Differences and similarities of suffixes in english and uzbek languages

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Annotation: The article is devoted to the comparative analysis of suffixes in the English and Uzbek languages. The study was conducted to identify differences and similarities between English and Uzbek suffixes and draw attention to form, meaning and function.

Keywords: suffixes, affixes, contrastive analysis, morphologic process, affixation.

Language is a part of humans. In every part of the world, people can communicate with each other. Language is the inevitable thing that comes from human; human uses language to speak one to another. Language becomes sameness, describes yourself and determining who we are from the way we talk. Language cannot be isolated from our lives; because it grips an utmost aspect including career and society. The world rushes faster and faster than we blink our eyes. The teachers, our parents emphasize that at present time only mother language is not sufficient for a person. There is a quote by Frank Smith: "One language sets you in a corridor for life. Two languages open every door along the way". That's why a good many people actively learn new languages. In addition, Fang says that when looking at the global status of the English language, it is hard to deny that English has spread across the world as a lingua franca, especially during the 21st century. It means that everybody has to begin to learn other foreign languages, including English. English as found in a large quantic language which is learned by many people can be a bridge to learn another foreign language which the materials of learning are not provided in the mother tongue. Thus, if English habits are brought when learning another foreign language, soon the problem will happen. So by comparing them to English, the potential problems will be resolved.

According to Chamonikolasova, English belongs to the family of the Indo-European languages. This family consists of the most current languages spoken in the geographical area of Europe, the Indian Subcontinent, the Iranian Plateau, Asia Minor (Anatolia). Moreover, Chepkemoi (2017) says that the Uzbek language is the official state language of Uzbekistan spoken by approximately 85% of the population. Uzbek is a Turkic language closely related to the Uyghur language, and both languages belong to the Turkic language family. It can be concluded that English and Uzbek languages are from a different families. English belongs to the Indo-European language family and the Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic language family. Consequently, if Uzbek people begin to learn the English language, there will be some contrasts, errors, difficulties. At that time as Saeed and Fatihi stated that contrastive analysis does help the translators and learners to avoid errors, solve the difficulties and minimize interference in learning the target language.

A morphological process is a process of forming words or word-formation by adding affixes to the base. Dhammadassana says that the morphological process is the process that creates a new word by changing the existing one or adding something to the existing word. In other words, the process of morphology forms the words by combining one morpheme with others. The base is formed to which affixes of any kind can be added. It means that any root or any stem can be termed a base. The base form might be words, phrases, and the combination of words. The base is the linguistic

form that might be the single form or the complete form. According to Finegan, in agglutinating languages, words can have several prefixes and suffixes, but they are characteristically distinct and readily segmented into their parts. It means that, in the agglutinative language just like Uzbek, the morphological process of adding suffixes or other morphemes to the word stem one after another in a specific order is called agglutination. This process creates words or sentences that can be very long. Example:

Buxoro-dan-mi-siz-lar?	Kel-ol-ma-gan-lar-dan-mi-siz?
Bukhara-from-QUESTION-you-PLURAL? =	Come-could-NEGATION-who-PLURAL-from-QUESTION-you?
=Are you from Bukhara?	Are you one of those who could not come?

Regarding the result of the study, five differences between suffixes in English and Uzbek in terms of their form. They are 1) In Uzbek possessive case suffix can apply to a noun, pronoun, but in English possessive case suffix can only apply to a noun; 2) In the Uzbek language present tense appears depending on the last letter of a verb (it can be consonant or vowel; 3) The suffix in Uzbek appears with consonant harmony rule, while in English there is not found; 4) The suffix in Uzbek can attach to a sentence, but in English, the suffix cannot be added to any sentence; 5) In Uzbek suffix can attach to a cardinal number to form an adjective number. While in English, the number of adjectives usually appears before the noun. But its cardinal number is not attached by any suffix.

There are four differences between suffixes in English and Uzbek in terms of their function. They are 1) Suffix in English can mark superlative degree, but in Uzbek, a superlative degree cannot be marked by adding any inflectional suffix to an adjective; 2) In Uzbek suffix marks the command, but in English, there is not found; 3) In Uzbek suffix can derive a noun from the noun and derive a noun from an adjective, but in English, it is not found; 4) In Uzbek suffix can derive adverb from pronoun, but in English, it cannot.

To conclude, the suffixes in English and Uzbek are derivational and Inflectional. Suffixes in Uzbek can be added to any words class including number and sentence, but in English, suffixes can be added to nouns, adjectives, verbs, and numbers. There are also differences and similarities of suffixes in English and Uzbek in terms of their form, function, and meaning. There are five differences of suffixes in English and Uzbek in terms of their form, four differences in their function.

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