



NEW TENDENCIES IN ENGLISH WORD HYPONYM FORMATION TODAY

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola bugungi ingliz tilidagi so'z va uning birliklari, qayerda qo'llanilishi va o'rganishda katta ahamiyat berilishi kerak bo'lgan jihatlar haqida. Bundan tashqari, so'zlardagi qo'shimchalarning, ya'ni old qo'shimcha va orqa qo'shimchalarning to'g'ri qo'llanilishi, ularning grammatik xususiyatlari, ma'nolari ham oson yo'l bilan tushuntiriladi. O'zbek tili va ingliz tili leksikologiyasini birlashtirgan holda bugungi kundagi ingliz tilidagi so'zlarning giponim shakllanishidagi umumiy tendensiyalar yorqin tasvirlab berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. Leksikologiya, qo'shimcha, prefiks, affiksatsiya, leksik o'zgarishlar, semantik, istiqbol, mutaxassislar, morfologik, modernizatsiya, ildiz.

Аннотация: Эта статья о словах и их единицах в современном английском языке, где они используются, как они используются и аспектах, которым следует уделять внимание в обучении. Кроме того в простой форме объясняется правильное употребление аффиксов в словах, то есть префикса и суффикса, их грамматические свойства, а также их значения. Путем объединения лексикологии узбекского языка и английского языка ярко описываются общие тенденции гипонимического образования слов в английском языке на сегодняшний день.

Ключевые слова: Лексикология, суффикс, префикс, аффиксация, лексические изменения, семантика, перспектива, специалисты, морфологической, модернизация, корень.

Abstract: This article is about the word and its units in today's English language, where they are used, how they are used, and the aspects that should be given great importance in learning. In addition, the correct use of affixations in words, that is, prefix and suffix, and their grammatical properties, as well as their meanings, are explained in an easy way. By connecting the lexicology of the Uzbek language and English words today are highlighted in general order

Keywords: Lexicology, suffix, prefix, affixation, lexical changes, semantic, perspective, specialists, morphological, modernize, root.

In spite of the fact that profitable word arrangement propensities in present-day English have been adequately examined by language specialists, modern words continually show up within the dialect, so there's a require for their think about and nitty gritty thought of their implies of creation. This point will be important as long as the dialect exists and creates. Lexical changes in modern English are still a productive field of investigation. Examining such changes uncover numerous patterns within the lexicology of English, the sorts of processes, which are, watched there, the inner association of the vocabulary.

In the Uzbek linguistics, a number of studies have been conducted in the field of studying the language as a whole. The basics of the system lexicology have been reflected in a number of scientific studies carried out in different periods of science development. Therefore, in her scientific findings prof. R.Safarova divided the ways of system lexicology development in the Uzbek language into the following phases:

a) The first phase. The difference between word and lexeme, the semes and the ways of separating them into the main parts , and reflects on exploring semantic structure of some word pairs

b) The second phase. The development stage of system lexicology is characterized by combining words into thematic and lexical-semantic groups and studying meaning by dividing it into component parts. At the same time, the principles and fundamentals of system linguistics, system lexicology namely researching lexical units by grouping into lexical-semantic groups were developed in the lexicology of the Uzbek language. The same lexical paradigms, and lexical paradigms have been identified as lexical-semantic groups in the lexicology of the system. Relying on this principle mainly lexical paradigms formed by synonymous senses, a group of words with antonymic meaning, a various thematic and lexical-semantic lines, lexical paradigms were the source of research as particular lexical-semantic groups in the system lexicology.

Lexical changes to tell us almost the typological choices accessible within the dialect and how they are utilized inventively by its speakers. In arrange to light these different perspectives of the subject, the present ponder considers a agent sum of lexical fabric which outlines on-going changes in English lexicology of later a long time (2020-2021) affected by coronavirus widespread. The fabric beneath thought is portion of a corpus of the present-day English utilization. It has been assembled over the final year, for the most part from sources within the print, talked, and web media, as well as from lexicographical sources.

The reason of the course book is to analyze later patterns in English word arrangement on the premise of COVID lexicon. The comes about of inquire about. The COVID-19 emergency, creating at a quick pace, makes individuals extensively use the words and concepts related with it, and fortifies them to make modern words connected with the disease and reactions to it. Usually, such word-formation forms take at slightest many a long time, but there are critical cases when a modern term enters

the dialect and promptly gets to be portion of our collective customary communication. Such is the case with the dialect of the present-day widespread. Not as it were unused words have showed up, but too a few ancient ones have procured diverse denotational and connotative meaning.

For illustration, the word “quarantine” in cutting edge reality is associated with self-quarantine. A few already utilized words are presently reconsidered and seen differently (for case, “distance” utilized within the collocation “social distance”). What is more, previously, it was a consider choice of consultants to work remotely. Presently, this can be the as it were conceivable way to memorize and work (remove learning). Another illustration incorporates “lockdown”, which was described within the word reference as “the control of detainees to their cells for all or most of the day as a temporary security measure”.

Presently a unused meaning has been settled: “a brief condition forced by governmental specialists (as amid the episode of an plague infection) in which individuals are required to remain in their homes and abstain from or restrain exercises exterior the domestic including open contact (such as eating out or going to expansive gatherings)”.

Word Arrangement Handle (too called Morphological Prepare) could be a implies by which unused words are created either by alteration of existing words or by total advancement, which in turn ended up a portion of the language. Types of Word Arrangement Processes Different types of word arrangement forms are utilized to make modern words. Be that as it may, all word arrangement forms fundamentally bring either inflectional or derivational changes. In this manner, intonation (too called emphasis) and induction are the two center forms of word arrangement. Enunciation varies from determination to the taking after extent: Inflection Derivation Produces syntactic variations of the same word. Produces a new word on the premise of an existing word. Modifies a word to specific diverse linguistic categories such as tense, temperament, voice, perspective, individual, number, sexual orientation and case. . Changes the word lesson (moreover called parts of discourse; frame lesson; lexical course; syntactic category). Does not alter the meaning of a word. For illustration: advanced → modernize (to create modern). The major word arrangement forms incorporate but are not limited to the following: Affixation It may be a word arrangement handle wherein an join is joined to a root (also called stem; base) to create a unused word. A root may be a free morpheme (moreover called unbound morpheme) that can show up alone. On the other hand, an Join may be a bound morpheme which never happens by itself, but is continuously joined to a few free morpheme and can be either inflectional or derivational. An Inflectional fasten adjusts the form/grammatical category of a word, i.e., tense, person, number, sexual orientation, case, etc. For case: rodent → rats. Contrariwise, a derivational join alters the parts of discourse of the root, whereas taking off the syntactic category unaltered. In this way, there's a alter of meaning of the root. For illustration: type in → essayist. In English there are two sorts of affixations:

Prefixation: In this morphological handle words are shaped by including an fasten to the front of a root. The sort of join utilized in this handle is alluded to as prefix. For case: un + clean → untidy

Suffixation: In this morphological prepare words are shaped by including an fasten to the conclusion of a root. The sort of fasten utilized in this handle is alluded to as postfix. For illustration: fear + less → fearless

Conversion This alludes to the alter of work or parts of discourse of a word without including an attach. Change is additionally called zero induction or invalid induction since the utilitarian alter is brought around by supplementing an invisible affix. Now and then it is additionally called utilitarian move.

Regularly change is made from “noun to verb” and from “verb to noun”. Less habitually, transformation is additionally done from “adjective to verb” and “adjective to noun”. For instance: Thing to Verb: access email film name shape Verb to Noun: attack alert hope.

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