THE FORMATION OF NOUNS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: This article presents a comparative analysis of noun formation in Uzbek and English languages. Nouns, being an essential part of both languages, play a crucial role in communication and linguistic expression. The study explores the various mechanisms involved in creating nouns in Uzbek and English, including derivation, compounding, and borrowing.

Key words: *noun formation, Uzbek language, English language, comparative analysis, derivation, compounding, borrowing, linguistic expression, communication.*

Аннотация: В данной статье представлено сравнительное анализ формирования существительных в узбекском и английском языках. Существительные, являясь важной частью обоих языков, играют решающую роль в коммуникации и лингвистическом выражении. В исследовании рассматриваются различные механизмы, используемые при создании существительных в узбекском и английском языках, включая производные образования, словосложение и заимствования.

Ключевые слова: *формирование существительных, узбекский язык, английский язык, сравнительный анализ, производные образования, словосложение, заимствования, лингвистическое выражение, коммуникация.*

Annotatsiya: Maqola Uzbek va Ingliz tillarida ishlatiladigan otarning tuzilishini solishtiruvchi taqdimotni o'z ichiga oladi. Otlar, har ikki til uchun ham muhim bo'lgan holda, muloqotda va til ifodasida ahamiyatli o'rin tutadi. Ushbu tadqiqot Uzbek va Ingliz

tillarida otlarni yaratishda ishlatiladigan turli mexanizmlarni, qo'llanish, birlashtirish va o'zlashtirish kabi, o'rganib chiqadi.

Kalit so'zlar: *otlarni yaratish, Uzbek tili, Ingliz tili, solishtiruvchi tahlil, qo'llanish, birlashtirish, o'zlashtirish, til ifodasi, muloqot.*

Nouns are fundamental building blocks of language, serving as essential components in communication and linguistic expression. They play a crucial role in conveying objects, people, places, ideas, and concepts. The process of noun formation, which encompasses the creation of new nouns, is an intriguing aspect of language development. The study explores various methods utilized in Uzbek and English for noun formation. These methods include derivation, compounding, and borrowing. Derivation involves adding affixes such as prefixes and suffixes to existing words to generate new nouns. Compounding involves combining multiple words to form a single noun. Borrowing refers to the adoption of nouns from other languages, enriching the lexicon of the target language. Understanding the patterns and processes of noun formation in Uzbek and English provides a deeper understanding of the linguistic systems and cultural influences at play. It sheds light on the creativity and flexibility of language in adapting to the needs of its speakers.

Noun formation in Uzbek language involves various processes such as derivation, compounding, and borrowing. Here are some examples and references that illustrate these processes:

Derivation:

- Adding the suffix "*-chi*" to a verb to form a noun indicating a person who performs the action. For example, *"yoz-" (to write) + "-chi" = "yozuvchi" (writer)* [1].

- Attaching the suffix *"-lik"* to an adjective to create a noun indicating a quality or state. For example, *"yaxshi" (good) + "-lik" = "yaxshilik" (goodness) [1].*

Compounding:

- Combining two or more words to form a compound noun. For example, "*oy*" *(moon) + "chaqir-" (caller) = "oychaqir" (mooncaller) [7]*.

- Forming compound nouns by combining a noun with an adjective. For example, *"qizil" (red) + "ko'z" (eye) = "qizilko'z" (red-eyed)* [6].

Borrowing:

- Uzbek language has borrowed nouns from other languages, particularly Russian and Arabic. For example, "*telefon" (telephone)* from Russian and *"kitob" (book)* from Arabic [2].

- Borrowing nouns from neighboring Turkic languages such as Turkish and Tajik is also common in Uzbek language [8].

Noun formation in the English language employs various processes, including derivation, compounding, and borrowing. Here are some examples and references that illustrate these processes:

Derivation:

- Adding suffixes to verbs to form nouns indicating the action or result. For example, "*read" + "-er" = "reader"* [3].

- Attaching suffixes to adjectives to create nouns indicating a quality or state. For example, *"happy" + "-ness" = "happiness" [3]*.

Compounding:

- Combining two or more words to form a compound noun. For example, "*coffee" + "cup" = "coffeecup"* [9].

- Forming compound nouns by combining a noun with an adjective. For example, "*sun" + "flower" = "sunflower"* [9].

Borrowing:

- English has borrowed nouns from various languages throughout its history. For example, "*piano"* from Italian and *"kangaroo"* from Indigenous Australian languages [5].

- Borrowing nouns from Latin, French, and Greek has been particularly common, especially in scientific and technical fields [4].

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