WORD FORMATION IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS.

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Abstract: This article covers the theoretical and practical aspects of word formation in Uzbek linguistics. It analyzes the historical development of word formation, the formation of the main word-forming models of the Uzbek language and their place in the language system. The main types of word formation, such as affixation, composition, lexico-semantic method, abbreviations, conversion, are explained on the basis of examples. Also considered are the active factors of the process of creating new words in the modern Uzbek literary language, the influence of socio-political changes on the process of lexical enrichment, linguocultural factors, and the internal capabilities of the language. The research results substantiate the role of word formation in the development, enrichment, and renewal of the Uzbek language, as well as its significance for dynamic processes in the language system.

Keywords: word formation, Uzbek linguistics, affixation, composition, neologisms, word-formation models, language system, lexical layer, morphology.

Neologism is an integral part of language development. It is a word or phrase created to express a new concept, situation or object. Neologisms occupy a special place in literary texts, as they serve to express the individual style of the author, increase the spiritual value of the literary text and attract the reader to the poet's work. Neologisms in authorial speech arise as a result of the creative process and play an important role in the development of the literary language. Word formation is one of the most important processes in any living language. Through it, the language is enriched, new concepts are expressed, changes in society are

transferred to the language, and the effectiveness of communication increases. Because each word can be added to the vocabulary over time. Word formation is one of the areas that requires constant research in linguistics. In today's era of globalization, the variability of the language, the flow of new terms, and the impact of social networks on the lexicon make this topic even more relevant. We know that the enrichment of the Uzbek language vocabulary is mainly divided into two types: 1. Internal possibilities of the Uzbek language (internal source). This is a method of adding words from dialects to the Uzbek language vocabulary layer and enriching it by creating new words. For example: words such as buvi (Andijan), mengzamoq (Khorezm) are dialect words and were added to the vocabulary layer, considering them to be in accordance with the norms of the literary language. Another type of internal enrichment is enrichment through the creation of new words. For example: classmate, forest, model.

2. Borrowing words from foreign languages (External source). As Qodiriy said, languages cannot survive without lending and borrowing to each other. The Uzbek people have long established socio-political, trade and commercial ties with other peoples.

As a result, words from other languages have also entered our vocabulary. So, since the Uzbek language is enriched through internal word formation, we would like to touch upon the issues of word formation in our linguistics, taking into account that new word formations are created in this way in literary works. Mahmud Kashgari also expressed his opinion on word formation in his work “Devon-u lug‘atit-turk” and used the term “bina” in this sense.[1]. In scientific sources, we see that word formation was studied in two stages: “1. The stage of studying word formation in the morphology section. At this stage, there was no or insufficient information (imagination) about many concepts related to word formation and coinage; 2. The stage of isolating and studying word formation as a

[1]Salima Rustami. Linguistic terms in “Divonu Lugatit-Turk”. – Tashkent, 2006. – P. 103.

separate section of linguistics. This stage covers the period from the second half of the 20th century until serious attention was paid to the study of the Uzbek language as a system." We know that a coinage consists of two components. "The meaning and other properties of a coinage are formed on the basis of the meaning of its components, the properties inherent in these parts."[2]. Any coined word consists of a word-forming basis and a word-forming tool. For example, gulchi<gul+chi. In linguistics, the term "word formation" is used in two senses: on the one hand, it denotes the process of forming new words in a language, and on the other hand, it denotes the branch of linguistics that studies the word-forming system. Word formation studies the word-forming structure and word-forming methods existing in a language. Studying these makes it possible to determine the norm of word formation in the modern Uzbek literary language and to correctly understand its laws. The word-forming system is inextricably linked with morphemics. Because the meaningful parts of a word - morphemes (root morpheme and affixal morpheme) are the most important elements of new word formation in a language.[3]. Word formation is one of the most important levels of language and occupies a special place in the study of the dynamic aspects of the language system. The enrichment of any language, the activity and variability of its constituent units are manifested precisely through the mechanisms of word formation. Therefore, in linguistics, this process is studied theoretically and practically, and linguistic regularities are identified. Word formation is not only the formation of linguistic units, but also analyzes their morphemic composition, their semantic capabilities, and their functions as stylistic tools. In this regard, morphemes, especially stem and affixal elements, appear as the main structural units in language construction. Within the framework of the language system, each new word has its own

[2]Khojiev A. Theoretical issues of morphology, morphemics and word formation of the Uzbek language. – Tashkent: Fan, 2010. – 256 p.
[3] Tursunov U. Contemporary Uzbek literary language. Textbook. – Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1992. – 400 p.

semantic load, which serves as an important tool for language users to express content and express new concepts. At the same time, a thorough study of the word formation system is a key resource for determining modern literary language standards, achieving clarity, conciseness, and expressiveness in written and oral speech. Especially in the current era of globalization and accelerated information exchange, how new units entering the language are formed and based on what model they are formed is one of the important issues for language policy and standardization work.

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