

# Learning The Word Formation of Foreign Languages by Reading Short Stories

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**Annotation:** This research aimed to measure the cognitive failures of the research sample, and the research sample was (270) students from the Mathematics Department, College of Basic Education, and the research community was (1438) male and female students for the academic year 2021-2022. The cognitive failure scale was used.

And came up with the following recommendations

- Applying the cognitive failure scale to students in primary and secondary schools.
- Reducing the reluctance of mathematics departments in the first place, To increase the efficiency of future teachers.
- Urging university professors to address cognitive failures while teaching mathematics department students

The results of the current search were:

The presence of cognitive failures among students of the mathematics department in the faculties of basic education

**Keyword:** Cognitive Failures

## Materials And Discussion:

Word formation is a very important form of most languages. The term «word formation» refers to the processes through which new words are created. Word formation is the main, individual part of knowledge about language, in which the formation of words, the rules, methods, tools of new word formation are studied.

The basic unit of word-formation knowledge is the formation of artificial words with new meanings from existing words in the language with the help of suffixes or in other ways. Artificial word is a unit that gives a new lexical meaning created with the help of a word-formation method.

For example,

**Manage** is the certain word and from which the following words can be made

Manageable	Manageably
Manageability	Manager
Managing	Management
Unmanageable	
Managed	

**Technology** is a certain word

Technological	Technically
Technologically	Technician
Technical	Technique

In the above examples, words with new meanings are created by adding suffixes to the certain word. Therefore, there are several types of word formation in English.

They are: compounding, derivation, blending, clipping, acronyms, novel creation, creative respelling.

Of course, word formation is also widely used in the literature. Ingo Plag has been studying the rules, methods and problems of word formation in English and has been able to present his research in the book *Word Formation*. It is emphasized in this book that the richness of language increases and expands through cognate words. Each cognate word has its own method and place of use.

Each writer uses word formation and cognate words in his or her work. Among them, O. Henry was able to use word formation and cognate words extensively and skillfully in his short stories. Let's market the examples in his story that is «The gift of the Magi».

1. She had put it aside, one cent and then another, in her **careful** buying of meat and other food.
2. In the hall below was a **letter-box** too small to hold a letter.
3. There was a **looking-glass** between the windows of the room.
4. And then she put it up on her head again, **nervously and quickly**.
5. With the bright light still in her eyes, she moved **quickly** out the door and down to the street.
6. It **surely** had been made for Jim and no one else.
7. Jim and the chain both had **quietness** and value.
8. She began to think more **reasonably**.
9. Love and **large-hearted** giving, when added together, can leave deep marks.
10. With her short hair, she looked **wonderfully** like a schoolboy.
11. His eyes looked **strangely** at Della, and there was an expression in them that she could not understand. He **simply** looked at her with that strange expression on his face.
12. The magi brought **valuable** gifts, but that was not among them,
13. Nothing like a **haircut** could make me love you any less.
14. The combs that Della had seen in a **shop window** and loved for a long time.
15. The magi, as you know, were wise men-**wonderfully** wise men-who brought gifts to the **newborn Christ-child**.
16. Being wise, their gifts were **doubtless** wise ones.

Careful	Care(verb)+ful=careful
Letter-box	Letter(noun)+box(noun)=letter-box
Looking-glass	Looking(verb)+glass(noun)=Looking-glass
Nervously	Nervous(adjective)+ly=nervously
Quickly	Quick(adjective)+ly-quickly
Surely	Sure(adjective)+ly=surely
Quietness	Quiet(adjective)+ness=quietness
Reasonably	Reason(noun)+ably= Reasonably
Large-hearted	Large(adjective)+hearted(adjective)= Large-hearted
Wonderfully	Wonderful(adjective)+ly=wonderfully
Strangely	Strange(adjective)+ly= Strangely
Simply	Simple(adjective)+ly= Simply
Valuable	Value(noun)+able= Valuable
Haircut	Hair(noun)+cut(verb)=haircut
Shop window	Shop(noun)+ window(noun)= Shop window
Christ-child	Christ(noun)+ child(noun)= Christ-child
Doubtless	Doubt(noun)+less= Doubtless

The words in the examples above were created using different word-formation methods. Compounding means creating a new word by adding up two or more different certain words. Then a new word is created. Letter-box, looking-glass, large-hearted, haircut, shop window, Christ-child are the examples of compounding.

All compound words are not written together. Sometimes they can be hyphenated or separate. They can be written with or without a hyphen. Letter-box, looking-glass, large-hearted, Christ-child were written with a hyphen. The others were written without a hyphen.

Derivation process is normally done through suffixation or prefixation and by adding up a suffix or a prefix.

Careful, nervously, quickly, surely, quietness, reasonably, wonderfully, strangely, simply, valuable, doubtless are the examples of derivation.

The lack of word formation in language is a tragedy. Its place in the language, its service is great. Without cognate words, we can not derive the exact meaning we want to convey, we can not express a concept. For example, appear

Appear of movie- this is wrong and if we say appearance of movie, the meaning of the word is right. Therefore, each word has its own method and order of use in the language. Without word formation, we can not have such an opportunity.

### **Conclusion:**

In short, learning word formation by reading a book is the most effective method, and it is through this method that we can not only organize word formation, but also increase vocabulary, speaking and reading skills. If we underline word formations while reading a book and learn their meaning through definitions, it will make this learning way much easier and, most importantly, will be remembered for a long time.

At the same time, if we study the literature of a nation along with its language, it will allow us to gain a deeper understanding of the language and to learn more about the culture and history of that nation. By carefully studying everything from short stories to great novels, we come closer to the main part of the national language but also to the culture of the people. That is why it is considered the most accurate way to learn language in this way.

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