

COMPARATIVE TYPOLOGY OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK WORD FORMS: A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

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Abstract: *This research examines the typological differences between word forms in Uzbek and English, two linguistically distinct languages that present unique morphological systems. Uzbek is characterized by an agglutinative structure, where multiple suffixes are added to a root to create complex word forms that convey a range of grammatical functions, such as tense, number, and case. In contrast, English relies on a more analytic approach, incorporating a mixture of inflection and derivation, alongside a reliance on word order and auxiliary verbs to indicate grammatical relationships. Through a detailed analysis of word formation processes, this study categorizes different morphological patterns in both languages, highlighting the specific roles of affixation, composition, and zero derivation. By comparing equivalent structures, such as verb forms and noun modifications, the research underscores how these typological features shape language use and acquisition. This study enriches the understanding of cross-linguistic morphological typology, providing valuable insights for linguists, translators, and educators engaged in the study of Uzbek and English language interactions.*

Keywords: *the English language, the Uzbek language, word building, composition, backformation, affixation, conversion.*

INTRODUCTION

In terms of the comparative historical approach all world languages can be differentiated into several language families which are presented in the form of a genealogical tree or genealogical classification of languages. The article focuses on the English and Uzbek languages which belong to different language families, The Indo-European family and The Turkic one respectively. These languages possess some similarities and differences on all language levels, i.e. on the phonetic, morphological, syntactic levels. Linguistic typology of languages helps to study common features and differences found in languages. It helps to create the classification of languages based on their structural features and common patterns, rather than on their historical relationships. It examines how different languages organize syntax (sentence structure), morphology (word structure), phonology (sound systems), and other linguistic aspects. The aim is to categorize languages into types that reflect their grammatical characteristics.

The present study shows a level-by-level description of the English and Uzbek languages compared.

1. The syntactic level:

English: Primarily follows Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) order. For example: "*The cat (S) eats (V) the mouse (O).*"

Uzbek: Typically follows Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) order. For example: "*Mushuk (S) sichqon (O) yeydi (V).*" (The cat eats the mouse.)

2. The morphological level:

English: Primarily an isolating language with some inflection. It uses a relatively simple system of affixes (like -ed for past tense).

Uzbek: Agglutinative language, meaning it uses a large number of affixes and modifies a base word to convey grammatical relationships and meanings. For instance, suffixes can indicate tense, number, and case.

Noun Cases

English: Has limited case marking. The primary cases are nominative (subject) and accusative (object), with some genitive forms (indicating possession) marked by 's.

Uzbek: Utilizes a rich system of noun cases (such as nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, etc.) with distinct suffixes for each case.

Gender

English: Generally lacks grammatical gender for nouns, with few exceptions (e.g., 'actor/actress'). The pronouns (he/she) indicate gender.

Uzbek: Does not have grammatical gender for nouns either but has gendered pronouns.

Verb Conjugation

English: Verb conjugation is relatively simple with few forms. It depends on tense and subject (he runs vs. they run).

Uzbek: Conjugation is more complex, with various forms to express tense, mood, aspect, and the subject.

Determiners and Articles

English: Uses articles (a, an, the) to indicate definiteness and indefiniteness.

Uzbek: Lacks articles; context and other grammatical markers indicate definiteness.

Word building, or morphological construction, refers to the ways in which new words are formed in a language. Both Uzbek and English use various methods for word formation, although they have distinct morphological systems due to their different linguistic roots.

In English, word building involves several key processes:

Derivation: This involves adding prefixes and suffixes to a base word (root) to create a new word.

Example: *happy (root) + -ness → happiness; un- + happy → unhappy.*

Composition: This method combines two or more whole words to create a new word.

Example: *basket + ball → basketball; tooth + brush → toothbrush.*

Conversion: This involves changing the grammatical category of a word without altering its form.

Example: The noun *run* can become the verb *to run*.

Abbreviation: Shortening a word or phrase to create an acronym or initialism.

Example: *Federal Bureau of Investigation* → *FBI*.

Blending: Combining parts of two words to create a new word.

Example: *smog* (from *smoke* + *fog*); *brunch* (from *breakfast* + *lunch*).

Clipping: Shortening a longer word while retaining its meaning.

Example: *ad* (from *advertisement*); *lab* (from *laboratory*).

Word Building in Uzbek

Uzbek, a Turkic language, has its own unique morphological features. Here are some methods of word formation in Uzbek:

Derivation: Similar to English, Uzbek uses prefixes and suffixes to create new words.

Example: *yozmoq* (to write) + *-uvchi* → *yozuvchi* (writer).

Composition: This also occurs in Uzbek, where two words are combined to create a new meaning.

Example: *kitob*(book) + *do'st* → *kitobdo'st* (bookworm).

Affixation refers to the process of adding prefixes, suffixes, infixes, or circumfixes to a base or stem word to create new words or to modify the meaning and grammatical function of the original word. Both English and Uzbek employ affixation, but they do so with different structures, rules, and frequencies. Here is an overview of affixation in both languages:

Affixation in English

1. Types of Affixes:

Prefixes: Added to the beginning of a root word (e.g., "un-" in "uncertain").

Suffixes: Added to the end of a root word (e.g., "-ly" in "quickly").

Circumfixes: Not common in English as a standard process.

2. Common Suffixes:

-ed: Past tense (e.g., "walked").

-ing: Present participle (e.g., "running").

-s: Plural (e.g., "cats").

-able: Forming adjectives (e.g., "understandable").

-ment: Forming nouns (e.g., "development").

3. Common Prefixes:

un-: Negation (e.g., "unavailable").

re-: Repetition (e.g., "redo").

pre-: Before (e.g., "preheat").

dis-: Negation or reversal (e.g., "disagree").

4. Characteristics:

English is heavily reliant on affixation for word formation.

It uses both derivational and inflectional affixes.

The order of affixation is typically clear, with prefixes coming before the root and suffixes coming after.

Affixation in Uzbek

1. Types of Affixes:

Uzbek extensively uses suffixes as the language is agglutinative, meaning words can have many suffixes added to them.

Prefixes are less common compared to suffixes.

2. Common Suffixes:

-lar: Plural marker (e.g., "kitoblar" meaning "books").

-ga: Dative case marker (e.g., "kitobga" meaning "to the book").

-da: Locative case marker (e.g., "kitobda" meaning "in the book").

-ish: Causative or action (e.g., "o'qish" meaning "reading").

-chilik: Forming nouns indicating an occupation or process (e.g., "o'qituvchilik" meaning "teaching").

3. Characteristics:

Uzbek allows multiple suffixes to be attached to a root word, making it possible to generate complex meanings.

The agglutinative nature means that the meaning of a word can change significantly with each added suffix.

Unlike English, which tends to keep a more rigid word structure, Uzbek can express various grammatical functions through suffixation, often without requiring separate words.

Suffixes which can form different parts of speech:

a) noun-forming suffixes, such as:

English:

-ism (socialism), -er (gardener), -dom (kingdom)

Uzbek:

-uvchi (uchuvchi), -lik (yoshlik)

b) adjective-forming suffixes:

English:

-able (comfortable), -less (useless), -ous (famous),

Uzbek:

-li (aqlli), -siz (odobsiz);

c) verb-forming suffixes:

English:

-ize (criticize), -ify (simplify),

Uzbek:

-lan/-la (uylan, o'yla) ;

d) adverb-forming suffixes:

English:

-ly (angrily, perfectly),

Uzbek:

-lab (yaxshilab), -ona (odilona);

Word modification is important in the English language, as both native and non-native speakers use it frequently. Compounds are written sometimes as one word (sunglasses-ko'zoynak), sometimes as two hyphenated words (life-threatening, hyphenation is not typical of compound words in Uzbek), and sometimes as two separate words (football stadium -futbolmaydoni). Composition is the most common type of word-formation in English. This type of word formation is also a highly productive way of the Uzbek language.

Types of Compounds:

Closed Compounds: Words that are combined without spaces or hyphens (e.g., "toothbrush," "notebook").

Hyphenated Compounds: Words that are connected by a hyphen (e.g., "mother-in-law," "well-being").

Open Compounds: Words that are used together but remain separate (e.g., "ice cream," "post office").

Examples:

Closed: "basketball," "snowman"

Hyphenated: "long-term", "check-in"

Open: "high school", "living room"

Usage: Compounds are commonly used in everyday language and can denote various concepts, including objects, actions, or characteristics.

Combining two or more words into one creates a particular term with a few components of speech.

For example: **Noun + Noun**

Seafood = (Sea + Food), Earphones = (Ear + Phones)

Oshxona = (Osh + Xona) – "Kitchen"

Adjective + Noun ; Adjective + Adjective

Blackboard = (Black + board), Whitehouse = (White + House)

Bitter-sweet = (Bitter + Sweet);

Oqsoqol = (Oq + Soqol) – "Elder" (White + Beard)

Noun + Verb

Haircut = (Hair + Cut)

Mehnatsevar = (Mehnat + Sevar) – "Hardworking" (Work + Lover)

Back-formation is a method of creating new words by removing prefixes or suffixes from old ones. This method of word construction is also known as back-derivation, because it involves taking an existing word and breaking it down into a simpler form. For example, the term "examine" was coined by eliminating the "-ation" from "examination."

In Uzbek, backformation can occur in various ways, usually involving the removal of affixes to derive a verb from a noun or vice versa. Here are some examples:

Kitob (book) → Kitobxon (reader): Here, the noun "kitobxon" (one who reads books) can lead to the formation of the word "kitobxona" (library) and can be analyzed back to "kitob."

In English, conversion often occurs with nouns and verbs, where a word can function as both, depending on context.

Noun to Verb:

Example: "To email" (verb) from "email" (noun).

Sentence: "I will email you the document."

Verb to Noun:

Example: "Run" (verb) becoming "a run" (noun).

Sentence: "I went for a run in the park."

Adjective to Noun:

Example: "The poor" (noun) from the adjective "poor".

Sentence: "We need to help the poor."

Noun to Adjective:

Example: "Summer" (noun) becoming "summer vacations" (adjective).

Sentence: "We have summer plans."

Uzbek Language

In Uzbek, conversion is less common than in English, but it still exists. The process often involves the use of suffixes to indicate the grammatical role of the word. For example:

Noun to Verb:

Example: "O'qish" (reading/study) can be used in different contexts.

Sentence: "Men kitob o'qiyapman." (I am reading a book.)

Verb to Noun:

Example: "Yurish" (to walk) can become "yurish" (a walk, in the sense of "a going").

Sentence: "Bugun qiziqarli yurish bo'ldi." (Today was an interesting walk.)

Adjective to Noun:

Example: "Boy" (rich) can be referred to as "boylar" (the rich people).

Sentence: "Boylar yordam berishadi." (The rich help.)

Noun to Adjective:

Example: "Qish" (winter) can describe a season.

Sentence: "Qish fasli qishloqda go'zal." (The winter season is beautiful in the countryside.)

CONCLUSION

The analysis of the empirical data showed that, though the English and Uzbek languages belong to different language groups, they possess common features on the syntactic level such as the use of subject-verb-object (SVO) order in simple sentences, as well as the presence of auxiliary verbs to form tenses and aspects. On the morphological level, there are similarities in the use of affixes to modify the meanings of words, particularly the use of prefixes in English and suffixes in Uzbek to convey different

grammatical aspects. In particular, both languages utilize derivational morphemes to create new words from base forms, such as converting nouns to adjectives or verbs. Moreover, the languages have much in common concerning the ways of word building, including the use of compounding and derivation. However, the obvious differences have also been found. Thus, English is predominantly an analytic language, relying heavily on word order and auxiliary verbs to convey grammatical relationships, whereas Uzbek is more synthetic, often using extensive inflectional paradigms on nouns and verbs.

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