

only to control AI use but also to teach students a responsible and critical approach to digital technologies. Only in this way can we ensure an effective learning process without compromising academic integrity.

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WORD-FORMATION ACTIVITY OF ARABISMS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

It is known that every foreign word, upon entering a new language, strives to ‘survive’ within that language. To achieve this, the borrowed word must be used as frequently and for as long as possible within the recipient language system. This means that its interaction with other elements of the language system, from whole words to the smallest linguistic units, is crucial. In other words, a borrowed word not only enriches the vocabulary of another language but also actively contributes to its lexical expansion. In particular, the word-formation activity of a foreign word plays a significant role in determining its continued existence within the recipient language.

Word formation is a crucial component of the language system, serving as a bridge between vocabulary and grammar. On the one hand, it enriches the lexical

composition of a language by generating new words based on existing ones, shaping the lexical meaning of motivated words, and often grouping words into lexical categories. Since the majority of words in a language are motivated, word formation also plays a key role in vocabulary acquisition, aiding in the comprehension of new words. The word-formation structure of a word always provides some indication of its lexical meaning.

On the other hand, word-formation processes help classify motivated words into specific grammatical categories. Both word formation and morphology involve morphemes, as both lexical (derivational) and grammatical (morphological) meanings are most often conveyed through affixes. The morphemic structure of a language – its morphemics – thus encompasses both morphology and word formation.

Arabic loanwords, beyond simply expanding the English vocabulary, have also played a significant role in its enrichment. By actively participating in word formation, Arabisms did not remain isolated borrowings but also generated their own derivatives.

In most cases, Arabic loanwords formed new words in an affixal way. Substantivation and addition take the second place in the creation of new words.

It is well known that affixation is the formation of words with the help of affixes, i.e. prefixes and suffixes. Active suffixes forming Arabic loanwords are: *-ic*, *-al*, *-ed*, *-ish*, *-ate*, *-y*, *-ly* and many others.

Let us consider several derivatives of Arabic words formed with the suffix *-ic*:

alcohol + *ic* > alcoholic

alchemy + *ic* > alchemic

algebra + *ic* > algebraic

algorithm + *ic* > algorithmic.

All these words were formed by attaching the suffix *-ic*, which is of Greek origin, to the stem of the Arabic word. Since the morphemes of these words are taken from two different languages, the formed words are hybrids. As the suffix *-ic* is an adjective suffix, the words *alcoholic*, *alchemic*, *algebraic*, *algorithmic* are adjectives.

One of the original English suffixes is the suffix of the adjective *-ed*, with the help of which many Arabic derivatives were formed:

caliber + *ed* > calibered

candy + *ed* > candied

shawl + *ed* > shawled etc.

One of the interesting ways of word formation is the non-suffix method. The Arabisms *lilac*, *lime*, *apricot*, *orange* can simultaneously serve as both nouns and adjectives denoting the colours of the same nouns, for example: *lilac* (n.) – *lilac* (adj.); *orange* (n.) – *orange* (adj.).

New words were created from Arabisms not only with the help of suffixes but also by addition with other words; they formed new words (word combinations) and their meanings.

Despite the fact that the above suffixes and methods of word formation took a more active part in the formation of derivatives, the following suffixes were used a lot or little in the creation of new Arabisms in English:

the English suffix *-ish*, which forms an adjective from nouns:

ghoul + *ish* > ghoulish

Greek suffixes *-ism*, *-ist*:

alcohol + *ism* > alcoholism

guitar + *ist* > guitarist

alchemy + *ist* > alchemist

suffix of French origin *-ous*:

serendipity + *ous* > serendipitous

native English suffix *-y*:

syrup + *y* > syrupy

lemon + *y* > lemony

cotton + *y* > cottony

From the above examples, it can be concluded that Arabic loanwords played an important role in the history of the English language, and they continue to exist within the receptor language in a similar way.

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