

## THE TYPOLOGICAL FEATURES OF WORD FORMATION IN UZBEKISTAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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**Abstract.** *This article examines the typological differences between word forms in English and Uzbek - two languages with different morphological systems. Uzbek is distinguished by its agglutinative structure, that is, several suffixes are added to the stem, forming complex word forms that express various grammatical functions, including case, number, and tense. The article analyzes the typological features of word formation in Uzbek and English. Word formation is one of the important factors in the formation and development of the vocabulary of each language.*

*During the study, a comparative analysis is made of word formation methods in Uzbek and English, including affixation (formation of words using suffixes), composition (formation of new words by adding words), reduplication (repetition of a word or its parts), conversion (transfer of a word to another word class), and abbreviations. In Uzbek, word formation is mainly carried out through affixation, while in English, conversion and composition methods are also widely used. The article analyzes common and different aspects of both languages from the point of view of linguistic typology. The results of the study help to understand the processes of word formation in Uzbek and English more deeply, to determine their place in the linguistic system, and to use them in translation processes.*

**Key words:** *Affixation, Prefix, Suffix, Composition (Word formation), Conversion (Change of word class), Reduplication (Repetition), Agglutinative language.*

## ТИПОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЯ В УЗБЕКИСТАНСКОМ И АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

**Аннотация.** *В данной статье рассматриваются типологические различия словоформ английского и узбекского языков, двух языков с разной морфологической системой. Узбекский язык отличается агглютинативным строением, то есть к ядру добавляются несколько суффиксов, образующих сложные словоформы, выражающие различные грамматические функции, в том числе падежные, числовые и временные. В статье анализируются типологические особенности словообразования в узбекском и английском языках. Словообразование является одним из важных факторов формирования и развития словарного запаса любого языка. В ходе исследования*

*сравнительно анализируются способы словообразования в узбекском и английском языках, в том числе аффиксация (словообразование с помощью суффиксов), композиция (образование нового слова путем присоединения слов), редупликация (повторение слова или его частей), конверсия (перенос слова в другую группу слов) и аббревиатуры. В узбекском языке словообразование в основном осуществляется посредством аффиксации, тогда как в английском языке также широко используются методы конверсии и композиции. В статье анализируются общие и различные стороны обоих языков с точки зрения лингвистической типологии. Результаты исследования помогают понять процессы словообразования в узбекском и английском языках, определить их место в языковой системе и использовать в процессах перевода.*

**Ключевые слова:** Аффиксация, Префикс, Суффикс, Состав, Конверсия, Редупликация, Агглютинативный язык.

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### Introduction

The lexical system of each language is constantly enriched and developed. Word formation plays an important role in this process. Word formation is one of the main areas of linguistics, studying the mechanisms of formation of new words, their structural structure and lexical-semantic aspects. Each language, depending on its grammatical structure and historical development, has different word formation methods. Uzbek and English belong to different language families, and their word formation systems also have their own differences.

While Uzbek, as an agglutinative language, tends to form new words using suffixes, English uses both analytical and synthetic methods. In particular, the widespread use of conversion and composition methods in English demonstrates that it is an inflectional language.

This study provides a comparative analysis of the typological features of word formation in Uzbek and English. The study analyzes affixation, composition, reduplication, conversion and other word formation methods, and determines their place in both languages.

In addition, common and different aspects are identified, and the linguistic features of these processes are highlighted. The results of this study will help to understand the linguistic similarities and differences between Uzbek and English and to develop effective approaches in translation processes.

### Literature review and methodology

The existence of words is usually accepted by native speakers. Speaking and understanding a language means, among other things, knowing the words of that language.

The average speaker knows thousands of words, and new words enter our minds and our language every day. This graduation thesis is devoted to the typological features of word formation in English and Uzbek.

The phenomenon of word formation is one of the current problems of linguistics, which has not lost its complexity to this day and is the cause of controversial discussions. Word formation is the creation of new lexical units based on the possibilities and materials available in the language. The lexicon of a language is constantly enriched under the influence of factors such as changes in dictionary meanings, word formation, and the formation of new words. These factors interact with each other and serve to determine the development of the language.

Their relationship is that if new words in the language are associated with word acquisition, then word acquisition plays an important role in differentiating the meanings of inflectional units. The need (possibility) to change meanings arises in cases where the content of lexical units does not contradict the meaning of the new word (or concept) from which they arise. The article under consideration is devoted to the typological features of word formation in English and Uzbek. Word formation is the process of forming a new word from the material available in the language according to certain structural and semantic patterns.

For example, the noun driver is formed according to the scheme  $v + er$ , i.e. forming a noun with the verb stem + the suffix  $-er$ . The meaning of the noun driver is related to the meaning of the suffixes  $drive-$  and  $-er$ : "driver - driver (wagon, car, locomotive, etc.)." The richness of the vocabulary is often due to the ability of the language to record any changes in the semantic structure. Therefore, modern linguists are showing great interest in the problem of word formation. As is known from history, word formation seems simple and uncomplicated, but its objective and subjective analysis is extremely complex, making it the most complex phenomenon in all fields except linguistics. The reason is that certain regularities in it must be proven through the analysis of direct language facts.

After all, the phenomenon of word formation is one of the urgent problems of linguistics and is a controversial debate that has not lost its complexity to this day. Word formation is the creation of new lexical units based on the possibilities and materials available in the language.

The lexicon of a language is constantly enriched under the influence of factors such as changes in lexical meanings, the formation of words, and the formation of new words. These factors interact with each other and serve to determine the development of the language. Their attitude is that while new words in a language are related to vocabulary acquisition, vocabulary acquisition plays an important role in distinguishing the meaning of lexical combinations.

The typological features of word formation in Uzbek and English are manifested differently depending on their linguistic foundations and historical development.



The main aspects of word formation in these languages are analyzed below: Affixation (Word formation using suffixes): Affixation is one of the main methods of word formation in both languages. In English, prefixes and suffixes are widely used. For example, the suffix "-ness" is added to the word "happy" to form "happiness" or the suffix "un-" is added to the word "do" to form "undo".

In Uzbek, new words are formed mainly by adding suffixes to the end of words. For example, when the suffix "-uvchi" is added to the word "oqit" (to teach), it becomes "oqit" (teacher, teacher).

Compounding: Another common way to form words is to form new words by combining words. An example of this in English is "toothpaste" (tooth + paste = toothpaste). This method is also used in Uzbek. For example, "oqqush" (aq + qush = oqqush, i.e. a white bird - oqqush).

Conversion: In English, word class change is common, and this process is done without using any suffixes. For example, the word "book" can be used as a verb in the sense of "to book" (to order). In Uzbek, conversion is not so common, usually word groups are formed by morphological changes.

Word Reduplication: In Uzbek, the formation of new words through word reduplication is widespread. For example, there are words such as "katta-kichik" (big and small mean everything), "yaxshi-yomon", "tez-tez".

In English, this method is used relatively less often. Some examples are words such as "bye-bye" (good-good) or "zig-zag".

Structural Differences: Agglutinative and Analytic Structure: Uzbek is an agglutinative language, in which words change through various affixes. For example, the word "from your teachers" (from your teachers) is divided into the following morphemes:

- *"to teach" (verb stem)*
- *"-teacher" (profession suffix)*
- *"-lar" (plural)*
- *"-ingiz" (possessive)*
- *"-dan" (contractive suffix)*

English has an analytical structure, in which words form grammatical meaning more through auxiliary words and strict word order. For example, the phrase "from your teachers" corresponds to the word "from your teachers", but it uses not one word, as in Uzbek, but several separate words.

## Results

A comparative analysis of the word formation processes in Uzbek and English reveals that both languages have their own morphological and typological characteristics.

Uzbek has an agglutinative structure, and new words are formed mainly through affixation (formation of words using suffixes). English, as an inflectional and analytical language, relies more on methods such as conversion, composition, and reduction, along with suffixes.

According to the results of the study, the following conclusions were drawn:

Affixation is widely used in both languages, but while this method plays the main role in Uzbek, it works in combination with other methods of word formation in English. Conversion (change of word class) is actively used in English, while in Uzbek such changes are usually carried out through suffixes.

Although composition (the creation of a new word by combining words) occurs in both languages, it is formed according to strict rules in English, while it is formed more freely in Uzbek. Reduplication (the repetition of words or their fragments) is more common in Uzbek, and is used to a limited extent in English. Since Uzbek is an agglutinative language, grammatical meaning is expressed using suffixes, while in English it is understood through syntactic means, auxiliary verbs, and strict word order.

The results of this study will help to better understand the word formation systems in Uzbek and English, facilitate translation processes, and develop effective methods in the language learning process. These conclusions may serve as a basis for additional research in the fields of linguistics, translation practice, and linguistic typology in the future.

### **Conclusion**

Although the word formation processes in Uzbek and English are linguistically different, they also have common aspects. The results of the study show that the Uzbek language has an agglutinative structure, forming new words mainly through affixation. The English language has an analytical and inflectional structure, in which methods such as conversion and composition are widespread.

Although the word formation methods in Uzbek and English differ significantly from each other, they also have some common aspects. While the Uzbek language is based on affixation, conversion and word combinations are widespread in English.

The study of these differences is of great importance not only for linguistics, but also for translation practice and language learning processes.

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