

## SOURCE OF REPLENISHMENT OF THE ENGLISH VOCABULARY AT THE PRESENT STAGE

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### ABSTRACT

This article examines one of the effective ways of replenishment of vocabulary in the modern English language. The appearance of a great number of new words and the development of new meanings in the words already available in the language may be largely accounted for by the rapid flow of events, the progress of science and technology and emergence of new concepts in different fields of human activity.

**Keywords:** Replenishment, word-formation, lexical item, borrowing, semantic extension, formal expression, particular combination.

In Uzbekistan, special attention is paid to education of harmoniously developed young generation. Activities on creating necessary conditions for youth in receiving modern education is being consistently continued. The foregoing description of the word dwelt on its structural, semantic, stylistic and etymological peculiarities separately. In actual speech all these aspects are closely interrelated and interdependent and the pattern of their interdependence largely preconditions the comparative value and place of the word in Modern English. This interdependence is most vividly brought out in the frequency value attached to the words in the language. However it must be pointed out that frequency value alone, important as it is, is not an adequate criterion to establish the most important relationships between words or the most useful section of vocabulary.

No vocabulary of any living language is ever stable but is constantly changing, growing and decaying. The changes occurring in the vocabulary are due both to linguistic and non-linguistic causes, but in most cases to the combination of both. The appearance of a great number of new words and the development of new meanings in the words already available in the language may be largely accounted for by the rapid flow of events, the progress of science and technology and emergence of new concepts in different fields of human activity. There are two ways of enriching the vocabulary

as has been mentioned above: A. vocabulary extension — the appearance of new lexical items.

New vocabulary units appear mainly as a result of:

1. productive or patterned ways of word-formation;
2. non-patterned ways of word-creation;
3. borrowing from other languages.

B. semantic extension — the appearance of new meanings of existing words which may result in homonyms.

Productive word-formation is the most effective means of enriching the vocabulary. The most widely used means are **affixation** (prefixation mainly for verbs and adjectives, suffixation for nouns and adjectives), **conversion** (giving the greatest number of new words in verbs and nouns) and **composition** (most productive in nouns and adjectives). ‘New’ words that appear as a result of productive word-formation are not entirely new as they are all made up of elements already available in the language. The newness of these words resides in the particular combination of the items previously familiar to the language speaker. As has already been mentioned productivity of derivative devices that give rise to novel vocabulary units is fundamentally relative and it follows that there are no patterns which can be called ‘fully’ productive.

Productive patterns in each part of speech, with a set of individual structural and semantic constraints, serve as a formal expression of the regular semantic relationship between different classes or semantic groupings of words. Thus the types of new words that may appear in this or that lexical-grammatical class of words can be predicted with a high degree of probability. The regularity of expression of the underlying semantic relations, firmly rooted in the minds of the speakers, make the derivational patterns bidirectional rules, that is, the existence of one class of words presupposes the possibility of appearance of the other which stands in regular semantic relations with it. This can be clearly observed in the high degree of productivity of conversion.

New words in different notional classes appear also as a result of various non-patterned ways of word creation. The two main types of non-patterned word-creation are: I. Various ways of transformation of a word-form into a word usually referred to as lexicalisation and II. Shortening which consists in substituting a part for a whole. Shortening comprises essentially different ways of word creation. It involves;

1. **transformation of a word-group into a word,**
2. **a change of the word-structure resulting in a new lexical item,** i.e. clipping.

In the English language of the last decades units of the first two groups prevail – because the intense development of science and industry has called forth the invention and introduction of an immense number of new words and changed the meanings of

old ones. Thus box has developed several new meanings: in BE it is a TV-set, in AE – a new ZSV (a portable tape-reorder). A TV-set in USA – the tube.

Each new word has its author – the **originator**. If the new word is approved of by society (receives its social approbation) it is lexicalized in the language system. The so-called **purveyors** spread a new lexical unit among masses. As has been already mentioned, no vocabulary of any living language is ever stable but is constantly changing, growing and decaying. The changes occurring in the vocabulary are due both to linguistic and non-linguistic causes, but in most cases to the combination of both. Words may drop out altogether as a result of the disappearance of the actual objects they denote.

No vocabulary of any living language is ever stable but is constantly changing, growing and decaying. The changes occurring in the vocabulary are due both to linguistic and non-linguistic causes, but in most cases to the combination of both. The appearance of a great number of new words and the development of new meanings in the words already available in the language may be largely accounted for by the rapid flow of events, the progress of science and technology and emergence of new concepts in different fields of human activity. In this work, the term acronym represents the both above mentioned views and the term abbreviation should be explained as a specific kind of shortening as for example pp instead of pages, e.g. instead of for example, kg instead of kilogram. These abbreviations are closely connected with the written language and they are highly common.

The English vocabulary is in a state of constant development. Some words go to the periphery of the language system, some words come into life. We do not always introduce a new word as soon as a new thing (object) appears in our life. Sometimes a new word is simply coined to avoid monotony, to create an expressive synonym for a word already existing in the language.

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