

Comparative Analysis Of Person Noun-Forming Affixes In Uzbek And English Languages

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Abstract: This article presents a comparative analysis of person noun-forming affixes in Uzbek and English languages. The research examines word formation models in both languages, their structural and semantic features. Eleven active person noun-forming affix models in Uzbek and twelve models in English have been analyzed. The research findings revealed that in Uzbek, models based on nouns predominantly prevail, while in English, words are also actively formed from verbs and adjectives. Additionally, the study identified the presence of special affixes expressing gender indicators in English and specific features of prefix model participation in Uzbek. The article also compares models of other noun-forming affixes in both languages and highlights the national-cultural factors of the word formation system.

Keywords: Word formation model, person noun, affix, suffix, comparative analysis, derivation, Uzbek language, English language, word-forming element, national-cultural factors.

Introduction: In A.G.Gulomov's research on word formation in the Uzbek language, the term "word formation model" is encountered. However, the scholar uses the term word formation model in relation to various phenomena, and he himself acknowledges this [6;15].

A word formation model is a structural scheme of a derived word; this scheme is a word formation pattern. It arises from the generalization of examining the word's derivational composition: as a result of identifying the derivational structure of a word and generalization, word formation models are determined, and these models constitute the word formation system of the language [3;12-13].

A.Hojiyev states that the expression "word formation model" does not express any concept related to the field of word formation. Furthermore, even though words have a certain derivational model, it does not reveal the type of word formation:

1. words with the same derivational model will be similar in structure and meaning;
2. statements such as whether a word formation model is productive or unproductive cannot reflect

the essence of any phenomenon in the field of word formation.

A.Hojiyev argues that the expression "word formation model" cannot accurately and fully reflect the essence of a concept related to the phenomenon of word formation [4;18-20].

The derived words of every language are created based on the word formation models of that language.

Word formation models of nouns denoting persons performing an action: Noun (root - stem) + chi – ishchi (worker), temirchi (blacksmith), haydovchi (driver), konchi (miner), temiryo'lchi (railway worker), quruvchi (builder), sotuvchi (seller), suvoqchi (plasterer) Noun + soz – soatsoz (watchmaker) [3;12].

Word formation models are, in general, a generalized, abstract phenomenon meaning a creation or formation scheme—a pattern. Accordingly, the elements within its structure also belong to different types: For example: verb +(-i) q (suvoq, chopiq).

In the Uzbek language, compound words have models such as noun+noun, adjective + noun, numeral + noun.

The main classification unit in word formation is the word formation model or word formation type. Despite

various viewpoints, opinions, definitions, and some differences in terminology, the essence of this classification is essentially the same. In modern linguistics, according to Y.S. Kubryakova's definition, a word formation model is a unified scheme of word formation that takes into account the nature of the constituent parts of the derivative and the order of their arrangement. A word formation model is the most general formula of formation of the same type, which represents their structural and semantic analogy [5;107].

Every derivative becomes a new word at its core, and this formation emerges through a specific model or formation method. It follows that in every formation there exists a relationship between two or more elements: the word that serves as the basis for formation and the word that is formed. These two elements in the derivative are interrelated from external and internal aspects [3;13]. In our work, we have set the goal of illuminating the national-cultural aspects of these models.

Any derived word is formed by adding a word-forming element to a word formation base. It follows that in the Uzbek language, the general model of word formation consists of a "word formation base" and a "word-forming element." The word formation base and word-forming element can be materially different. However, A. Hojiyev states that depending on what word each derived word is formed from and what affix or auxiliary word the word-forming element consists of, it is not necessary to consider each of them as a separate model, nor is there a need for it [6;170].

In our work, we attempt to analyze the national-cultural factors by dividing the word formation models into groups within the framework of independent word classes—nouns, adjectives, and verbs—comparing them in two languages.

Person-noun forming suffixes in the Uzbek language: NOUN + forming suffix = NOUN model. Person-noun forming suffixes: -chi, -shunos, -kor, -vachcha, -soz, -furush, -paz, -xo'r, -boz, -xon, -navis, -parast, -go'y, -dosh.

Person-noun forming suffixes in the Uzbek language

No	Model	Example	Meaning
1	NOUN + -chi = NOUN	O'qituvchi (teacher), qo'shiqchi (singer), tennischi (tennis player)	Person engaged in a profession, specialty, or occupation
2	VERB + -vchi = NOUN	Aybllovchi (accuser), qoralovchi (blamer), quruvchi (builder), to'ldiruvchi (complement), tuslovchi (object)	Forms nouns denoting persons related to, performing, or subjected to the action expressed by the verb, as well as terms related to various fields
3	NOUN + -kor = NOUN	Paxtakor (cotton grower), binokor (builder), ijodkor (creator), xizmatkor (servant)	Forms nouns denoting persons who create or produce what is understood from the base
4	NOUN + -soz = NOUN	Soatsoz (watchmaker), kemasoz (shipbuilder), vagonsoz (wagon maker)	Forms nouns denoting persons who create or manufacture what is understood from the base
5	NOUN + -shunos = NOUN	O'lkashunos (regional studies specialist), tilshunos (linguist), adabiyotshunos (literary scholar)	Forms nouns denoting field specialists, persons engaged in the related science
6	NOUN + -xon = NOUN	Gazetxon (newspaper reader), kitobxon (book reader)	Forms nouns denoting persons who regularly read what is understood from the base
7	NOUN + -navis = NOUN	Hikoyanavis (story writer), masalnavis (problem writer)	Forms nouns denoting persons engaged in writing what is understood from the base

8	NOUN + -dosh = NOUN	Sinfdosh (classmate), guruhdosh (groupmate), maktabdosh (schoolmate), quoldosh (comrade-in-arms)	Forms nouns meaning persons equally related to or participating in what is understood from the base
9	NOUN + -boz = NOUN	Arizaboz (petitioner), va'daboz (promiser), buyruqboz (commander), askiyaboz (mock)	Forms nouns denoting persons who frequently engage in or are devoted to the thing or action understood from the base
10	Ham + NOUN = NOUN	Hamshahar (fellow citizen), hamkasb (colleague), hamsuhbat (interlocutor), hamxona (roommate)	Forms nouns denoting persons jointly related to the work or thing understood from the base
11	NOUN + -parast = NOUN	Amalrparast (pragmatist), maishatparast (domestic person), shaxsiyatparast (individualist)	Forms nouns denoting persons devoted to or believing in the thing or phenomenon understood from the base

Person-noun forming suffixes in English

Nº	Model	Example	Meaning
1	VERB + -er = NOUN	Baker, lecturer, driver, teacher	The suffix -er combines with verbs to form person nouns. It denotes a person who performs the action expressed by the base, as it expresses a profession.
2	NOUN + -ist = NOUN ADJECTIVE + -ist = NOUN	Atheist, feminist, realist, modernist, artist, tourist	Used to form person nouns related to beliefs, work or profession, and study expressed by the base.
3	NOUN + -ess = NOUN VERB + -ess = NOUN	Actress, duchess, lioness, princess	The suffix -ess is added to nouns and sometimes to verbs to express professions, nationalities, social origins, etc., denoting women. It also denotes female animals.
4	NOUN + -ee = NOUN VERB + -ee = NOUN ADJECTIVE + -ee = NOUN	Addressee, absentee, refugee, interviewee, employee	Added to nouns, verbs, and adjectives to form person nouns denoting those who perform an action.

5	VERB + -ant/-ent = NOUN	Assistant, contestant, applicant, servant	Added to verbs to form nouns expressing a profession or a participating person.
6	NOUN + -ite = NOUN	Labourite, Baldwinite, Leninite	Forms person nouns expressing a participant or supporter of a particular movement.
7	NOUN + -an = NOUN	Historian, librarian	Serves to form profession nouns.
8	NOUN + -eer = NOUN	Engineer, cannoneer, lawyer	Serves to form profession nouns.
9	NOUN + -ary = NOUN ADJECTIVE + -ary = NOUN	Secretary, adversary, notary, missionary	Forms person nouns denoting those engaged in a profession, religious direction, or type of activity.
10	NOUN + -ard = NOUN ADJECTIVE + -ard = NOUN	Drunkard (alcoholic), stinkard (stinker), dullard (fool)	Serves to form person nouns with negative connotations.
11	NOUN + -ette = NOUN	Pursette (senior stewardess), cosmonette	A suffix forming person nouns denoting women.
12	NOUN + -ine = NOUN	Heroine, concertina	A person-noun forming suffix used to denote women.

The specific features of person noun formation in Uzbek and English are as follows:

1. In Uzbek, when analyzing 11 active models of person noun formation, the base belongs to the noun word class in almost all cases (except for one instance).
2. Unlike Uzbek, English has special suffixes expressing gender indicators for persons.
3. When analyzing 12 productive models of forming person nouns in English, we observed the active participation of verb and adjective word classes.

4. In Uzbek, the participation of 1 prefix model is observed in expressing person nouns, but such a case was not encountered in English.

5. In Uzbek, the most productive person-noun forming suffix is -chi. In English, the suffix -er is considered the most productive among person-noun forming suffixes. However, in translation, it can be observed that several English affixes are equivalent to the meaning of -chi, including -er – worker, builder (ishchi, quruvchi), librarian – kutubxonachi, and others.

Models of some noun-forming suffixes in Uzbek

No	Model	Example	Meaning
1	NOUN ADJECTIVE + -lik = NOUN	From nouns: - forms nouns related to kinship, birth relationships: onalik (motherhood), otalik (fatherhood), o'g'illik (sonhood) - forms nouns denoting a certain period of life: bolalik (childhood), o'smirlik	

		(adolescence), kelinlik (daughter-in-law status)
- forms nouns denoting profession, occupation - title or work activity holder: mudirlik (directorship), o'qituvchilik (teaching), suvchilik (water supply work), savdogarlik (trading)
- process of performing an action related to what is understood from the base: kitobxonlik (reading), oshxo'rlik (gluttony)
- words denoting profession holders: zargarchilik (jewelry making)
- forms nouns denoting the territory occupied by what is understood from the base: qumlik (sandy area), muzlik (icy area), adrluk (swampy place), botqoqlik (marshland)
- forms nouns denoting the part of the earth's surface understood from the forming base: tepalik (hill), jarlik (cliff)
From adjectives and adverbs:
- forms quality nouns: mardlik (courage), saxiylik (generosity), tezlik (speed)
- denotes the state of the quality understood from the base: shodlik (joy), tinchlik (peace), erkinlik (freedom), to'qlik (fullness)
- denotes a person's character-trait, behavior, conduct: jasurlik (bravery), kamtarlik (modesty), ahillik (foolishness), o'jarlik (stubbornness), hovliqmalik (anxiety)	
2	VERB + -v = NOUN	Saylov (election), qishlov (village), tergov (investigation), xayrlashuv (farewell), yozuv (writing)	Forms nouns denoting work, state, and process related to the action understood from the verb
3	VERB + -(i)sh = NOUN	Burilish (turn), o'zgarish (change), tekshirish (examination), yuksalish	- forms nouns denoting work,

		(rise) dunyoqarash (worldview), o'qish kitobi (reading book), sezish organlari (sense organs)	process, and state related to the action understood from the verb - forms words through calquing when borrowing words from Russian
4	NOUN + -xona = NOUN	To'yxona (wedding hall), elchixona (embassy), darsxona (classroom), kutubxona (library)	The affixoid -xona forms nouns denoting an object intended for the action understood from the base
5	NOUN + -noma = NOUN	Murojaatnoma (appeal letter), taklifnoma (invitation), talabnoma (demand note)	The affixoid -noma forms nouns expressing a text or letter representing what is understood from the base

Models of some noun-forming suffixes in English

No	Model	Example	Meaning
1	VERB + -ation (-tion, -ion, -fication) = NOUN	Realization, notification, production, operation	Expression as a noun of the state or process understood from the verb word class
2	NOUN + -dom = NOUN ADJECTIVE + -dom = NOUN	Wisdom, kingdom, freedom, chieftdom	Forms nouns expressing the experience understood from the base, as well as status in society and a collection of a group of people by their interest
3	NOUN + -ics = NOUN VERB + -ics = NOUN	Linguistics, politics, physics, economics	Forms nouns expressing a certain topic or field of study
4	VERB + -ing = NOUN	Falling, building, landing, lining, misgiving, understanding	Used to form nouns of action, result, place, material, internal state, and abstract nouns from the verb word class
5	ADJECTIVE + -ness = NOUN PREFIX + VERB (II) + -ness =	Awareness, kindness, unwantedness,	Serves to form nouns of situation, quality, state, and characteristic. Additionally, -ness

	NOUN PHRASE + -ness = NOUN STEM + -ness = NOUN	half-awakeness, oneness	is used as an abstract noun-forming suffix. In forming abstract nouns, the suffixes -al, -hood, -ship are also used like the suffix -ness. The specific feature of these suffixes is that they do not accept another suffix after themselves
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1. It is worth noting that the formation of the noun word class in Uzbek and English languages is one of the active derivational processes.
2. In both languages, we witnessed the active formation of words in the noun word class from almost all word classes, and we analyzed models of 5 noun-forming suffixes in Uzbek and 5 in English. The noteworthy aspect is that in English, words in the noun word class are also formed from phrases.
3. Additionally, the formation of words in the noun word class by adding a prefix to the second (past) tense form of the verb is also observed. Such a complex model is not found within the noun word class in Uzbek. The formation of derivational words in English is freer compared to Uzbek. Buyerless goods – тоvaplar (goods with no buyers) or breathable air – havo (air that can be breathed) [2;35]. Actually, in these examples, the second component is being translated, but the first derived words add a shade of meaning to the denotative meaning, creating occasional words. This is also one of the specific features of the English language.

Let us look at the affixed model that forms abstract nouns in Uzbek and English languages. In Uzbek, the suffixes -lik, -chilik, -v, -sh are added to nouns, adjectives, and adverbs to form abstract nouns with various meanings. For example: tinchlik (peace), qo'shnichilik (neighborliness), chorlov (grazing). In English, in addition to the suffix -ness, the suffixes -al, -ship, -hood are also used. These suffixes are used with almost all word classes, and no additional suffixes are accepted after them. For example, kinship words in Uzbek: ota (father), ona (mother), o'g'il (son), qiz (daughter), etc. When added to words, they form nouns expressing kinship from the meaning understood from the base. For example, onalik (motherhood), otalik (fatherhood), qizlik (girlhood), o'g'illik (sonhood). Such formation exists in English in exactly the same model: motherhood – onalik, fatherhood – otalik. Here, in Uzbek the suffix -lik is used, and in English the suffix -hood, but the word do'stlik (friendship) is expressed in English by the word friendship. Here, words are formed based on the model

noun + -lik in Uzbek and noun + -ship in English; the base is the same, but in Uzbek the suffix -lik is used both for forming nouns denoting kinship types and for forming abstract nouns with other meanings, while in English -hood is used to indicate kinship and -ship is used for forming abstract nouns with various meanings. This indicates that the noun formation system differs in languages with different systems.

In English, the diminutive suffix (-let and -kin) is used less compared to Uzbek. For example, if we take the words bolg'a-bolg'acha (hammer-small hammer), gul-gulcha (flower-small flower), in English these words are expressed by hammer and flower. In English, rather than affixes, lexical units are used to express diminution. One of the most commonly used adjectives for this is the word little (little laugh - ozgina kulgi (small laugh)) [2;36].

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