



## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION PROCESSES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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### ABSTRACT

*This article analyzes the main word formation processes in English and Uzbek languages from a comparative linguistic perspective. The study focuses on derivation, compounding, abbreviation, and conversion as productive methods of word formation. The similarities and differences between the two languages are examined based on their typological characteristics. English, as an analytical language, and Uzbek, as an agglutinative language, demonstrate distinct morphological patterns in creating new lexical units. The article also highlights the role of affixation and compounding in enriching vocabulary and discusses the significance of word formation in modern linguistics.*

Word formation is one of the most important branches of morphology and linguistics. It studies the processes through which new words are created in a language. The development of vocabulary in every language is closely connected with social, cultural, and technological changes. English and Uzbek languages possess rich word formation systems, but their typological structures differ significantly.

English belongs to the analytical type of languages, while Uzbek is an agglutinative language. This distinction influences the mechanisms and productivity of word formation processes. Comparative analysis of these languages allows linguists to identify universal and language-specific features of morphology.

The aim of this article is to investigate the main word formation processes in English and Uzbek languages and determine their similarities and differences.

The research is based on comparative and descriptive linguistic methods. Examples from English and Uzbek dictionaries, scientific literature, and linguistic studies were analyzed. Morphological and typological approaches were applied to identify productive word formation patterns in both languages.

The study revealed that both English and Uzbek languages actively use derivation and compounding as productive means of word formation.

Derivation involves the addition of affixes to root words.

Examples in English:

happy – happiness

write → writer

Examples in Uzbek:

ish → ishchi

bilim → bilimdon

English mainly uses prefixes and suffixes, whereas Uzbek relies heavily on suffixation due to its agglutinative nature.

Compounding is another productive method in both languages.

English examples:

classroom

blackboard

Uzbek examples:

oshxona

temiryo'l

Compounds in Uzbek often preserve semantic transparency more clearly than in English.

Conversion is highly productive in English:

to email → an email

to clean → clean

This process is relatively limited in Uzbek because grammatical categories are expressed through affixes.

Abbreviations are common in modern communication in both languages:

USA, BBC (English)

OTM, BMT (Uzbek)

The comparative analysis demonstrates that word formation in English and Uzbek languages reflects their typological structures. English tends to use analytical and flexible forms such as conversion, while Uzbek predominantly depends on affixation. Both languages, however, enrich vocabulary through productive derivational processes.

The influence of globalization and technological development has increased the number of borrowed and newly formed words in both languages. This creates new opportunities for linguistic research in comparative morphology.

Word formation processes play a crucial role in the enrichment and development of English and Uzbek vocabularies. Although the languages belong to different typological groups, they share several productive mechanisms such as derivation and compounding. English demonstrates greater flexibility in conversion, whereas Uzbek relies more on suffixation. Comparative studies of word formation contribute to better understanding of linguistic structures and intercultural communication.

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