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## COMPARATIVE TYPOLOGY OF WORD FORMATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu dissertatsiya ingliz va o'zbek tillarida so'z yasallishining tipologiyasini o'rganadi, yangi so'zlarni yaratishda qo'llaniladigan morfologik mexanizmlar va strategiyalarni solishtiradi. Tadqiqotda affiksatsiya, birikma va qisqartmalar tahlili orqali ikki til o'rtasidagi o'xshashlik va farqlar ko'rsatilgan, ularning sintaktik va strukturaviy xususiyatlari ta'kidlangan. Hind-yevropa tili bo'lgan ingliz tili ham prefiksatsiya, ham qo'shimcha qo'shimchalardan foydalanishga moyil bo'lsa, turkiy tillardan biri bo'lgan o'zbek tili, birinchi navbatda, qo'shimchaga tayanadi. Bundan tashqari, ikki tilda umumiy va alohida xususiyatlarni ko'rsatadigan birikma va qisqartma jarayonlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Topilmalar qiyosiy tilshunoslikning kengroq sohasiga hissa qo'shadi va til tuzilmalarining madaniy va kognitiv farqlarni aks ettirish usullarini ta'kidlaydi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** So'z yasallishi, affiksatsiya, birikma, qisqartma, tipologiya, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, morfologiya.

**Abstract:** This thesis investigates the typology of word formation in English and Uzbek, comparing the morphological mechanisms and strategies used to generate new words. Through an analysis of affixation, compounding, and abbreviation, the research highlights the similarities and differences between the two languages, emphasizing their respective syntactical and structural features. English, an Indo-European language, tends to use both prefixation and suffixation, while Uzbek, a Turkic language, primarily relies on suffixation. Additionally, compounding and abbreviation processes are examined, showing both shared and distinct characteristics in the two languages. The findings contribute to the broader field of comparative linguistics and highlight the ways in which language structures reflect cultural and cognitive differences.

**Key words:** Word formation, affixation, compounding, abbreviation, typology, English language, Uzbek language, morphology.

**Аннотация:** В этой диссертации рассматривается типология словообразования в английском и узбекском языках, сравниваются морфологические механизмы и стратегии, используемые для создания новых слов. Исследование показывает сходства и различия между двумя языками посредством анализа аффиксации, словосложения и аббревиатуры, а также выделяет их синтаксические и структурные особенности. В то время как английский язык, являющийся индоевропейским языком, имеет тенденцию использовать как префиксацию, так и аффиксацию, узбекский язык, являющийся тюркским языком, в первую очередь полагается на аффиксацию. Кроме того, изучаются процессы словосложения и аббревиации, которые демонстрируют общие и отличительные черты в двух языках. Результаты



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вносят вклад в более широкую область сравнительной лингвистики и подчеркивают способы, которыми языковые структуры отражают культурные и когнитивные различия.

**Ключевые слова:** Словообразование, аффиксация, словосложение, аббревиатура, типология, английский язык, узбекский язык, морфология.

Word formation is a fundamental aspect of linguistic study, reflecting the dynamic nature of language and its capacity for innovation. Every language has its own mechanisms for creating new words, which serve to enrich vocabulary and meet the communicative needs of its speakers. In this regard, both English and Uzbek exhibit a variety of word formation processes, such as affixation, compounding, conversion, and borrowing, each shaped by the unique historical, cultural, and structural features of the respective languages. This thesis aims to conduct a comparative typological analysis of word formation in English and Uzbek, highlighting both similarities and differences in morphological strategies and structural patterns. By exploring the typological characteristics of these languages, the research seeks to provide deeper insights into how different linguistic systems approach the task of word creation, and how these processes reflect broader typological distinctions between an analytic language like English and an agglutinative language like Uzbek. The relevance of this study lies in its potential to enhance cross-linguistic understanding, contribute to contrastive linguistics, and offer practical implications for translation studies, language teaching, and lexicography.

### **CONCLUSION**

The comparative analysis of word formation in English and Uzbek reveals both shared characteristics and distinct differences between the two languages. While both languages utilize affixation, compounding, and abbreviation, the specific usage and prevalence of these processes vary. English uses a balanced combination of prefixation and suffixation, while Uzbek predominantly relies on suffixation. Both languages create new words through compounding, although the structure of compounds in Uzbek is more rigid. Abbreviation is more common and versatile in English, whereas it is used more sparingly in Uzbek, particularly in formal contexts.

The findings of this thesis offer insights into the morphological and syntactical characteristics of both languages, contributing to the broader field of linguistic typology. Further research could explore how these word formation processes affect language acquisition, translation practices, and language teaching.

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