

Word Formation in the English and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract: In this given article we analyzed the linguistic features of word formation in English and in Uzbek. Word formation is the process that serves to enrich the content of the language dictionary on a regular basis. There are some similarities and differences between word formation system of Uzbek and English. In the article we tried to study some ways of word formation and to clarify the theme we presented a lot examples.

Key words: word formation, main ways, conversion, affixation, suffix, prefix, infix, composition, compounding, abbreviation

Studies show that in the second half of the twentieth century many, first of all, European languages have significantly expanded their vocabulary. Thus, the New York Times noted that the dictionary of the modern English language increases by 15 - 20 thousand lexical units every year. The reasons for such changes in the vocabulary are as follows: social and cultural changes within modern society, technological "revolution" and globalization and so on. It is clear that word-building is one of the main ways of enriching vocabulary. There are four **main ways** of word-building in modern English: affixation, composition, conversion, abbreviation [1; 6]. In Uzbek also there 4 main types of wordformation: **Affixation** (xushxabar, saylgoh) ,**word-composition** (oqqush, temiryo'l), **conversion** (kasal, g'olib), **abbreviation** (O'zMU) .

Affixation or derivation.

Affixation is one of the most productive ways of word-building throughout the history of English. It consists in adding an affix to the stem of a definite part of speech[2].

Suffixes(-age,-ance,-ant,-ee,-ence,-er/or, -ery,-full,-ion) can change parts of speech as the following:

- adjective-to-noun: -ness (happy → happiness)
- adjective-to-verb: -ize (modern → modernize)
- noun-to-adjective: -al (recreation → recreational)
- noun-to-verb: -fy (glory → glorify)
- verb-to-adjective: -able (wash → washable)
- verb-to-noun: -ance (deliver → deliverance)

Prefixation (dis-, anti-,de-,em-,en-,in-,im-, inter-,mid-,non-...) is the formation of words by means of adding a prefix to the stem. In English it is characteristic for forming verbs. Semantic classification of prefixes:

- a) prefixes of negative meaning, such as : in- (invaluable), non- (nonferrous)
- b) prefixes denoting repetition or reversal actions, such as: de- (decolonize), re- (redo), dis- (discomfort),
- c) prefixes denoting time, space, degree relations, such as : inter- (internation) , hyper- (hyperactive), ex- (ex-president), pre- (pre-election).

All prefixes were borrowed from other languages in the Uzbek language.

Circumfix (un-imagin-able, un-accept-able,in-advisab-ly,..) is an affix, a morpheme that is placed around another morpheme. Circumfixes contrast with prefixes, attached to the beginning of the words; suffixes, that are attached at the end; and infixes, inserted in the middle.

Infix (-pr-, -mu-, -co-, -os-, -me-, -cir-, -ne-, -fu-, -bac-...) is a word element (a type of affix) that can be inserted within the base form of a word—rather than at its beginning or end—to create a new word or intensify meaning. The process of inserting an infix is called infixation.

2. Composition.

Composition is the way of word-building when a word is formed by joining two or more stems to form a new one word. As a rule English compounds have one uniting stress, e.g. hard-cover, best-seller [6]. According to the parts of speech compounds are subdivided into:

- a) nouns, such as : baby-sitter, globe-trotter,
- b) adjectives, such as : free-for-all, power-happy,
- c) verbs, such as : to honey-moon, to baby-sit
- d) adverbs, such as: downdeep, headfirst,
- e) prepositions, such as: into, within,
- f) numerals, such as : fifty-five, forty-one

According to their structure compounds are subdivided into:

- a) compound words proper which consist of two stems, e.g. to job-hunt, tip-top
- b) derivational compounds, where besides the stems we have affixes, e.g. ear-minded, hydro-skimmer,
- c) compound words consisting of three or more stems, e.g. cornflower-blue, eggshell-thin, singer-songwriter
- d) compound-shortened words, e.g. boatel, tourmobile, VJ-day, motocross.

The use of such compound words alone is not enough, and problems arise in understanding and translating them correctly. If we look closely at the Uzbek language, most of the new words have entered and are enriching our language from the English compound words with the demands of the times. For example, a cell phone, a cheeseburger, a hotdog, playstation and so on. The phenomenon of compound word formation is part of morphology and deals with word formation. Most compound words belong to nouns in Uzbek linguistics. The status of compound words in English and Uzbek as a linguistic unit, the question of their formation is given a general description by H. Marchand, L. Bauer, G. Kanon, E. Benenist, I. Plag and A. Gulyamov. Compound words as an object of research were studied separately by A. Khodjiev, B. Madaliev, I. Ibrahimhodjaev, N. Mamatov, O. D. Meshkov, E. E. Dyujikova, N. V. Arjatseva, K. Tuxtaev, N. A. Shtok, I. Touxtasinov, A. Yu. Fedenko and A. Yuldashev.

3. Conversion

Conversion is a characteristic feature of the English word-building system. It is also called affixless derivation or zero-suffixation [2;99] Conversion refers to the process of changing or converting the class of a word without changing its form. Examples: **Noun to verb: bottle** (The wine was brewed in France but bottled in Hong Kong.), **Verb to noun: hit** (He scored a hit in his first shot.), **Adjective to noun: crazy** (Stop shouting and running around like a crazy.), **Adjective to verb: dirty** (Don't sit on the floor. You might dirty your dress.) Conversion is treated differently by different scientists, e.g. prof. A.I. Smirntitsky treats conversion as a morphological way of forming words when one part of speech is formed from another part of speech by changing its paradigm. Conversion is the main way of forming verbs in Modern English [4;58]. Verbs can be formed from nouns of different semantic groups and have different meanings because of that:

- a) verbs have instrumental meaning if they are formed from nouns denoting parts of a human body e.g. to eye, to finger, to elbow, to shoulder etc. They have instrumental meaning if they are formed from nouns denoting tools, machines, instruments, weapons, e.g. to hammer, to machine-gun, to rifle.
- b) verbs can denote an action characteristic of the living being denoted by the noun from which they have been converted, e.g. to crowd, to wolf.
- c) verbs can denote acquisition, addition or deprivation if they are formed from nouns denoting an object, e.g. to fish, to dust, to peel, to paper.
- d) verbs can denote an action performed at the place denoted by the noun from which they have been converted, e.g. to park, to garage, to bottle, to corner.
- e) verbs can denote an action performed at the time denoted by the noun from which they have been converted e.g. to winter, to week-end

4. Abbreviation

In the process of communication words and word-groups can be shortened. The causes of shortening can be linguistic and extra-linguistic. There are two main types of shortenings : graphical and lexical. In American English, many abbreviations are followed by a period (such as "Dr." or "Ms."). In contrast, British usage generally omits the period (or full stop) in abbreviations that include the first and last letters of a single word (such as "Dr" or "Ms"). Abbreviations may be ironic, humorous, or whimsical: for example, the rail link between the town of Bedford and the London station of St. Pancras is locally known as the Bedpan Line; a comparable link for Boston, New York, and Washington is the Bosnywash circuit [6]. Comments on life may be telescoped into such sardonic packages as: BOGSAT a Bunch Of Guys Sitting Around a Table (making decisions about other people); GOMER Get Out of My Emergency Room (said by physicians to hypochondriacs); MMMBA Miles and Miles of Bloody Africa (an in-group term among people who have to travel those miles); TGIF Thank God It's Friday (after a particularly hard working week). **Graphical abbreviations** are the result of shortening of words and word-groups only in written speech while orally the corresponding full forms are used. They are used for the economy of space and effort in writing. The oldest group of graphical abbreviations in English is of Latin origin [7].

There are also graphical abbreviations of native origin, where in the spelling we have abbreviations of words and word-groups of the corresponding English equivalents in the full form:

- a) days of the week, e.g. Mon - Monday, Tue - Tuesday etc
- b) names of months, e.g. Apr - April, Aug - August etc.
- c) names of counties in UK, e.g. Yorks - Yorkshire, Berks -Berkshire etc
- d) names of states in USA, e.g. Ala - Alabama, Alas - Alaska etc.
- e) names of address, e.g. Mr., Mrs., Ms., Dr. etc.
- f) military ranks, e.g. capt. -captain, col. - colonel, sgt - sergeant etc.
- g) scientific degrees, e.g. B.A. - Bachelor of Arts, D.M. - Doctor of Medicine .
- h) units of time, length, weight, e.g. f. / ft -foot/feet, sec. - second, in. -inch.

In this article basic ways of word formation processes were explained including derivation, compounding, conversion, and abbreviation. To conclude, word formation can only be concerned with composites which are analyzable both formally and semantically. So finally, if we take a look around, we will see a mass of new words surrounding us, brought to us both consciously by language trends and unconsciously though language change over time.

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