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THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WORD FORMATION AND ATTITUDE-MOTIVATION

Abstract: *Word formation is one of the basic concepts of word formation. The process of similarity is a natural phenomenon in a language, which is usually phonetic and morphological.*
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Introduction

Common sense that distinguishes motivational words from a particular type of word from their torus motive, - these are the meaning words of words of this type. For example: words such as longevity, abundance, value - which are understood from the basics in words made by joint affixes - the meaning of the event is expressed by the word formant. So, word formation means a word formation form, which also depends on the wording of the actual word formation.

DISCUSSION:

If we compare the meanings of nouns with adjectives formed by the inclusion of nouns, such as desperate, desperate, unworthy and insensitive, it becomes clear that each of them represents a certain type of word formation. One of these issues is the concept of word formation. In recent years, understanding of the meaning of word formation has expanded in connection with the development of science with disagreements on certain issues. Opinions in the field of determining the meaning of word formation can be grouped as follows: the value of word formation is dialectically associated with such types of meanings as morpheme-morphological, lexical, phraseological, syntactic, methodologically connotative. When calling affixes, the word morphology assumes that the affix is a morpheme, and

the morpheme is a morphological unit. From this point of view, the attachment method is called the morphological method. However, not all affixes and related phenomena are subject to morphological research. Vocabulary affixes and related phenomena are studied in a special section of linguistics called "word formation".

Therefore, linking the affixes of words with morphology is not enough to justify the method of morphology of words. Calling this method the attachment method, it is fully consistent with the real nature of the event. The composition method is also called the morphological method, which means that the combined words formed by this method are formed by adding more than one corpus, and that the core is a morphological unit.

As you know, phrases usually mean occurring words. Compound word means a word consisting of more than one component, which can represent an independent lexical meaning. However, these components that make up the combined word do not always coincide with the core, that is, the morpheme. These components may look like tokens or even word forms. Examples: master-master (master + glacier) and others. Such joint words themselves are not morphological words. The combined words having the same root morpheme contain a significant amount of the Uzbek language: roses, belts, bouquets, glasses,

etc. But these words cannot be said by morphological methods. Because the core is not a unit (morphological unit), which is the object of study of morphology.

Thus, when adding more than one independent lexical unit, the word-formation method should be called compositional. In the case of A. Gulyamov, the designation and naming methods are somewhat different. The author writes: "Conversation 1. Compilation of words by affix - affixation, compilation by word formation, transformation of a word from one lexico-grammatical category to another category. 2. Lexical-semantic word formation. 3. Creating phonetic words. But none of these three words have grammar. This is what was said when it came to membership and composition. The third case is not a phenomenon in the Uzbek language, that is, there is no way to translate words from one category to another. A lexical or semantic word may relate to its category or relate to another category.

Word formation is one of the basic concepts of word formation. Therefore, the meaning of word formation differs from other meanings by its distinctive features. It turns out that word formation is a separate layer that has its own unity and understanding.

The basic unit of the word-building industry is the word word. The composition of the wording should be checked synchronously and diagonally. To do this, you need to learn the basics of these areas. So, first of all, it is necessary to determine the object, the main unit and the concepts of the word-building industry.

Secondly, it is necessary to distinguish between the main types of word formation - other semantic types of word formation from morpho-morphological meanings, vocabulary, phraseology, syntactic meanings and connotative meanings. A lot of new research can still be done about the basic concepts and concepts of word formation.

The study of processes such as the formation of words and forms in a language, the relationship of these processes has a long history. Ancient grammars argued about the laws of linguistic phenomena and laid the foundations of analogues and anomalies. Analysts have introduced the concept of paradigm into science, creating doctrines about the correctness and consistency of forms. Anthropologists noted that cases of abnormality are quite large, and they give examples of the formation and spirituality of these cases. For the first time in the history of science, the Russian-Polish scientist I. A. Baudouin de Courten in an article published in 1902, discovered the legality of changing the foundations or shortening in favor of buttons. Accordingly, some of the vowels belonging to the horse breeders were later included in the affix and, by analogy, were actively involved in new horse bases. In European linguistics, especially in Turkology, In the work of scholars such as Greenberg, E.A. Zemskaya, A.G. Gulyamov, Sh. U. Daje the concept of "Greenberg Square" came into science. The following are some similarities based on some theoretical considerations. For a new word to appear, a word-formation model must exist that covers at least two compositions. Various lifestyle changes can cause this template to be activated or not used the studies of F. Abdullaev and A. Berdialiev show that the word producer. Joint kinship is rarely found in the old Uzbek language, and it was noted that the role of such an industry in this area has intensified since the 30s and 40s of the 20th century. This was due to changes in economic and cultural life, diversification of production sectors: alfalfa, vegetable growing, viticulture.

The purpose of this argument is to illustrate how the meaning of suffixes, -li and suffixes differed in the history of the language: -connection (-l), which is often similar (phonetic variants); According to F. Abdullayev, the development of the suffix form with (-lik,) was influenced by the periodical press and the brotherly Azerbaijani and Tatar languages. The fact that this supplement is not fully absorbed can also be used to add winter clothes and summer fruits: an annual plan, an hourly break, a blanket. Differences in use and supplementation still persist. Compare: when it comes to work, wealth is the path to life. (Beauty was supposed to be in really beautiful shape. Nevertheless, initially it was not clearly distinguished, however later additions expanded the area of their complementarity by analogy and took the form of independent word formation: family-family, family; neighborhood - neighborhood, Neighborhood; low minority; the plural is the majority. Consequently, the language patterns used today are the basis of one or two aliases, which have since expanded their scope, creating new fakes. S. Rakhmatullaev's words, but lately it seemed to sprout from the triangle of nouns and adjectives, such as " from syntagm to lexeme" after the development phase, directly to the creation of the connection based on the scheme was created and "bridegroom grows from, but not now appearing calves , chickens and mold. A. G. Gulyamov thinks about regular and irregular additives, and regular additions (for example, - etc.) have a certain state of existence, stability and a specific model so that they can be read outside concrete joints. It stands for (person means), which means that they have common sense, that they are in the finished part and can be remembered and added to the database if necessary. "

As you can see in our minds, there are areas of meaning that belong to certain patterns, and the pressure force in this area creates new fakes. Compare: who guarantees that those who attend the banquet in Cork will not invent new habits such as rainbow, chamois, rhubarb, soullessness ? (S. Ahmad).

CONCLUSION:

The process of similarity is a natural phenomenon in language, which is usually phonetic and morphological: when one phonetically splits into two or more morphemes, one form morphologically merges with the other. In recent years, literary processes have led to the emergence of tools such as campsites, camps, camps, stadiums, universities, universities. Although some of these artifacts do not meet literary standards, it is necessary to study them as a product of certain language processes. Combining in the same way, it is important to study this phenomenon, which is part of the general (general) laws of the language, as well as the system of language education and word formation.

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