

INTERPRETATION OF NATIVE AND BORROWED AFFIXATION IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Raxmonova Matluba Janzakovna

Senior teacher of the department "Languages"

Tashkent Institute of Chemical Technology, Uzbekistan

e-mail: m.raxmonova2012@gmail.com

Abstract: *This study explores the interpretation and usage of native and borrowed affixation in the English and Uzbek languages. It aims to analyze the morphological structures formed by native affixes and those influenced by borrowing from other languages, highlighting both commonalities and differences across the two linguistic systems. The research focuses on the origin, development, and functional roles of affixes, examining how borrowed affixes integrate into the native linguistic environment and affect word formation patterns. The comparative approach contributes to a deeper understanding of language contact, linguistic borrowing, and morphological adaptation in typologically different languages such as English and Uzbek. The findings of the study are relevant for linguists, language learners, and educators interested in morphology, comparative linguistics, and cross-linguistic influence.*

Key words: *affixation, derived words, suffixes, prefixes, borrowed affixes, native affixes, comparative linguistics, word formation, semantic groups*

Affixation is the formation of words with the help of derivational affixes. As it was said above all morphemes are subdivided into two large classes: roots (or radicals) and affixes. The latter, in their turn, fall into prefixes which precede the root in the structure of the word (as in *re-read*, *mis-pronounce*, *unwell*) and suffixes which follow the root (as in *teach-er*, *cur-able*, *diet-ate*). Words which consist of a root and an affix (or several affixes) are called derived words or derivatives and are produced by the process of word-building known as affixation (or derivation).

Derived words are extremely numerous in the English vocabulary. Successfully competing with this structural type is the so-called root word which has only a root morpheme in its structure.

Affixation is subdivided into prefixation and suffixation. For example, if a prefix “**dis-**” is added to the stem “like” (*dislike*) or suffix “**-ful**” to “law” (*lawful*) we say a word is built by an affixation. Derivational morphemes added before the stem of a word are called prefixes (*un + like*) and the derivational morphemes added after the stem of the word are called suffixes (*hand+ful*). Prefixes modify the lexical meaning of the stem meaning, i.e. the prefixed derivative mostly belongs to the same part of speech.

For example: **like** (v.) — **dislike** (v.). **kind** (adj.) — **unkind** (adj.)

but suffixes transfer words to a different part of speech,

For example: **teach** (v.) — **teacher** (n.).

In Uzbek affixation also consists of two types:

a) Soʻz yasovchi ort qoʻshimchalar (suffixes).

Examples: **oʻt+loq**, **chiri+k**, **tosh+qin**, **ish+chan**, **arra+la** .

b) Soʻz yasovchi old qoʻshimchalar (prefixes).

Examples: **be+tinim, no+to'g'ri, ba+ma'ni, ser+harakat, anti+demokratiya.**

From the point of view of etymology affixes are subdivided into two main classes: the native affixes and the borrowed affixes. By native affixes we shall mean those that existed in English in the Old English period or were formed from Old English words. The latter category needs some explanation. The changes a morpheme undergoes in the course of language history may be of very different kinds. A bound form, for instance, may be developed from a free one. This is precisely the case with such English suffixes as **-dom, -hood, -lock, -ful, -less, -like, -ship**; e.g. ModE *dom* < OE *dom* "fate", "power", cf. ModE *doom*. The suffix **-hood** that we see in *childhood, boyhood* is derived from OE noun *had* "state". The OE *lac* was also a suffix denoting state. The process may be summarized as follows: first *lac* formed the second element of compound words, then it became a suffix and lastly was so fused with the stem as to become a dead suffix in *wedlock*. The nouns *freedom, wisdom*, etc. were originally compound words.

The most important native suffixes are: **-d, -dom, -ed, -en, -fold, -ful, -hood, -ing, -ish, -less, -let, -like, -lock, -ly, -ness, -oc, -red--ship, -some, -teen, -th, -ward, -wise, -y.**

The suffixes of foreign origin are classified according to their source into Latin (**-able/-ible, -and/-ent**), French (**-age, -ance/-ence, -ancy/-ency, -ard, -ate, -sy**), Greek (**-ist, -ism, -ite**), etc.

The term borrowed affixes is not very exact as affixes are never borrowed as such, but only as parts of loan words. To enter the morphological system of the English language a borrowed affix has to satisfy certain conditions. The borrowing of the affixes is possible only if the number of words containing this affix is considerable, if its meaning and function are definite and clear enough, and last but not least, if its structural pattern corresponds to the structural patterns already existing in the language.

If these conditions are fulfilled the foreign affix may even become productive and combine with native stems or borrowed stems within the system of English vocabulary like **-able**, Lat. **-abilis** in such words as *laughable* or *unforgettable* and *unforgivable*. The English words *balustrade, brigade, cascade* are borrowed from French. On the analogy with these in the English language itself such words as *blockade* are coined.

By their origin the Uzbek affixes like English ones are divided into native and borrowed. The suffixes: **-chi, -gar, -zor, -lik, -li** are native suffixes, but **-izm, -atsiya, -bo, -no, -namo, -ki** are of borrowed origin.

The affixes may be divided into different semantic groups. These semantic groups of affixes may be different in different languages. For example, diminutive affixes in Uzbek are more than in English. It should be noted that many of the borrowed affixes are international and occur not only in English but in several other European languages as well.

In conclusion, the comparative analysis of native and borrowed affixation in English and Uzbek reveals significant insights into the morphological development and adaptability of both languages. English, with its rich history of borrowing from Latin, French, and other languages, demonstrates a high degree of affixational diversity and productivity. In contrast, Uzbek, while predominantly Turkic in origin, has also incorporated Persian, Arabic, and Russian elements into its affixational system, particularly through historical and cultural contact. The study shows that both languages not only preserve native affixes but also successfully integrate borrowed ones, reshaping their morphological structures to meet communicative needs. Understanding these processes enhances our knowledge of language evolution, linguistic borrowing, and the dynamic

nature of word formation. Moreover, such comparative studies contribute to the broader field of contrastive linguistics and support more effective language teaching and translation practices.

REFERENCES:

1. I.V.Arnold. The English word. M, 1986.
2. Ingo Huddleston R., Pullum J.K. Grammar of the English Language. Cambr.Unv. Press, 2002. –292 p.
3. Plag. Word-formation in English. Cambridge University Press, 2002.
4. Холманова З.Т. Тилшуносликка кириш.-Т.:Университет, 2007, - 136 б.
5. О. Muminov. Lexicology of the English language. Tashkent, 2008.
6. Abduazizov A.A. Tilshunoslik nazariyasiga kirish. –Т.: Sharq, 2010. –175b.