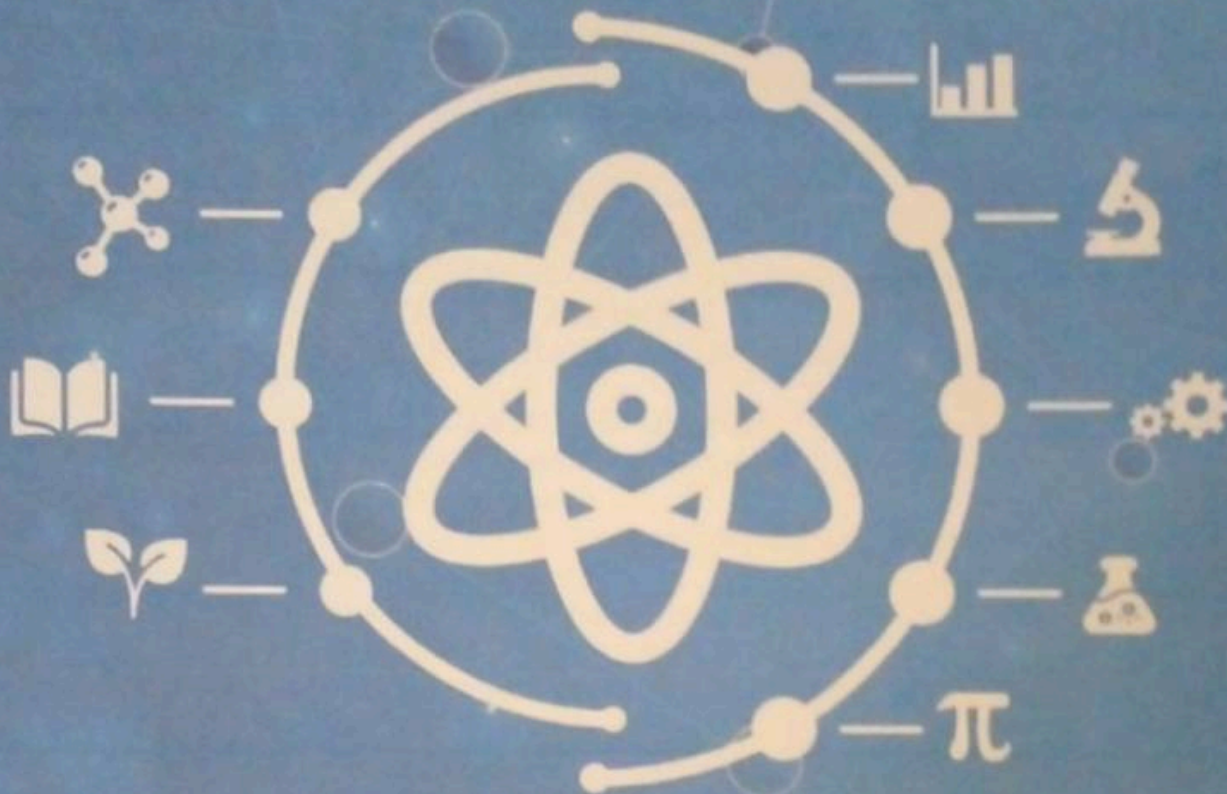
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THE ROLE OF AFFIXATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK WORD FORMATION

Annotation. *This study aims to analyze the role of suffixes in both languages, to find similarities, differences, and describing the roles of the English and Uzbek suffixes. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative research and linguistic methodology.*

Key words: word formation, affixation, prefixes, derivation

The ways in which new words are formed have long been discussed in classical literature from a theoretical perspective (see e.g., Adams, 1973, Bauer, 1983 or Marchand 1969, to name a few). According to Montero (2011) creating new words from a native word stock, may imply different word-formation processes making use of compounding, conversion, back formation or derivation. Derivation is yielded by means of affixation, i.e., adding a derivational affix to a word by means of prefixation, suffixation or infixation. Prefixes are attached to the front of a base, suffixes to the end of a base and infixes are inserted inside a root.

Affixation (prefixation and suffixation) is the formation of words by adding derivational affixes (prefixes and suffixes) to bases. Knowledge of prefixes and suffixes are one part of academic that may increase student achievement.

According to Ginzburg (1979) suffixation is the formation of words with the help of suffixes. Suffixes usually modify the lexical meaning of the base and transfer words to a different part of speech. There are suffixes, however, which do not shift words from one part of speech into another; a suffix of this kind usually transfers a word into a different semantic group.

Ginzburg (1979) divided suffixes into several groups according to different principles such as: 1) the part of speech formed, 2) the lexico-grammatical character of the stem the affix is added to, 3) its meaning, 4) its stylistic reference, 5) the degree of productivity, 6) the origin of the affix (native or borrowed). Plag (2003) defined 'affix' as a bound morpheme that attaches to bases. Montero (2011) considers affixes as bound morphemes opposed to free morphemes, i.e. morphemes that cannot be used on their own but must be attached to another word.

The present research will focus on comparison of word-formation making use of derivation, i.e., the use of suffixes, which allows the creation of new words enlarging or changing the structure of the headwords, and will analyze its productivity in English and Uzbek. The justification for the present research lies, thus, in the existing need of research on the comparison of suffixes as a word-formation process in the English and Uzbek languages.

Although many language contains words that are morphologically related, learning one base word might increase the total vocabulary. Therefore, learning inflectional suffixes helps us to put together sentences and understand the language of others. Not only knowledge of suffixes gives us the ability to determine words meaning without having to look it up, but also by understanding suffixes meanings, we have the tools needed for decoding difficult words. Studying the most common suffixes also make us gain the skills needed to become more

efficient readers. Not only does an understanding of suffixes meanings improve reading skills, but it also boosts comprehension. It also proven that, understanding various suffixes is one of an effective method for boosting test scores (Edunova, 2012).

The study presents a comparative analysis of the role of suffixes in the English and Uzbek languages. In English language, there are basically affixes that penetrated into the language together with Latin bases, but during development, English language received the ability to join not only Romanic bases but also Germanic origin bases.

Unlike English, the Uzbek language has the specific base structure. Affixes – loans of the Persian – Tadjik origin differently were accustomed in the language English is a language, being analytical, poorer elements of morphological word-building, moreover, there are so many producing words consisting of one root, so in English so developed and the semantic ambiguity and its nomination as a base.

The comparative analysis of semantic derivatives English and Uzbek languages will show that the compared languages have certain typological similarities. Isomorphism is manifested in the fundamental similarity of the semantics of general trends characterizing the synchronous organization of vocabulary.

The Role of Suffixes in English Word Formation

English is one of the global language that is used by many countries in the world. Word formation is a characteristic of human language is the potential to create new words (Wulandari, 2014). In English, there are many words that are morphologically related, learning one base word such suffixes will increase the total vocabulary, if the student learns word-formation processes of English and the suffixes, by understanding the morphemes, children can decode longer words and develop their reading comprehension skills, the ultimate aim of reading (Waugh *et al*, 2015).

According to Arnold (1986) The role of suffixes in English is following the stem and forming a new derivative in different part of speech or different word class. When both the underlying and resultant forms belong to the same part of speech, the suffix serves to differentiate between lexico-grammatical classes by rendering some very general lexico-grammatical meaning.

There is no any new-formation with this suffix in Modern English. Analyses of numerous derivatives having above mentioned loan-word suffixes showed, that: 1). In Modern English some borrowed affixes are only morphological sign and the others got word-formative role and are live affixes in Modern English. 2). Live borrowed adjective suffixes are: 1) - **able**, 2) - **an** (- **ean**, - **ian**) 3) -**ous**, 4) - **al**, 5) -**ic** and some others.

The Role of Suffixes in Uzbek Word Formation

According to Sapayev (2009) The role of suffixes in Uzbek is to change grammatical meaning of the word and lexical meaning as well. There are types of Uzbek Suffixes in word-formation, as follow (Wikipedia, 2018):

1. Word formation suffixes

Nominal and Verbal with new lexical meanings can be created in Uzbek language through suffixation. So by adding suffixes, it creates new lexical meaning.

Bosh Head (anatomy)

Boshliq Chief, foreman

Boshlamoq To begin (infinitive)

2. Grammatical suffixes.

Grammatical functions like number, case, mood or tense is accomplished by adding suffixes to the words. These grammatical suffixes change the relation of one word to other words in a sentence, but they do not change the basic lexical meaning of the word.

3. Plural suffixes.

The Uzbek language plural suffix **-lar** is added to nominals to indicate that there is more than subject or object, but also to verbals to indicate that there is more than one subject.

U keldi - she came

Ular keldilar -they came

Uchta qiz- three daughters

4. Case suffixes.

Case suffixes express relationships between nominals and verbals and are equivalent to English "to", "in", "from" and other ideas:

O'g'il -son, o'g'ilga -**to** the son

Xalq -people, xalqdan - **from** people

5. Possession suffixes.

Uzbek has several means of expressing possession. One means require adding possessive suffixes to a nominal:

Kitobim -**my** book, kitobimiz -**our** book

Kitobing- **your** book, kitobingiz -**your** book

(singular) - (plural)

A second means requires the possessive relationship construction. In Uzbek, the possessor of an object is placed first, the Uzbek equivalent of an English phrase like "my son's pen" is the following: O'g'limning ruchkasi

It is believed that some of the questions raised at the beginning of this work have, to a reasonable extent, been answered. There should be more meaningful, intensive and extensive research conducted in this field of comparative study of affixes in both English and Uzbek languages as well. This will help in creating a standard for the local languages and according them recognition and wider currency like the other world recognized languages of the world, particularly English and Uzbek.

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