

## MORPHOLOGICAL FORMATION OF PROFESSION VOCABULARY

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**Annotation:** This research delves into the morphological features of words pertaining to professions of English language, drawing on theoretical frameworks established by linguists from both linguistic traditions. Through a meticulous comparative analysis, the study aims to elucidate the intricate linguistic structures and semantic nuances inherent in lexicons associated with occupations and trades within these two distinct linguistic systems. By examining the etymological roots, morphological formations, and semantic extensions of relevant vocabulary, the research endeavors to uncover underlying patterns and cultural implications embedded within the lexical fabric of the language.

**Keywords:** lexical semantics, comparative linguistics, professions, crafts, semantic features, etymology, morphology, semantic extension, lexical dynamics, theoretical formations.

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqola ingliz tillaridagi kasbga oid so'zlarning tarkibiy semantik va morfologik xususiyatlarini har ikkala til an'alaridan tilshunos olimlar tomonidan o'rnatilgan nazariy asoslarga tayangan holda o'rganadi. Aniq qiyosiy tahlil orqali tadqiqot ushbu til tizimidagi kasblar va kasblar bilan bog'liq leksikalarga xos bo'lgan murakkab lingvistik tuzilmalar va semantik hususiyatlarni yoritishga qaratilgan. Tegishli lug'atning etimologik ildizlari, morfologik shakllanishlari va semantik kengaytmalarini o'rganib, tadqiqot tilning leksik tarkibiga kiritilgan asosiy ma'no va madaniy ta'sirlarni ochishga harakat qiladi. Qolaversa, ingliz tilshunoslarining izlanishlaridan olingan fikrlarni sintez qilish orqali ushbu tadqiqot kasb va hunarmandchilikning lug'aviy ifodalarini shakllantiruvchi tillararo dinamikani chuqurroq tushunishga hissa qo'shadi va shu orqali tilshunoslikda semantik tuzilish bo'yicha tilshunoslikni boyitadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** leksik semantika, qiyosiy tilshunoslik, hunarmandchilik, semantik hususiyatlar, morfologiya, termin.

Vocabulary is a fundamental aspect of language learning, and acquiring a rich vocabulary is essential for achieving fluency in the target language<sup>1</sup>. Morphology, the study of word formation, plays a crucial role in building vocabulary. Morphology provides learners with an understanding of how words are constructed and how their forms change based on their use in sentences. According to Hamawand, derivation is

<sup>1</sup> Robin Tolmach Lakoff and Deborah Tannen, Communication Strategies in Conversation: The Case of Scenes from a Marriage, Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society, 1979. -P.127.

the morphological process of creating new words from an existing one by adding a bound morpheme. Furthermore, Lieber<sup>2</sup> defined derivational morphology as a type of word formation process that generates new lexemes by altering the syntactic category of a base or adding substantial, non-grammatical content, or both. For example: The man is an amazing performer. The man performed his act amazingly. In example, the word "performer" is a noun that refers to someone who does an action, while in example, "perform" is a verb that refers to the act of doing an action. Thus, derivational morphology changes and creates new lexemes. In the English language, there are more derivational affixes compared to inflectional affixes. Therefore, learners need to practice extensively to master them. Morphological formation of profession vocabulary involves the use of prefixes, suffixes, and root words to create words that denote various professions.

No	Pattern	Examples
1	Verb + or	Actor
2	Verb + er	Trainer
3	Noun + er	Farmer
4	Noun + or	Counselor
5	Adj + er	Cleaner

### Suffixes-er/-or

The suffix "-er" is commonly added to verbs to form nouns that denote a person who performs the action of the verb. Example: "Teach" becomes "teacher" (one who teaches).<sup>3</sup>

Instruments: "Er" can also indicate tools or instruments that perform a specific function. Example: "Mixer" (a device used to mix). Many occupational titles use the "er" suffix. "Baker" (one who bakes). Comparatives: In adjectives, "er" is used to form the comparative degree. Example: "Tall" becomes "taller". Similar to "er," "or" is added to verbs to form nouns that indicate a person who performs an action. This is more common with words derived from Latin. Example: "Act" becomes "actor" (one who acts). "Or" is also used in some professional titles. For example: "Doctor" (one who practices medicine). "Or" is often used in legal or formal contexts. For example: "Executor" (a person who executes the instructions of a will). The choice between "er" and "or" is not always straightforward and often depends on the etymology

<sup>2</sup> Morphology and morphemology: word structure and morphological aspects of language

<sup>3</sup> Rizgar Qasim Mahmood, Morphology Awareness in Vocabulary Construction, June 2023

(origin) of the word.<sup>4</sup> Compound words are a significant part of professional vocabulary across various fields. These words combine two or more lexemes to form a new term that has a specific meaning related to a profession. Understanding how compound words function can illuminate their importance in professional language.<sup>5</sup>

**Types of Compound Words:**

- Closed Compounds**-words are written together without spaces. Bookkeeper (book + keeper): A person responsible for keeping financial records. Firefighter (fire + fighter): A person who extinguishes fires.
- Hyphenated Compounds:** Words are connected with hyphens. Well-being (well + being): The state of being comfortable, healthy, or happy, often used in healthcare professions. Editor-in-chief (editor + in + chief): The principal editor of a publication, common in journalism and publishing.
- Open Compounds**-words are written separately but together form a single concept. Data analysis (data + analysis): The process of inspecting and modeling data to discover useful information, prevalent in IT and research. Human resources (human + resources): The department of a business that deals with the hiring, administration, and training of staff.

**Formation and Use in Professions.**

- Descriptive Compounds,** these provide a straightforward description of the job or tool: software engineer (software + engineer): A professional who designs, develops, and maintains software. Project Manager (project + manager): A person who oversees and manages projects within an organization.
- Functional Compounds,** these describe the function or role of a profession: account Manager (account + manager): A person who manages sales and relationships with particular customers. Sales Representative (sales + representative): A person who sells products or services on behalf of a company.
- Tool-related Compounds<sup>6</sup>,** these relate to specific tools or methodologies used in professions: X-ray Technician (X-ray + technician): A professional who operates X-ray machines and interprets the images. Graphic Designer (graphic + designer): A professional who uses visual compositions to communicate ideas.

**Clarity and Precision:** Compound words provide precise terms that reduce ambiguity. For example, "web developer" clearly indicates someone who develops websites, as opposed to a "developer" who might work in various contexts.

### Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati:

<sup>4</sup> M Canale, B Fraser, [J Holmes](#), G Low, DM Morrison, Language and communication, 1986 – Longman. -P.82.

<sup>5</sup> Giles, Coupland, Language: Contexts and consequences. Thomson Brooks/Cole Publishing Co. 1992. -P.86.

<sup>6</sup> George Lakoff Cognitive semantics, 1988. -P.74.

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