

## THE ROLE OF WORD FORMATION IN ENRICHING ENGLISH VOCABULARY



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### ABSTRACT

*In the given article there were given a theoretical understanding about word-formation category and presented some methods, rules to form new words. The central idea of word formation is that it is mainly connected with grammar and grammatical structure of the language. There is ample evidence that new words appear in the language through the old ones and as a result of the formation of new meanings in old words. These ways of replenishment of language with words are the main, defining. Thus, in the language system the category of word formation is the area of complex and multidirectional interaction of lexical and grammatical categories.*

**Keywords:** word formation category, new word, enrichment, grammar, grammatical structure, English vocabulary, language system.

### АННОТАЦИЯ

*В данной статье дано теоретическое представление о словообразовательной категории и представлены некоторые приемы, правила образования новых слов. Центральная идея словообразования состоит в том, что оно в основном связано с грамматикой и грамматическим строем языка. Имеются многочисленные свидетельства того, что новые слова появляются в языке через старые и в результате образования новых значений в старых словах. Эти способы пополнения языка словами являются основными, определяющими. Таким образом, в системе языка категория словообразования представляет собой область сложного и разнонаправленного взаимодействия лексических и грамматических категорий.*

**Ключевые слова:** антропоцентризм, противопоставление, лингвокультурология, этническая идентичность, семантическая структура,

*этимология, толкование слова, гомогенная структура, ключевое понятие, неоднородность, убежденность.*

## INTRODUCTION

Word formation is an important topic in the English language curriculum. It, in essence, permeates all themes of morphology and has great importance for understanding many phenomena of the language. Word formation is the main means of enriching the language. Therefore, studying word formation, we trace the ways and means of replenishing the dictionary. Word-building usually involves word-building elements (morphemes) that already exist in the language. This enables us to discover the meaning of new or unknown words faster and deeper. Consequently, the study of word formation is closely connected with the problems of the morphological structure of the word, and with the ways of replenishing the vocabulary of the language

Word-formation processes in the language system are closely related to both vocabulary for which they serve, as well as with the grammar. There is not only a direct reflection of constant changes that occur in the vocabulary of the language in word production, but in connection with changes in social life and human activities. For example, the emergence of a new suffix –er received a new meaning, began to be used for education profession, occupation, property (teach-teacher, build-builder, own-owner, speak-speaker, joke-joker).

Presenting a collection of methods, rules for the formation of new words, word formation is no less closely connected, with the grammatical structure of the language. First of all, it is reflected in the fact that "new words are arranged in those grammatical categories that are characteristic to the language" [V.Vinogradov, 1952], any word that appears in the language always appears in it as a word of a certain and, which is especially important, already existing in the language of the grammatical class (name noun, adjective, verb, participle, adverb, etc.).

## DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

In addition, the complex connection of word production with the dictionary, on the one hand, and with grammar, on the other, is manifested in the variety of word formation methods that exist in the language. The lexical-semantic way of word formation is understood as the formation of new words as a result of changes in the semantic side of a word, by obtaining a new or new semantic meanings by a word already existing in the language, by splitting one word into two or more homonymous words. The processes of the formation of homonymous words, and hence the

formation of new words, are manifested in the language due to the fact that the sound complex, receiving some new semantic meaning, often continues to be used with its old meaning.

Furthermore, it should be noted that morphological word formation does not lead to the appearance of new words in the language, neologisms in the full sense of the word; it essentially operates only with new types of combination of what already existed separately before. The word *atomic*, for example, which is currently available in the English language, is undoubtedly a neologism, but this is not an absolutely new word, since the basis of this word is *atom* and the suffix is [-ic] with the help of which this word was formed, were known before. [Shansky N.M, 1959:4]

The morphological word formation in the English language that exists now includes the following: affixation, combining words (blending) and an affix-free way of word formation. A new word can be formed as a result of combining two or more root together (water+fall= waterfall, sun+light=sunlight, sun+rise=sunrise, etc.). In word-formation analysis, it is especially important to distinguish words formed by combining or blending, from words that formed by affixing, and secondly, from words that are a combination of a phrase of one word. Not every word that has two or more roots in its composition will be a new word formed by adding.

Moreover, one of the main process influencing the development of the vocabulary of the language, its enrichment and improvement is the process of constant growth of vocabulary due to the emergence of new words, its enrichment and improvement. Being connected with the history of the people, the vocabulary of the language reflects all diversities of life: changes in the socio-political structure, in the development of production, science, technology and culture. The process of expanding vocabulary of the language took important role during periods of deep socio-political upheavals and socio-cultural changes. Due to this, vocabulary of the language actively responds to the phenomena brought by these social changes.

## CONCLUSIONS

It is obvious that in word formation, lexical unit that already exists in the language which forms derivatives, is not considered as a new word, but formation of new combinations and forms of these lexical units that are available in the existing language system build up word formation. Learning the types of word formation is the basis for organizing other language skills in accordance with the ability to fulfill the structural and semantic features of a word. It is necessary to maximize the potential of word formation in the assimilation of lexical material (since it helps the

quantitative and qualitative enrichment of the vocabulary of students). Moreover, we must take into account the fact that the study of word formation helps to develop logical thinking, as well as the ability to analyze and synthesize.

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