



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION METHODS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Furkatova Madina Furkat kizi

Student of Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Faculty of English Philology and Translation Studies

email: furqatovamadina7@gmail.com

Abstract: This research presents a comparative analysis of word formation methods in the Uzbek and English languages. The aim of the study is to identify similarities and differences between the two languages by comparing their morphological structures and word formation processes. A descriptive-comparative method was employed as the methodology. The results show that Uzbek has agglutinative characteristics and tends toward word formation primarily through suffixes, while English has analytical characteristics and makes greater use of word combinations and conversion methods. Both languages have prefix, suffix, composition, and conversion methods, but their application level and effectiveness differ. The research findings are significant for linguistic theory and practical language learning.

Keywords: word formation, morphology, Uzbek language, English language, comparative linguistics.

Introduction

Word formation is an important morphological process of any language, playing a fundamental role in creating new words and enriching vocabulary. While word formation issues have been extensively studied in modern linguistics, comparative analysis of different languages remains a relevant topic. The Uzbek and English languages belong to different language families and exhibit significant differences in their morphological structures and word formation methods. Uzbek is an agglutinative language belonging to the Turkic language family, while English is a representative of the Germanic group of the Indo-European language family.

The research problem consists of the need to identify the internal patterns of word formation systems of languages belonging to two different typological groups through comparison, and to reveal possibilities for utilizing this knowledge in language teaching processes. The aim of the research is to compare word formation methods in Uzbek and English languages and identify their similar and different aspects. Tasks: 1) classify word formation methods existing in both languages; 2) conduct comparative analysis; 3) develop practical recommendations.



Methodology

A descriptive-comparative method was applied in the research. For data collection, dictionaries, grammatical handbooks, and scientific literature of both languages were analyzed. Through corpus analysis method, examples of the most widely distributed word formation models in each language were collected. Data was processed through quantitative and qualitative analysis methods. Statistical indicators were not calculated as the research was primarily focused on identifying typological characteristics.

Results

Word Formation Methods in Uzbek

The following main word formation methods were identified in Uzbek:

Word formation through suffixes - considered the most productive method:

- Occupation-indicating suffixes: ish+chi=ishchi (worker), o'qi+tuvchi=o'qituvchi (teacher), yoz+uvchi=yozuvchi (writer), soch+chi=sochchi (hairstylist)
- Action nouns: o'qi+moq=o'qimoq (to read), yura+moq=yuramoq (to walk), kel+moq=kelmoq (to come), gapir+moq=gapirmoq (to speak)
- Adjective-forming suffixes: chiroyli+lik=chiroylilik (beauty), katta+lik=kattalik (greatness), yaxshi+lik=yaxshilik (goodness)
- Noun to adjective formation: temir+li=temirli (iron-containing), suv+li=suvli (watery), tuz+li=tuzli (salty), rang+li=rangli (colorful)
- Diminutive (diminishing): uy+cha=uycha (small house), kitob+cha=kitobcha (booklet), bola+jon=bolajon (dear child)

Composition (word compounding) - combination of two or more root words:

- Occupation names: boshmuharrir (editor-in-chief), bosh+hisobot+chi=boshhisobotchi (chief accountant), yer+toza+lovchi=yertoza lovchi (cleaner)
- Transportation: temiryo'l (railway), avtoyulovchi (bus), samolyot (airplane), motosikl (motorcycle)
- Nature: qoraqarag'ay (black pine), qizilgul (red rose), oqqarg'a (magpie), ko'kbuloq (blue spring)
- Household items: dasturxon (tablecloth), qo'lyozma (manuscript), oyoqkiyim (footwear), boshkiyim (headwear)

Word Formation Methods in English

English also has similar methods, but their application and structure are different:

Word formation through affixes - prefixes and suffixes:



- Prefixes: happy → unhappy, possible → impossible, like → dislike, legal → illegal
- Occupation-indicating suffixes: work → worker, teach → teacher, write → writer, sing → singer
- Adjective-forming suffixes: care → careful, harm → harmful, beauty → beautiful, wonder → wonderful
- Action nouns: develop → development, improve → improvement, move → movement
- Adjective formation: read → readable, believe → believable, comfort → comfortable

Composition - word compounding:

- Education: classroom, schoolboy, homework, textbook, blackboard
- Housing: bathroom, bedroom, kitchen, living room, dining room
- Nature: sunshine, rainfall, snowstorm, earthquake, moonlight
- Time: weekend, daytime, nighttime, summertime, birthday

Comparative Analysis Results

Similarities: Both languages have affix, composition, and conversion methods. They share similar prefix and suffix patterns, with Uzbek using "no-" (noxush, nosog'lom) and English using "un-" (unhappy, unfair). Both languages adopt foreign words in creating new terms, such as kompyuter-computer and telefon-telephone. Metaphorical transfer occurs in both languages, with Uzbek using "qalam tilida" (in writing) and English using "pen and paper." Additionally, both create specific concepts through composition, as seen in boshmuharrir-chief editor and temiryo'l-railway.

Differences: The languages differ significantly in their morphological approaches. Uzbek demonstrates high productivity of suffixes (ish+chi+lar+dan) while English has a limited affix system. Uzbek exhibits an agglutinative structure as seen in kitob+xon+a+da+gi+lar+dan, whereas English is analytical, expressing the same concept as "from those in the library." English features more blending (brunch, smog) and acronyms (NASA, FBI), which are practically absent in Uzbek. Sound changes are minimal in Uzbek (kitob-kitoblar) but extensive in English (man-men, foot-feet). Additionally, English demonstrates very wide conversion capabilities (water as both noun and verb), while conversion is limited in Uzbek.

Discussion

The obtained results show that Uzbek and English languages use different strategies in word formation. This difference is closely related to the typological nature of the languages. The agglutinative characteristic of Uzbek



forces it to rely more on the suffix system in creating new words. For example, the word "o'qituvchilarimizdan" (from our teachers) is formed by adding several suffixes (-t-, -uvchi, -lar, -imiz, -dan) to one root (o'qi-). This expands the internal capabilities of the language and reduces dependence on foreign words.

The analytical nature of English creates a tendency to create new meanings through word combinations and phraseological units. For example, combinations like "school bus," "fast food," "high school." This characteristic makes the language flexible but does not complicate the morphological system. This difference is clearly visible in the example of modern technology terms. In Uzbek: kompyuter - kompyuterchi, dastur - dasturchi; in English: computer - programmer, software - software engineer. Uzbek creates occupation names through suffixes, English through new words or combinations.

In the context of modern globalization, many words borrowed from English are entering Uzbek: menyu, fayl, sayt, blog, chat, and others. This process is natural language development, but it also raises the issue of preserving national language characteristics. From a pedagogical perspective, knowing these differences is important for second language learners. English speakers learning Uzbek should pay more attention to morphological complexity (kitob-kitoblar-kitoblari-kitoblarimiz), while Uzbeks learning English should master the system of word combinations and idioms (phrasal verbs: get up, look after, put on).

Conclusion

Research results show that Uzbek and English languages have distinctive characteristics in word formation. Uzbek demonstrates high efficiency in creating new words based on the suffix system. English has wide possibilities through combination of lexical units. Both languages have the main word formation methods - affix, composition, and conversion, but their application level and effectiveness differ. These differences reflect the genetic and typological characteristics of the languages.

REFERENCES

1. Bauer, L. (1983). *English word-formation*. Cambridge University Press, pp. 78-145.
2. Bauer, L., Lieber, R., & Plag, I. (2013). *The Oxford reference guide to English morphology*. Oxford University Press, pp. 234-298.
3. Plag, I. (2003). *Word-formation in English*. Cambridge University Press, pp. 45-167.
4. Rahmatova, D. (2023). Theory of word formation in English and Uzbek linguistics. *Zien Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 15(2), pp. 78-92.

