

* Typology of Word Formation

*Types of Word Formation

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* INTRODUCTION

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.

- * In linguistics, **morphological derivation** is the process of forming a new word from an existing word, often by adding a prefix or suffix, such as *-ness* or *un-*. For example, *happiness* and *unhappy* derive from the root word *happy*.
- * Uzbek is an agglutinating language. That means that more than English, even more than German, it makes words and phrases by sticking (think "gluing") a bunch of meaning-units together. The derivation contributes most word formation in Uzbek
- * In English even though this is one of the main ways of forming a new word. It is not so many as in Uzbek.
- * We can see from the examples that English and Uzbek both use suffixes more often than prefixes
- * **Tinchlantiruvchi**
- * **organizational**

* In compounding two or more words joined together to form a new word. It is very actively used in both languages, However both languages have their unique compounding words

* The Uzbek language have the following types of compounding:

* N+N Butako'z

* Adj+N Oqqo'rg'on

* N+N+N gultojixo'roz

* V+P1 iskabtopar

If it is V+V or N + V the word is always written separately

ahd qilmoq

Olib kelmoq

* The following types of compounds exist in English

* N+N Football

* Adj+N blackboard

* V+N breakwater

* Prep+N Underworld

* N+ADJ snow white

* Adj+Adj blue-green

* N+V browbeat

* V+Prep takeout

* Conversion is an assigning an already existing word to a new syntactic category.

* Uzbek doesn't nearly use conversion but it is not zero in this language.

* Qari (adj) → qarimoq(V)

* Daydi (N) → daydimoq (V)

* Sang'i (N) → Sang'imoq (V)
Dialectal

* In English it is very productive and it is almost exclusively applied for all parts of speech

butter (N) → to butter the bread

permit (V) → an entry permit

empty (A) → to empty the litter-bin

* Clipping is shortening a polysyllabic word by deleting one or more syllables

* In literary Uzbek clippings never occur, however there is a tendency towards using clippings among the youths.

* Televizor → telik

* Velosaped → velik

* internet → net

* English is rich in clippings and it can be used both formally and informally.

* Facsimile → fax

* Hamburger → burger

● Gasoline → gas

● Advertisement → ad

* **Blendings are Similar to compounds, but parts of the words are deleted.**

* Uzbek has very few blendings most of which are derived from the Russian language and almost all of them is used to denote soviet period.

* СОВЕТСКОЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВО -
SOVHOZ

* Коллективное хозяйство -
kolhoz

* English has many more blendings than other languages and it is relatively new trend in word formation.

* Motor + hotel → Motel

* Breakfast + lunch →
Brunch

* Wireless + Fidelity → Wi-Fi

* Back formation is a creative reduction due to incorrect morphological analysis.

* Uzbek has no back formation so far.

* There relatively few but increasing year by year

* editor (1649)

→ edit (1791)

* television (1907)

→ televise (1927)

* Acronyms are words derived from the initials of several words.

* Uzbek has several acronyms. Most of them are found in specialized vocabularies

* OITV - orttirilgan immunitet tanqisligi virusi

* AQSH - Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlari

* English also has many acronyms and most of these acronyms have entered other languages as well.

* severe acute respiratory syndrome

→ SARS

* Self-contained underwater breathing apparatus

→ SCUBA

*Other examples of Acronyms:

a) Radar

b) FYI

c) TGIF

d) a.k.a

e) Html

f) www

g) SWOT

a) Radio detecting and ranging

b) For Your Information

c) Thanks God It's Friday

d) also known as

e) Hypertext mark-up language

f) World wide web

g) Strengths, Weaknesses,
Opportunities and Threats

* Onomatopoeia

Words created to sound like the thing that they name.

English	Japanese	Uzbek	Indonesian
Cock-a-doo	Kokekokko	qichqirmoq	Kukuruyuk
Meow	Nya	Miyovlamo q	Meong

* **CONCLUSION: Albeit Uzbek and English are not related languages there are some similarities between them in word building**

- * Both languages use derivation and compounding productively
- * Nearly all types of word building exist in both languages
- * Both language borrowed prefixes from other languages and natively use their own suffixes

* However there are striking differences between the languages as well

1. English very productively uses conversion, while Uzbek uses it very rarely
2. Blendings are far common in English than Uzbek
3. Uzbek is an agglutinative language so it uses inclination very frequently.

* Complete the process and Identify the type of word formation:

1. Return on Investment

→ ROI →

2. information, entertainment

→ Infotainment →

3. modulator, demodulator

→ Modem →

4. love, seat

→ Loveseat →

5. International, police

→ Interpol →

6. A comb

→ To comb →

7. delicatessen

→ Deli →

* Thank you for your attention!!!!