

**DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WORD DERIVATION AND WORD  
FORMATION**

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**Abstract:**

The article compares and contrasts various and similar parts of word-formation techniques used in Uzbek and English to analyze the phenomenon of word construction and word derivation in both languages. The article makes reference to the theories of several linguists, both domestic and international.

**Keywords:** word formation, suffixation, prefixation, infixation, composition, conversion.

Intuitively speaking, the products of inflection are all manifestations of the same word, whereas derivation creates new words. Inflection does not change the syntactic category of the word to which it applies, whereas derivation may do so. Word formation is one of the most independent branches of linguistics, which studies new word formation, word formation phenomena, and word formation techniques. Word formation means creating a new word in any way. The word-formation part of lexicology is inextricably linked with the neologism, as new lexical units are created with the help of word-formation tools in the language and the vocabulary of the language is expanded. Creating a new word on the basis of existing words and word-forming tools in the language is understood as word-formation [1]. Today, the field of derivatology, which has become an independent branch of linguistics, is also used in the lexical sense, that is, in the context of word formation [2]. The concept of derivation is equated with the term word formation in the definition of word formation processes. The concept of derivation began to be applied to the processes of creating language forms beyond the boundaries of words. The expansion of the concept of derivation led to the study of derivation processes at the textual level and began to be studied by derivatology [3]. Word formation is an object of study from the historical period of language. The enrichment of the lexical structure of a language is, of course, directly related to the process of word formation, which opens up a wide range of opportunities not only for the development of language, but also for

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the development of society. Especially today, word-formation methods and tools are widely developed in almost all languages, and it is important to compare these processes in the example of several languages. Word formation is a phenomenon specific to different systematic languages, and there are several ways of word formation in almost all languages.

According to Azim Hodjiev's manual "Word formation system in the Uzbek language", the means of word formation in the Uzbek language are also different, and their types are as follows:

-Morphological type (morphological way of word formation);-Lexical semantic type (lexical-semantic way of word formation);

-Morphological-syntactic type (morphological-syntactic way of word formation);

-Phonetic type (phonetic way of word formation);

So, word formation:

1. Make a grammatical word

-affixation

-word formation using affixes;

-composition -word formation by adding words;

-Conversion

-the transfer of a word from one lexical-grammatical category to another, by creating a categorical transfer;

2. Lexical-semantic word formation (formation of a new word by changing the meaning);

3. Phonetic word formation (phonetic means -creation with the help of various phonetic changes).

The most widely used, most effective, leading types of word formation in modern Uzbek are the affixal way and the composition-way of word addition.

The affixal method of word formation, the method of derivation, that is, with the affixes that form the base word,

-Suffixes;

For example, degree + li; fraction + li (fraction); equal + you + lik (inequality);-

Prefixes;

For example, no + strict (exact); no + true (false); be + had (behad);

-Prefix-suffix;

For example, anti + symmetry + lik (antisymmetry); no + flat + lik (unevenness) is made as.

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Composition is one of the most effective methods of word formation, in which two or more bases are formed by combining them. In Uzbek, two independent words are combined in a certain grammatical form, and there is a grammatical relationship between the connecting words. Word-formation in this way combines more than one constituent base in terms of meaning and content to form a new lexical compound word.

For example, triangle + triangle (triangle);

four + corner (rectangle); bir + had (birhad); many + had (many).

There are two main types of word formation in the English word formation system:

-Composition, Compounding;

-Derivation (i.e. word formation) .

The compositional method of word formation is also an effective method of word formation for English. The derivation method differs from the affixation method and the affix less method. Affixed method of derivation:

-Prefixation;

For example, in + circle (incircle); I'm + proper (improper);

-Suffixation;

For example, distribute + ion (distribution); norm + al (normal);

-Infixation; The method of word formation with the help of infixes is typical of Arabic languages and is almost non-existent in Uzbek, Russian, English, and German languages.

Affix-free method of derivation:

-Conversion; This method is common in some languages.

For example, while this method is widely used in English and French, it is less common in Russian and Uzbek. When a word is formed by conversion, words move from one word group to another, more to the noun verb and the verb to the noun .For example, Focus (noun) (it is a parabola that is the set of points that are the same distance from a fixed point (the focus) and a fixed line (the directrix). The focus, or focal point, is important because starlight striking a parabolically shaped telescope mirror will be reflected back to the focus);Focus (verb) (to give special attention to one particular person or thing,) -Shortening (Clipping, Truncation, Blending); When a word is formed by the abbreviation method, it is reduced to one or more sounds without losing the semantics, lexico-grammatical category of the original word, resulting in the formation of

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a new nominative unit or invariant. Conclusion. In conclusion, the phenomenon of word formation is equally characteristic of different systematic languages, and even in languages where this phenomenon is not the same, we can see general similarities. In both languages, we observe that the affixation method is a productive method. E. Kurilovich's article "Lexical Derivation and Syntactic Derivation" is about derivation, according to which derivation is not just a phenomenon that leads to word formation. It is a general representation of the processes involved in the formation of word forms, whether or not a word changes functionally under the influence of a syntactic environment, and the formation of meaning. According to Kurilovich's article, there are two types of derivation:

- Lexical derivation (this process is called lexical derivation, if under the influence of derivative means there is a semantic renewal of the basic word, no change in syntactic function);

- Syntactic derivation; (if the base, which has a primary syntactic function, does not change semantically under the influence of derivational means, but has a secondary function, that is, the grammatical essence changes, this process is called syntactic derivation);

The morphological type of word formation can be studied by equating the process of word formation using the affixes of the grammatical word-formation method with the phenomenon of lexical derivation. No matter how the phenomenon of word formation occurs, it always serves to enrich the vocabulary of the language, and this phenomenon continues as long as the language lives, and it requires constant research and analysis.

Derivation is the process of creating new words. The technical term derivational morphology is the study of the formation of new words. Here are some examples of words which are built up from smaller parts:

black + bird combine to form blackbird

dis- + connect combine to form disconnect

predict + -able combine to form predictable

Combination processes are also used to form brand-new words which add to the English vocabulary. Some examples from recent years are speed-dating and smartphone.

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We can make a more complex word from a simpler one by adding a short element at the beginning or end. Suppose we start from the word kind. We could add the element un- to form unkind:

un- + kind → unkind

These two parts are of different types:

Kind can be used as a word on its own. It acts as a root word or lexical base to which we can add other elements.

We can't use un- as a word by itself. It has to be attached to a lexical base like kind.

Elements like un- which are attached at the beginning of a root word are called prefixes. The prefix un- can be added to many different lexical bases, such as happy, pleasant, wise (to give unhappy, unpleasant, unwise, and so on).

Again starting with kind as our lexical base, we could instead add the element -ness to form unkindness:

kind + -ness → kindness

The element -ness is a suffix. It is not used as a word on its own, but has to be attached at the end of a lexical base. For example, it can also be added to rude or blind to give rudeness, blindness.

Adding a prefix or suffix can change the meaning of a word. For example, unhappy means 'not happy', so the meaning change is quite important! There are regular patterns to these meaning changes: unpleasant means 'not pleasant', unwise means 'not wise', and so on.

Adding a suffix can also change the word class: that is, produce a different type of word which behaves differently when it combines with other words in sentences. For example:

Kind is an adjective that fits into combinations like a kind friend.

Adding -ness creates a noun, kindness, that fits into patterns like a great kindness. We can also combine more than one word (or lexical base) to form a more complex word called a compound:

head + ache → headache

camera + shy → camera-shy

dry + clean → dry-clean

Compounds can be written in different ways: as a single word, with a hyphen, or even as two separate words (e.g. swimming pool). Often there are variant ways of writing the same item (e.g. bus stop, bus-stop).

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