

**COMPARATIVE STUDY: MORPHEMES AND THEIR TYPES IN
ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES**

Author: Rabbimova Sevinch

Navoiy State Pedagogical Institute, 303th group

Scientific advisor: Mukhammadiyev Aziz Sh.

Scientific advisor: Bafoyeva Nilufar

Abstract: *this article presents a comparative study of morphemes and their types in English and Uzbek languages. Morphology, a branch of linguistics, is concerned with the structure and formation of words. Morphemes are the smallest meaningful units of language, and understanding their types and patterns is crucial for comprehending the linguistic systems of different languages.*

Key words: *comparative study, morphemes, types, English language, Uzbek language, morphology, linguistic systems.*

Аннотация: *вданной статье представлено сравнительное исследование морфем и их типов в английском и узбекском языках. Морфология, отрасль лингвистики, занимается изучением структуры и формирования слов. Морфемы являются наименьшими значимыми единицами языка, и понимание их типов и закономерностей является важным для осознания лингвистических систем различных языков.*

Ключевые слова: *сравнительное исследование, морфемы, типы, английский язык, узбекский язык, морфология, лингвистические системы.*

Annotatsiya: *maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi morfemalar va ularning turlari bo'yicha solishtirishni o'z ichiga oladi. Morfologiya, tillarning struktura va shakllanishiga oid linvistik sohada bo'lib, morfemalar tillarning eng kichik ma'noiy birliklari hisoblanadi va ularning turlari va shakllari haqida tushunchani tushunish turli tillarning tiliy tizimlarini tushunish uchun muhimdir.*

Kalit so'zlar: *solishtirish, morfemalar, turlar, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, morfologiya, tillar tizimlari.*

Introduction

Morphology is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the study of the structure and formation of words. Within morphology, one important concept is that of morphemes, which are the smallest meaningful units of language. Understanding the types and patterns of morphemes is crucial in comprehending the linguistic systems of different languages.

Overview of Morphemes

Morphemes are the smallest meaningful units of language that carry lexical or grammatical meaning. They are the fundamental components that combine to form words. Understanding the structure and types of morphemes is essential for studying morphology, a branch of linguistics concerned with the analysis of word formation and the rules governing the internal structure of words. [3]

Morphological Systems in English and Uzbek:

English Morphological System

The English language exhibits a diverse morphological system characterized by the use of both free and bound morphemes. This system plays a crucial role in word formation and grammatical functions. Understanding the key aspects of English morphology provides insights into how words are structured and how meaning is conveyed.[5]

Uzbek Morphological System

The Uzbek language, belonging to the Turkic language family, possesses a rich and intricate morphological system. Understanding the key features of Uzbek morphology is essential for comprehending word formation and the expression of grammatical information in the language. [8]

Specific Types of Morphemes:

English Morpheme Types

In the English language, morphemes can be categorized into different types based on their function and position within a word. Understanding these morpheme types is essential for analyzing word structure and the ways in which meaning is conveyed. [7]

Free Morphemes: Free morphemes are independent units of meaning that can stand alone as words. They carry meaning on their own without the need for additional morphemes. Examples of free morphemes in English include "book," "run," and "happy." [2]

Bound Morphemes: Bound morphemes, in contrast, cannot function independently and must be attached to other morphemes. They modify the meaning or grammatical function of the base word. Bound morphemes in English include prefixes, suffixes, and infixes. Examples include the prefix "un-" in "unhappy," the suffix "-s" in "cats," and the infix "-bloody-" in "fan-bloody-tastic." [6]

Derivational Morphemes: Derivational morphemes are affixes added to a base word to create new words or modify their meaning and part of speech. They often change the lexical category of the base word. For example, the suffix "-er" added to the verb "teach" forms the noun "teacher," and the prefix "un-" added to "happy" creates the adjective "unhappy." [6]

Inflectional Morphemes: Inflectional morphemes do not change the core meaning of a word but indicate grammatical features such as tense, number, case, and comparison. In English, the inflectional morphemes include verb endings like "-s" to indicate third-person singular present tense ("he runs"), "-ed" for past tense ("walked"), and noun plural marker "-s" ("books"). [10]

Uzbek Morpheme Types

In the Uzbek language, as in many other Turkic languages, morphemes can be classified into various types based on their function and position within a word. Understanding these morpheme types is crucial for analyzing word formation and the ways in which meaning is expressed in Uzbek. [8]

Free Morphemes: Free morphemes in Uzbek are independent units that can function as standalone words, carrying meaning on their own. Examples of free morphemes in Uzbek include "kitob" (book), "yurish" (walking), and "tong" (morning).[4]

Bound Morphemes: Bound morphemes in Uzbek, similar to many other Turkic languages, are affixes that cannot function independently but need to be

attached to other morphemes. They modify the meaning or grammatical function of the base word. Bound morphemes in Uzbek include suffixes, prefixes, and infixes. For example, the suffix "-lik" can be added to the noun "uy" (house) to form "uylik" (household), and the prefix "qo'" can be added to the verb "yoz" (write) to create "qo'yoz" (scribe). [1]

Derivational Morphemes: Derivational morphemes in Uzbek are affixes that are added to base words to create new words or modify their meaning and part of speech. They often change the lexical category of the base word. For example, the suffix "-chi" added to the noun "kitob" (book) forms the agent noun "kitobchi" (bookseller), and the prefix "o't-" added to verbs indicates completion or achievement. [3]

Inflectional Morphemes: Inflectional morphemes in Uzbek, similar to other Turkic languages, are affixes that indicate grammatical features such as tense, case, number, and possession. They do not change the core meaning of a word but modify its grammatical properties. For example, the suffix "-da" can indicate locative case, as in "kitobda" (in the book), and the suffix "-lar" is used to indicate plural, as in "kitoblar" (books). [8]

Conclusion

The comparative study of morphemes and their types in English and Uzbek languages reveals the diverse morphological systems at play. English utilizes a combination of free and bound morphemes, employing prefixes and suffixes to modify word meaning. On the other hand, Uzbek showcases a rich agglutinative system, where multiple bound morphemes are added to base words. The exploration of these morphological aspects deepens our understanding of language structure and contributes to cross-linguistic analysis.

References:

1. Abdullaev, K. (2010). Uzbek Grammar. Dunwoody Press.
2. Aronoff, M., & Fudeman, K. (2011). What is Morphology? John Wiley & Sons.

3. Azimov, A. (2006). Uzbek-English/English-Uzbek Dictionary and Phrasebook. Hippocrene Books.
4. Baskakov, N. A. (1963). The Uzbek Language. Routledge.
5. Bauer, L. (2003). Introducing Linguistic Morphology. Edinburgh University Press.
6. Carstairs-McCarthy, A. (2002). An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure. Edinburgh University Press.
7. Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams, N. (2013). An Introduction to Language. Cengage Learning.
8. Johanson, L., & Csató, É. Á. (1998). The Turkic Languages. Routledge.
9. Plag, I., Braun, M., Lappe, S., & Schramm, M. (2019). Introduction to English Linguistics. De Gruyter Mouton.
10. Spencer, A., & Zwicky, A. M. (2001). The Handbook of Morphology. Blackwell Publishing.