

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND METHODS OF CONVERSION WORD FORMATION

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Resume: *At present, the disadvantage of traditional linguistics is that the problem of word-formation motivation during conversion is solved at the level of the schema language, outside of real time and space, and therefore out of connection with the individual consciousness of the communicants. Language expresses something that is constantly changing in composition and volume; it changes and develops, losing and at the same time replenishing its arsenal of funds. To do this, he uses both existing material and introduces new units. However, the creation of a separate designation for each new phenomenon would lead to an excessive increase in the lexical system of the language. In this regard, the repeated use of the same linguistic forms is of great importance.*

Keywords: *motivation, conversion, communicants, cognitive aspects, linguistic creativity.*

The problem of conversion word formation has been continuously studied by both foreign (S. Bally, J.L. Bloomfield, O. Espersen) and domestic scientists (J.I.B. Shcherba, P.M. Karashchuk, E.S.Kubryakova, A.I.Smirnitsky, etc.). Most linguists represent the phenomenon of conversion in English as an act of word formation (R. Kvirik, K.A. Levkovskaya, O.D. Meshkov, and others), since a word, in their opinion, cannot be attributed to several parts of speech at the same time, in particular, as a morphological and syntactic way of word formation (I.V. Arnold, A.Ya. Zagoruiko, Z.A. Kharitonchik, V.N. Yartseva). In recent decades, linguists have considered the phenomenon of conversion as one of the varieties of transposition. Thus, some scientists refer to a morphological transposition, which has a word-formation character, by other scientists - to cases of affixless transposition. Words formed by the conversion method can be found in fiction, journalistic and scientific literature; in works for adults and in children's literature; in newspapers and magazines; in dictionaries of modern English and in dictionaries of neologisms. In various linguistic sources, we find a huge number of examples of the occasional use of words formed by the conversion method and not recorded by any dictionaries. Such words can be used occasionally, often in informal acts of communication. These occasionalisms are an act of spontaneous word formation and are determined by the need of the situation at the moment. However, when used in a certain situation, even once, conversions are a short, expressive unit of nomination. It can also be noted that not every case of an occasional conversion develops into a stable conversion, however, every case of a stable conversion is based on an occasional one. The existence of conflicting points of view regarding the use of nouns as verbs, adjectives as nouns, etc. due to the complexity of the

problem of highlighting parts of speech in English. It is possible that already in antiquity, thinkers believed that in the classification of linguistic units, criteria of different order should be used [Kubryakova, 2004: 117]. According to J.I.B.Scherby, the basis for the classification of parts of speech are categories common to all languages of the world: objectivity, action, quality. This linguist points out that when classifying parts of speech, it is necessary to rely on the lexical, morphological and syntactic features of a word, that is, it is necessary to take into account the main thing - the meaning of the word, its grammatical forms and syntactic function. The morphological criterion consists in taking into account the totality of morphological features of words when classifying them by parts of speech, namely, the paradigm of morphological forms. G. Sweet considers this criterion as a leader. Indeed, some parts of speech coincide in form, such as light (noun) and light (adjective); book (noun) and book (verb), etc. Therefore, the morphological criterion is not universal and can only be used as an additional one. Nevertheless, A.I. Smirnitsky, speaking, in particular, about conversion, takes into account only a formal feature, namely, endings schemes. For different parts of speech, the role of the syntactic criterion is different. It is common for some parts of speech to act as several members of a sentence, while others always perform one function. So, nouns in a sentence, as a rule, are used in the function of subject and object. But this does not mean that nouns cannot be used in the function of other members of the sentence (for 40 Ноябрь 2021 7-қисм Тошкент example, definitions), although the function of the subject and the object is typical for them. Adjectives are used mainly in the function of definition, verbs in the function of a predicate, adverbs in the role of circumstances. So, the verb must (be allowed to, be able to, have to) in the sentence You must hear my side of the story performs the function of the predicate, and the noun must (an indispensable item) in the sentence A raincoat is an absolute must is the function of the predicate ... Consequently, the formation and interpretation of the meanings of English derived verbs from nouns of certain taxonomic categories occurs on the basis of cognitive models. At the same time, the conceptual characteristics of the default formal subframe and the proper target slot of the target subframe are perspectiveized in the conceptual structure correlated with the generating noun. Thus, cognitive models are filled with more specific meanings, the atomic predicates contained in them are concretized due to the specified characteristics.

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