

COMPARATIVE TYPOLOGY OF WORD FORMATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida so‘z yasashning qiyosiy tipologiyasi tahlil qilinadi. Maqolada har ikki tilning morfologik tizimi, so‘z yasashining asosiy usullari, affiksalar vositalarining o‘rni va ularning funksional farqlari yoritiladi. Ingliz tilining fleksiv xususiyatlari va o‘zbek tilining agglutinativ tuzilmasi so‘z yasash jarayonlariga qanday ta‘sir ko‘rsatishi o‘rganiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: so‘z yasash, affiksatsiya, fleksiv, agglutinativ, derivatsiya, kompozitsiya, morfologik tipologiya.

Abstract: This article analyzes the comparative typology of word formation in English and Uzbek languages. It highlights the morphological structure of both languages, main types of word formation, and the functional differences of affixation. The influence of English inflectional and Uzbek agglutinative systems on word formation processes is discussed.

Key words: word formation, affixation, inflectional, agglutinative, derivation, compounding, morphological typology.

Introduction

Language is a structured yet dynamic system, constantly evolving to accommodate the communicative, cognitive, and cultural needs of its speakers. One of the fundamental ways in which languages develop and expand is through word formation—a key area of morphological study that focuses on how new words are constructed, modified, and incorporated into a language's lexicon. The study of word formation is particularly insightful when examined through a comparative typological lens, as it reveals both universal patterns and language-specific strategies rooted in grammatical structure and typological classification.

In this regard, English and Uzbek offer an excellent platform for comparison, as they represent two typologically distinct language families. English, a Germanic branch of the Indo-European language family, is considered inflectional-analytic, where grammatical meanings are often conveyed through word order and auxiliary constructions, alongside selective use of inflectional morphology. In contrast, Uzbek, a member of the Turkic language family, is an agglutinative language, where words are primarily formed and modified through the linear addition of affixes, each typically representing a single grammatical or semantic function. These typological distinctions naturally lead to significant differences in how new lexical items are created in both languages. English employs a broad spectrum of word formation processes, such as derivation (e.g., kind → kindness), compounding (notebook, snowball), conversion or zero derivation (to Google, to butter), clipping, blending (brunch, smog), acronyms (NATO, UNESCO), and



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borrowing from other languages. Uzbek, while also using derivation and compounding, places greater emphasis on suffixation and morpheme chaining as the dominant word-building method. Borrowings in Uzbek—especially from Arabic, Persian, Russian, and more recently, English—also contribute to its evolving vocabulary, albeit typically adapted to its phonological and morphological norms.

Comparative typology aims to identify such differences and similarities not just in structure but in productivity, frequency, and functional load. In the case of English and Uzbek, analyzing how typological orientation influences word formation strategies provides important insights into their linguistic systems. It also holds pedagogical value for language learners, translators, and linguists by highlighting areas of potential interference, simplification, or complexity in cross-linguistic contexts. Thus, this article explores the comparative typology of word formation in English and Uzbek languages by focusing on their morphological frameworks, the main mechanisms of word creation, and the impact of typological features on the productivity and flexibility of word-building processes.

CONCLUSION

This comparative typology reveals that English and Uzbek apply word formation processes based on their structural nature. English's flexibility allows diverse derivational methods, while Uzbek relies on affixal regularity and agglutination. Understanding these mechanisms enriches comparative linguistics and assists language learners in mastering morphology more efficiently.

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