



WORD FORMATION TYPOLOGICAL FEATURES IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation.In this article, the typological distinctions between the word forms of English and Uzbek—two linguistically different languages with different morphological systems—are examined. Uzbek is distinguished by its agglutinative structure, which is the result of adding several suffixes to a root to produce complex word forms that express a variety of grammatical functions, including case, number, and tense. On the other hand, English uses a more analytical method, combining derivation and inflection, and uses auxiliary verbs and word order to show grammatical links. This study classifies many morphological patterns in both languages by carefully examining word creation processes, emphasizing the distinct functions of affixation, composition, and zero derivation. Through a comparison of similar structures, including verb forms and noun changes, the study highlights how these typological elements influence language usage and learning. The knowledge of cross-linguistic morphological typology is enhanced by this study, which offers linguists, translators, and educators who study the connections between the Uzbek and English languages important new information.

Keywords:the English language, the Uzbek language, word building, composition, backformation, affixation, conversion.

Annotatsiya.Ushbu maqolada o'zbek va ingliz tillaridagi so'z shakllari o'rtasidagi tipologik farqlar, o'ziga xos morfologik tizimlar mavjud bo'lgan ikki xil lisoniy tillar ko'rib chiqiladi. O'zbek tili aglyutinativ tuzilishga ega bo'lib, u ildizga bir nechta qo'shimchalar qo'shib, zamon, son, hol kabi bir qator grammatik vazifalarni ifodalovchi murakkab so'z shakllarini hosil qiladi. Bundan farqli o'laroq, ingliz tili ko'proq analitik yondashuvga tayanadi, fleksiya va hosila aralashmasini o'z ichiga oladi va grammatik munosabatlarni ko'rsatish uchun so'z tartibi va yordamchi fe'llarga tayanadi. So'z yasaliş jarayonlarini batafsil tahlil qilish orqali ushbu tadqiqot har ikki tildagi turli morfologik qoliplarni toifalarga ajratadi, affiksatsiya, kompozitsiya va nol hosilaning o'ziga xos rollarini ta'kidlaydi. Tadqiqot fe'l shakllari va ot o'zgarishlari kabi ekvivalent tuzilmalarni solishtirish orqali ushbu tipologik xususiyatlar tildan foydalanish va o'zlashtirishni qanday shakllantirishini ta'kidlaydi. Ushbu tadqiqot o'zbek va ingliz tillarining o'zaro ta'sirini o'rganish bilan shug'ullanuvchi tilshunoslar, tarjimonlar va o'qituvchilar uchun qimmatli tushunchalar berib, tillararo morfologik tipologiya haqidagi tushunchalarni boyitadi.

Kalit so'zlar: ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, so'z yasaliş, kompozitsiya, bekformatsiya, affiksatsiya, konversiya.

Word formation is the process of creating new words in a language by combining morphemes (the smallest meaningful units of language). The typological characteristics of word formation in English and Uzbek reflect the structural and morphological differences between these languages. English is an **analytic language**, meaning it relies on word order and auxiliary words to convey meaning, while Uzbek is an **agglutinative language**, meaning it attaches various affixes to root words to express grammatical relationships. Below is a detailed comparison of the typological characteristics of word formation in both

languages. English is primarily analytic, meaning it relies on word order and function words (e.g., prepositions, auxiliary verbs) rather than morphological changes to indicate grammatical relationships. While English does use derivational affixes (prefixes and suffixes), word formation is less dependent on affixes than in agglutinative languages like Uzbek. English word formation typically relies on combinations of base words, compounds, and the use of auxiliary verbs.

Uzbek is agglutinative, meaning it forms words by adding multiple suffixes to a root word, each expressing a specific grammatical or syntactic function (such as tense, aspect, person, number, case, etc.). Word formation in Uzbek heavily relies on affixation. It uses prefixes, suffixes, and infixes to derive new words and to show grammatical relationships like subject-object agreement, case marking, and verb conjugation.

Prefixes and Suffixes: English uses a variety of derivational morphemes to form new words. Common prefixes include **un-**, **re-**, **dis-**, and **pre-**, and common suffixes include **-ly**, **-ness**, **-able**, **-ment**.

Example: **Happy** (adjective) → **Unhappy** (adjective) (Prefix: "un-")

Teach (verb) → **Teacher** (noun) (Suffix: "-er")

English also forms new words by combining two or more free morphemes.

Example: **Toothbrush** (tooth + brush)

Notebook (note + book)

Uzbek relies heavily on suffixation for derivation. Words are often formed by adding various suffixes to the root. These suffixes can indicate tense, mood, aspect, number, case, and person.

- **O'qish** (to study) → **O'qitish** (to teach) (Suffix: "-t")
- **Kitob** (book) → **Kitoblar** (books) (Suffix: "-lar" for plural)
- **Yosh** (age) → **Yoshli** (youthful, or having age) (Suffix: "-li" for adjectival formation)

Compounding. English forms compounds through the combination of two or more free morphemes, often creating endocentric (head-internal) or exocentric (head-external) compounds.

- **Endocentric: Bookshelf** (a shelf for books)
- **Exocentric: Pickpocket** (someone who steals from pockets)
- **Hyphenation:** English also uses hyphenated compounds, such as **mother-in-law**, **high-tech**, and **well-known**.

Like English, Uzbek also forms compound words, but compounds are often more straightforward and frequently use **noun + noun** or **adjective + noun** combinations.

Kitobdo'st (book + friend) = book lover

Oqshom (evening + white, i.e., bright evening)

Case Marking in Compounds: In Uzbek, compounds often retain case markers that would apply to individual nouns in the compound. For example:

- **Oqshomda** (in the evening) → **Oqshom+da** (with locative case -da)

Inflectional Morphology (Grammatical Changes). English uses a small number of inflectional morphemes for tense, number, and possession. For example, plural is marked by **-s** (dogs), past tense by **-ed** (walked), and possession by **'s** (John's).

- **Walk** (verb) → **Walked** (past tense)
- **Child** (singular) → **Children** (plural, irregular form)
- **Book** (singular) → **Books** (plural)

English uses auxiliary verbs like **"be"** to form progressive tenses, which contrasts with languages like Uzbek, where verb endings directly convey tense/aspect. Uzbek uses an extensive system of suffixes for inflection. Verbs, nouns, adjectives, and pronouns all undergo inflection through the addition of multiple suffixes to convey tense, case, number, mood, person, and gender.

O'qish (to study) → **O'qiyapman** (I am studying) (Suffixes: "-yap", present continuous)

O'zi (himself, herself) → **O'zini** (accusative form)

Kitob (book) → **Kitobim** (my book) (Suffix: "-im" for possession)

Uzbek uses case markers (nominative, accusative, locative, genitive, dative) attached directly to nouns.

Kitob (book) → **Kitobda** (in the book) (Suffix: "-da" for locative case)

Blending occurs when parts of two words are combined to create a new word, such as **"brunch"**

(breakfast + lunch) or "**smog**" (smoke + fog). **Acronyms**: English frequently forms new words from the initials of phrases, such as "**NASA**" (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) or "**laser**" (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation).

Conversion: English also forms new words by changing the part of speech without changing the form of the word. For example, "**email**" can be used as both a noun and a verb: "**to email**".

Reduplication: Uzbek often uses reduplication (repeating a word or part of a word) to convey plurality, emphasis, or new meanings. **Example**: **Odam** (person) → **Odam-odam** (many people, or people in general)

Clipping: Shortening a word is another common process in Uzbek, especially in colloquial speech.

Example: **Telefon** (telephone) → **Tel** (clipping)

Acronyms: While less common than in English, Uzbek also forms acronyms, often in technical or scientific contexts, e.g., **TATU** (Tashkent Architecture and Technology University). English has borrowed extensively from other languages, especially Latin, French, Germanic languages, and others. Loanwords in English often retain their original forms with minimal changes. **Example**: **Café** (from French),

Kindergarten (from German), **Ballet** (from French).

Due to historical influences, Uzbek has borrowed many words from Russian, which are often adapted phonetically and syntactically to fit the agglutinative structure of Uzbek. **Example**: **Televizor** (television, from Russian "телевизор"), **Muzey** (museum, from Russian "музей").

Aspect	English	Uzbek
Morphological Type	Analytic (relies on word order and auxiliary words)	Agglutinative (relies on affixes for grammatical meaning)
Word Formation Methods	Affixation, compounding, conversion, blending, acronyms	Agglutination, compounding, reduplication, clipping
Derivational Affixes	Limited use of prefixes and suffixes	Extensive use of suffixes for tense, case, number, etc.
Inflection	Limited, with focus on tense, number, and possession	Extensive, with multiple suffixes for case, number, tense, aspect, etc.
Loanwords	Borrowings from Latin, French, German, etc.	Borrowings from Russian, Persian, and Arabic
Compound Formation	Endocentric and exocentric compounds	Mostly noun + noun or adjective + noun compounds, case markers included
Blending & Acronyms	Common (e.g., brunch, NASA)	Less common, but used in technical contexts

In conclusion, English and Uzbek differ significantly in their approach to word formation due to their morphological typology. English, as an analytic language, relies more on word order and auxiliary verbs, while Uzbek, being agglutinative, makes extensive use of affixation to convey grammatical meaning. The processes of compounding, derivation, and inflection also differ, reflecting the structural divergence between the two languages. Understanding these typological characteristics helps to appreciate the unique ways in which each language structures meaning and forms words.

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