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OCTOBER 10, 2021
ANKARA*

Edited By

DR. AMANEH MANAFIDIZAJI

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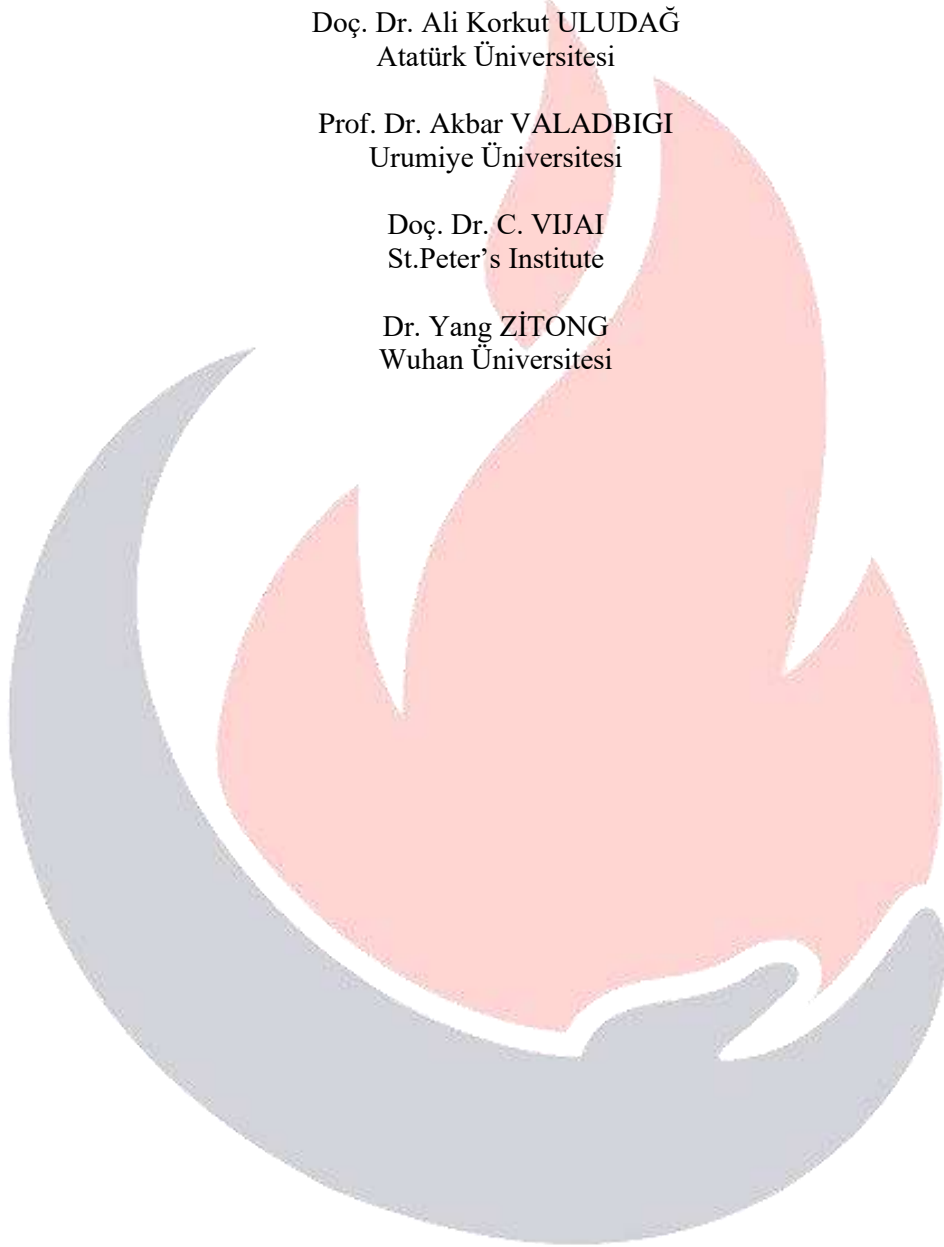
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Authors	Topic title
Dr. Sashka Jovanovska	Word Expression as a Branch of Lexicology
Fidan Nasirova	Scattered Treasures From Ganja, Created a Treasury From Pure Pearl
Fidan Abbasali Gurbanova	Global economic challenges: the main socio-economic directions of development in the liberated territories of Azerbaijan from occupation
Fuad Gurbanov Abbasali	Regional economy: modern aspects and current issues
Azar R. Hasanli	The Transmission Channels Of The International Monetary Challenges Into Azerbaijan Economy
Aishat A. Yusuf Prof. Esther. O. Omosewo Dr. A. O. Akanbi Dr. Mulkah A. Ahmed Dr. G. Bello	Assessment of The Use Of Projected-Media in Learning of Basic Science and Technology in Upper-Basic Schools in Ilorin, Kwara State



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HALL: 2 - SESSION: 1

10.10.2021 - 10:00-12:00 (Turkey Local Time)

Meeting ID: 821 2322 2571

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MODERATOR: **Dr. Alireza Moghaddasi**

Authors	Topic title
K.R.Padma K.R.Don	The Emergence of women entrepreneurship in India
Dr. Alireza Moghaddasi	What are Critical Success Factors (CSFs) of Websites Quality?
Dr.R.Suyam Praba	Camel Research of Selected Private and Public Sector Banks in India
Debasish Sahoo	Herbal Formulations as Potential Alternate & Prospective Medicaments During Covid-19 Pandemic for Public Health
Chems Eddine Boukhedimi	Analytic Study of Coca-Cola Competitvns in Algerian Soft Drink Market
Abhishek Pandey Dr. V. Ramesh	Cotton Leaf Disease Detection Using Convolutional Neural Network

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WORD EXPRESSION AS A BRANCH OF LEXICOLOGY

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Abstract

The formation of complex words in modern English is one of the most productive word-formation processes, due to which new ones appear regularly models. Productivity is a characteristic feature of human language. She has implies the ability to create and understand new forms of language from the speaker. This was the impetus for conducting this research. The first goal of empirical research is to analyze the morphological productivity of models for forming compounds in English as a foreign language in relation to the most productive and least productive models of education in a written corpus.

Апстракт

Образувањето сложени зборови во современиот англиски јазик е еден од најпродуктивните зборообразувачки процеси, поради што редовно се појавуваат нови модели. Продуктивноста е карактеристично својство на човековиот јазик. Таа ја подразбира способноста за создавање и за разбирање нови форми на јазикот од говорителот. Токму ова беше поттик за спроведување на ова истражување. Првата цел на емпириското истражување е да ја анализира морфолошката продуктивност на моделите за образување сложени во англискиот јазик како странски јазик во однос на најпродуктивните и најмалку продуктивните модели на образување во писмен корпус.

Defining Lexicology

The term lexicology is of Greek origin (from lexis - word and logos - science). Lexicology is a branch of linguistics that deals with vocabulary and the characteristic properties of words and word compositions (phraseologies).

The term word denotes the basic lexical unit of a language and is the result of connecting a certain group of voices with a certain meaning. This unit is used in grammatical functions inherent in it. It is the smallest language unit it can stand alone as a complete statement (Ginzburg, R., S., Khidekel, S., S., Knyazeva, G., Y., Sankin, A., A., 1979).



The term word composition (phraseology) means a group of words that in the language exist as a complete whole, with a single meaning and a syntactic function, for example: the word composition as loose as a goose means clumsy and is used in a sentence predicative.

(He is as loose as a goose) (He is clumsy).

Lexicology can be general or special. The general refers to all languages as part of general linguistics. Its purpose is to determine the language universals - linguistic phenomena and properties that are often present in all languages.

On the other hand, special lexicology is one that refers to one certain language (English, German, Russian, etc.). Lexicology can study the development of vocabulary, the origin of words and word combinations, their semantic connections and the development of their vocal form and their meaning. In such cases it is historic lexicology. Another branch of lexicology is descriptive lexicology, which studies the vocabulary at a certain stage of its development.

Defining the term 'word'

First, the word is a speech unit that serves to accomplish the goals of human communication. Accordingly, the word can be defined as the unit for communication. Second, the word can be seen as a set of votes that it make up. Third, from a structural point of view, the word has certain characteristics.

The modern approach to word research is based on distinguishing the external and internal structure of the word. Under external structure means the morphological structure of the word. For example, in the word post-impressionists distinguish the following morphemes: the prefixes post, im-, the root -press-, the suffixes for forming nouns -ion, -ist, and the inflectional plural suffix -s.

The external structure of the word as well common word formation patterns are studied within word formation. The internal structure of the word, and its meaning, is usually referred to as the semantic structure of the word. She is the chief aspect of the word. The field of lexicology that deals with the semantic the study of words is called semantics.

One of the main structural properties of the word is that it contains and external (formal) and semantic unity. Another structural property of the word is its susceptibility to grammatical



changes. In speech, most words can be used in various grammatical forms through which their mutual relations. Accordingly, the word is a speech unit used for achieving the goals of human communication, materially represents a group voices, has meaning, is subject to grammatical changes and is characterized by formal and semantic unity.

Plag points out: It is estimated that the average speaker of a language knows between 45,000 and 60,000 words from him. This means that we, as speakers, certainly keep them all words somewhere in our heads, in our mental lexicon. In this regard, if we were to define what that word is, we would probably first think of the word as a unit in the writing system, the so-called orthographic word. For example, may say that a word is a continuous string of letters bounded by a space on the beginning and the space or punctuation mark at the end (Plag, 2003: 4).

At first glance, this seems like a good definition that can easily be applies, as noted in the following sentence:

Writing is a recursive process.

Five orthographic words can be counted in this example. Accordingly that is, there are five continuous sequences of letters, each of which is initially limited with a space, four of which are bounded by a space at the end, and one of them is limited by a point at the end. However, things are not always so simple. If we look at the following example to see how many words it consists of, the results will depend on several assumptions (Plag) (Plag, 2003: 5):

Benjamin's girlfriend lives in a high-rise apartment building.

Plag argues that if we consider apostrophes as punctuation marks, Benjamin's section is made up of two (orthographic) words. Otherwise, it's about one word. In addition, if the hyphen is considered a punctuation mark, then and the high-rise part is composed of two (orthographic) words, otherwise it is one word. As for the last two parts of the series, apartment building, it's easy to say that they are actually two (orthographic) words, while the girlfriend part is certainly counts as one (orthographic) word. As a result, Plag thinks there are two basic problem with such orthographic analysis.

According to him, the first is:

... That the orthography is often variable. Thus, the word girlfriend can also be meet written as <girl-friend>, and even <girlfriend> (in the spiked brackets are spelling forms of words are presented). Such variables are orthographic forms are quite common (e.g. word-formation, word formation and word formation - all spelling forms are established), even when the spelling is generally adopted, they exist similar words spelled differently, as in the case of



grapefruit (lemon) and passion fruit. Such cases quite interfere with trying to define what the word is. The concept of what the word represents, in any case, should not depend on from the wishes of individuals or from the arbitrariness of the orthographic system of English (Plag, 2003: 5).

The second problem with the orthographic definition of a word is that it is not always appropriate to our intuition. Therefore, we could agree that girlfriend is a word, ie. one word, consisting of two words (girl) and friend (friend)), so called compound. Plag also pointed out: If compounds are considered a single word, then they should not be written with space between the elements of which they consist. However, this is not the case. For example, the compound apartment building is written with a space between its components elements apartment and building (Plag, 2003: 5).

In general, it can be said that such criteria are not many credible. In addition, the lack of orthographic definition of the word “bi” it could also be that it implies that illiterate speakers of a language they have no idea what it is about.

According to the same researcher, words can be defined in four others ways:

- in terms of voice structure (phonological),
- in terms of internal wholeness,
- in terms of meaning (semantically),
- or in terms of sentence structure (syntactic). Therefore, some of the properties of words are:

- Words are elements with properties as parts of speech
- Words are syntactic atoms
- Words usually have one main accent
- Words are usually indivisible units (within which cannot be added additional material) (Plag, 2003: 8).

He argues that in terms of voice structure (phonologically speaking), there are ways in which the voice structure can show something related to the nature of the word as a linguistic unit. He argues that emphasis is the way it would be could help in this regard, because in many languages, including English, the word is the key unit for the appearance of the accent and its distribution. Every word, when uttered regardless of context, can carry just one accent.



In terms of internal wholeness, the word is an indivisible unit in which it does not additional material may be inserted. If the word should be added some elements for its modification, they must be added at the beginning or the end, and never inside the word.

For example, the extension to form plural -s in the word girls, the preposition for negation un- in the word uncommon (unusual) or the suffix for forming verbs from adjectives -ize in the word colonialize never stand inside the word it modify, but are added at the beginning or end. Because of this they are impossible word forms that are not created according to the morphological rules of certain language.

However, there are some cases where it deviates from the totality of the words. For example, the plural form of the word son-in-law is not * son-in-laws but sons-in-law. Assuming son-in-law is one word (one kind compound), then the affix for plural formation is inside the word, not on the end. Apart from some compounds, there are other words where it deviates from their integrity. It can be concluded that, although marginal, there are some examples which are contrary to the criterion of completeness of the words and, in any case, they should be seen as credible exceptions that prove the rule (Plag, 2003: 6 - 8)).

According to the semantic definition of the word, it is unique semantic concept. While this is true of most words (even those like son-in law, which run counter to the criterion of completeness), it is not enough to make a clear distinction between what are and what are not words. This is due to the fact that every single semantic concept does not correspond to just one word of the language.

Although words always express unique semantic concepts, not all of them is expressed in just one word. Therefore, such a criterion does not help much in distinguishing words from larger units that are not words. Another problem represents the very notion of a "single semantic concept", which seems rather obscure. For example, the compound word conventionalization *does not* is a very unique concept.

If we paraphrase it as "action or the result of the conventionalization of something ", it is not entirely clear whether it can still is considered a "unique concept". Hence we are left with more syntax oriented definition of the word. Words are usually considered syntactic atoms, the smallest elements of sentences.

Words belong to different syntactic classes (nouns, verbs, adjectives, prepositions, etc.), called parts of speech, word groups or syntactic categories. The location in which a particular word can appear in the sentence depends on the syntactic rules of the language. Such rules are refer to the words and groups to which they belong. For example, the designated article belongs to the word group of particles and there are rules for where in the sentence may contain particles



(usually in front of nouns and words describe, for example, the big house). Therefore, it can be checked whether a language unit is a word by checking that it belongs to someone from such word groups. For example, if the unit in question follows them the rules for nouns should be a noun, and hence a word.

Therefore, syntactic criteria can help define certain subjects as words. Finally, despite the intuitive nature of the term "Word", it is not always easy to say whether a particular string of sounds (or letters) is a word or not. However, in most cases, the accent, the syntactic and the criterion of completeness leads to satisfactorily clear results.

Lexicology and its connection with other linguistic disciplines

Lexicology is related to other linguistic disciplines as well such as phonetics, morphology and word formation, syntax, stylistics, sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics. The reasons for this connection are the following (Antrushina, Arnold, Ginsburg, Dubenets) (Antrushina, 2006; Arnold, 1986; Ginzburg, 1979; Dubenets, 2004):

- The connection with phonetics is due to the fact that the speech form of the word is an established series of phonemes, united by a lexical accent.
- The connection with morphology and word formation is due to the fact that the speech form of a word is an established series of morphemes.
- It is related to syntax because words function as parts of sentences and thus perform a certain syntactic function.
- Words function differently in different situations and spheres of life, therefore lexicology is also related to stylistics, sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics.

However, there is a huge difference between lexicology and others linguistic disciplines. Grammatical and phonological systems are relative stable and are therefore mainly studied within intra linguistics.

The lexical system is never stable. It is directly related to the extra linguistic systems. It is constantly growing and falling apart. Instantly responds to changes to social living, for example, with the rapid growth of science and technology.

Therefore, lexicology is a sociolinguistic discipline that studies every word from both intra linguistic and from an extra linguistic point of view.

Lexicology is divided into a number of autonomous but interdependent ones disciplines, such as: lexical phonetics (studies the degree of expressiveness of lexical items, used outside the context and during speech), semasiology (deals with the meaning of words and other linguistics units, such as: morphemes, types of word formation, morphological classes of words and morphological categories), onomasiology or nomenclature theory (are deals with the



nomination process: how to name the objects and why), etymology (studies the origin of words, their original meaning and form), phraseology (deals with phraseological units), lexicography (practical science that describes the vocabulary of a language and each lexical unit in form of dictionaries), lexical morphology (deals with morphological word structure) and word formation (deals with the patterns used in creating new words).

CONCLUSION

In English word formation is of great importance because the language is enriched with this phenomenon. The formation of complex words in modern English language is one of the most productive word-formation processes, so new models regularly appear. One of the characteristic features of human language is productivity which implies the ability to create and understand new forms of the language of the speaker. Speakers of a language often ignore the words that exist in it. To speak and understand a language, among other things, means to know the words that belong to it. The average speaker knows thousands of words and every day we come across new words from our language, Plag (Plag, 2003: 1).

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