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IN TERMS OF THE GENERAL AND DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF WORD FORMATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Rakhmatillo Shukurov Mirzatillayevich*; Feruza Abdurakhimova Bokhadirovna**

*Associate Professor,
 Candidate of Philological Sciences,
 Fer SU, UZBEKISTAN
 Email id: shukurovr.m.10@gmail.com

**Doctoral Student,
 FerSU, UZBEKISTAN
 Email id: feruza.abdurahimova 8818@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Much work has been done on word formation in English and Uzbek since the development of ancient linguistics. In modern linguistics, word formation is divided into separate sections in both languages. In this article, I.V. Arnold, a leading linguist, discusses the word formation of both languages. Based on the scientific work of Ayub Ghulomov, Azim Khodzhev and other researchers, an attempt was made to highlight similarities and differences of word formation in English and Uzbek languages.

KEYWORDS: *Affixation, Suffixation, Composition, Abbreviation, Conversion, Derivation, Prefix.*

INTRODUCTION

It is one of the most effective ways to enrich the vocabulary of the desired language. This is one of the reasons why word formation is one of the most important topics in linguistics. The formation of words and the issues related to them are the objects of linguistics that have been studied since historical times, and are an important factor in the study of any issue related to them.

The fact that words are formed in different order languages (Uzbek, English and Russian) means that the formation of words in all languages has universal features.

We will try to illustrate the general and different features of the word-formation system with examples in Uzbek, English and Russian.

By the 1950s, word formation in the Russian language began to be recognized as a separate field. [11; 33]

Until recently, word formation in English linguistics was considered either as part of the grammar department or as part of the lexicology department. By the 1970s, word formation in German had developed as a separate branch of linguistics. The word-formation system of the English language has its own derivation and grammatical features of suffixes. Of course, they are formally similar, but functionally different. Word formation in the Uzbek language belongs to two levels of language and is mainly related to morphemes, as it is associated with more morphemes in word formation. The product of making in ready-made word lexicography becomes material. Professor A. Gulomov was one of the first to suggest that word formation should be studied in a separate section between morphemes and morphology, as well as in English, thanks to the consistent research conducted in the Uzbek language. [8; 5]

Word-building involves a wide variety of ways to enrich the vocabulary under its common name. A common denominator for word formation in all languages is the formation of a new lexeme. In English, there are two main methods for generating new words: composition and word formation or derivation. Below we will look at ways to make words in both Uzbek and English. [1; 107]

As in other languages of the Indo-European language family, words in English are composed mainly of two independent bases. In the Uzbek language, too, there is the creation of words about the composition, which is formed syntactically.

Composition is one of the oldest and most effective methods of word formation. It is made by joining two or more bases together.

Blackboard (black + board)

Inkpot (ink + pot)

Textbook (textbook - text + book)

Newspaper (newspaper + news + paper),

Snowdrop (snow + drop)

This method of word formation is used in English to form more nouns and verbs, sometimes adjectives, adverbs and pronouns. [1; 107]

Derivation or word formation combines several methods of forming new words.

In the Uzbek language, the method of composition is also a form of productive word formation. In the Uzbek language, two independent words are combined in a certain grammatical form, and there is a grammatical relationship between the connecting words. In this way, word-formation combines more than one constituent base in terms of meaning and content, and a new lexical word is formed into a compound word. [10;30]. The difference between a compound word and a simple word is that in a simple word there is only one component that means something, and in a compound word there is more than one.

For example:

Sunflower (day + day)

Triangle (triangle + triangle)

Peanuts (ground + walnuts)

Swan (white + bird)

Bracelet (wrist + ring)

All of the words in these examples are made up of two components, but one has a grammatical meaning and a phonetic integrity. There is no grammatical relationship between adverbs. Composite word formation is widely used in English as well as in Uzbek, both in fire, adjective, son, ravish and partial verbs. [10; 30]

Conversion is the formation of words that can be formed as a result of the transition of words to another group of words. The method of morphological-syntactic word-formation, which is less developed than the morphological word-formation, which is more effective in modern English, has a new syntactic and morphological character, always in a new form, without changing the form of the original word or by conversion.[1; 107]

Orange - fruit - orange color, work-(noun) - to work (verb)

In Uzbek, this method is called lexical-semantic word formation. This results in the formation of a new word with the formation of a lexical meaning with the formation of lexical meaning, the consequence of the disappearance of the connection between polynomials, that is, the disappearance of semantic connections. Such an event has been slowly occurring as a result of the linguistic development over the years. [10; 30]

For example: Yupqa- adjective (not thick) – yupqa -noun (food name)

Ko'k (color) adjective –ko'k (sky) noun–ko'k (a type of sewing) noun–ko'k (grass) noun

Kun (part of the day) ravish - Kun (sun, planet) noun

Creating new words by transforming the stress

In the past, one of the most common forms of word formation in English was the creation of new words by copying words. In modern English, some words are preserved, different from different word categories, and differ only in accent. In such words, the word "noun" and "adjective" stress falls into the first syllable and in the verbs to the second syllable:

I'mport (to, import) - to impo'rt (verb, import)

Pre'sent - to prese'nt

Frequency (to quality) - to frequ'ent (1.108)

Word Formation with Affixation- Affixation, or derivation, or derivation, that is, the addition of new elements by the addition of prefixes and prefixes. There are prefix, suffix and prefix-suffix methods of word formation.

For example, the word lucky is formed by adding the suffix -y to the base luck, and the word unlucky is formed by adding the prefix -UN to the word lucky.

Luck- luck + y (suffix) = lucky (lucky, quality)

UN (prefix) + luck + y (suffix) = unlucky (unfortunate, quality)

Lucky and unlucky are formed by adding the suffix -ly.

Luckily, unluckily

In Uzbek, affixation is one of the most widely used and effective methods of word formation. In word formation, the suffix is added to the end of the word.

Ishchi- ish + chi

Ishxona – Ish + xona

Ishla – ish +la

Terimch – terim+chi

Unlike Uzbek, there are no prefixes for word formation in Uzbek. However, only certain Tajik-speaking word-formers can join the word-formation base in front of it.

Noto'g'ri – no+to'g'ri

Serharakat – ser + harakat

Kamgap - kam + gap

Serunum - sir + unum [10; 32]

Sound interchange is an inefficient method of word formation in which the phonetic form of the base changes.

Word formation by exchanging vowels:

Bite (v) - bit (n), food (n) –feed (v), sing (v), - song (n)

Word formation through consonants:

Prove (v) -proof (n), to excuse [z]; (v) - excuse [s]; [n],

To house [z]; (v) - house [s]; [n], to grease [z], (v) - grease [z]; [n],

To close [z]; (v) - close [s]; (adj).

Word formation through the exchange of mixed sounds:

Bath-bathe, breath-breathe, loss-lose, choice-choose

In the Uzbek language, there is also a method of word formation through the transfer of accents. Such a method is a method of phonetic word formation,

Create a new word by changing the phonetic structure of the word: vowel change:

Bo'r- bo'z, tog'-tosh, ko'z-ko'r, tosh-tish

Forming a new word by changing the position of the accent:

Yangi (adjective) - Yangi (adverb)

Hozir (adverb) – hozir (ready)

Tugma (noun) - tugma (verb)

Academic (title) - academic (publication type) [10; 30]

Abbreviation: In this case, the original word loses one or more sounds.

Vacation-vac; telephone-phone (example from Arnold's book)

LASER - light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation (enhancement of light by stimulated emission of radiation) [11; 33]

In the Uzbek language, word-formation in this way is a shortening of the word combinations in the word-composition, mainly equivalents. Abbreviations are abbreviated by using capital letters or the first syllable.

UzSSR, raykom, rayjrokom

A.Khojiev thinks that the essence of word-formation in the Uzbek language is not the real method of word-formation. We agree that the main purpose of word formation is to create a new word, but in the abbreviated form, the abbreviated form of word combinations is given. If the abbreviation becomes original, they become word combinations again. [7; 30]

BMT – Birlashganmillatlartashkiloti (UNO)

DHH – Davlathavfsizlikhizmati (SSS)

Thus, as a method of abbreviation does not produce a new word lexeme, this method cannot be called a method of word formation.

Reduction: The formation of words by repeating the base. Such words are to be studied in the morphology section, because the resulting lexical unit is, of course, related to the combination of sounds (words).

For example: mur-mur

According to Arnold, lexical units formed by repetition have a form of construction, and this, of course, depends on the formation of words. [1; 108] However, at present the classification of word formation does not include the formation of new words by repeating the base of words.

Unlike Uzbek, there is no word-formation method in Uzbek, and it is not included in the word-formation system.

In conclusion, we can see that English and Uzbek have a lot in common in word formation, even though they belong to other language families. The most productive and leading word-formation method in both languages is affixation and composition, and the fact that the phonetic word-formation method has almost lost its effectiveness is a common feature of word-formation in these languages. Although in Uzbek, A. Khodzhiev agrees Although the composition of words is rejected, the existence of compound words in the language, the formation of lexical units based on the existing lexical units in the language, the formation of a new lexical meaning, which is one of the basic rules of word formation. . [12; 1647] The use of

suffixes and prefixes in the formation of words by affixation in English and Uzbek is an example of their universality. (Despite the fact that prefixes in Uzbek are borrowed from another language).

Abbreviation of words in English and Uzbek is based on the same features, which will be discussed in more detail in our next study.

Since word formation is present in every language and plays an important role in the vocabulary of the language, it is natural that each language has both universal and different features in this system. Over time, linguistics continues to develop and new words continue to appear in the language.

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