

# The Importance of The Affixation Method in The Formation of Otorhinolaryngological Terms in The English And Uzbek Languages

Kalimbetova Dilnoza

Basic doctoral student of Karakalpak State University, Uzbekistan

**Received:** 06 February 2026; **Accepted:** 04 March 2026; **Published:** 25 March 2026

**Abstract:** In this scientific work, we pay special attention to the formation of terms related to the field of otorhinolaryngology by the affixation method. Indeed, in linguistics, the formation of words and terms is observed in various ways. One of them and recognized as a productive method is the affixation method. Affixation is a morphological process in which affixes join the root of a word and form a semantically new word.

**Keywords:** Affixation, suffix, prefix, morpheme, lexeme, infixation.

**Introduction:** The results of the study of sources related to the research show that the etymology of the word "affix" goes back to the Latin lexeme "affixus - attached." In addition, this word is a formant, a morpheme that serves to form a word, forming a language unit with a new meaning by joining the word "root." Although the application of the affixation method, which is a morphological process in the formation of terms and words in English and Uzbek, is generally similar, there are some differences in their types and use. In this sense, it should be noted that affixes are functionally characterized based on several types. These are the following. For example: 1) productive affixes in the language, which are widely used in the formation of a new word or form; 2) derived (word-forming) affixes, used for the purpose of forming new words; 3) Form-forming affixes are used to form word forms; 4) Unproductive affixes are rarely used in the formation of words or terms or are practically not used in modern linguistics.

Linguist O.S. Akhmedov, who specifically dealt with the problems of terminology, notes that..."in the method of affixation, suffixes and prefixes, i.e., word-forming formants, reflect the smallest (minimal) word-forming,

structural elements of the language." The scholar continues,..."due to the insufficient disclosure of the difference between affixes and suffixes, this issue remains inexplicable, abstract, and controversial to this day; words are formed through affixes, and grammatical forms are formed through suffixes. [1, 256]" – he suggested.

Kh.D.Paluanova notes: "Terminology formation is the formation of so-called derived and complex terms, which is usually carried out on the basis of single-root terms using affixation, term addition, conversion, and other formal means according to existing examples and models in the language." [2] – he notes.

Supporting the scientist's opinion, we can say that to correctly determine the method of word formation, it is necessary to correctly understand from which word and with the help of which morpheme the lexical unit is formed. In most cases, when one morpheme is added to a certain word during its formation, in some cases, at the stage of its affixation formation, one prefix and one suffix can be added simultaneously.

The linguist scientist I.V.Arnold, emphasizing that word-formation methods are comprehensive and important, divides word-formation using the morphological

method into several types and emphasizes its productivity. These are:

1. Word formation using the morphological method.
  - a) affixation;
  - b) composition (composition);
  - c) sound interchange;
  - d) imitation (sound imitation/onomatopoeitic words);
  - e) conversion (conversion);
  - f) abbreviation (shortening; abbreviation and clipping).
2. Word formation using the morphological-syntactic method.
3. Word formation using the lexico-semantic method.

G.B. Antrushina, in her English book "Lexicology of the English Language," showed three methods of word formation: derivation-derivation, composition-composition, conversion-conversion [3, 319].

Also, based on the information provided by the linguist P.V. Saryev, it can be noted that such methods as word formation, word-from-word formation, lexical-semantic methods serve as the basis for the emergence of new words [4, 231].

Affixes can be called grammatical elements that form derivative or inflectional forms when combined with a word, root, or phrase. In the languages being compared, there are three main types of affixes: prefixes, infixes (participating within or in the middle of a word), and postfixes. It should be especially noted that in some linguistic sources, there are cases of recording infixes in the form of circumfixes. This type of affixation is practically not characteristic of the Uzbek language. Infixation is the process of adding an affix to the middle of the main word. The process of term formation in this way is rarely encountered in medical terms, but it exists in some languages. In the Uzbek language, words formed by the infixation method are very few, and they are mainly linguistic units belonging to the borrowed layer.

To date, scientists have noted that the derivational suffixes un-, re, dis, less, -non, -ly, -ness and -ic in the English language are among the widely and actively used affixes, and it has been concluded that they can change the main word and part of the sentence. Moreover, these affixes can be used together to create new words or convey complex information in a single

word [5, 77]. In the Uzbek language, a number of native and borrowed affixes actively participate in the formation of words and terms. For example, affixes such as: -be, -ba, -no, -ish, -uv, -chi, -chilik, -lik, -(u)m, gar, -dor, -chi [6, 233].

It should be noted that in the compared languages, the affixation method is a productive linguistic phenomenon in the formation of linguistic units. LOR terms in English and Uzbek are not excluded from this linguistic process; on the contrary, it became known that the affixation method has become somewhat more active in it recently. In the English language, suffixes and prefixes such as itis, osmia, phonia, ectomy, hypo, oma, ist, algia, micro are more active and widespread affixes in the formation of industry terms. For example: rhinitis + rhin (nose) + itis (inflammation) = inflammation/inflammation of the nose; otitis + ot (ear) + itis (inflammation) = inflammation/inflammation of the ear; pharyngitis + pharyng (throat) + itis (inflammation) = inflammation/inflammation of the throat; tonsillitis + tonsill (tonsils) + itis (inflammation) = inflammation/inflammation of the tonsils; laryngitis + laryng (throat) + itis (inflammation) = inflammation of the pharynx; sinusitis + sinus (nasal cavity) + itis (inflammation) = inflammation/inflammation of the nasal cavity (sinus); hyposmia + hypo (below normal) + osmia (smell) = decreased sense of smell; anosmia + an (expresses the affix without/...without) + osmia (smell) = loss of sense of smell; dysphonia + dys (difficult); such field terms as otalgia + noun (ear) + algia (pain) = ear pain are among them. In addition, in the LOR lexicon of the English language, the following terms are recognized as linguistic units formed with the participation of suffixes. For example: adenoidectomy + adenoid (adenoids) + ectomy (surgical removal) = surgical/surgical removal of adenoids; tonsillectomy + tonsill (tonsils/tonsils) + ectomy (surgical removal) = surgical removal of tonsils; myringotomy + myring (eardrum) + otomy (cision) = incision of the eardrum (this often includes a procedure performed to remove fluid from the face); tracheostomy + trache (trachea, breathing tube) + ostomy (opening) = creating an open opening in the airway; laryngectomy + laryng (pharynx) + ectomy (surgical removal) = removal of the larynx; rhinoplasty + rhino (burun) +plasty (jarrohlik yo'li orqali korreksiya rhinoplasty + rhino (nose) +plasty (surgical correction); otoplasty + oto (ear) + plasty (surgical

correction) = plastic surgery of the ears; laryngoscopy + laryng (pharynx, vocal glands) + scopy (visual examination) = visual examination of the larynx; endoscopy + endo (internal) + scopy (visual examination) = visual examination of internal organs; audiometry + audio (hearing) + metry (measurement) = hearing measurement; otosclerosis + oto (ear) + sclerosis (hardening) = the process of enlargement or hardening in the bones or tissues of the ear; epistaxis + epi (above, on top) + staxis (to drip) = nosebleeds; presbycusis + presby (elderly) + cusis (hearing) = hearing loss due to old age; nasopharyngitis + naso (nose) + pharyng (throat) + itis (inflammation) = nasal and pharyngeal inflammation/inflammation; oropharynx + oro (mouth) + pharynx (throat) = the part connecting the mouth and throat; labyrinthitis + labyrinth (inner ear) + itis (inflammation) = internal ear inflammation/inflammation; audiologist + audio (hearing) + logist (specialist) = hearing specialist; neuroma + neur (nerve) + oma (tumor) = tumor of nerve tissue; hypopharynx + hypo (lower part) + pharynx (throat) = lower part of the throat; stapedectomy + staped (steips bone in the ear) + ectomy (surgical removal) = surgical operation with removal of steips bone in the ear; microsurgery + microsurgery + micro (small) + surgery (surgery, surgery) = minor surgical operation. In addition, the following can be cited as English LOR terms formed with the help of prefixes.

For example, if the terms antibiotic (antibiotic); antihistamine (antigistamine); antiviral (antivirus) are formed with the prefix anti (against), then using the prefix dys (disorder), it is appropriate to cite as examples such terminological units as dysphonia (dysphonia) - voice disorder or deterioration; dysphagia (dysphagia) - difficulty swallowing food; dysosmia (dysosmia) - difficulty in smell or impaired sense of smell. Also, we can observe that most of the terms actively used in the LOR lexicon are formed with the prefix -hyper (excess, high). For example: hypertension (hypertension) - excessive or high blood pressure; hyperacusis (hyperacusis) - high/excessive hearing sensation or sensitivity; hypernasality (hypernasalness) - such terms as voice or sound that is excessively emitted through the nose are among them. Also, we can see that the following lexical units related to the field were formed with the participation of the prefix -hypo (low, little). For example: hypotension (hypotension) -

low blood pressure; hypoacusis (hypoacusis) - poor hearing ability; hyposmia (hyposmia) - poor sense of smell can serve as examples of these. In addition, the following ENT terms were formed with the prefix -an in English. For example: anosmia (anosmia) - loss of smell; aphonia (aphonia) - loss of sound production; anacusis (anacusis) - loss of hearing. Also, using the English prefix -sub (lower, lower), one can cite such terms as subglottic (subglottic) - lower parts of glottisting; submandibular (submandibular) - jaw.

From the examples given above, it is clear that in the formation of ENT terms in the English language, various prefixes, suffixes, and other affixes are added, forming new terms. The level of productivity of word-forming affixes existing in ENT terminology varies, and the share of terms formed by this method in the system is 32.8% (274 terms in English/262 terms in Uzbek) and 30.5%.

## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, in the formation of LOR terms in the compared languages, each source requires its own methods of term formation and has its own significance and value. These are: affixal (morphological), lexico-semantic, and syntactic methods. Each source and each method of term formation in the field of medicine determines the main lexico-semantic, structural-functional, semantic-functional features of the term being created. This, in turn, allows us to determine the scope of its application.

## **REFERENCES**

1. Axmedov O.S. Инглиз ва ўзбек тилларида солиқ-божхона терминларининг лингвистик таҳлили ва таржима муаммолари. Филол.фанлари.док. (DSc) дис-ция. Тошкент: 2016. p.256.
2. Paluanova X.D. Инглиз, ўзбек, рус ва қорақалпоқ тилларида экологик терминларнинг деривацион-семантик принциплари: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дис. – Тошкент, 2016.
3. Antrushina M.V. Лексикология английского языка. - М.: 2004.- p.319
4. Tsaryov V.P. Продуктивное именное словообразование в современном английском языке. - М.: 1984.- p.231.
5. Yanutik S.Ya., Аमतов А.М. Словообразовательный потенциал префиксов латинского происхождения. // Научные

ведомости. Серия Гуманитарные науки. 2017. –  
№ 14(263). Выпуск 34. – р.77.

6. Usmanov S. Юристнинг нутқ маданияти.- Т.:  
2007.- р.233.