



THE PECULIARITIES OF THE FORMATION OF COMPLEX ADJECTIVES IN MODERN ENGLISH

Kosimova Surayyo Salohiddinovna
English Teacher, Tashkent State Agrarian
University Department of Languages

Abstract

The article is devoted to the analysis of the peculiarities of the formation of complex adjectives in modern English, based on the concepts of well-known Germanists about word composition. As a result of the study, the most productive structural models of complex adjectives in the English language are identified.

Keywords: complex words, adjectives, word formation, structure.

This paper is devoted to the study of the main structural types of complex adjectives in the English language.

Objective: to analyze the structural composition of complex adjectives in the English language. Material for the study was selected from British magazines and newspapers using a continuous sampling method – The Times, BBC Science Focus.

The relevance of the work is due to the fact that the English language is characterized by the constant formation of new words, the most significant in this process is the study of word formation, namely, word composition.

Subject of research: morphological structure of complex adjectives.

Word formation is a branch of science that studies the process of forming lexical units, and its essence is to develop new names. Word formation is considered the most significant way to acquire the vocabulary of a language. "Word formation" is usually understood as a continuous process of creating new lexical units.

The main task of word formation is to study various patterns and features of the formation of new lexical units that arise in the process of language development, which is a kind of measure of social development.

Many linguists have been interested in the problems of word formation in the English language up to the present time. Research in this area began in the early 1960s.



In a language, no part of speech exists separately, and the adjective is no exception. This part of speech dynamically interacts with others and is updated step by step with nouns, verbs, and simple adjectives. We will look at the basic rules for the formation of adjectives in English.

An adjective in a language is a part of speech that denotes the quality, property, and permanent feature of an object and abstract concepts. In English adjectival – this is a part of speech that indicates a feature, properties of objects, and answers the question What? (Which one?).

With regard to the place of the adjective among the parts of speech, V. V. Vinogradov notes that this part of speech is "... the most numerous after nouns and words". If in Russian the composition of the part of speech of adjectives is supplemented with relative, qualitative-relative and possessive adjectives, then in English there are other phenomena where the possibility of forming numerous complex adjectives is observed. Word composition is one of the fundamental word-forming methods in modern English. Thanks to the word composition, the language renews and replenishes its vocabulary and improves its structure.

Analyzing the vocabulary of modern British newspapers, you can find a huge number of complex adjectives, for example: worldwide, evergreen, make-up, and many others.

Let's analyze the complex adjectives of the English language that have emerged through word composition. First of all, our analysis allows us to distinguish among them groups of complex adjectives formed according to certain word-forming models. They are reduced to the following models:

1. n + v + -ing/-ed;

life-preserving, insecticide-treated, spacefaring and dr.

2. adj + v + -ing;

long-lasting, long-standing, free-wheeling.

3. n + adj;

kilometer-long, water-proof, worldwide and dr.

4. adv + adj;

highly-toxic, evergreen.

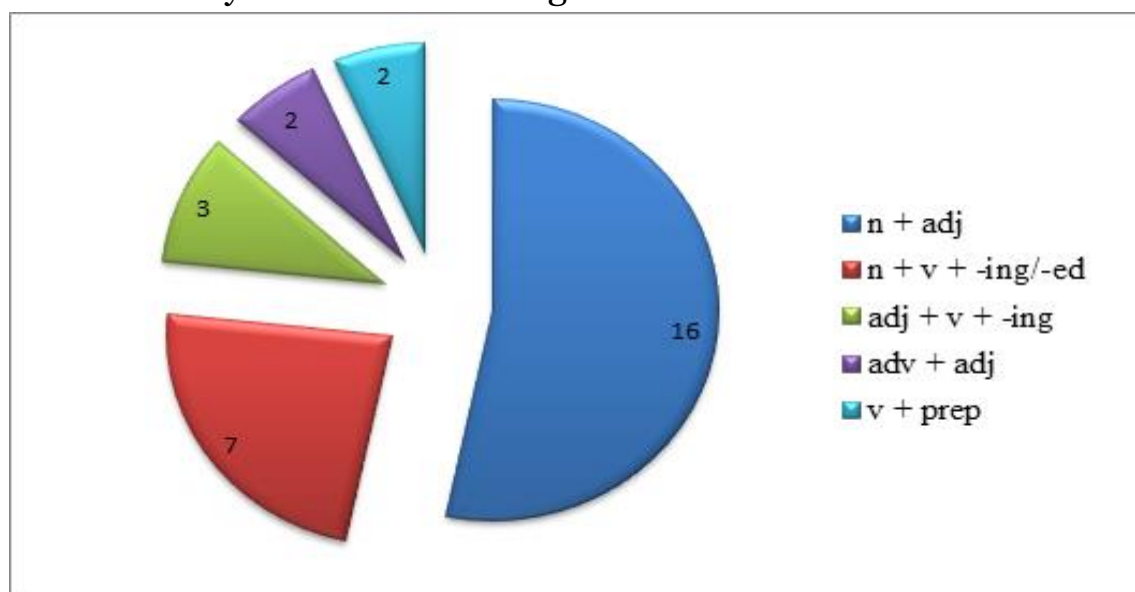
5. v + prep.

built-in, breakdown.



Analysis of the actual language material shows that complex adjectives formed according to the $n + adj$ model are quite numerous and frequent, therefore, this type of model is more effective. While complex adjectives formed according to the models $n + v + -ing/-ed$; $adj + v + -ing$; $adv + adj$; $v + prep$. they are small in number, they are rare, and therefore they are less productive.

The results of the analysis are shown in Figure 1:



The above study allows us to draw the following conclusions: along with numerous productive ways of forming adjectives in modern English, the method of word composition is important, where there is a simple addition of two word-forming bases into one whole with a common meaning. Among the many models of complex adjectives, the $n + adj$ model was the most productive in our corpus of examples.

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