

TRADITIONAL WORD FORMATION MODELS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Ibrohimova Shoira Musakul kizi

The master student of Asia International University

Abstract. *This thesis is about how word formation may consider among the key processes in the evolution and development of languages. The thesis discusses the theory of word formation in English and Uzbek from the point of view of comparing their structural, semantic and functional aspects. It is necessary to discuss main methods of word formation, including derivation, compounding, conversion and affixation. These techniques will consider from the perspective of their use in English and Uzbek. On the one hand, English viewed as a highly analytic language, while Uzbek is an example of an agglutinative language. Consequently, it expected to find differences in the approaches to the use of certain word formation methods.*

Keywords: *word formation, derivation, compounding, affixation, English language, Uzbek language, morphology, linguistics*

Introduction. The development of language tightly linked to the process of word formation, which provides speakers with the opportunity to form new lexemes. The process of word formation takes place both within the internal structures of language and outside it. From a linguistic perspective, the traditional approaches to word formation have long investigated due to the necessity to understand the structural basis of language.

The English and Uzbek languages belong to completely different language families the English language is analytical, whereas the Uzbek language considered agglutinative. Thus, these languages have some peculiarities regarding word formation. Nonetheless, there are certain features that unite these languages, including derivation and compounding. The purpose of this research work is to analyse the traditional approaches to word formation in English and Uzbek languages.

Definition of word formation. Word formation refers to the process of creating new words from existing linguistic elements. According to linguistic theory, it includes morphological, semantic, and syntactic processes that contribute to vocabulary expansion.

Scholars such as Bauer (1983) and Plag (2003) emphasize that word formation is a systematic and rule-governed process. In Uzbek linguistics, similar views are expressed in the study of *soʻz yasalishi* (word formation), which focuses on affixation and compounding.

Classification of word formation models. Traditional models of word formation include:

1. Derivation (affixation)
2. Compounding
3. Conversion (zero-derivation)
4. Clipping and abbreviation
5. Reduplication

These models vary in productivity and frequency depending on the language.

Word formation in English

1. Derivation is one of the most productive word formation processes in English. It involves adding prefixes and suffixes to a base word: *happy-unhappy*, *teach -teacher*

English uses both prefixes (un-, re-, dis-) and suffixes (-er, -ness, -tion), allowing for flexible word creation.

2. Compounding combines two or more independent words to form a new lexical unit: *blackboard*, *toothpaste*, and *website*

Compounds in English can be written as one word, hyphenated, or separate.

3. Conversion involves changing a word's grammatical category without altering its form: *to email* (from noun *email*), *to google*

This process is highly characteristic of English due to its analytical nature.

4. Others

Clipping: *advertisement - ad*

Blending: *smoke and fog - smog*

Acronyms: *NASA*, *UNESCO*

Word formation in Uzbek

1. Affixation. Uzbek primarily relies on suffixation due to its agglutinative structure. Words are formed by adding suffixes to a root: *ish - ishchi* (worker), *kitob - kitobxon* (reader)

Unlike English, Uzbek uses very few prefixes and depends mainly on suffixes.

2. Compounding is also common in Uzbek: *temir yo'l* (railway), *oshxona* (kitchen). These compounds often reflect cultural and practical concepts.

3. Reduplication is a characteristic feature of Uzbek: *katta-katta* (very big), *tez-tez* (frequently)

This process adds emphasis or intensity.

4. Borrowing. Although traditional models dominate, Uzbek also incorporates borrowed elements, forming hybrid words: *internetchi*, *bloggerlik*

This shows interaction between traditional and modern processes.

The thesis shows that traditional word formation models remain relevant in both languages despite modernization and globalization. English demonstrates flexibility and innovation, while Uzbek maintains structural consistency and clarity. The interaction

between traditional and modern processes creates a dynamic linguistic system in both languages. Understanding these mechanisms is essential for language teaching, translation, and linguistic research.

Conclusion. The traditional model of word formation plays an essential part in the evolution of the English and Uzbek languages. Although they utilize identical universal patterns, there are differences in their application due to different typological features. English tends to have flexible forms and more than one method, while Uzbek employs inflexible patterns and suffixes. Further investigation aimed at the interconnection between traditional and contemporary models of word formation, especially in virtual communication.

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