THE CLASSIFICATION OF AFFIXES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: *this article provides a comparative analysis of the classification of affixes in the English and Uzbek languages. Affixes are an integral part of word formation in both languages, playing a crucial role in deriving new words and modifying the meaning and function of existing ones. The study examines the different types of affixes, including prefixes, suffixes, and infixes, and how they are categorized and utilized in each language.*

Key words: *affixes, word formation, prefixes, suffixes, infixes, comparative analysis, morphology, linguistic structures.*

Аннотация: *эта статья содержит сравнительный анализ классификации аффиксов в английском и узбекском языках. Аффиксы являются неотъемлемой частью словообразования в обоих языках, играя ключевую роль в образовании новых слов и изменении значения и функции существующих. В исследовании рассматриваются различные типы аффиксов, включая префиксы, суффиксы и инфиксы, и то, как они категоризируются и используются в каждом языке.*

Ключевые слова: *аффиксы, словообразование, префиксы, суффиксы, инфиксы, сравнительный анализ, морфология, лингвистические структуры.*

Annotatsiya: *ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillarida affiks tasnifining taqqoslama tahlilini taqdim etadi. Affikslar ikkala tilda ham so'z yasalishining ajralmas qismi bo'lib, yangi so'zlar yasash va mavjud so'zlarning ma'nosi va funktsiyasini o'zgartirish uchun muhim rol o'ynaydi. Tadqiqot prefiks, suffiks va*

infiks kabi turli xil affikslarni, shuningdek, ularning har bir tilda tasniflanganligi va qo'llanilishini o'rganadi.

Kalit so'zlar: *affikslar, so'z yasalishi, prefikslar, suffikslar, infikslar, taqqoslama tahlil, morfologiya, tilshunoslik tuzilmalari.*

Introduction

Affixes are linguistic elements that are attached to the roots or stems of words to modify their meaning, grammatical function, or part of speech. They are an essential component of word formation in many languages, including English and Uzbek. The study of affixes and their classification is a crucial aspect of morphology, the branch of linguistics that deals with the internal structure of words.

Affixes in English

In the English language, affixes can be divided into two main categories: prefixes and suffixes. Prefixes are attached to the beginning of a word, while suffixes are added to the end [1]. Additionally, English also employs a rare type of affix known as an infix, which is inserted within the word. Each type of affix serves a specific purpose, contributing to the expansion of the language's vocabulary and the nuanced expression of ideas.

In the English language, affixes can be classified into two main categories: prefixes and suffixes [1].

Prefixes

Prefixes are affixes that are attached to the beginning of a word, modifying its meaning or grammatical function [2]. Some common examples of English prefixes include:

- `re-`: as in "rewrite" (to write again)

- `un-`: as in "unhappy" (not happy)

- `pre-`: as in "preplan" (to plan in advance)

- `dis-`: as in "dislike" (to not like)

Suffixes

Suffixes, on the other hand, are affixes that are attached to the end of a word, also modifying its meaning or grammatical function [3]. Some common examples

of English suffixes include:

- `-s` or `-es`: as in "cats" or "boxes" (to indicate plurality)

- `-ed`: as in "walked" (to indicate past tense)

- `-ing`: as in "walking" (to indicate present participle)

- `-ly`: as in "quickly" (to form adverbs)

Infixes

While less common, English also employs a rare type of affix known as an infix. Infixes are affixes that are inserted within a word, rather than being attached to the beginning or end [2]. In English, the most well-known example of an infix is the use of the intensifier

`-bloody-` or `-fuckin'-`, as in "abso-bloody-lutely" or "fan-fuckin'-tastic".

Affixes in Uzbek

The Uzbek language, on the other hand, has a more complex affixation system, with a wider range of affixes, including prefixes, suffixes, and infixes [6]. The classification of these affixes in Uzbek reflects the language's rich grammatical structure and its unique linguistic features, which have been shaped by its Turkic heritage and the influence of other languages, such as Persian and Russian.

The affixation system in the Uzbek language is more complex and varied compared to English, with a wider range of affixes, including prefixes, suffixes, and infixes.

Prefixes

Uzbek prefixes are used to modify the meaning of a word or change its part of speech [5]. Some common Uzbek prefixes include:

- `be-`: as in "beparvo" (careless)

- `no-`: as in "noshukur" (ungrateful)

- `o'-`: as in "o'zaro" (mutual)

Suffixes

Uzbek suffixes are used to indicate grammatical information, such as case, number, tense, and mood, as well as to derive new words [4]. Some common Uzbek suffixes include:

- `-lar`: as in "bolalar" (children)

- `-da`: as in "uyda" (at home)

- `-gan`: as in "o'qigan" (read)

- `-moq`: as in "yozmoq" (to write)

Conclusion

The comparative analysis of the classification of affixes in English and Uzbek languages highlights the similarities and differences in their word formation processes. While both languages employ prefixes and suffixes, Uzbek has a more complex affixation system, with a wider range of affixes, including infixes, that play a significant role in expressing grammatical information and conveying subtle nuances of meaning.

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