by H. Marchand is also of interest. Proceeding from the distinction between two full linguistic signs and pseudo signs he considers two major groups:

1. words formed as grammatical syntagmas, i.e. combination of full linguistic signs which are characterized by a morphological motivation such as do-er, un-do, rain-bow;
2. words which are not grammatical syntagmas, i.e. which are not made up of full linguistic signs.

The first group includes Compounding, Suffixation, Prefixation, Derivation by Zero-Morpheme and Back-Derivation while the second group includes Expressive Symbolism,

Blending, Clipping, Rime, and Ablaut Geminatio, Word Manufacturing. It is characteristic of both groups that a new coining is based on synchronic relationships between morphemes.<sup>1</sup>

The following two types of word formation may be distinguished word-derivation and word-composition. Words created by word-derivation have in terms of word-formation analysis only one derivational base and one derivational affix (suffix, prefix or infix), e.g. *cleanness* (from *clean*), *overestimate* (from *estimate*), *chairmanship* (from *chairman*), *openhandedness* (from *openhanded*), etc. Some derived words have no derivational affix, because derivation achieved through conversion, e.g. *to paper* (from *a paper*) *a fall* (from *to fall*). Words created by word-composition have at least two bases, e.g. *lampshade*, *ice-cold*, *looking-glass*, *daydream*, *hotbed*, *speedometer*, etc.

Within the types, further distinction may be made between the ways of forming words. There are two subcategories: words created by derivation and words created by conversion.

### Derivation

Derivation is the process of forming new words from existing ones by adding affixes to them, like *shame + less + ness* → *shamelessness*. In cases in which there is a one-to-one correspondence between affixes and syntactical categories, this is known as agglutination, as seen in agglutinative languages.

### Conversion

Also known as zero-affixation, conversion involves forming a new word from an existing identical one, like forming the verb *green* from the existing adjective. The term conversion, which some linguists find inadequate, refers to the numerous cases of phonetic identity of word-forms, primarily the so-called initial forms, of two words belonging to different parts of speech. The following words like *work*

– *to work, love – to love, paper – to paper, brief – to brief* can be a good example to conversion.

### Back-formation or Back-Derivation

Back-formation is the reverse of affixation, being the analogical creation of a new word from an existing word falsely assumed to be its derivative. For example, the verb *to edit* has been formed from the noun *editor* on the reverse analogy of the noun *actor* from *to act*, and similarly the verbs *automate*, *bulldoze*, *commute*, *escalate*, *liaise*, *loaf*, *sightsee*, and *televise* are backformed from the nouns *automation*, *bulldozer*, *commuter*, *escalation*, *liaison*, *loafer*, *sightseer*, and *television*. From the single noun *procession* are backformed two verbs with different stresses and meanings: *procéss*, “to walk in procession,” and *prócess*, “to subject food (and other material) to a special operation.”

Compounding or word-composition is one of the productive types of word-formation in Modern English.

### Blending

A blend is a word formed by joining parts of two or more older words. An example is *smog*, which comes from *smoke* and *fog*, or *brunch*, which comes from 'breakfast' and 'lunch'.

Sub-categories of blending are:

- Acronym: A word formed from initial letters of the words in a phrase, like English *laser* from *light amplified by stimulated emission of radiation*
- Clipping: Also known as "truncation" or "shortening", clipping is the word formation process which consists in the reduction of a word to one of its parts, e.g. *fax* (facsimile), *flu* (influenza) and *bot* (robot). Clipped words may not retain their original meaning. For example, "playing a video game against a bot" is not the same as "playing a video game against a robot".
- Blends fall into two groups:
  - 1) coalescences, such as *bash* from *bang* and *smash*;

<sup>1</sup> R.S.Ginzburg, S.S.Khidekel, G.Y.Knyazeva, A.A. Sankin  
A Course in Modern English Lexicology, Moscow, Vyshaya shkola, 1979, p 108

2) telescoped forms, called portmanteau words, such as *motorcade* from *motor* and *cavalcade*.

In the first group are the words *clash*, from *clack* and *crash*, and *geep*, offspring of *goat* and *sheep*. To the second group belong *dormobiles*, or dormitory automobiles, and *slurbs*, or slum suburbs. A travel monologue becomes a *travelogue* and a telegram sent by cable a *cablegram*. Aviation electronics becomes *avionics*; biology electronics, *bionics*; and nuclear electronics, *nucleonics*. In cablese a question mark is a *quark*; in computerese a binary unit is a *bit*. In astrophysics a quasistellar source of radio energy becomes a *quasar*, and a pulsating star becomes a *pulsar*.

- Simple shortenings, such as *ad* for *advertisement*, have risen in status. They are listed in dictionaries side by side with their full forms. Among such fashionable abbreviations are *exam*, *gym*, *lab*, *lib*, *op*, *spec*, *sub*, *tech*, *veg*, and *vet*. Compound shortenings, after the pattern of Russian *agitprop* for *agitatsiya* *propaganda*, are also becoming fashionable. Initial syllables are joined as in the words *Fortran*, for formula (computer) translation; *mascon*, for massive (lunar) concentration; and *Tacomsat*, for Tactical Communications Satellite.

The shortening of words also stands apart from the above two-fold division of word-formation. It cannot be regarded as part of either word-derivation or word-composition for the simple reason that neither the derivational base nor the derivational affix can be singled out from the shortened word (e.g. *lab*, *Eurotom*, *exam*, *V-day*, etc.)

Nor are there any derivational patterns new shortened words could be formed on by the speaker. Consequently, the shortening of words should not be regarded as a way of word-

formation on a par with word-derivation and compounding.<sup>2</sup>

## References

1. R.S.Ginzburg, S.S.Khidekel, G.Y.Knyazeva, A.A. Sankin A Course in Modern English Lexicology, Moscow, Vyshaya shkola, 1979, pp 108-130
2. I. V. Arnold "Лексикология современного английского языка" – издание третье, М., "Высшая школа", 1986, pp 77-163.
3. Общее языкознание. Внутренняя структура языка. – М.: Наука, 1972. –565с.
4. Смирницкий А.И. –Морфология английского языка. – М.: Изд. лит. на иностр.языке.1959.–404с.
5. Т. И. Арбекова –Лексикология английского языка, М., –Высшая школа,-298ст
6. И. В. Арнолд –The English word, М., 1986, -150
7. Т. И. Арбекова –Лексикология английского языка||, М., –Высшая школа, -298 ст

<sup>2</sup> R.S.Ginzburg, S.S.Khidekel, G.Y.Knyazeva, A.A. Sankin A Course in Modern English Lexicology, Moscow, Vyshaya shkola, 1979, p 110