



MORPHOLOGICAL AND WORD-MAKING FEATURES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract

in this article, research on today's cognitive linguistics is analyzed scientifically and mazariouly. The historical roots of word-making in English and Uzbek, as well as the scientific approaches of linguistic scientists, were studied analytically and the author's relationship was expressed. Aspects of commonality and specificity between the two languages were analyzed.

Keywords: Language, linguistics, morphology, word making, prgamatics, semantics, syntax, phonetics.

Introduction

Word making has evolved in linguistics as a separate field since the mid-20th century. Academician V. in Russian-European linguistics. Vinogradov, G. Vinokur and A. The work created by the smyrinskys made a great contribution to the emergence of word making as a separate field. Another important study of the field is professor A. Scientific articles on the making of the word, presented by gulomov, became an important source. A. Gulomov grammatically distinguished word-making into five types.

1. making words morphologically;
2. making words syntactically;
3. making words lexically;
4. word making in a semantic way;
5. making a word phonetically¹.

¹ G'ulomov A.G. O'zbek tilida so'z yasali sh yo'llari haqida. O'zFA til va adabiyot institute asarlari. I kitob. –T.: 1949, 39-b.



In the development of research on word making in linguistics, Sh.Mirzakulov also has an incomparable role. In his candidate thesis entitled meaning and paradigm of word making in Uzbek, the scientist expressed valuable views on the morphological, partial struktur-semantic stage of the law-rules of word making². F.The modern Uzbek book, published in 1957 under the Kamal edit, is the main source for the first gramtic of the Uzbek language on word making. It notes that " word making is a branch of linguistics that connects one side to the grammar. With another side, it connects to the lexicon. At the same time, new words are often formed through affixes. Accordingly, word-making baxsi is also usually included in morphology³.

M.Mirzayev, S.Usmanov, I.In the course of the study conducted by Rasulov, the affective method of making a word was revealed and it was shown that it is necessary to include it in morphology⁴. U.Tursunova, J.Mukhtorov and Sh. In the current Uzbek literary language book created by the rahmatullaevs, it is noted that "word making is the object of verification of morphology"⁵. Academic A on word-making methods, form and classification of morphemes.Khojiev carried out research work, and as a result of the research carried out, word-making as a separate field of linguistics was distinguished. A.Khojiev scientifically revealed the methods of making words, the attitude of making words and forms, the classification of morphemes. Especially the division of the word into morphemes, the structure of word making and the morphological division of the word as three different distinguishing phenomena made a huge contribution to the development of linguistics⁶.

Scientific research work has also developed on word-making suffixes affixes. Especially M.Jo ' raboeva, A.Berdaliyev, N.Makhkamov, K.The research work carried out by the sharipovas successfully defended doctoral dissertations on word-making suffixes affixes. This research work was carried out by academician A.Khojiev also emphasizes separately. In his opinion, "a lot has been done in

² Mirzaqulov Sh.O' O'zbek tilida so'z yasalishi ma'nosi va paradigmsi. Filol. fan. nomz. diss. avtoref. – Samarqand 1995. 10-b.

³ Xozirgi zamon o'zbek tili F.Kamol tahriri ostida. –T.: 1957, 294-295-b.

⁴ Xozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. I fonetika, leksikologiya, morfologiya. –T.: 1966, 189-194-b.

⁵ O'zbek tili grammatikasi. I tom. –T.: 1975, 3-4-b.

⁶ Xojiyev A. So'zning morfologik va so'z yasallish strukturasi. O'TA, 1976, 3-b.



Uzbek linguistics, especially in the field of word making in the last 30-40 years. However, despite this, a number of important theoretical and practical issues of word making in Uzbek are still not solved correctly and clearly. For example, the role of word making in linguistics can be evidenced by the fact that it is still not agreed upon in general matters such as its attitude to other fields, methods of word making (its types, its place in current word making). Therefore, solving a number of theoretical and practical problems related to word making is one of the important tasks facing Uzbek linguistics⁷.

Another Sh from research into Word making. Mirzakulov's candidate thesis put forward his scientific theoretical views on the basic units of the field of word-making, specific signs and paradigm of word-making⁸.

Academic V. in the development of research on word making. V. Vinogradov also had a large role, and his ideas, which were put forward in his scientific research, contributed significantly to this area of \ u200b \ u200bThe direction. In his definition, word making as a linguistic field examines the laws of Word formation, the laws of the enrichment of language dictionary content with new words⁹.

In the later development of word-making studies, word-making has also been studied as a derivational phenomenon. In Particular, R. In the book "the current Uzbek literary language", written by the team of authors under the editorship of Sayfullayeva, it is noted that word making is a derivational phenomenon. Professor B. in linguistic scientists. Mengliyev also credited word-making as a derivational phenomenon in his book "the present Uzbek language", excelling word-making suffixes into words-making suffixes and grammatical suffixes in line with the division of lison and speech¹⁰.

From these analyses, we believe that word making is the process of generating words with new meaning and function based on existing lexical units in a language system using constructors (suffixes, conjunctions, abbreviations, etc.),

⁷ Xojiyev A. O'zbek tili so'z yasalishi. –Toshkent, 1989, 3-b.

⁸ Mirzaqulov Sh. O'zbek tilida so'z yasalishi va paradigmasi. Filol. fan. nomz. diss. –Samarqand 1995.

⁹ Виноградов В.В. Словообразование в его отношении к грамматике и лексикологии. Избранные труды исследования по русской грамматике. –М.: 1975. 212-13 с.

¹⁰ Mengliyev B. Hozirgi o'zbek tili (kirish, fonetik sath, leksik-semantik sath). –T.: Tafakkur bo'stoni, 2018. – B.39.



which performs tasks such as expanding the lexical wealth of the language, improving the means of expression, and responding to communicative needs. In this process, morphological changes, semantic expansions and syntactic alignments go hand in hand with each other”.

"Word-making properties" is an important concept in linguistics that studies how words are formed, how new words are formed, and their morphological structure. Word making is the process of generating a new word by adding suffixes (affixes) to an existing Word base. In this process, the vocabulary unit (basis) and the making tools are involved.

Language is a constantly evolving phenomenon. More changes occur in language vocabulary. In English Linguistics, the process of making words is considered as one of the main directions of morphology. Word-making models play an important role in shaping the vocabulary of language, articulating new concepts, and providing modern communicative needs. Studies in this area are of great importance in revealing the internal laws of the language system, explaining the mechanisms of creating new words and understanding them. Since the mid-20th century, a number of mature scholars have conducted in-depth scientific research on English word-making models.

Within the scientific study of word making, the name Hans Marchand occupies a special place. His work, "the Categories and Types of Present-Day English Word-Formation " (1969), is the first major scholarly source to provide a perfect classification of word-making in English. Marchand systematized word-making processes based on derivation (through suffixes), composition (addition of several words), and conversion (exchange of word categories¹¹). Based on a structuralist approach, he identified the grammatical and semantic properties of each model.

Another of the scientists who have thoroughly analyzed the theoretical aspects of word-making models is Laurie Bauer. His work "English Word-Formation " (1983) is of great importance in the theoretical justification and practical analysis of English word-making processes. Bauer studies word-making productivity (i.e.

¹¹ Marchand, H. (1969). The Categories and Types of Present-Day English Word-Formation. München: C.H. Beck.



the possibility of creating new words), morphemic structure, and the lexicological system. He distinguishes between direct and indirect approaches to word-making, and has also proposed the use of Corpus-based analysis in linguistics¹².

Valerie Adams, in her work "An Introduction to Modern English Word-Formation" (1973), outlines the processes of word-making from a simple and practical point of view. He divides word-making techniques into several groups: affixation (suffixation), composition, conversion, shorthand (clipping), blending (Blanding), and acronyms¹³. Adams' work is particularly used in Language Teaching and in the analysis of modern manifestations of the English language.

Among new modern researchers, Rochelle Lieber is known as a scientist who studied word making from a semantic and syntactic point of view. His "Morphology and Lexical Semantics" (2005¹⁴ as well as "Introducing morphology" (2009), the complex relationship between word-making and the garden of meaning¹⁵. Lieber views morphology as a system associated with semantic content, not just an external structure.

Slovak linguist Pavol Stekauer, on the other hand, advances an onomasiological (i.e., naming process-based) approach to word-making processes. In his work "English Word-Formation: a History of Research, 1960-1995" (2000) he analyzes the historical development and main directions of word-making¹⁶. Stekauer focuses on the psycholinguistic and functional aspects of word making. The scientists mentioned above have made significant contributions to the study of word-making models in English. While their approaches differ among themselves, they all reveal the grammatical, semantic and functional foundations of creating new words in the language system. From these works, modern morphological studies are becoming more rich, providing a deep understanding of the lexical and morphological dynamics of the English language.

In English linguistics, word-making models are a system that is complex and has different characteristics. Word-making models play an important role in

¹² Bauer, L. (1983). English Word-Formation. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

¹³ Adams, V. (1973). An Introduction to Modern English Word-Formation. London: Longman.

¹⁴ Lieber, R. (2005). Morphology and Lexical Semantics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

¹⁵ Lieber, R. (2009). Introducing Morphology. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

¹⁶ Štekauer, P. (2000). English Word-Formation: A History of Research, 1960–1995. Tübingen: Gunter Narr Verlag



increasing the lexical wealth of language, expressing new concepts, adapting to social and technological change. These models are formed mainly on the basis of morphological, semantic and syntactic units.

In English, the affective, compositional, and conversion types of word-making are major, which are generated as follows. Affixation is one of the most common word-making techniques. In this model, a prefix (front suffix) or a suffix (back suffix) is added to the base of the word.

Prefixes: un -, re -, dis -, in- (e.g.: unhappy, rebuild, disconnect)

Suffixes: -ness, -ment, -ize, -able (e.g.: happiness, development, realize, readable)

This process is studied within derivational morphology (derivational morphology) and often leads to a change in the word category (e.g.: happy → happiness).

Composition (Compounding) composition is the process of combining two or more independent words to create a compound word that means a new meaning. Examples: toothbrush, laptop, blackboard, babysit. Compositional words are usually semantically complex, with both components involved in meaning creation. They can take the form of a noun-noun (sunlight), an adjective-noun (blackboard), a verb-verb (makeup).

Conversion (Conversion). Conversion is the conversion of a word into a different category without changing it. In English, this model is very widely used.

Horse → verb: to battle

Adjective → noun: the poor (from poor)

Verb → noun: a guess (from to guess)

Conversion is also sometimes referred to as "zero derivation" because there is no change in word form.

Modern English is characterized by the high potential for making new lexical units. Most neologisms are created through existing word-making methods and tools. Basic word-making techniques in modern English-affixation (addition of suffixes), conversion (variation of word order), and composition (compound word — making) - have been widely used both historically and now. However, these methods do not apply to the same extent, and the degree of productivity of each of them is different.



Today, the problem of making a productive (productive) word is one of the most relevant topics. Basic neologisms are formed precisely through the methods of word-making and word-making. The study of ways to make a productive word serves to determine the laws inside and outside the language, as well as to deeply analyze the development of word-making processes. Methods and tools for making words when creating new words show varying degrees of activity. Today, the conversion method in particular has great activity (Aronoff, 2017) .

The choice of vocabulary (composition) and affixation techniques as objects of scientific research is explained, Firstly, by the high produktivity of compound word making, and secondly, by the fact that affixation is most active in relation to other methods.

Word making is one of the most important and productive ways to replenish vocabulary, based on the principle of changing the morphological structure of an existing Word or transferring it to another flexion paradigm. Usually such changes are made on the basis of word-making models available in the language system. That is, a word — making model is a regular recurring structural template for making a new word from a given morpheme, indicating the location of morphemes in a particular order and correlation, accent feature, and affiliation to specific lexical-grammatical categories.

In modern linguistics, the term " word-making " includes not only the process of creating a new word, but also the structure of ready-made, derived words, their association with other words in the language (Bauer, 2013) .

From this point of view, the problem of the productiveness of word-making models and methods arises. Productivity is the main character characteristic of different language units. This is especially important when describing the word-making model. It will be possible to form new lexical units using exactly productive methods (e.g. affixation, vocabulary making) and tools (e.g. prefixes, suffixes). In contrast, when the word-making model is not productive, new words are not made and word forms stop changing.

One of the most productive word — making techniques in modern English is affixation, which is achieved by adding a suffix (affix) to the base or stem. When forming a new word, the following three main components will be present: the base or root, the affix, and the model that determines how it joins the affix base.



The derivative word is precisely the result of this three-component interaction. The basis adopts affixes according to existing models, based on its structural, semantic and grammatical properties (Halle, 2015)¹⁷.

It should be noted that the affix carries out its meaning not separately, but in combination with the basis. Structurally, word-making bases are divided into free (free) and bound (bound) types. Free bases are affix-free forms that correspond with the minimal structure of a word, making a word: day, wide, work. They can be derived form (daily, widen, worker) or complex form (brainstorm, businessman, teamwork). Bound bases, on the other hand, are not used independently, but only manifest in derivative words. For example, if “act” is involved as a basis in words like actor, active, activity, activate, then “act” appears as a bound basis in action (Arnold, 2016)¹⁸.

As Eliseeva notes, Modern English has different word-making models with the same semantic meaning. For example, when the suffixes -ing, -ment, -ance, -ation are added to verb bases, they form nouns in which action expresses. Also, when the prefixes un -, de -, dis - are added to verb bases, they form a meaning that contradicts the meaning in which the basis is expressed. There are also synonymous affixes, which are used depending on the meaning of the producing base. For example, the suffix -er denotes place or community when added to nouns, state or quality when added to adjectives, and action name when added to verbs (Marchand, 2009)¹⁹.

Hence, the basis is the center of the word-making paradigm, which has three main characteristics: potential, valence, activity. The potential indicates the participation potential of the basis in making a new word, the valence indicates the potential through which affixal morphemes can be realized, and the activity — their level of real application. The participation of the basis in making a word depends on its lexical and grammatical meaning. When making a suffixal word, the bases with the greatest potential are nouns and adjectives, and the verb bases

¹⁷ Halle, M. (2015). Prolegomena to word formation. *Linguistic Inquiry*, 4/1, 3-16.

¹⁸ Arnold, I. V. (2016). *Lexicology of modern English: textbook for the Faculty of Foreign Languages*. Higher School. 295 p

¹⁹ Marchand, H. (2009). *The categories and types of English word-formation*, 2nd ed., C. H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Munich.



are also active enough, but the potentials of the number and rave bases are very low.

The main role in making a suffixal word is played by the basis of the noun, which means objectivity. Such foundations are involved in the generation of figurative meaning, abstract nouns, nouns denoting totality or emotional evaluation. They also serve to produce adjectives and verbs. The adjective basis, on the other hand, is often used to produce nouns denoting an adjective or case, and sometimes words denoting an individual. Verb bases, on the other hand, are very active, with which many nouns and adjectives are formed. It should be noted that the activity of the basis does not depend on its potential, but on the degree of real formation of new words that are formed after the need for communication.

Productivity is a key indicator for affixes and word-making models (Sapir, 1921)²⁰.

The phenomenon of word making is usually studied on the basis of synchronic and diachronic approaches. In the synchronous approach, word making is analyzed within the context of contacts and relationships in the current state of the language. And the diachronic approach reveals the historical development of this phenomenon.

In summary, affixation is one of the most productive word-making techniques in current English, with a slightly less effective use of the word-compound-making method. The affixation process represents the formation of new lexical units, their semantic change, as well as the development of the word in accordance with the morphological model.

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²⁰ Sapir E. (1921). Language: Introduction to the Study of Speech. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 33-35



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