

Features of word formation of new vocabulary in English

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Abstract

Word formation is a branch of linguistics in which the ways of forming words of a language are studied. By studying word formation, one can understand the means of enriching the language as a whole. After all, the language we speak is constantly changing, everything that happens in society is reflected in the language through new words and word meanings, and the main source of the appearance of new words in the language is word formation.

This article is devoted to the study of word-formation models in the English language. The article contains information about the main word-formation models in the English language, their problems, features and classifications.

In addition, this article discusses a new vocabulary, which is constantly replenished by all modern languages due to the intensive development of all spheres of human activity. In this case, English is no exception, and among the many sources that fix neologisms in this language.

The focus is on the aspect of word formation of neologisms, namely all the traditional ways: affixation, word composition, reduction and conversion.

As a result of the analysis, it was revealed that the word composition occupies the first place in productivity, reduction – in the second, affixation – in the third, conversion – in the last. This means that word composition has not lost its leading positions, and affixation and conversion have become less common. It is interesting to note the continued productivity of the following word composition and conversion models. In affixation, prefixes of Latin origin were the most frequent, as well as such suffixes.

Also, this article is an analysis of the main scientific concepts that reveal the essence of the theory of word formation: its place in the language system. The area of controversial issues concerning the morpheme as the main unit of word formation is outlined. The author focuses on a comprehensive approach to the theory of word formation in projection on the practice of word analysis.

Key words: suffix, prefix, affix, ways of word formation, truncation, abbreviation, word composition, conversion, neologism, word formation, word composition, abbreviation

Introduction

The development of the language is carried out constantly and is carried out at all levels: the sound system undergoes various changes, the morphological composition of the word changes, semantic changes of words and phrases undergo. The most noticeable and tangible changes occur in the vocabulary of the language, i.e., in the vocabulary.

Modern English is characterized by a great ability to form new vocabulary units. Most neoplasms are created with the help of those word-forming methods and mean that a particular language has. The main ways of word formation in modern English: affixation, conversion and word composition are used now and have been used in the language for many years. However, not all of them are used to the same extent, and the specific weight of each method in the word-formation process is not the same.

The problem of productive word formation is currently the most urgent. Such methods as word production and word composition give the main number of neoplasms. The

study of productive ways of creating new words will contribute more to the identification of external and internal laws, as well as the development of word-formation processes in the language. In the creation of new words, word-forming methods and means have different activities. Currently, conversion formations have the greatest activity (Aronoff, 2017).

The choice of compound words and affixation as an object of research is primarily due to the high productivity of word composition as a method of word formation, while affixation is characterized by the greatest activity among other word-forming processes.

Word formation is one of the most important and most productive ways to replenish the vocabulary of a language, which is implemented on the principle of changing the morphological composition of an already existing lexical basis or by switching the basis to another paradigm of inflection. As a rule, such changes imply the presence of special word-formation models in the language by analogy with which new words are created. In other words, a word-formation model is more or less regularly reproduced in a certain language scheme for the formation of a word from certain morphemes with certain principles of their sequence and connection, with a certain accent characteristic, serving to denote the concept of a certain lexico-grammatical class. In addition, the term "word formation" in modern linguistics refers to other concepts, namely the structure of ready-made, derived words forming a certain system and their relationship with other words of the language at one stage or another of its development (Bauer, 2013).

Along with this, the question arises about the productivity of these models and methods of word formation. Productivity, as you know, is one of the main characteristics of a wide variety of language units. Productivity is of particular importance, in particular, when characterizing the word-formation model, which is the central mechanism in the creation of new words. With the help of productive methods (affixation, word composition, etc.) and means (prefixes, suffixes, etc.), it is possible to produce new lexical units, while the unproductivity of the word-formation model stops any word development and changes in its forms.

One of the most productive ways of word formation in modern English is affixation, which consists in attaching affixes to roots or bases. The word-formation structure of a newly formed word presupposes the presence of three mandatory components: the root or base, the affix and the model by which the affix is attached to the generating base. The derived word is the result of the interaction of these three components. This happens because the word-formation basis, by virtue of its structural, semantic and grammatical characteristics, attaches to itself possible affixes according to existing models, which reflect the actually existing connections along the line of compatibility of the basis and the affix (Halle, 2015).

It should be borne in mind that the affix does not realize its meaning in isolation but in combination with the base word. In terms of structure, word-formation bases are divided into free and connected. The free bases coincide with the minimal structure of the word and are characterized by the absence of word-forming affixes. They can coincide with the root morpheme (day, wide, work), be structurally derived (daily, widen, worker) or complex (brainstorm, businessman, teamwork). In all these cases, free bases coincide with morphological roots and may also coincide with word forms and word combinations. Connected bases, unlike free ones, form so-called word-formation paradigms. So, for example, in the words actor, active, activity, activate, action, the free basis of the act is highlighted in the first four words, and the related basis of the act is in the word action (Arnold, 2016).

Eliseeva also noted that currently, there are models in the English language with the same word-formation meaning. For example, when the suffixes -ing, -ment, -ance, -ation are attached to the verb bases, nouns denoting action are formed; the prefixes -

un, -de, -dis in combination with the verb bases convey the opposite meaning to that indicated by the base. Synonymous affixes are implemented, taking into account the meaning of the generating base. At the same time, the semantic meaning of the generating base plays an important role in the formation of words using multivalued affixes. For example, the suffix -era in combination with nouns conveys the meaning of place or collectivity. In combination with adjectives - the meaning of quality or condition, and in combination with verb bases - the name of the action (Marchand, 2009).

Thus, the basis is the center of the word-formation paradigm and has three properties: word-formation potency, valence and activity. At the same time, potency reflects the ability of the basis to participate in word production, valence shows due to which affixal morphemes this ability is realized, and activity is a quantitative indicator of realized possibilities. The participation of the basis in the word-formation process depends on its lexical and grammatical meaning. Thus, with suffixal word formation, the bases of nouns and adjectives have the greatest potency, followed by verb bases, with very low potency to suffix the bases of numerals and adverbs.

Discussion

In suffix word formation, the leading role is played by the basics of nouns that have the meaning of objectivity. Nominal bases allow you to form derivative words with the meaning of a figure, abstract nouns, nouns with a collective meaning, and nouns of emotive evaluation. In addition, nominal bases serve for the formation of adjectives and verbs. The basics of adjectives are less active in suffix word formation. They serve most often to form nouns with the meaning of quality or condition, sometimes with the meaning of a person. The basics of adjectives also serve to form verbs expressing qualitative transformation. As for the verb bases, they are almost infinitely active in the formation of nouns and verbal adjectives. It should be noted that the activity of the basics does not depend on their potencies but rather on the degree of their participation in the formation of new words that appear to need communication. Productivity is the main indicator of affixes and word-formation models (Sapir, 1921). The phenomenon of word formation is usually considered from two positions: synchrony and diachrony. In the first approach, word formation is studied in a synchronous section of the language, where the connections and relationships between words are mainly in focus. The diachronic analysis of word formation allows us to look at the historical processes that accompanied this phenomenon throughout the entire time of the formation of words.

Affixation is one of the most productive ways of word formation in modern English, yielding to a minor extent the process of word composition. Affixation refers to the attachment of prefixes and suffixes to the root or base of a word. The formation of new lexical units is inextricably linked with certain semantic transformations of the original words.

Semantic analyses

The semantics of affixes is also of great interest to scientists. A variety of opinions are expressed on this subject, which ultimately boils down to three main statements:

- 1) the affix does not carry an independent meaning but only helps to form the outer side of the word;
 - 2) the affix performs only the role of a guide, translating a word from one lexico-grammatical class to another;
 - 3) affix can express a wide range of lexical and grammatical meanings (Harley, 2006)
- To date, the fundamental concept is recognized, according to which the affix is the main carrier of the word-formation meaning. Thus, with the establishment of the

semantic properties of affixes, we can proceed to their further systematization, which is expressed in the form of various classifications. Distinguish between affixes:

- 1) by location in the word (prefixes, suffixes);
- 2) by origin - native (prefixes: be-, un-, mis-; suffixes: -er, -ful, -hood, -ness, etc.) and borrowed (prefixes: de-, ex-, anti-; suffixes: -able, -acy, -ize, etc.);
- 3) by belonging to the part of speech - substantive (prefixes: pre, sub-, dis-; suffixes -ful, -less, -ish, etc.), verbal (prefixes: dis-, re-, mis-, etc.; suffixes -ion, -er, -ment, etc.), from subjective (prefixes: un-, anti-, re-, etc.; suffixes: -ish, -ness, -hood, etc.);
- 4) productivity and activity (anti- + n — N (antifashion, antiunion), co- + n—> N (coauthor, cooperater), extra- + a— A (extraterritorial, extraordinary), v+ -er— N (reader, sleeper, receiver), v + -able— A (eatable, readable, speakable) idr.);
- 5) by semantic load (affixes with similarity value (-al, -ed, crypto-, neo-), with negation value (dis-, in-, -less), with face value (-an, -ian, -ee) with number value (bi-, mono-, semi-) etc.);
- 6) by transporting (converting) ability (transporting affixes allow to form other parts of speech, non-transporting affixes change the lexical meaning of the basis, but do not form another part of speech) (Wei, 2014).

As a rule, prefixes do not have a transporting character due to the fact that they do not change the grammatical meaning of the word. Nevertheless, there have been cases of the formation of other parts of speech under the condition of a one-time conversion process. Thus, the word *underwater* is formed using the prefix *under-* and the basis of *water*, which became a substantive adjective during the conversion. Thus, it is more justified to divide prefixes into groups according to their inherent meaning (Bauer, 2006).

The bulk of suffixes are transposing, serving to form a new part of speech.

The general word-formation model of affixation, thus, can be represented by the formula "basis + affix"/ "affix + basis" and relate to linear models. The result of the word-formation process during affixation is a derived word.

Over the past few decades, the affixal word-formation model has generated many new derived words. One of the reasons for such a large-scale and active process is the very number of affixes. Since the middle of the last century, 115 suffixes and semi-suffixes and 127 prefixes and semi-prefixes have been used in the formation of new lexical units (Wardaugh, 2006).

As the most productive prefixes and semi-prefixes, the following can be distinguished:

• **Anti-**, participates in the formation of words with the meaning "opposite":

Anticrastination - performing important tasks long in advance (as opposed to *procrastination*);

Anti-hype - a person who prefers to remain emotionally calm in relation to popular things.

• **Cyber-**, participates in the formation of words in the field of information technology:

Cyberaddiction - addiction to the Internet;

Cybercafe - Internet cafe;

Cybernaut - cyber fanatic;

Cybercrime is a crime committed on the Internet.

• **De-**, used in the meaning of "cancel":

Tode-conflict- resolve the conflict;

Tode-risk - reduce the risk;

Degifting is a mutual agreement within a family or circle of friends to suspend the tradition of giving gifts for a certain period of time due to a difficult financial situation (Pliatsikas, 2014).

• **Eco-**, participates in the formation of words with the meaning "ecological, natural, natural":

Eco-friendly - environmentally friendly, safe for the environment;
 Eco-crazy - obsessed with an environmentally friendly lifestyle;
 Econeer is an engineer engaged in support of an ecological system.

- Mis-, takes on the meaning "incorrect, erroneous":

Mistext - a situation in which a message is accidentally sent to a person for whom it was not intended;
 Mistweet - a situation in which a message intended for a certain person was sent for general reading on Twitter;
 Mis-wave is an awkward situation when you greet a person while he greets the person standing behind you. (Aronoff, 2016)

- Re-, used in the meaning of "redo something":

Reskilling - retraining;
 Repost - posting a record of another user or community on your page.

The following suffixes and semi - suffixes have recently demonstrated the greatest productivity:

- -able, participates in the formation of words with the meaning "fit for anything, suitable":

Drinkable -drinking;
 Readable - readable.

- -aholic, used to refer to a person who is obsessed with something:

Bookaholic - Book lover;
 Cigaretteolic - a heavy smoker;
 Chocaholic is a chocolate lover.

- -free, combined with a noun, describes and neutralizes undesirable phenomena, or expresses rejection of something:

Child-free - the position of a person who does not plan to continue his family;
 GMO-free- genetically modified products.

- conscious, combined with nouns, is used to describe people who devote a large amount of time to some aspect of their lives.

Health-conscious - a person who carefully monitors health;
 Fashion-conscious is a man obsessed with fashion.

- -minded, combined with both an adjective and a noun, used to describe people with different characteristics and characteristics:

Double-minded - indecisive;
 Money-minded - fixated on money.

- speak, denotes vocabulary used in certain circles:

Childspeak - speech inherent in children;
 Streetspeak - street jargon;
 Sciencespeak - the lexicon of scientists (Adams, 2013).

Currently, there is a wide variety of models for shortening words and phrases, which indicates the versatility of the phenomenon itself. This word-formation model reflects the tendency to rationalize language and to save language efforts. Let's consider such types of abbreviations as truncation, collocation and abbreviations. Truncated words prevail among all types of abbreviations. This group of words is accompanied by three phonetic phenomena: apocope, syncope and apheresis. Apocopa is a truncation of the final part of a word and is currently the most productive word-formation model in the context of truncations: aristo (aristocracy), enviro (environment), muso (musician), teen (teenager), urb (urban). Apheresis - truncation of the beginning of a word - also occurs during word formation, but is less common: copter (helicopter), thuse (enthusie). The smallest group of words is formed as a result of syncope - truncation of the middle part of the word: mart (market) (Anshen, 2016).

Further discussion

The main problem with the affixal method of word formation is the problem of the origin of affixal morphemes. The occurrence of this problem is caused by a significant number of borrowed words in the English language, which makes it difficult to establish a clear distinction between the derivational status of the morpheme.

Thus, O. Espersen identifies 130 suffix morphemes, while G. Marchand - 82, P. M. Karashchuk - 64, R. G. There are also discrepancies regarding the prefix composition: K. V. Piottukh has 42 prefixes, and M. M. Polyuzhin - 48. Determining the status of a morpheme in a word is possible with a special diachronic analysis. However, as we can see, this method also carries a lot of contradictions (Astalin, 2013).

Another topic for discussion is the presence of so-called semi-suffixes in English. A morpheme can be considered a root if it is used as a free unit in the context. If such a characteristic is not observed, then it is considered as affixal. Both root and affixal morphemes differ in the degree of independence and are divided into free and connected on this basis. Free morphemes are mainly root morphemes that coincide with an independent word in form and part of the meaning (For example, the morphemes black and bird in the word blackbird). Related morphemes, respectively, do not coincide with an independent word and exist only in combination with another morpheme. So, in the word teacher, the root morpheme teach is free since it coincides with the corresponding verb that functions independently in speech.

Collocation is a way of merging two bases into one with a decrease in the number of phonemes or morphemes. The result of this word-formation process is a word that combines the lexical meanings of both components.

It is customary to consider abbreviation as a complex system, the structure of which is determined by certain rules for constructing new lexical units with the participation of abbreviation syllables and initials (letters and sounds). In the procedural aspect, abbreviation refers to the truncation of any parts of a word or a group of words to create compound lexical units of secondary nomination.

Abbreviations include two subtypes: initialisms proper (abbreviations formed from phrases by leaving the initial letters from each word of the abbreviated phrase with alphabetical pronunciation) and acronyms (abbreviations formed from the initial letters of each word of the abbreviated phrase and read as words).

Special attention should be paid to such lexical units as homoacronyms - a group of neologisms-acronyms that are pronounced as ordinary words and have homonyms in the English language.

The process of word composition is a combination of two or more bases into a complex word. Such words are written both hyphenated and together (Aronoff, 2016). This method of word formation is actively studied by linguists for several reasons. First of all, having its roots in the Old English language, the word structure does not lose its relevance even now: more than one-third of the newly formed lexical units in modern English are complex words. Nevertheless, despite numerous studies, there are a number of unresolved problems in this area. Since the norms of the English language allow the combination of words that coincide in their lexical and grammatical characteristics with words formed during the composition, it is incredibly difficult to determine the differences between complex words and phrases (e.g., dancing-girl "dancer" and dancing girl "dancing girl"). In this regard, a number of criteria have been developed to distinguish these concepts:

1) the phonetic criterion is based on the fact that complex words have a primary and secondary stress, while in a phrase, the stress is evenly distributed over both components;

2) the morphological criterion is based on the wholeness of a complex word and the separateness of a phrase. In other words, in compound words, suffixes are added to the whole complex and not to its individual elements;

3) the syntactic criterion includes the possibility or impossibility of using a combination with other members of the sentence and the sequence of components. However, this condition does not always solve the problem of distinguishing a compound word and a phrase due to the possible coincidence of parameters (e.g., round-fish "commercial fish" and roundfish "round fish");

4) the spelling criterion is based on the combined spelling or hyphenation of compound words and the separate spelling of phrases.

The classification of compound words can be considered in different planes because each component has different properties. When taking into account the structure of the components of compound words, the following classification can be derived:

1) the composition of a complex word includes simple basics (sunflower-sunflower);

2) a compound word includes one simple and one derivative base (fair-haired- fair-haired);

3) the compound word includes an abbreviation (V-day-Victory Day);

4) a complex word, one of the components of which is a complex basis (postmaster-general-postmaster general).

The second classification distributes complex words by belonging to parts of speech.

Conversion is a way of forming words in which there is a transition from one part of speech to another. It is worth noting that during the conversion, not only grammatical but also semantic restructuring is observed. As a rule, a couple of such concepts are closely connected by one idea, but often the derived word takes on an additional meaning due to the new status. This word-formation model has been fixed in the English language due to the analytical nature of the language itself (Bauer, 2013).

Word composition is an important means of replenishing the vocabulary of a language and improving its structure. In modern English, this is one of the most productive ways of word formation. Like other ways of forming new words, word composition has its own characteristics, which relate to the structural types of addition of the bases used and their compatibility, the scope of application of this method of word formation, as well as factors contributing to its productivity. The word structure reflects the specifics of the language since, along with universal features, the language has features that are specific only to a particular language. Thus, the analytical structure of the English language and the widespread use of word order as a means of expressing lexico-grammatical relations explain the existence of quite a large number of complex words that are formed without connecting elements and inflections, for example, brainwork, browbeat, handshake, job-hunt (Chomsky, 2016).

A complex word consists of two or more full-valued bases that can be used independently in the language. The resulting derived word is a single whole, a new concept, not always equal to the sum of its constituent meanings, for example: black + mail = blackmail (blackmail, blackmail), hand + work = handwork (manual work), rail + net + work = railnetwork (railway network). A complex word must be considered in two aspects: in the aspect of its formation, that is, how it was formed, from which components; and in the aspect of its structure: what parts it consists of.

It should be noted that compound words were common in Old English, but many of them were subsequently replaced by French and Latin borrowings. For example, instead of the Old English word goldhoard, the French word treasure began to be used. But, since borrowed words do not have such wide possibilities of word composition as native English words, borrowings have contributed little to the development of this method of word formation.

In modern English, there are words that appeared by composing full-meaning bases, but at present, their components are no longer perceived as independently used forms.

For example, the word woman originally had the form wif-man (wife-man), where the median f was too weak and therefore disappeared over time. To determine the complex words that make up a significant part of the vocabulary of the English language, the essential point is the knowledge of their structure and the structural relationships of their components. Knowledge of the structural features of such words makes it possible to understand their meaning without resorting to a dictionary (Crystal, 2022).

Conclusion

Thus, if a student studying English has such knowledge, he will be able to expand and deepen his vocabulary, which is so necessary for the study and subsequent use of a foreign language. From the point of view of the structure, English compound words, in most cases, have parallels in the form of certain syntactic combinations of words. The structural relationships of the bases of words are close to the lexico-grammatical relationships of words included in syntactic combinations. In semantic terms, the relationship of the components of a complex word repeats the relationship of the words - members of a syntactic phrase, differing from the latter only in grammatical terms. So, in the following compound adjectives, road cleaning, tea growing, townborn, the relations of their constituent components are similar, respectively, to the relations of words in the syntactic phrases to clean roads, to grow tea, to be born in a town. Although the structures of the words given here and similar phrases are different, the structural and semantic relationships of these formations are close to each other, and this circumstance is very significant in clarifying the structure and meaning of a complex word (Kövecses, 2012).

Adjectives of this type are also widespread and productive in modern English. Some of them are registered by dictionaries, but most of these adjectives are not included in dictionaries and are often occasional formations. When writing them, a hyphen is used, but separate spelling is also acceptable. Speaking about the structure of a complex word, it should be noted that in modern English, there are a number of complex words that are a combination of complex and derived words. That is, a word-forming affix is attached to the complex basis, forming this basis into an independent word. For example, the word child-oriented is derived from the addition of the suffix -ed and the complex base child-orient-, and the word wide-awakeness is the result of the addition of the suffix -ness to the complex base wideawake-. This mixed type of word formation is quite productive in modern English, and words formed in this way are called compound derivatives.

There is a group of compound words that has become quite widespread in modern English. These are complex words in which the first component is a word-forming element. Such word-forming elements are: Anglo-, astro-, cosmo-, eco-, euro-, half-, mini-, micro-, neo-, para-, self-. In this case, the word-forming element has the properties of both the base of the word and the prefix, which gives it the character of an intermediate formation. As the basis of the word, these complex formations have specific meanings. For example, the meaning of the element micro - (small, miniature) - is concrete, but at the same time, it is abstract due to the fact that this element is part of a significant number of words, constantly repeating in their meanings. At the same time, they are usually not used in English independently as separate language units. The exceptions are the word-formative elements half-, self-. This type of compound word is widely used and is quite a highly productive way in modern English. Especially this type of word composition is characteristic of scientific, technical and socio-political functional styles.

Despite the high productivity and activity of this linguistic phenomenon, its essence, however, is not entirely clear, and there are at least two opposite explanations (Lyons, 2008).

Foreign linguists (A.Kennedy, R.Waddell, K.Pollock, etc.) consider this phenomenon as the use of the same word, the functionality of which may vary depending on the situation, accompanied by a transition from one part of speech to another. In other words, adherents of functional transition stand on the fundamental position that a word can simultaneously belong to different lexico-grammatical classes, differ in its functional qualities but have the same form. Scientists tend to define conversion as an act of word formation, during which words of a common root are formed, and their paradigms differ from each other.

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