MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF WORDS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: *the article explores the morphological structure of words in the English and Uzbek languages. It examines the differences and similarities in the ways words are formed and modified in these two languages. Key aspects discussed include the use of affixes, root words, and inflectional and derivational processes. The analysis provides insights into the linguistic characteristics and complexities of these languages.*

Аннотация: *статья исследует морфологическую структуру слов в английском и узбекском языках. В ней рассматриваются различия и сходства в способах образования и модификации слов в этих двух языках. Ключевые аспекты, о которых идет речь, включают использование аффиксов, корневых слов, а также процессов словоизменения и словообразования. Анализ дает представление о лингвистических характеристиках и сложностях этих языков.*

Annotatsiya: *ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillarida so'zlarning morfologik tuzilishini o'rganadi. Ushbu ikki tilda so'zlar qanday hosil qilinishi va o'zgartirilishi bo'yicha farqlar va o'xshashliklarni tahlil qiladi. Muhokama qilingan asosiy jihatlar orasida affikslardan, ildiz so'zlardan, shuningdek, o'zgartiruv va yasalish jarayonlaridan foydalanish bor. Tahlil ushbu tillarning lingvistik xususiyatlari va murakkabliklariga yangi qarashlar beradi*

. **Key words:** *morphology, affixes, root words, inflection, derivation.*

Ключевые слова: *морфология, аффиксы, корневые слова, словоизменение, словообразование.*

Kalit so'zlar: *morfologiya, affikslar, ildiz so'zlar, o'zgartiruv, yasalish.*

Introduction

The morphological structure of words is a fundamental aspect of language that reflects the systematic ways in which words are formed and modified. English and Uzbek, as representatives of the Indo-European and Turkic language families, respectively, exhibit distinct morphological patterns. Understanding these differences and similarities can provide valuable insights into the linguistic properties of these languages.

In the English language, words are primarily constructed using root words and affixes (prefixes and suffixes). Affixes are bound morphemes that are added to root words to create new words or modify their meaning and grammatical function. For example, the word "unhappiness" is formed by adding the prefix "un-" and the suffix "-ness" to the root word "happy" [4].

On the other hand, the Uzbek language is characterized by a more agglutinative morphological structure, where words are formed by attaching multiple affixes to a root word. These affixes can include case markers, plural markers, and various derivational and inflectional suffixes. For instance, the Uzbek word "o'quvchiman" (I am a student) is composed of the root word "o'quv" (study), the agentive suffix "-chi," the first-person singular possessive suffix "-m," and the copula suffix "-man" [1].

While English primarily relies on derivational affixes to create new words, Uzbek extensively uses inflectional affixes to indicate grammatical categories such as case, number, person, and tense. This agglutinative nature of Uzbek allows for the formation of complex word structures that can convey a wealth of information

in a single lexical unit [3].

The differences in the morphological structures of English and Uzbek are also reflected in their word order. English follows a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) word order, while Uzbek adheres to a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) word order. This distinction in word order influences the placement of affixes and the overall grammatical organization of the languages [2].

Conclusion

The morphological structures of the English and Uzbek languages exhibit significant differences, reflecting their distinct linguistic origins and characteristics. While English primarily relies on root words and affixes, Uzbek's agglutinative nature allows for the formation of complex word structures. Understanding these morphological patterns provides valuable insights into the linguistic properties and complexities of these languages.

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