

# THE PHENOMENA OF DERIVATION IN ENGLISH

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**Abstract:** In this article, the process of derivation ensures the continuous improvement of the language, it is made using affixes, i.e., prefixes and suffixes, like in other languages, the characteristics of derivational formants in word formation in English and their functions in the sentence, prefixes are the main word. It is said that 'z' does not change the class, that is, a prefix is added to a noun to create a new noun with a different meaning, auxiliary suffixes can usually change both the meaning and the word group. Also, considerations are made on how to express the place of these formants in the use of language.

**Key words:** derivation, language, language development, addition, active compounds, phenomenon of affixation.

## Introduction

In morphology, derivation is the process of forming a new word from an old word, usually by adding a prefix or a suffix. In *The Grammar of Words*, linguist Geert Booij states that one criterion for distinguishing derivation from inflection is that "derivation can provide inflection, but not vice versa. In this case, the correction applies to the root forms of words, must be without their inflectional endings, and in this case it creates new, more complex stems to which inflectional rules can be applied" [1, 262].

## The main part

The process of derivation ensures continuous improvement of the language. It can be noted that the laws of derivation apply to all units of language and speech. This has been the scientific and practical object of research conducted by linguists. Language is not just the creation of language, but the creation of language itself. This phenomenon is called "Derivation" in modern linguistics, which is one of the characteristics of language in science [7, 54].

A derivational change that occurs without the addition of a linking morpheme (for example, using a noun as a verb) is called zero derivation or conversion.

"Derivational morphology studies the principles that govern the formation of new words, not referring to the specific grammatical role that a word can play in a sentence. It is through this process that we see the formation of new words, each to its own are words with specific grammatical properties" [8, 50]. The theory of derivation is one of the most demanding theories in the linguistic context, because it fully corresponds to the principles of modern development in the direction of linguistics [4, 63]. Derivatology fully explains the language process in the teaching of speech. It makes it possible to focus on a number of theoretical problems [8, 25].

"Word formation is traditionally divided into two types: derivation (derivation) and conjunction. If word combinations themselves are lexemes, this is not the case in derivation [5, 45]. For example, *-ity* (*-lik*) is not a lexeme, which means *taxability* formation. The word income tax (income tax) is a compound word. Both income and tax are lexemes changing the series is called conversion and can be under derivation [2,103].

In the Uzbek language, the place of prefixes from foreign languages is very important. Similarly, prefixes are widely used in English [3, 368].

"Specific prefixes usually do not change the word class of the main word; that is, a prefix is added to a noun to create a new noun with a different meaning also changes the category; that is, it is often added to a verb or adjective to form a new noun with a different meaning: patient: *outpatient*

Group: *subgroup*

Trial: *retrial*

Adjective - *dark: darkness*

Verb - *agree: agreement*

Noun - *friend: friendship* [6, 87].

Suffixes also take an active part in the system of English word formation. A suffix is a word-forming morpheme, with the help of which new words are formed, the original meaning changes, or one part of speech turns into another. Suffixes in English are more common and flexible than prefixes. Since the development and formation of vocabulary is an important issue in learning and improving the language, we should pay attention to the basic rules of word formation. Their knowledge will help predict the meaning of many words without a dictionary in the future [9, 12].

Usually, the morpheme in English is divided into word, affixal and free (free) morphemes. But we should also say that in the example above, the morphemes -er and -s are homonyms. From this point of view, we can divide morphemes into root, i.e. zero morphemes and homonymous morphemes.

A phoneme is the smallest meaningless unit of a language (*tale-table; bola-bolta*). In morphology, the grammatical classification of word groups is determined as a result of the paradigmatic state of the morpheme system.

Speaking of words and morphemes, we know that morphology is an integral part of grammar and deals with word forms in linguistics. And the word is considered as the biggest one of the morphology that can perform a syntactic function. In addition, word and morpheme serve as the largest and smallest meaning units in morphology. However, in this case, it is necessary to understand the meaning rather than the lexical semantic meaning, but the grammatical meaning.

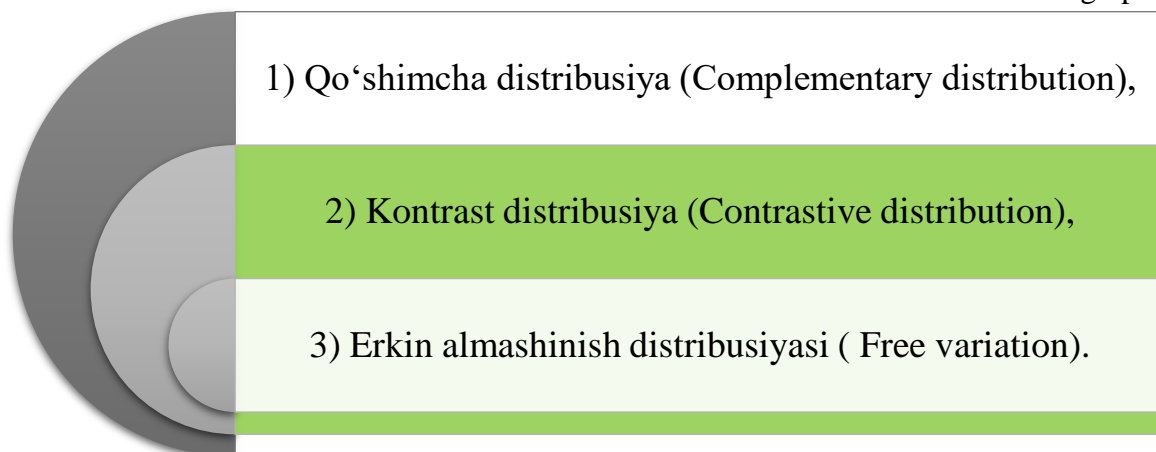
A word is a language unit that has an independent concept of language, expresses emotions, is formed phonetically and grammatically, and also has completeness. The fact that a word has a complete structure, a clear concept, and that it is a part of a sentence shows that it is different from a morpheme.

Summing up from the above statements, we can say that morphemes, phonemes and words combine with each other in different ways. Their combination is based on certain linguistic laws. Regardless of the size or smallness of language units, the method of their syntagmatic placement in the speech process, the order of their use, their sum, that is, the connection of the element used in one case with the second case is called distribution. Distribution comes into contact with all levels of the language hierarchy.

Morphological and syntactic distribution studies the relationships between the smallest units (phonemes) in the language, while phonological distribution studies the features of the location of morphemes and words in the context. The use of the distributive method in morphology depends on the process of dividing the language system into morphological segments.

In modern linguistics, there are three main types of distribution:

1.2.2.- graphics



If two linguistic units (phoneme, morpheme) do not meet in the same environment, then an additional distribution phenomenon occurs. This distribution is related to the process of determining allophones in phonology, and allomorphs in grammar.

For example, in English, the past tense form of the verb is formed using the morpheme *-ed*. There are three different ways of reading the suffix *-ed*: [t, d, id].

If this suffix comes after voiceless consonants [t]worked, talked, passed, [t] or [d] then it is read as [id] wanted, heated, balded. In other cases, it is pronounced [d]; studied, occurred, told.

Also, in linguistics, two or more linguistic units are used in the same situation, but their meanings can be expressed differently, and it is called contrast distribution. When determining contrast distribution, phonological and morphological units are first distinguished, and then their distributional position is determined. Different morphemes are involved in contrast distribution.

For example, since the morpheme forming the personal noun *-er* differs from the morpheme forming the adjective form *-ing*, it is called contrast distribution, regardless of whether they are added to the same stem;

***She is dancing. She is a dancer. In the Uzbek language, the morphs -ga and -da in the sentences U teatrga ketdi and U teatrd a are examples of contrast distribution.***

The distinction between morphology and syntax is closely related to how word boundaries are understood, and in general, morphology deals with word forms as a part of grammar. Syntax is also a part of grammar, and its function deals with word combinations, phrases and sentences.

For example, the word *indestructibility* belongs to morphology even though it is long, and the phrase *came here* belongs to syntax even though it is short.

***Has been found?*** It is clear that the phrase belongs to the phrase and syntax, but we can also say that this phrase belongs to the form and morphology of the verb *find*.

Word formation in English, like in other languages, is done with the help of affixes, that is, prefixes and suffixes (*teach-teacher; write-rewrite*). In general, word-forming affixes are divided into productive and unproductive types.

In English, unlike other languages, it is common for words to be formed through the conversion method. Usually, this phenomenon is determined depending on the place of the

word in the sentence, its function, lexical-grammatical meaning. In many cases, there are cases of inflection of nouns, inflection of verbs, inflection of adjectives and inflection of verbs.

For example: *answer - to answer; water - to water; native - native; smoke - to smoke; better - to better.*

The concepts of grammatical form and grammatical meaning are mutually inseparable phenomena, that is, where there is a grammatical form, there must be a grammatical meaning. Grammatical meaning is a very abstract and general phenomenon, which is why it does not belong to a single word, but to a whole class of words.

The results of studies show that in linguistics, a grammatical category is formed by combining more than ten grammatical meanings and forms.

Grammatical meaning is based on grammatical forms, and grammatical forms are created using synthetic, analytical, and supplemental methods.

**Analytics.** Form-forming elements (auxiliary words, intonation, word order) used to express grammatical categories in morphology are called analytical forms.

Masalan, zamon shakllarining yasalishi: is+V+ing; have+V<sub>3</sub>

In this case, some grammatical categories are expressed using other words that do not have their own lexical meaning.

Masalan: is invited; has finished; does not go; shall/will come;

**Syntheticism.** The expression of grammatical meanings in morphology by means of form-forming affixes is called synthetic form.

Masalan: big-bigger- the biggest; book-books.

**Suppletivism.** In this case, the grammatical categories (forms) of the words are expressed by the change of the stem of the word (*go-went; good-better-the best*). Grammatical categories can also be formed by changing sounds in morphemes: *man-men foot-feet; sing-sang-sung*.

In general, when we mean the expression of grammatical meaning in a suppletive way, we understand the method of using a separate independent word to express the grammatical meaning that is interconnected, moreover, organized by a certain system. In other words, the phenomenon of synthesis is represented by affixation (prefixes, suffixes) and internal inflection.

*For example: takes - took; ox -oxen; work - worked;*

According to B. Ilysh, grammatical classification lines can be made by changing the sounds in the root of the word. This phenomenon he calls **Sound Alternations**. Examples of this quality include: *write-wrote-written; sing-sang-sung; man-men; mouse-mice;*

In linguistics, every language consists of thousands of lexemes. Each of them can be studied separately or by dividing them into classes according to certain characteristics. Linguists have been using both of the above methods.

For example, dictionaries deal with individual lexemes, while grammar books divide lexemes into certain classes, or, traditionally speaking, word groups.

### Conclusion

Word groups have been studied by linguists for years, but they have not yet come to a clear conclusion. The reason we say this is that there are subjective methods for determining a certain class of lexemes, but we may come across different classifications. Words are divided into certain groups according to their meaning. Words in the language differ from each other not only by their specific meanings, but also by their grammatical features. We call the largest groups of words distinguished by their common semantic and grammatical features, word families. Based on the research so far, linguists have expressed different opinions about certain principles, criteria, signs that divide words into categories.

The conclusion is that the general meaning of word-forming morphemes can be considered as the meaning of word formation, and the general meaning of word-forming morphemes (word form meaning) can be considered as grammatical meaning (morphological meaning). Formations formed through the active use of word-forming derivational formants in English serve to increase the richness of the vocabulary of this language.

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