



CONVERSION AS THE BASIS FOR THE FORMATION OF THE COMMUNICATIVE PROCESS

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Abstract

The article considers the conversion as one of the most productive ways of formation of communicative process in modern English. This way of formation of new words and consequently new meanings is an effective way to transfer the understanding of life and the way of communication in the society.

Keywords: communicative tasks, word formation, conversion, syntactic structures, phraseological unities, verbal behavior.

Introduction

In English today there are a number of methods of forming new words. These are suffixation, prefixation, word formation, contraction, and conversion. Conversion - belongs to the most interesting, in our opinion the most unexplored method.

Conversion is a method of word-formation, when a word form remains the same, but a word is transformed into another grammatical category, at that it acquires renewed functions and new meaning. When conversion is used in the formation of a new word, both its grammatical meaning and lexical meaning change, which is the result of the new word.

It is possible to describe the function and meaning of conversion as one of the ways of solving not simple communicative problems in modern cognitive linguistics. Conversational sentences are possible in relation to any of the many phenomena of real life, intertwined with each other by certain relations. At an oral statement a communicator usually faces a problem of a choice: what means of communication it is necessary to apply to express as precisely as possible the thoughts that speech sounds correctly from the point of view of lexis, grammar and syntax. In addition, we are also interested in what logical accents and stresses we should put in a sentence; how to find a stylistic correspondence to the phrases we choose and how to make them fit with the general background of the statement, etc., etc.

The uniqueness of conversion lies in the fact that, while preserving the semantic invariant of the utterance, the communicant can change different structures of syntax and methods of expression, which depend on the very idea of communication and the





intentions of the speaker. In such a case, conversions can determine reverse relations in language. In such relationships lies the idea of counter-conversion in the bowels, together with a number of additional methods represents an important function in the linguistic behavior of the communicator.

The global difference between conversion as a method of forming new words is that all derived lexical units appear without the help of suffixes and prefixes. The means by which new words are formed is the grammatical completeness of the word.

But the grammatical completeness of a word is not only its paradigm, but also its compatibility with different lexical units in terms of grammar.

For a correct interpretation of the essence of conversion, we must pay close attention to semantic, morphological and syntactic factors. A new word appears with a semantic shift in the core of the original word, after that the change in meaning and content of the original word is fixed in the paradigm and grammatical completeness of the new appeared word.

Conversion is most effective in modern English when formed from verbal and adjectival bases for nouns, from derivative substantive and verbal bases for adjectives, from root substantive bases for verbs, from root and compound adjectival bases for adverbs.

Conversion in English also functions in phraseological units. We understand phraseology in a broad sense and include phraseology in phraseological conjunctions, unities, and phraseological combinations.

The qualities of conversions are most often inherent in verbal phraseological unities and combinations with a semantic "lack" of the verb part, i.e. such phraseological units in which the semantic dominant point is the noun, and the verb has "weakened" semantics:

to drive somebody mad; to go mad; to give it to somebody in the neck; to get it in the neck.

With the help of conversion, words that are highly expressive and often figuratively expressive can easily appear in modern English.

But at the same time, lexical units that can be used only in a single, specific context occasionally appear in English with the help of conversion. During the translation of such units formed with the help of conversion, the substitution of parts of speech and the restructuring of the entire statement is often used.

We therefore decided that we would sleep out on fine nights; and hotel it, and inn it, and pub it, like respectable folks, when it was wet, or when we felt inclined for a change. A verb that appears by combining a pair of nouns is reproduced in translation by means of a pair of action verbs with complements that make their meaning or semantics



concrete. In the above example, the verb "to wolf," which is formed by conversion, is a very vivid and figurative example.

She stood over her son and watched him wolfing his meal. (James Hanley, Men in Darkness). In the above example we can give several ways to translate, because the verb "to wolf" can not only mean "to eat" but also "to devour", "to eat with greed, like a wolf". She stood over her son and watched as he greedily pounced on the food. She stood over her son and watched as he devoured his lunch like a wolf.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the phenomenon of conversion is one of the most unusual and unorthodox ways of expressing the communicant's outlook and concept of everything that surrounds him and is reality, and is also a method and way of determining the linguistic behavior of a person depending on his communicative purpose and intentions.

The need and purpose of communication makes it possible to construct and form a new word from almost any derivative.

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