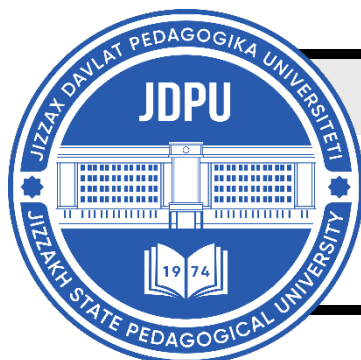


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METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL****MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC –  
METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL**<http://mentaljournal-jspu.uz/index.php/mesmj/index>**TYPES OF WORD-FORMATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES****T. M. Ataxojayev**

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**ABOUT ARTICLE**

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**Key words:** affixation, word formation, blending, conversion, prefixation, semantic classification of affixes, productivity of affixes, origin of affixes.

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**Abstract:** This article is devoted to the study of word formation in English and Uzbek languages. Such as affixation, blending, conversion, compounding. The article gives an information on the origin and productivity of the affixes.

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**INTRODUCTION**

In teaching English we learn a lot of new words and expressions in which sometimes we do not know how the new words are formed. So, let's have a close look to word-formation and study the main ways of enriching vocabulary. There are the following main ways of word-formation in Modern English and Uzbek: affixation, composition, conversion, shortening. There are also secondary ways of word-building: sound-interchange, stress interchange, sound imitation, blends, back formation. These ways of word formation are very important in teaching English and Uzbek. If a learner knows how this or that word is formed, he can form other derivatives himself and understands the common and different points in word formation in English and Uzbek. Below we discuss some of them: Sound-interchange is the way of word-formation when some sounds are changed to form a new word, e.g. to strike – stroke, to sing – song, break – broke, buy – bought, think – thought etc. This type of word formation can be observed in irregular verbs. Stress interchange can be mostly met in verbs and nouns of Romanic origin.

Usually nouns have the stress on the first syllable and verbs on the second syllable, e.g. `recover(n) – re`cover (v), `reform (n) – re`form (v), `present (n), pre`sent (v). In these examples we can observe that with the change of stress changes the meaning of a word. Some words are formed by sound imitation. It is the way of word-building when a word is built by imitating different sounds: a) sounds produced by human beings: to whisper, to mumble; to giggle. b) sounds produced by animals, birds, insects: to moo, to hiss, to buzz; to bark. c) sounds produced by nature and objects: to splash, to bubble, to clatter, to crack.

Blending words are words formed from a word-group or two synonyms, e.g. hustle (hurry and bustle), cinemaddict (cinema addict). Backformation is the way of word-building when a word is formed by dropping the final morpheme to form a new word, e.g. to bach (from bachelor), to televise (from television), maths ( mathematics).

The part-of-speech meaning of the primary word is changed, verbs are formed from nouns. It is also called conversion.

These abovementioned types are considered as the main types of word formation in the languages compared.

### **METHODOLOGY**

In analyzing types of word formation we used such methods as analytical comparison, synthesis, synchronic and diachronic classification of types of word formation. The purpose of the descriptive method is to describe, illustrate and draw the facts, which are observed systematically, factually, and accurately. The descriptive qualitative method is a suitable method for this study since the writer would only describe the differences and the similarities by comparing and contrasting the morphological system of English and Uzbek languages.

We used contrastive analysis for analyzing the data. In conducting analysis, the writer used some steps as follows: 1) Identifying the form, meaning, and function of suffixes in English and Uzbek languages. 2) Selecting and classifying the form, meaning and function of suffixes in English and Uzbek languages. 3) Comparing word formation and its types in English and Uzbek languages. 4) Explaining the differences and similarities of types of word formation in English and Uzbek languages. 5) Drawing the conclusion.

### **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

In this part, the writer found the differences and similarities of suffixes between English and Uzbek languages in their form, function and meaning. There are as follows:

#### **Differences and similarities of suffixes between English and Uzbek**

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Affixation is one of the most productive ways of word-building in the languages compared. It consists in adding an affix to the stem of a definite part of speech. Affixation is divided into suffixation and prefixation.

The main function of suffixes in Modern English is to form one part of speech from another, the secondary function is to change the lexical meaning of the same part of speech, e.g. educate v – educatee n, employ- employee.

There are different classifications of suffixes.

1. Part-of-speech classification. Suffixes which can form different parts of speech are given here: a) noun-forming suffixes: -er criticize, -ism ageism;

2. In Uzbek: the suffix – **chi** is the most productive suffix: ish-ch, to`quv-chi, suv-chi, ov-chi, tarbiya- chi, baliq-chi, o`qituv-chi

b) adjective-forming suffixes: -able breathable, -less symptomless, -ous prestigious; c) adverb-forming suffixes: -ly singly, -ward tableward, -wise jet-wise; d) numeral-forming suffixes: -teen sixteen, -ty seventy, -fold twofold.

In Uzbek the suffix – ladigan has the same meaning with the English suffix – able: o`qila-ladigan, kiyi-ladigan, pishiri-ladigan, quri-ladigan, yozi-ladigan etc.

Semantic classification. Suffixes changing the lexical meaning of the stem can be subdivided into groups, e.g. noun-forming suffixes can denote: a) the agent of the action: -er teacher, -ist taxiist, -ent student, in uzbek –chi, - dosh, -paz; b) nationality: -ian Russian, -ese Japanese, -ish English but in Uzbek there is no suffix which form the noun denoting nationality. c) collectivity: -dom kingdom, in uzbek the suffix –lik corresponds to this suffix: qirol-lik; -ry peasantry – dehqon-chilik, -ship readership; d) diminutiveness: -ie horsie, -let booklet, -ette kitchenette, in uzbek the suffix –cha is a diminutive suffix: kitob-cha, ot-cha, oshxona-cha.

e) quality: -ness carelessness, -ity answerability; f) feminine gender: -ess actress, -ine heroine, -ette cosmonette, in Uzbek the suffix- a denotes feminine gender: shoir-a, kotib-a, ;g) abstract notion: -hood childhood, -ness politeness, -ence/ance tolerance; in Uzbek the suffix - -lik denotes abstract notion: bola-lik, do`st-lik, xushmuomala-lik; h) derogatory meaning: -ard drunkard, -ster gangster.

Suffixes are added to certain groups of stems and subdivided into:

a) suffixes added to verbal stems: -er commuter, -ing suffering;

in Uzbek –chi is added to the verbal stem: quruv-chi, bo`yov-chi, sotuv-chi, which correspond to the English gerundal form of the verb.

b) suffixes added to noun stems: -less smogless, -ism adventurism;

c) suffixes added to adjective stems: -en weaken, -ish longish.

Origin of suffixes are variable:

a) native (Germanic) suffixes: -er teacher, -ful careful, -less painless, -ly swiftly, -dom, -ed, -en, -hood, -ing, -ish, -ness, -ship, -teen, -ty, -ward;

b) Romanic suffixes: -tion attention, -ment development, -able/-ible terrible, moveable, -age, -ard, ance/ence, -ate;

c) Greek suffixes: -ist taxist, -ism capitalism, -ize organize;

d) Russian suffixes: -nik filmnik.

5. Productivity of suffixes: a) productivesuffixes in English are the following: dancer, -ize specialize, -ly wetly, -ness closeness; b) semi-productive: -ette kitchenette, -ward sky-ward;

c) non-productive suffixes are the following: -ard drunkard, -th length.

In Uzbek the productive noun forming suffixes are the following:

‘-chi, -dosh, -bon, - paz, - boz’ form derivatives from the noun.

According to their structure suffixes can be: a) simple: -er : speaker, -ist taxist;

b) compound -ical, elliptical, -ation violation, -manship penmanship, ably/ibly horribly, unreasonably

Prefixation is the formation of words by means of adding a prefix to the stem. In English it is characteristic for forming verbs. The main function of prefixes in English is to change the lexical meaning of the same part of speech, e.g. happy- unhappy, head – overhead. Prefixes can be classified according to different principles. Semantic classification of prefixes:

a) negative prefixes, e.g. in-, un- invaluable, unhappy;

In Uzbek the following negative prefixes exist: be- : bemaza, betamiz, beibo, behayo, but the prefix be- can have positive meaning- bebaho, beminnat.

b) prefixes denoting repetition or reversative actions: de-, re-, dis- decolonize, revegetation, disconnect;

c) prefixes denoting time, space, degree relations: inter-, hyper-, ex-, pre-, over- interplanetary, hypertension, ex-student, preelection, overdugging.

2. Origin of prefixes are variable:

a) native (Germanic): un-, over-, under- unhappy, overfeed, undernourish;

b) Romanic: in-, de-, ex-, re- inactive, ex-student, rewrite;

c) Greek: sym- sympathy, hyper- hypertension.

In Uzbek prefixes are mainly of Persian and Arabic origin.

3. The function of prefixes. According to their function prefixes may be convertive and non-convertive:

a) convertive prefixes transfer derivatives to a different part of speech in comparison with their original stem: em-, de- bronze – to embronze, bus – to debus;

b) non-convertive prefixes: dis-, under-, un- to agree - to disagree, to go – to undergo, easy – uneasy.

Stylistic value of prefixes plays an important role:

a) stylistically neutral: un-, over-, re- unnatural, oversee, resell;

b) literary-bookish: ultra- ultra-viole, bi- bifocal;

5. The grammatical type of the stem prefixes combine with:

a) deverbal: re- rewrite, over- overdo, out- outstay;

b) denominal: ex- ex-wife, un- unbutton, de- detrain;

c) deadjectival: in- inactive, un- uneasy, bi- annual.

Composition. Compound words

Composition is the way of word-building when a word is formed by joining two or more stems to form one word. The structural unity of a compound word depends upon and composition is essential in English and Uzbek.

a) A unity of stress. As a rule, English compounds have one uniting stress, e.g. 'best-seller, in Uzbek 'oshxona'. We can also have a double stress in an English compound: 'blood-,vessel,in Uzbek 'qon-tomir". The main stress may be on the second component: ,sky-'blue.

b) Solid or hyphenated spelling. Spelling in English compounds is not very reliable because they can have different spelling even in the same text, e.g. war-ship, blood-vessel can be spelt through a hyphen and also with a break.

c) Semantic unity. It is often very strong. in such cases we have idiomatic compounds where the meaning of the whole is not a sum of meanings of its components, e.g. to ghostwrite, skinhead, brain-drain. In non- idiomatic compounds semantic unity is not strong, e.g. airbus, astrodynamics.

d) Unity of morphological and syntactical functioning. They are used in a sentence as one part of it and only one component changes grammatically: These girls are chatter-boxes.

There are two characteristic features of English compounds:

a) both components in an English compound can be used as words with a distinctive meaning of their own, e.g. a 'green-house and a 'green 'house;

b) English compounds have a two-stem pattern, with the exception of compound words which have form-word stems in their structure, e.g. middle-of-the-road, off-the-record.

Ways of Forming Compound Words

English compounds can be formed not only by means of composition but also by means of:

- a) reduplication: too-too – sentimental;
- b) partial conversion from word-groups: to micky-mouse, can-do;
- c) back formation from compound nouns or word-groups: to fingerprint (fingerprinting), to baby-sit (baby-sitter);
- d) analogy: lie-in (on the analogy with sit-in);
- e) contrast: brain-gain (in contrast to brain-drain).

1. According to the parts of speech compounds are subdivided into:

- a) nouns: baby-moon;
- b) adjectives: power-happy;
- c) adverbs: headfirst;
- d) prepositions: into, within;
- e) numerals: fifty-five.

2. According to the way components are joined together compounds are subdivided into:

a) neutral, which are formed by joining together two stems without any joining morpheme: ball-point, home – sick, etc.

b) morphological where components are joined by a linking element: astrospace, handicraft, sportsman, spokesman;

c) syntactical where components are joined by means of form-word stems, e.g. do-or-die. done is done, etc.

3. According to their structure compounds are subdivided into:

- a) compound words proper which consist of two stems: to job-hunt, train- sick;
- b) compound-affixed words, where besides the stems we have affixes: ear- minded, light -minded, hydro-skimmer, astrophysical;
- c) compound words consisting of three or more stems: cornflower-blue, singer-songwriter; cross road light,
- d) compound-shortened words, e.g. V-day, Eurodollar, Camford.

4. According to the relations between the components compounds are subdivided into:

a) subordinative compounds where one of the components is the semantic centre and the structural centre and the second component is subordinate:

honey-sweet, gold-rich, love-sick, Tom-cat;

b) coordinative compounds are those where both components are semantically

independent. a person or an object has two functions. Such compounds are called additive: Anglo-Saxon, woman-doctor, man servant, table cloth. Cape town, green house. There are also tautological compounds. They are formed by means of reduplication: no-no, fifty-fifty or with the help of rhythmic stems: criss-cross, walkie-talkie.

5. According to the meaning of the whole compound we can point out idiomatic and non-idiomatic compounds. Idiomatic compounds are very different in meaning from the corresponding free phrase: a blackboard is quite different from a black board. Non-idiomatic compounds are not different in their meaning from corresponding free phrases: airmail, airplane, aircraft speedometer, postbox.

As we see these ways of word formation mainly exist at present. While teaching English teachers must know how the word is formed, otherwise they may mispronounce them.

### **CONCLUSION**

From the result and discussion, that word formation types are the similar in the languages compared. Suffixes in English and Uzbek are derivational and Inflectional. Suffixes in Uzbek can be added to any words classes including number and sentence, but in English, suffixes can be added to noun, adjective, verb, and number. Not only that but also the writer found the differences and similarities of suffixes in English and Uzbek in terms of their form, function, and meaning. There are five differences of suffixes in English and Uzbek in term of their form, five differences in their function and six differences in their meaning. Also, there are three similarities of suffixes between English and Uzbek languages in term of their form, six similarities in their function and three similarities in their meaning.

In doing the analysis of suffix in English and Uzbek languages is interesting, because it has many sides can be analyzed. After drawing the conclusion, the writer proposed suggestions as follows:

First, the writer suggested for those who are interested in this study, especially in language. They can read more books about English and Uzbek languages in contribution to the linguistics field.

Second, the writer suggested to the next researchers who want to take the same object with this study, to be more focused to investigate in Inflectional and derivational prefixes, because the writer only focused on Inflectional and derivational suffixes in terms of their form, function, and meaning.

The last, the writer realized that nothing is perfect, either this thesis. So the writer will accept any suggestions and criticisms to this research in order to make this research proper for learners of English and Uzbek languages.



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