



FEATURES OF MUTUAL FUNCTION OF WORD GROUPS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: *In the article, the features of mutual function of word groups in the English and Uzbek languages, their theoretical aspects are shown, as well as the importance of word formation in both languages, their similarities and differences are mentioned.*

Keywords: *lexicology, affixation, affixal morpheme, morphemics, morphology.*

Annotatsiya: *Maqolada Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida so'z turkumlarining o'zaro vazifadoshlik xususiyatlari, uning nazariy jihatlari ko'rsatib o'tilgan, shuningdek, so'z yasalishining har ikkala tildagi ahamiyati, ularning o'xshash va farqli tomonlari keltirib o'tilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *leksikologiya, affiksatsiya, affiksial morfema, morfemika, morfologiya.*

The phenomenon of word formation has been one of the current problems in linguistics and is still a controversial debate that has not lost its complexity. Word formation is the creation of new lexical units based on the possibilities and materials available in the language. The lexicon of the language is regularly enriched due to the factors of the change of dictionary meanings, the formation of words and the formation of new words. These factors, which interact with each other, serve to determine the development of the language. Their interrelationship is that new words in the language are associated with word acquisition, while word acquisition plays an important role in differentiating the meaning of lexical units. There is a need (possibility) to change meanings in cases where the content of lexical units does not contradict the meaning of the emerging new word (or concept).

It is known from history that word formation seems to be simple and simple, but since its object and subject analysis is extremely complex, it is the most complex phenomenon in all fields except linguistics. The reason is that certain regularities in it must be proven directly through the analysis of linguistic facts. For these reasons, scientists sometimes consider the phenomenon of word formation to belong to the



field of morphology, and sometimes to the field of lexicology. In many scientific works, word formation is given as part of grammar, while in other literature, it is applied as a part of lexicology. It is permissible to mention the works of scientists A.I.Smirnitsky, I.V.Arnold, and T.I.Arbekova, who included the phenomenon of word formation in the department of lexicology, as a proof of the above ideas. The topic of word formation in English was researched by a number of linguists such as H. Marchand, L. Bauer, A. Hatcher, A. I. Smirnitsky, Z. A. Kharitonchik, O. D. Meshkov, A. N. Ilina.

In his book "The categories and types of present day English wordformation", Marchand talked about patterns and examples of the word formation system in English. He expresses the following opinion about word formation: "Word formation is such a branch of linguistics that studies new lexical units in the language, that is, patterns that form words.

In Uzbek linguistics, the topic of word formation has been widely studied. The issue of word formation and word formation methods has been researched in Uzbek linguistics by A. Hojiyev, A. Gulomov, Sh. Rakhmatullayev, A. Nurmonov, R. Sayfullayeva, Sh. Mirzaqulov. Instructional manuals and textbooks provide methodical recommendations on the topic of word formation. The term "word formation" is used in linguistics in two senses: on the one hand, it refers to the process of creating a new word in a language, and on the other hand, it refers to the branch of linguistics that studies the word formation system. Word formation studies the word formation structure and word formation methods present in a language. Studying them gives an opportunity to determine the standard of word formation in the modern Uzbek literary language and to understand its laws.

The word formation department is closely connected with the morphemic department of linguistics. Meaningful parts of the word, stem and affixal morphemes are important elements of new word formation in the language.

Let us quote the following opinion from the article of the 1950s by the scientist A. Ghulomov, who was one of the first to contribute to the formation of words in Uzbek linguistics:

"We have been looking at the formation of words from a morphological point of view, however, no matter how a word is formed, a new word must be formed in some way. So, it belongs to the lexical-word dispute. "According to the old grammar theory, word formation and word change are considered in morphology. In fact, they are formally similar, but functionally different phenomena.



According to A.Gulomov, word formation is one of the effective ways to enrich the language lexicon. The basis of word formation is the vocabulary of the language, which includes all basic words as its core.

In the literature, there are different views on the formation of words and the formation of words in word groups. In most of the literature, it is emphasized that word formation is characteristic of independent word groups. The phenomenon of word formation is mainly characteristic of independent categories. The composition of nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs is always enriched with new formations.

In the works published in the field of word formation, in particular, in A. Hojiyev's monograph "Morphology, morphemics and theoretical issues of word formation" by A. Hojiyev, new views on word formation were put forward. When a linguist scientist talks about the study of word formation in Uzbek language, he says that the study of each system of the language begins with defining the linguistic unit that forms this system, but this is the main, important factor in the study of the word formation system of the Uzbek language. and that the known fact was not paid attention to, i.e. that the question of whether the Uzbek language has a word-formation system and its linguistic unit - shaper was raised and no clear opinion was expressed about it emphasizes.

V. Vinogradov's opinion about the role of word formation in linguistics is also important. According to him, while word formation is of great importance in the science of linguistics, it approaches lexicology - the science of the vocabulary of the language, and grammar - the doctrine of form formation and word combinations. is also related to syntax. The number of supporters of this point of view is increasing day by day. So, the issues of word formation are always studied together with lexicology, phonetics, and grammar in linguistics.

The term word formation is used in two senses: 1) in general, word formation refers to the phenomenon of the formation of a new word based on language material; 2) means the branch of linguistics that studies phenomena and issues related to word formation. Every language has its own system, just as other areas, such as morphology and syntax, have their own system of word formation. It is this system that is analyzed in the word formation section.

Currently, the process of formalizing the theory of word formation as an independent science requires a new approach to some concepts in this field, the continuous confirmation of some word formation tools, and the development of analysis methods relevant to this field.



Word formation differs from this and other areas of linguistics in that this area and its units are closely related and interconnected with almost all areas of linguistics. Word formation is a unique complex field that deals with the emergence of new lexical units in the language, their structural properties and classification. Word formation serves to continuously enrich the vocabulary of the language. Word formation is an independent branch of linguistics, which studies new word formation, methods and means of word formation. Determining the composition of words in the language and their methods of formation is the main task of this department. In conclusion, creating a new word in any way is called word formation. A language is not limited to pre-existing possibilities. Because in the social life of the society, in production, economy, daily life, new things, new concepts in spiritual, cultural, ideological fields, need to evaluate them, express their new aspects. Such a need objectively requires new words in the language. In order to meet this communicative demand, the language acquires words from other languages or creates new words from its internal possibilities.

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