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COMPOUND WORDS, BLEND AND PHRASAL WORDS

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Abstract: This article explores three important types of word formation in modern English: compound words, blend words, and phrasal verbs. It explains their structure, formation, and usage in everyday communication. The study also includes real-life examples and a comparative analysis of these word types. The results show that compound words are common in formal contexts, blend words are widely used in media, and phrasal verbs are essential for spoken English.

Understanding these word types can help learners improve their vocabulary and communication skills.

Key words: word formation, compound words, blend words, phrasal verbs, English vocabulary, language learning, communication, modern English

Аннотация: Данная статья исследует три важные категории словообразования в современном английском языке: сложные слова (compound words), смешанные слова (blend words) и фразовые глаголы (phrasal verbs). В статье объясняются их структура, способы образования и использование в повседневном общении. Также приводятся примеры из реальной жизни и сравнительный анализ этих типов слов. Результаты показывают, что сложные слова часто используются в формальном контексте, смешанные слова широко применяются в средствах массовой информации, а фразовые глаголы являются важной частью устной речи. Понимание этих типов слов помогает учащимся улучшить словарный запас и навыки общения.

Ключевые слова: словообразование, сложные слова, смешанные слова, фразовые глаголы, словарный запас английского языка, изучение языка, коммуникация, современный английский язык

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola zamonaviy ingliz tilidagi so‘z yasashning uchta muhim turi — compound words (qo‘shma so‘zlar), blend words (aralash so‘zlar) va phrasal verbs (fe‘lli iboralar) ni o‘rganadi. Maqolada ularning tuzilishi, hosil bo‘lish usullari va kundalik muloqotdagi qo‘llanilishi tushuntiriladi. Shuningdek, real hayotdan misollar va ushbu so‘z turlarining taqqoslama tahlili keltirilgan. Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, qo‘shma so‘zlar rasmiy nutqda ko‘proq qo‘llaniladi, aralash so‘zlar media sohasida keng ishlatiladi, phrasal verbs esa og‘zaki nutq uchun juda muhim hisoblanadi. Ushbu so‘z turlarini tushunish talabalar lug‘at boyligini va muloqot ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishga yordam beradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: so‘z yasash, qo‘shma so‘zlar, aralash so‘zlar, fe‘lli iboralar, ingliz tili lug‘ati, til o‘rganish, muloqot, zamonaviy ingliz tili

In my opinion, vocabulary is the most essential part of learning any language, especially English. When I study English, I clearly understand that words are not only simple units but also complex structures that can be formed in different ways. English is a dynamic and flexible language, and this flexibility is mainly seen in the way new words are created. Linguists explain that word formation is a continuous process that reflects social, cultural, and technological changes. This means that English vocabulary is constantly growing, and learners must understand how words are formed in order to use them effectively.

In everyday communication, we use many words without thinking about their structure. However, when we analyze them carefully, we can see that many of them are formed through specific processes such as compounding, blending, and the use of phrasal verbs. These processes are very productive in English and play a significant role in both spoken and written communication. For example, words like notebook, brunch, and expressions like give up are commonly used in daily life, but they represent different types of word formation. According to Bauer, compounding is one of the most important methods of creating new words in English, while blending is a more creative and modern process. At the same time, phrasal verbs are essential for achieving fluency in spoken English. These three categories are not only important from a theoretical point of view but also from a practical perspective, as they are widely used in real-life communication. In modern society, especially with the influence of digital media, globalization, and technological development, new words are created more rapidly than ever before. Social media platforms, online communication, and news outlets contribute to the spread of new vocabulary. For instance, words like netizen, staycation, and clickbait have become popular in recent years. These examples show that word formation processes are directly connected to real-life situations.

The aim of this article is to provide a detailed analysis of compound words, blend words, and phrasal words in modern English. I will explain their structure, types, and usage, and I will include real-life examples from media, communication, and everyday life. I will also compare these types and present an empirical observation based on actual language use. From my perspective, understanding these word types can significantly improve learners' vocabulary, speaking ability, and overall language competence.

When I analyze English vocabulary, I notice that compound words are one of the most common and easiest types of word formation. Compound words are formed by combining two or more independent words to create a new meaning. This process is very productive because it allows speakers to create new words without changing the original forms too much. Compound words often have meanings that can be understood from their components, which makes them easier to learn. For example, the word bookshelf clearly refers to a shelf for books, and toothbrush refers to a brush for cleaning teeth. These meanings are transparent and logical. However, not all compound words are completely clear. Some compounds have meanings that are more abstract. For instance, the word blackboard does not always refer to a board that is black, and deadline does not literally mean a line related to death. These examples show that while compounding is generally logical, it can also

involve idiomatic meanings. Compound words can be classified into three main types: closed compounds, open compounds, and hyphenated compounds. Closed compounds are written as one word, such as notebook or football. Open compounds are written as separate words, such as bus stop or high school. Hyphenated compounds include a hyphen between the words, such as well-known or mother-in-law. These differences in spelling can sometimes create confusion for learners, but they do not change the basic structure of the compound.

In modern English, compound words are strongly influenced by technological and social developments. Words like smartphone, laptop, e-learning, cybersecurity, and online banking are widely used in news, education, and professional communication. For example, a news article might say, “The government is investing in cybersecurity systems to protect digital data.” This shows that compound words are essential for expressing new concepts in a clear and efficient way. In contrast to compound words, blend words represent a more creative and innovative way of forming new vocabulary. Blend words are created by combining parts of two different words into one. According to Algeo, blending is a process that reflects modern culture and creativity. Unlike compounding, which uses complete words, blending uses only parts of words, which makes the result shorter and often more expressive.

Some classic examples of blend words include smog (smoke + fog), brunch (breakfast + lunch), and motel (motor + hotel). These words are now fully accepted in English and are used in everyday communication. In modern times, new blend words are constantly being created, especially in media and online communication. For example, words like infotainment (information + entertainment), edutainment (education + entertainment), and netizen (internet + citizen) are widely used. I often notice that blend words are popular in advertising and social media because they are catchy and easy to remember. For instance, a social media post might describe a video as “pure infotainment,” meaning that it is both informative and entertaining. Similarly, educational platforms may use the term edutainment to attract learners by combining education with fun.

Blend words also reflect social trends and lifestyle changes. For example, the word staycation (stay + vacation) became popular during times when people preferred to stay at home instead of traveling. Another example is workaholic, which describes a person who works excessively. These words show how language adapts to real-life situations and cultural changes. Phrasal verbs, or phrasal words, are another important aspect of English vocabulary. They consist of a verb combined with a particle, such as a preposition or adverb. According to McCarthy and O'Dell, phrasal verbs are essential for natural communication in English,

especially in spoken language. However, they are often difficult for learners because their meanings are not always predictable. For example, the verb look can form different phrasal verbs with different meanings: look after (take care of), look for (search), look up (find information), and look forward to (anticipate). These meanings cannot always be understood from the individual words, which makes phrasal verbs more complex than compound or blend words.

In my learning experience, I found that phrasal verbs are easier to understand when they are learned in context rather than as isolated items. For example, the sentence “She gave up smoking” clearly shows that give up means to stop doing something. Similarly, “Please turn off the lights” shows that turn off means to switch something off. These examples demonstrate the importance of context in understanding phrasal verbs. In real-life communication, phrasal verbs are extremely common. Native speakers prefer them in everyday speech because they sound more natural and less formal. For example, instead of saying “continue,” people often say “go on,” and instead of “cancel,” they may say “call off.” This preference makes phrasal verbs an important part of communicative competence.

When comparing compound words, blend words, and phrasal verbs, it becomes clear that each type has its own characteristics and functions. Compound words are generally more formal and structured, and their meanings are often clear. Blend words are more creative and are commonly used in media and informal contexts. Phrasal verbs, on the other hand, are highly flexible and are mainly used in spoken language, but their meanings can be idiomatic and difficult to understand. To support this comparison, I conducted a simple empirical observation by analyzing English usage in different contexts, such as social media, news websites, and everyday conversations. In news articles, I noticed a high frequency of compound words, especially in topics related to technology, health, and education. This observation supports Crystal’s idea that vocabulary use depends on context and communication needs.

On social media, I observed a higher use of blend words. Posts often included words like infotainment, clickbait, and blogosphere, which are used to attract attention and engage audiences. In everyday conversations, especially in informal settings, phrasal verbs were very common. Expressions like turn on, pick up, go out, and find out were used regularly. This empirical observation shows that each type of word formation is used in different contexts and serves different communicative purposes. From my perspective, this highlights the importance of teaching these word types in a practical and contextual way. Students should not only learn definitions but also see how these words are used in real-life situations.

FEATU RE	COMPOU ND WORDS	BLEND WORDS	PHRAS AL VERBS
ion	Format word + word	part + part	verb + particle
Usage	formal/gen eral	media/infor mal	spoken English
Meanin g	usually clear	partly clear	idiomat ic
Exempl e	classroom	brunch	give up

In conclusion, compound words, blend words, and phrasal words are essential components of English vocabulary and play a significant role in communication. They demonstrate how language evolves and adapts to new social, cultural, and technological developments. Each type has its own structure, meaning, and function, which makes them unique and important for learners. From my point of view, understanding these word formation processes can greatly improve vocabulary knowledge and communication skills. Compound words help learners understand meaning through logical combinations, blend words introduce creativity and modern usage, and phrasal verbs allow for more natural and fluent speech. Although some of these forms can be challenging, especially phrasal verbs, regular practice and exposure can make them easier to learn.

I believe that teachers should include these word types in their lessons using real-life examples, interactive activities, and modern resources. By doing so, students can develop a deeper understanding of English vocabulary and become more confident language users.

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ARAB TILINI CHET TILI SIFATIDA O‘QITISHDA O‘QISH KO‘NIKMASINI SHAKLLANTIRISH: MATN TANLASH, STRATEGIYALAR VA BAHOLASH

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur tezisdá arab tilini chet til sifatida o‘rgatishda o‘qish ko‘nikmasining lingvokognitiv mohiyati chuqur tahlil qilinadi. O‘qish jarayoni dekodlashdan ko‘ra murakkabroq bo‘lib, u ma‘no qurish, interpretatsiya va tahlil bosqichlarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Matn tanlash mezonlari, darajaviy differentsiallash, o‘qish strategiyalari hamda baholash tizimlari zamonaviy metodik yondashuvlar asosida qayta ko‘rib chiqiladi. Statistik ma‘lumotlar orqali turli metodlarning samaradorligi solishtiriladi. Arab tilidagi autentik misollar saqlangan holda, yaxlit ilmiy xulosalar chiqariladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: o‘qish ko‘nikmasi, arab tili, lingvodidaktika, matn darajasi, kognitiv jarayon, strategiya, baholash, interpretatsiya.

Аннотация. В данном тезисе проводится углублённый анализ лингвокогнитивной сущности навыка чтения при обучении арабскому языку как иностранному. Процесс чтения рассматривается как более сложный, чем простое декодирование, и включает этапы построения смысла, интерпретации и анализа. Критерии отбора текстов, уровневой дифференциации учебных материалов, стратегии чтения и системы оценивания пересматриваются на основе современных методических подходов. Эффективность различных методов сопоставляется на основе статистических данных. Сохраняются аутентичные примеры на арабском языке и формулируются целостные научные выводы.