

TYPOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF WORD FORMATION IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

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Summary: This paper explores the key typological features of word formation in both Uzbek and English. While Uzbek, as a Turkic language, primarily follows an agglutinative word formation pattern, English, as an Indo-European language, uses both analytic and synthetic methods. The differences and defining features of word formation in both languages are examined here.

Keywords: Morphology, Syntax, Affixation, Prefixes, Suffixes, Compounding, Agglutination, Concatenation.

Understanding how words are formed is a crucial aspect of language structure and grammar. Uzbek and English each have distinct word formation techniques, shaped by their unique linguistic roots and histories. Although these languages differ significantly, they share certain foundational typological principles in word formation. This article outlines and compares these features.

Word Formation in the Uzbek Language involves the creation of new words using various linguistic techniques. These methods modify or combine existing words to convey new meanings. The key processes of word formation in Uzbek include:

1. Morphological Characteristics:

Uzbek, as an agglutinative language, constructs words by attaching multiple affixes (such as prefixes and suffixes) to a root word. This enables the combination of several morphemes, each with a specific meaning or grammatical function. Additionally, Uzbek forms compound words using both affixation and composition techniques.

2. Word Derivation:

In Uzbek, word derivation typically involves adding affixes to root words, resulting in new meanings or grammatical forms. For instance, the noun "kitobchi" (book seller) is created by adding the suffix "-chi" to the noun "kitob" (book).

3. Syntactic Characteristics:

In Uzbek, word formation often expands the meaning of words, where their function changes depending on the context. Affixation plays a major role, particularly through the use of both prefixes and suffixes. Uzbek forms words in two primary ways:

- **Affixation:** By attaching prefixes and suffixes, new words are generated.

For example, the plural suffix "-lar." Word Formation in the English Language:

1. Morphological Characteristics:

English is an analytic language, meaning it depends more on word order and prepositions rather than extensive affixation. However, affixation still plays a significant role. English forms words through both prefixes and suffixes, though inflectional morphology is less prominent than in Uzbek.

2. Word Derivation:

Word formation in English happens through derivation (adding affixes), compounding (combining words), and conversion (changing the word's grammatical category without altering its form). For example, adding the suffix "-er" to "teach" forms the word "teacher."

3. Syntactic Characteristics:

English word formation can change syntactic categories, like converting nouns into adjectives or verbs using affixes. For instance, adding the prefix "un-" to "happy" forms "unhappy," or adding the suffix "-ness" forms "happiness." English also uses compounding (e.g., "blue-green") and reduplication (e.g., "wishy-washy").

Comparative Overview:

Both Uzbek and English use affixation as a central method in word formation, though the ways they apply it differ. Uzbek relies heavily on suffixation, creating more complex words through this process. In contrast, English uses both prefixes and suffixes, though its use of

affixation is less extensive. Moreover, English depends more on word order to express meaning, while Uzbek focuses on morphological changes.

In conclusion: comparing word formation in Uzbek and English reveals significant differences based on their linguistic roots. Uzbek's agglutinative nature relies on complex morphological structures, while English emphasizes syntactic patterns with fewer inflectional changes.

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