

## WORD FORMATION OF UZBEK, RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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### ABSTRACT

In this given article we analyzed the linguistic features of word formation in English, Russian and in Uzbek. Word formation is the process that serves to enrich the content of the language dictionary on a regular basis. There are some similarities and differences between word formation system of Uzbek, Russian and English. In the article we tried to study some ways of word formation and to clarify the theme we presented a lot examples. [1]

**Keywords:** *uzbek language, russian language, english language, word formation*

## СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ УЗБЕКСКОГО, РУССКОГО И АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ

### АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье мы проанализировали лингвистические особенности словообразования в английском, русском и узбекском языках. Словообразование-это процесс, который служит для регулярного обогащения содержания языкового словаря. Между системами словообразования узбекского, русского и английского языков есть некоторые сходства и различия. В статье мы попытались изучить некоторые способы словообразования и для разъяснения темы привели множество примеров. [1]

**Ключевые слова:** *узбекский язык, русский язык, английский язык, словообразование*

## INTRODUCTION

**Word formation-** is the process by which new words are formed by adding an affix, another word or converting from one word class to another by removing and adding alphabets. The word formation in Uzbek, Russian and English languages share some similarities but also some differences. Uzbek language has a significant number of affixes that are added to base words to form new words. These affixes can be prefixes, suffixes, or infixes. For example, the word "o'qituvchi" (teacher) is formed from the base word "o'qit-" (to teach) with the added suffix "-uvchi" to indicate the doer of the action. Similarly, Russian language also makes use of affixes to form new words. There are also portmanteau words called blend words. For example, the word "молоко" (milk) is formed by joining the stem "МОЛОК-" with the suffix "-о". English word formation also involves affixes but also includes compounding and conversion. Compounding is combining two or more words to create a new word, such as "toothbrush" or "rainbow". Conversion involves changing the part of speech of a word without changing its form, such as "to shop" which can be used as both a verb and a noun. In summary, while Uzbek, Russian, and English word formation all involve affixes, the latter two also involve compounding and conversion in creating new words. Uzbek language, like many Turkic languages, uses suffixes and prefixes to form words. For example, the suffix "-chi" is added to a verb or a noun to create a word for a person who performs that action or is related to that noun. For instance, "yoz-" (write) + "-chi" becomes "yozchi" (writer), and "kitob" (book) + "-chi" becomes "kitobchi" (bookkeeper). Uzbek also borrows words from other languages, such as Russian, Arabic, and Persian. Russian language, like many Slavic languages, has a complex system of word formation that relies on suffixes, prefixes, and roots. For example, the suffix "-ik" is often used to form nouns from adjectives: "krasniy" (red) + "-ik" becomes "krasnikiy" (a person or thing that is red). Russian also uses a lot of loanwords from other languages, such as French, English, and German. English language primarily uses prefixes and suffixes to form new words. For instance, "un-" and "dis-" are prefixes that can be added to adjectives to create their antonyms. For example, "happy" + "un-" becomes "unhappy," and "honest" + "dis-" becomes "dishonest." English also borrows from other languages, such as Latin and French, and creates new words through compounding, such as "selfie," "email," and "smartphone."

## ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE AND METHODOLOGY

Uzbek language also uses infixes, which are affixes that are inserted inside a word to make a new word. For example, the infix "-qir-" can be inserted into a verb to create the meaning of doing that action with difficulty or resistance. For instance, "yalang-"

(jump) + "-qir-" becomes "yalaqir-" (to jump with difficulty). Russian language has a rich system of word formation that allows for the creation of complex words. For example, the noun "neuluchshimovost" means "worstness," and it is formed by taking the adjective "neuluchshimyi" (worst) and adding the noun suffix "-ovost" to the end. English language uses a variety of affixes to form new words, such as "-ment" to form nouns from verbs, "-ity" to form nouns from adjectives, and "-ize" to form verbs from nouns. Additionally, English has a large number of compound words, where two or more words are combined to create a new word with a new meaning. For example, "blackboard," "sunflower," and "bookstore." *Certainly, here are some more details:* In Uzbek language, the addition of suffixes and prefixes is quite systematic, and there are many different affixes that can be added to create different meanings. For example, the prefix "qayta-" means "again" or "re-" and can be added to a verb to create a new verb with that meaning. For instance, "ol-" (take) + "qayta-" becomes "qaytaol-" (take again). Russian language also uses diminutive suffixes, which are added to nouns to form words that express smallness, cuteness, or endearment. For example, "dusha" (soul) + "-onka" becomes "dushonka" (little soul). Additionally, Russian has a variety of prefixes that can be added to verbs to create a new meaning, such as "po-" (along) or "s-" (with). English language also has numerous suffixes that can be added to a base word to create a new word with a different meaning. For example, the suffix "-able" can be added to a verb to create an adjective that means "capable of being." For instance, "read" + "-able" becomes "readable." English also uses back formation, which is the process of forming a new word by removing an affix from an existing word. For example, the noun "editor" comes from the verb "edit" by removing the suffix "-or."

### **DISCUSS**

Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic language family and is the official language of Uzbekistan. It uses the Latin alphabet for writing, but historically it has also used the Arabic and Cyrillic scripts. Russian language belongs to the Slavic language family and is spoken by many people in Russia, as well as in other countries that were part of the former Soviet Union. It uses the Cyrillic alphabet for writing. English language belongs to the Germanic language family and is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. It uses the Latin alphabet for writing and has a very large vocabulary, with many loanwords from other languages. All three languages have their own unique grammar rules, pronunciation, and writing systems. They also have many loanwords from other languages, reflecting their histories and the influence of other cultures. In terms of word formation, Uzbek language uses a system of suffixes and prefixes to form new words from

existing ones. For example, the suffix "-chi" can be added to a noun to indicate a person who does the action related to that noun, such as "kichik" (small) becoming "kichikchi" (someone who makes things small). Russian language also uses a system of suffixes and prefixes, as well as compound words. For example, the word "автомобиль" (car) can be broken down into "авто" (auto) and "мобиль" (mobile). English language also uses both prefixes and suffixes, but it has a relatively flexible word order, allowing for many words to be combined or re-ordered to create new words or idiomatic expressions. English also has a large number of loanwords from other languages, such as French, Latin, and Greek, which can be used to create new words or modify existing ones. Another aspect of word formation in Uzbek language is compounding - combining two or more words to create a new word, such as "hayot" (life) and "yarim" (half) becoming "hayotyarim" (half-life). Russian language is also known for its ability to create long compound words, such as "безудержный" (unrestrained) which is made up of the prefix "без-" (without) and the word "удерживать" (to restrain). In English language, compounding is also common, especially in creating new technical or scientific terms. For example, "cyber" and "security" are combined to create "cybersecurity". English language also has many idioms and phrasal verbs, which can be considered a type of word formation, such as "to kick the bucket" meaning "to die". Overall, the three languages have unique ways of forming new words, reflecting their respective linguistic influences and histories. In Uzbek language, many new terms are formed by combining existing words or adding suffixes and prefixes to words. For example, "internet" in Uzbek language is "internet", which is borrowed from English, and "telefon" (telephone) and "aloqa" (communication) are used to create "telefon aloqa" (telecommunication). In Russian language, new terms can also be formed by combining existing words or by creating acronyms. For example, "интернет" (internet) is borrowed from English, and "телефон" (telephone) and "связь" (communication) are used to create "телефонная связь" (telecommunication). Another way of forming new words in Russian is by creating acronyms, such as "СМИ" (Средства Массовой Информации) which means "mass media". In English language, new words can be formed by creating compound words or by borrowing terms from other languages. For example, "internet" is a compound word made up of "inter" and "net", and "telecommunication" is formed by combining "telephone" and "communication". English language also borrows many words from other languages, such as "sushi" from Japanese and "croissant" from French. In Uzbek language, new words can also be formed by truncation or shortening existing words. For example, "universitet" (university) can be shortened to "uni", and "telefon aloqa" (telecommunication) can be shortened to "tela".

Uzbek language also uses loanwords, especially from Russian and Turkish, and incorporates them into its lexicon. In Russian language, the process of creating new words is regulated by a special commission of the Russian Academy of Sciences, which determines the correct spelling and usage of neologisms. In addition to creating compound words and acronyms, Russian language also uses affixation to form new words. For example, "kvadrat" (square) and "meter" are used to create "kvadratmeter" (square meter). In English language, new words are often created by blending or fusing existing words together. For example, "smog" is a blend of "smoke" and "fog", and "brunch" is a blend of "breakfast" and "lunch". English language also creates neologisms by affixation, like "podcast" (a portmanteau of "iPod" and "broadcast"), and through foreign borrowing, such as "karaoke" from Japanese.

Suffixes that trigger alternations	examples	Suffixes that do not trigger alternations	examples
-(at)ion	alternation	-ness	religiousness
-y	candidacy	-less	televisionless
-al	environmental	-ful	eventful
-ic	parasitic	-hood	companionhood
-ize	hypothesize	-ship	editorship
-ous	monstrous	-ly	headmasterly
-ive	productive	-ish	introvertish

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Uzbek, Russian and English languages have their unique features and structures when it comes to word formation. While each language has its own set of rules and patterns, they all share similarities such as the use of prefixes, suffixes and compound words. Before, the Uzbek, Russian, and English languages have their unique features and grammar rules, which influence the formation of words. While there may be some similarities, each language has distinct characteristics that make them different from one another. Being aware of these differences and similarities can be helpful in language learning and cross-cultural understanding.

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