

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Abdulazizova Gulфина Hamzabek qizi

Andijan State university of foreign languages

Student of 3rd course

Scientific supervisors: **Egamberdiyeva Iroda**

Umaraliyeva Barchinoy

Andijan State institute of foreign languages

Abstract. This study presents a comparative analysis of the morphological structures of English and Uzbek languages, focusing on word formation, inflection, derivation, and typological characteristics. English, as an analytic language, and Uzbek, as an agglutinative language, exhibit significant differences in morphological organization. However, both languages share certain universal features in word formation processes. The findings contribute to contrastive linguistics, language teaching, and translation studies by identifying key similarities and differences in morphological systems.

Keywords: morphology, comparative linguistics, English language, Uzbek language, agglutinative language, analytic language, word formation, inflection

Annotatsiya. Mazkur tadqiqot ingliz va o‘zbek tillarining morfologik tuzilishini qiyosiy tahlil qilishga bag‘ishlangan bo‘lib, unda so‘z yasalishi, fleksiylar, derivatsiya va tipologik xususiyatlar o‘rganiladi. Ingliz tili analitik til sifatida, o‘zbek tili esa agglutinativ til sifatida sezilarli farqlarga ega bo‘lsa-da, ular so‘z yasalishi jarayonida ayrim umumiy jihatlarni ham namoyon etadi. Tadqiqot natijalari kontrastiv tilshunoslik, tarjimashunoslik va til o‘qitish metodikasiga muhim hissa qo‘shadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: morfologiya, qiyosiy tilshunoslik, ingliz tili, o‘zbek tili, agglutinativ til, analitik til, so‘z yasalishi, fleksiylar

Morphology, as a fundamental branch of linguistics, studies the internal structure of words and the rules governing their formation. The comparative analysis of morphological

systems across languages allows researchers to identify both universal linguistic patterns and language-specific features. English and Uzbek belong to different typological categories, which makes their morphological systems particularly interesting for comparative study.

The relevance of this research is determined by the growing importance of English language learning in Uzbekistan and the necessity of understanding structural differences between English and Uzbek. Morphological differences often lead to interference errors among learners, especially in areas such as affixation, word formation, and grammatical categories.

English is generally classified as an analytic language, where grammatical relationships are expressed through word order and auxiliary elements, while Uzbek is an agglutinative language, characterized by the extensive use of affixes [3: 95]. This fundamental typological distinction influences all aspects of morphology in the two languages.

Despite numerous studies in morphology, insufficient attention has been paid to the systematic comparison of English and Uzbek morphological structures. Learners often face difficulties due to the differences in word formation and grammatical categories.

The aim of this study is to analyze and compare the morphological structures of English and Uzbek languages, identifying their similarities and differences. Objectives:

- To examine morphological typology in English and Uzbek
- To analyze word formation processes in both languages
- To compare inflectional and derivational morphology
- To identify universal and language-specific features

The study is based on the comparative-contrastive method, which is widely used in modern linguistics. The research involves the analysis of linguistic data from grammar books, dictionaries, and academic sources. Both structural and functional approaches are applied to examine morphological processes [1: 27].

The primary difference between English and Uzbek lies in their typological classification: English is an analytic (isolating) language, where words tend to have fewer affixes, and grammatical meanings are often expressed through separate words. Uzbek is an agglutinative language, where words are formed by adding multiple suffixes, each carrying a specific grammatical meaning: *books* (plural expressed by *-s*); *kitoblarimizdan* (*kitob + lar + imiz + dan*). This demonstrates the morpheme-by-morpheme structure of Uzbek, where each suffix has a clear and stable meaning [2: 45].

Inflectional morphology refers to changes in word forms to express grammatical categories such as tense, number, and case. In English: *work – works – worked – working*. In Uzbek (Extensive inflection through suffixes): *boraman, borasan, boradi, boramiz*. Uzbek verbs show person, number, tense, and mood through suffixes, whereas English relies more on auxiliary verbs [6: 102].

Both languages use derivation to create new words, but the processes differ significantly: *happy → unhappy → happiness; ish → ishchi → ishchilik*. Unlike English, Uzbek rarely uses prefixes, which highlights a major structural difference [5: 71].

Both languages share several universal word formation processes: Compounding; Affixation; Conversion (more common in English): *blackboard, classroom; temiryo'l, ishxona*. However, conversion (zero-derivation) is highly productive in English: *to email → an email*. This process is almost absent in Uzbek.

Despite differences, several similarities exist:

1. Both languages use affixation
2. Both have derivational and inflectional processes
3. Both form compound words
4. Both express grammatical categories such as tense and number

These similarities reflect universal principles of human language.

From a functional perspective, both languages aim to encode meaning efficiently, but they use different strategies: English: syntactic and auxiliary-based; Uzbek: morphological and suffix-based. This distinction is crucial for translation and language teaching.

The comparative analysis of English and Uzbek morphological structures reveals both significant differences and notable similarities. The primary differences arise from their typological nature: English as an analytic language uses fewer affixes and relies on syntax, while Uzbek as an agglutinative language uses extensive suffixation. The study demonstrates that:

1. Uzbek morphology is more complex and systematic in terms of affixation
2. English morphology is simpler but relies on syntactic structures
3. Both languages share universal word formation processes

The results of this research are important for foreign language teaching, translation studies, contrastive linguistics. Understanding these differences helps learners avoid errors and improves linguistic competence. Future research may explore morphological processes in discourse and cognitive linguistics.

REFERENCES

1. Bauer, L. English Word-Formation. Cambridge: CUP, 1983.
2. Comrie, B. Language Universals and Linguistic Typology. Oxford: Blackwell, 1989.
3. Crystal, D. The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language. Cambridge: CUP, 2003.
4. Lyons, J. Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics. Cambridge: CUP, 1968.
5. Plag, I. Word-Formation in English. Cambridge: CUP, 2003.
6. Quirk, R., Greenbaum, S., Leech, G., Svartvik, J. A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language. London: Longman, 1985.
7. Mahkamov, N. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. Toshkent, 2010.
8. To‘xtasinov, I. O‘zbek tili morfologiyasi. Toshkent: Fan, 2007.