



## SOURCES OF PRESENT DAY WORD FORMATION

*Rukhshona Mukhitdinova*

Master student of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

*Nargiza Aminova*

Senior teacher of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

**Abstract:** The given article considers some new sources of word formation in present-day English. Changes in creating new lexical units are analyzed on the basis of thoughts of famous linguists such as Crystal, Maxwell and others. Globalization, advertising, naturalization, embedding are discussed as the most frequently used ways of modern English word formation that serve to create the words related to the topic given.

**Keywords:** internet age, embedding, compound, vocabulary, Crystal, neologism, clipping, lexical gasp, chenglish, blending, advertising, trademark.

As we have seen, word formation is regularly done to fill gaps in vocabulary or to save language. The former basically applies to compound words, while the latter is the reason for clipping and blending, especially acronyms. Various neologisms can be divided into groups, but the boundaries between these groups tend to be diffuse, since they clearly influence each other.

The Internet Age. Crystal (2001: 21) writes that the e-prefix must have been used in hundreds of expressions like e-mail, e-text, e-money and other similar nouns. So the internet is a major source of lexical gaps that are filled very quickly. We find clippings like 'blog' further used in blends like 'blook' and 'vlog'. We find conversion, as in 'to google'.

And we will see new neologisms emerging as new inventions will have a need for names. With the need to send more information in a shorter period of time the internet also increases the tendency to economize the language. Clippings, blends and acronyms will continue to emerge in fields that are linked to the internet.

Advertising and Trademarks. Trademarks are usually computer generated, therefore we find most coinages in trademarks and the concomitant advertising. Those new words are then taken creatively in all different word formation patterns, as was seen in the compound noun 'BlackBerry thumb'. As the definition of success in marketing is to be more creative than the competitor, it is easy to predict that new coinages and other creative word formation processes will take place in this field. Moreover, advertising and internet can be combined, and that will be increasingly the case in the coming years.

Science. A lexical gap exists if our species invents new technology or discovers new diseases, as was seen with 'microscission' or 'SARS'. The process of discoveries is also seemingly infinite and we are likely to see new words as a result. Science is even less predictable than other fields as nobody has the ability to predict the inventions of the next decades correctly. Science often uses borrowings from Greek and Latin, but recent examples show the possible usage of simple adjective-noun





compounds such as living bandage for bandages using the skin cells of the patient (Maxwell 2006: 111).

Entertainment and lifestyles. If ways of lifestyle change, you need a new name. Giving new lifestyles a proper name became largely the job of the entertainment industry. As a result, we find new lifestyle choices offered on TV and in magazines, with names that are possibly even more attractive because they sound new. This way with identity is in part the product of a more liberal world, but on the other hand also based in the necessity to categorize anything that differs from what is perceived to be normal. There is also another, social factor in conscious decisions to form new words to constitute the language of a social group, establishing a border between the group's use of words and the outside world. This could also be the essence of internet language.

The Globalisation of English. The Globalisation of English ultimately helps to increase the factors already discovered in 4.1 to 4.4, but it also leads to an increase in borrowing. Borrowing will occur as long as there is language contact. And it is because language contact is likely to increase that we will find new borrowings in the future. Although many languages may disappear in the coming century, the bigger regional languages might find themselves in a fusion with English. It may be possible that we find *Chenglish* (Chinese in English) words soon. And as the influx of Latin in the southern United States continues we are also likely to find new Spanish borrowings, too.

Characters from famous books are also sources of new words, such as "pollyanna," (overly optimistic), "scrooge" (selfish) and "quixotic" (idealistic, romantic, unrealistic).

New words become integrated through constant use. Selected countries have organizations that adjudge when words are accepted. However, even if words are accepted, how people speak is not directly influenced by that. Phrasing is determined by which words are included in a language. The way people use words tells a lot about their culture.

In Popular Culture. Technology and culture are also influential in the development of neologism. Some of the latest neologisms in pop-culture are "Monstration" in Russian and "Snowmageddon" in Canadian.

You might also remember the Doggo-Lingo that was popular in social media a few years back. Doggo-Lingo was used by some groups on Twitter and Facebook who posted pictures of dogs with funny captions. It became popular in Australia, a country known for creating diminutives of words and giving them an "o" ending.

Still other words come from popular brands, such as "Colgate" that became a common term for "toothpaste" even if it is made by a different company. Others that belong to this group include Frigidaire, Xerox, Coke and Kleenex.

Effect On Translations. Neologisms come from one language therefore translating them into other languages can be problematic. Naturalization is used when doing translations that sound similar to English for published studies and research. Likewise, the English word is retained accompanied by a short explanation of its meaning. When translating neologisms, four translation methods are put into focus: loan translation, calque, use of analogues and transcription and transliteration.

Naturalization is usually used when English is the source language. Translators typically apply the "think aloud protocol" when translating neologisms. This is the way they can find the appropriate word that sounds the most natural for the new word when used in speech. This is important because the right translation is critical in the legal systems and several industries. When the translation is





inaccurate, it can lead to conceptual misunderstanding (translation asymmetry) that can result in miscommunication.

Embedding. It takes time for new words to be embedded into mainstream language. Some languages often borrow English neologisms and include them in their modern lexicon. For example, it is very rare for new words to be created in the Danish language, but it has borrowed several from English, including "twerking," "Brexit," "blog," "click bait," "selfie" and "foodie." Some of the spellings of borrowed words were altered to fit local spelling, such as "metroseksuel" and "oute." The latter came from the word, "out," a term meaning, "to out someone as a homosexual."

Other words came from more exotic source, such as the Italian "barista" and the Japanese "emoji" that were introduced into other languages from English rather than from their original source. An exception is the word, "quinoa" that was directly borrowed from Spanish, which was also sourced by the Spanish language from the Quechua, an indigenous language spoken in Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia.

Surprisingly, there are new words that did not come from the English language. "Helicopter parents" is a term used to describe parents who continuously hover over their children. In Denmark, what they use is "curlingforældre" that translates to "curling parents." This means that the parents sweep aside all the obstacles that are on the path of their children. Some were used by Danes long before they became known to English speakers, like "facerape" and "fit to fight." Danish speakers even have literal translations of English terms such as "svingvælger" (swing voter), "undskyld mit franske" (pardon my French) and "veryvrede" (road rage).

What becomes clear is that globalization has something to do with the creation of new words because more people are learning English and adapting English to fit their own local language.

#### References:

1. Vinogradov V.V. //Russian language at school. 1951.
2. Shansky N.M. From the Russian word formation // Russian language in the national school. 1959. No. 4.
3. E. S. Kubryakova. What is word formation. //Nauka. 1966.
4. Kh, Khasanova G., and Kenjaboev Sh Kh. "The role of education system in human capital development." Восточно-европейский научный журнал 2-1 (66) (2021): 48-51.
5. Khasanova G. K. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION SYSTEMS OF UZBEKISTAN AND JAPAN //Central Asian Problems of Modern Science and Education. – 2019. – Т. 4. – №. 2. – С. 771-781.
6. Хашимова С. НЕКОТОРЫЕ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ И СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ УДВОЕНИЯ В ЯПОНСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ. - Страны. Языки. Культура. – С. 334-338.
7. Насирова, С. А. (2019). Языковая политика в Китае: идентификация общественно-политической терминологии. In Китайская лингвистика и синология (pp. 384-387).
8. Насирова, С. А. (2021). ВОЕННАЯ СИСТЕМА ДРЕВНЕГО КИТАЯ: ОБЗОР ТЕРМИНОВ. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 1(Special Issue 1), 139-146.





9. Hashimova, S. A., & Nasirova, S. A. (2021). FEATURES OF FORMING OF ANIMATED NOUNS WITH THE AFFIXES IN MODERN CHINESE LANGUAGE. *Journal of Central Asian Social Studies*, 2(04), 1-10
10. Nusratullayevich, P. T. B. (2022). The role of alisher Navoi's spiritual heritage in the moral education of youth. *EPRA International Journal of Research and Development (IJRD)*, 7(4), 38-39.
11. Туробов, Б. Н. (2022). ШАРҚШУНОС ЕЭ БЕРТЕЛЬС МУТАФАККИР АЛИШЕР НАВОЙИ ИЖОДИНИНГ ШАКЛЛАНИШ ОМИЛЛАРИ ТЎҒРИСИДА. *ФИЛОСОФИЯ И ЖИЗНЬ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ*, (SI-2).
12. Hamdamova, M., & Turobov, B. (2020). An introduction to ancient p philosophy in Beruni's works. *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation*, 24(S1), 676-681.
13. Nasilov, D. M., Isxakova, X. F., & Safarov, S. S. & Nevskaya, Irina A. 2001. Imperative sentences in Turkic languages. *Typology of imperative constructions. Lincom: Europa*.

