

SPECIFIC FEATURES OF WORD FORMATION

Keldiyorova Dinora

Student of the 1st stage

Makhanova Muhayyo Nabiyevna

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Abstract: *Exploring diverse strategies such as derivation, compounding, blending, and conversion, the article elucidates how languages continuously adapt and innovate through these creative processes. It meticulously dissects the structural nuances of lexicons, highlighting the pivotal roles of roots and affixes in constructing and altering meanings within words.*

Keywords: *quality, ability, include, several, artificial, suffixes, conversation, compound, information, quantitative, distinct, terms.*

INTRODUCTION.

In modern Uzbek, artificial words are mainly formed with the help of affixes, that is, a type of morpheme serves to form words. The composition of any artificial word consists of a base of word formation and a word builder: jurist (law – base of word formation, shunos – base of word formation), leveling (flat – base of word formation, la – word builder). The basis of word formation can also be a made-up word: knowledgeable (knowledge – the basis of word formation, li – word maker). In the Uzbek language, new words are created only from independent words, including words related to nouns, adjectives, and verbs. Therefore, only nouns, adjectives and verbs have a word-formation system. Word formation plays an important role in the enrichment and development of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language.

THE MAIN PART.

Word formation – 1) formation of a new word using certain tools based on the methods, patterns and patterns available in a particular language (word creation). For example, word formation with the help of affixes (by word > by word, delicious > delicious), word formation by means of the auxiliary verb "do" (to confirm, to enjoy). Here, the word "to make" is the passive form of the verb "to make" and represents the process; the combination itself is not a linguistic term; 2) denotes a special field (department) of linguistics similar to "Phonetics", "Lexicology". For example, the morphology of the Uzbek language, the syntax of the Uzbek language, the construction of the Uzbek language.

There are three distinct types of features: quantitative, ordinal, and categorical. We can also consider a fourth type of feature—the Boolean—as this type does have a few distinct qualities, although it is actually a type of categorical feature.

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few distinct qualities, although it is actually a type of categorical feature. These feature types can be ordered in terms of how much information they convey.

There are four main kinds of word formation: prefixes, suffixes, conversion and compounds.

an interesting or important part, quality, ability, etc.

This year's models include several new safety features.

This camera has several features that make it easy to use.

The car has some interesting new design features.

His plan combines the best features of the earlier proposals.

CONCLUSION.

A specific feature of our experiment is compressibility of media tested and initially continuous inter face between gases of different densities.

A specific feature of these molecules is their ability to elicit bidirectional signaling.

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