AFFIXATION IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK: A COMPARATIVE-TYPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

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Abstract. This article presents a comparative-typological analysis of affixation, the most productive method of word formation, in English and Uzbek. Since English belongs to the inflectional-analytical type and Uzbek to the agglutinative type, the two languages differ considerably in the inventory, position, form and functioning of their derivational affixes. Prefixes and suffixes of both languages are described according to their origin, meaning, productivity and the part of speech they form; equivalent, partially equivalent and non-equivalent affixes are identified, and the main typological similarities and differences are established. Particular attention is paid to the asymmetry of prefixation, which is rich in English but marginal and mostly borrowed in Uzbek, to the correspondence of the English suffixes -er, -less, -ful, -ness and -ize to the Uzbek suffixes -chi, -siz, -li, -lik and -la/-lashtir, and to the ways in which the meanings of English prefixes are rendered in Uzbek. The results can be used in teaching English lexicology and comparative typology and in translation practice.

Keywords: affixation, prefix, suffix, word formation, derivational affix, comparative typology, agglutinative language, productivity, equivalence.

INGLIZ VA O‘ZBEK TILLARIDA AFFIKSATSIYA: PREFIKS VA SUFFIKSLARNING QIYOSIY-TIPOLOGIK TAHLILI

Annotatsiya. Maqolada so‘z yasalishining eng mahsuldor usuli bo‘lgan affiksatsiya ingliz va o‘zbek tillarida qiyosiy-tipologik jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Ingliz tili flektiv-analitik, o‘zbek tili esa agglyutinativ tillar tipiga mansub bo‘lgani sababli ikki tilda so‘z yasovchi affikslarning tarkibi, o‘rni, shakli va qo‘llanishi sezilarli darajada farqlanadi. Tadqiqotda har ikki tildagi prefiks va suffikslar kelib chiqishi, ma’nosi, mahsuldorligi va yasaydigan so‘z turkumiga ko‘ra tavsiflanadi, to‘liq, qisman ekvivalent va noekvivalent affikslar aniqlanadi, asosiy tipologik o‘xshashlik va farqlar ko‘rsatib beriladi. Ingliz tilida boy, o‘zbek tilida esa kam va asosan o‘zlashma bo‘lgan prefiksatsiyadagi nomutanosiblikka, ingliz tilidagi -er, -less, -ful, -ness, -ize suffikslarining o‘zbek tilidagi -chi, -siz, -li, -lik, -la/-lashtir affikslariga muvofiqligiga hamda ingliz prefikslari ma’nosining o‘zbek tilida ifodalanish yo‘llariga alohida e’tibor qaratiladi. Natijalardan ingliz tili leksikologiyasi va qiyosiy tipologiyani o‘qitishda hamda tarjima amaliyotida foydalanish mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar: affiksatsiya, prefiks, suffiks, so‘z yasalishi, so‘z yasovchi affiks, qiyosiy tipologiya, agglyutinativ til, mahsuldorlik, ekvivalentlik.

АФФИКСАЦИЯ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ: СРАВНИТЕЛЬНО-ТИПОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ПРЕФИКСОВ И СУФФИКСОВ.

Аннотация. В статье проводится сравнительно-типологический анализ аффиксации как наиболее продуктивного способа словообразования в английском и узбекском языках. Поскольку английский язык относится к флективно-аналитическому, а узбекский — к агглютинативному типу языков, состав, позиция, форма и особенности употребления словообразовательных аффиксов в этих двух языках существенно различаются. В исследовании префиксы и суффиксы обоих языков характеризуются с точки зрения их происхождения, значения, продуктивности и словообразовательных функций. Выявляются полные, частичные и безэквивалентные аффиксы, а также определяются основные типологические сходства и различия. Особое внимание уделяется диспропорции в системе префиксации, которая широко представлена в английском языке, тогда как в узбекском языке префиксы немногочисленны и преимущественно заимствованы; соответствию английских суффиксов -er, -less, -ful, -ness, -ize узбекским аффиксам -chi, -siz, -li, -lik, -la/-lashtir, а также способам выражения значений английских префиксов средствами узбекского языка. Результаты исследования могут быть использованы при преподавании лексикологии английского языка, сравнительной типологии и в практике перевода.

Ключевые слова: аффиксация, префикс, суффикс, словообразование, словообразовательный аффикс, сравнительная типология, агглютинативный язык, продуктивность, эквивалентность.

Introduction. Word formation is one of the main sources of the enrichment of vocabulary. Among its methods – affixation, compounding, conversion, shortening and blending – affixation occupies a central place both in English and in Uzbek: a large part of the derived words of the two languages is formed by adding derivational affixes to a stem [1; 4; 12]. English words such as happiness, unhappy, teacher and modernize, and Uzbek words such as ishchi “worker”, do‘stlik “friendship”, aqlli “clever”, bilimsiz “ignorant” and tuzlamoq “to salt” are all products of this process.

At the same time, the two languages belong to different morphological types. English is genetically an Indo-European (Germanic) language which has developed from a synthetic to a predominantly analytical structure. Its derivational affixes come from several historical layers – native Germanic, French, Latin and Greek – and the attachment of an affix is often accompanied by changes in the stem: sane – sanity, deep – depth, decide – decision, 'photograph – pho'tographer [10; 12]. Uzbek is a Turkic language of the agglutinative type: affixes are added to an unchanged root one after another, each affix usually has one meaning, and the boundaries between morphemes are clear, as in o‘qi-t-uvchi-lar-imiz “our teachers” [3; 7]. Moreover, native Uzbek word formation is almost entirely suffixal, while English actively uses both prefixes and suffixes.

These differences make the comparative study of affixation important for theory as well as for practice. For Uzbek learners, English prefixes are a common source of difficulty, because their meanings are expressed in Uzbek by suffixes, separate words or word combinations. For translators, the absence of one-to-one correspondences between affixes requires various lexical and grammatical transformations. Comparative typology of English and Turkic languages has been developed by J. Buranov [2], and recent comparative studies of English and Uzbek terminology also show the important role of derivational means in the development of special vocabulary [15].

The relevance of the study is determined by the need for a systematic comparison of the derivational affixes of English and Uzbek, which is necessary for teaching English lexicology and comparative typology, for preventing interference errors and for improving the quality of translation.

The aim of the article is to identify the typological similarities and differences of prefixation and suffixation in English and Uzbek. The tasks are:

1. to describe the general typological features of affixation in the two languages;
2. to compare English and Uzbek prefixes and the ways of rendering English prefixal meanings in Uzbek;
3. to compare the suffixes of both languages according to the part of speech they form and to establish degrees of equivalence;
4. to formulate practical recommendations for teaching and translation.

The study is based on the theory of word formation and morphological typology. An affix is understood as a bound morpheme that is attached to a root or stem; derivational affixes form new words, while inflectional affixes form grammatical forms of the same word [6; 9]. According to their position, derivational affixes are divided into prefixes (placed before the stem) and suffixes (placed after the stem). According to their function, they may be class-changing (kind – kindness, do‘st – do‘stlik) or class-maintaining (happy – unhappy, kitob – kitobcha “booklet”). The productivity of an affix is its ability to form new words in the present period of the language [4; 12]. For English the study relies on the works of H. Marchand [10], L. Bauer [4], I. Plag [12], I.V. Arnold [1] and F. Katamba [8]; for Uzbek, on the works of A.N. Kononov [3], A. Hojiyev [7], U. Tursunov, J. Muxtorov, Sh. Rahmatullayev [14] and R. Sayfullayeva and co-authors [13]; for the typological approach, on B. Comrie [5] and J. Buranov [2].

Material and methods. The material of the study comprises the derivational prefixes and suffixes of modern English and Uzbek and the derived words formed with them, selected from explanatory dictionaries (in particular, the five-volume O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati [11]), grammars and lexicology textbooks of the two languages. The following methods were used: the comparative-typological method, morphemic and derivational analysis, the descriptive method, componential analysis of affixal meanings and translation comparison. The example sentences are typical contexts selected or constructed by the author to illustrate usage.

Results and discussion. General typological characteristics. The comparison shows that affixation in English and Uzbek has a common basis – in both languages derivational affixes precede inflectional ones (teach-er-s, o‘qituvchi-lar), several derivational affixes can be added one after another, and affixes are divided into productive and non-productive. However, the main parameters of the process differ (Table 1).

Table 1.

General typological features of affixation in English and Uzbek

Parameter	English	Uzbek
Morphological type	inflectional-analytical	agglutinative
Position of affixes	prefixes and suffixes	mainly suffixes; prefixes are few and borrowed
Stem at the affix boundary	may change: wide – width, clear – clarity, explain – explanation; stress may shift	as a rule unchanged; only regular phonetic variants of the affix: -gich/-kich/-qich/-g‘ich
Morpheme boundaries	often fused, less transparent	clear, transparent
Meaning of an affix	one meaning may be expressed by several synonymous affixes (-ness, -ity, -hood, -dom)	one affix is often polyfunctional (-lik)
Origin of affixes	native, French, Latin, Greek	native Turkic, Persian-Tajik, Arabic, Russian-

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Parameter	English	Uzbek
		international
Order of morphemes	prefix + root + derivational suffix + inflection	root + derivational suffix(es) + inflections

The most important consequence of these differences is that an English derived word can usually be matched in Uzbek not by an affix in the same position, but by an affix of another type or by an analytical construction. This is clearly seen in prefixation.

Prefixation. English has a large and well-developed system of prefixes. According to their meaning they can be divided into several groups [4; 10; 12]: negative (un-, in-/im-/il-/ir-, dis-, non-, a-: unknown, impossible, illegal, dishonest, non-smoker, atypical); reversative (un-, de-, dis-: untie, decode, disconnect); pejorative (mis-, mal-: misunderstand, malfunction); prefixes of degree and size (over-, under-, super-, sub-, hyper-, mini-: overwork, underestimate, supermarket, minibus); prefixes of time and order (pre-, post-, ex-, re-, fore-: prewar, postgraduate, ex-president, rewrite, foresee); and prefixes of attitude (anti-, pro-, counter-, co-: antiwar, pro-European, counterattack, co-author). Most English prefixes are class-maintaining, but some of them change the part of speech: be- (friend – befriend), en-/em- (able – enable, danger – endanger, power – empower), a- (sleep – asleep), de- (frost – defrost).

For example: The author rewrote the unfinished chapter because the editor had misunderstood his idea.

In Uzbek the situation is different. Native Turkic word formation does not use prefixes; the elements that are traditionally called prefixes in Uzbek grammars were borrowed mainly from Persian-Tajik together with whole words and later partly began to combine with other stems [7; 13; 14]. These are be- (bebaxt “unhappy”, beg‘am “carefree”, bema’ni “meaningless”), no- (noma’lum “unknown”, noto‘g‘ri “wrong”, noqulay “inconvenient”), ba- (badavlat “rich”, baquvvat “strong”), ser- (serhosil “fertile”, sergap “talkative”), kam- (kamgap “taciturn”), xush- (xushbo‘y “fragrant”, xushxabar “good news”), ham- (hamkasb “colleague”, hamshahar “fellow townsman”) and bad- (badfe’l “ill-tempered”). In borrowed words, international prefixes such as anti-, super-, ultra- and eks- also occur (antivirus, ekschempion). Compared with English, the number of these elements is small, they mostly form adjectives and nouns, and many of the words formed with them are lexicalized.

Therefore, the meanings expressed in English by prefixes are rendered in Uzbek in several ways (Table 2).

Table 2.

English prefixes and the ways of rendering their meanings in Uzbek

Prefix	Meaning	English example	Uzbek equivalent	Means of rendering
un-	negation	unhappy, unknown	baxtsiz, noma’lum	suffix -siz; prefix no-
in-/im-/il-	negation	impossible, illegal	imkonsiz, noqonuniy	suffix -siz; prefix no-
un-	reversal of action	unfinished, untie	tugallanmagan, yechmoq	negative -ma-; separate word
dis-	negation, reversal	dislike, disconnect	yoqtirmaslik, uzmoq	negative -ma-; separate word
mis-	wrongly	misunderstand	noto‘g‘ri tushunmoq	word combination
re-	again	rewrite, rebuild	qayta yozmoq, qayta qurmoq	adverb qayta
over-	excess	overwork, overeat	ortiqcha ishlamoq, ko‘p yeb qo‘ymoq	adverb, word combination
pre-	before	prewar, preschool	urushdan oldingi, maktabgacha	postposition oldin; suffix -gacha
co-	together	co-author, co-worker	hammuallif, hamkasb	prefix ham-
anti-	against	antiwar	urushga qarshi	postposition qarshi
ex-	former	ex-president	sobiq prezident	adjective sobiq

The table shows four main ways of rendering English prefixal meanings in Uzbek: (a) by suffixes, first of all by the negative suffix -siz and the verbal negation -ma-; (b) by borrowed prefixes (no-, be-, ham-), which correspond to English ones only in a few semantic fields; (c) by analytical means – adverbs (qayta, ortiqcha), postpositions (oldin, keyin, qarshi) and adjectives (sobiq); (d) by a different lexeme (untie – yechmoq, disappear – g‘oyib bo‘lmoq). The English example above may thus be translated as follows: Muallif tugallanmagan bobni qayta yozdi, chunki muharrir uning fikrini noto‘g‘ri tushungan edi. Here the prefixes re-, un- and mis- are rendered by an adverb, a negative participial suffix and a word combination respectively. This asymmetry agrees with the general typological observation that suffixation is far more widespread among the languages of the world than prefixation [5], and that Turkic languages are consistently suffixing.

Suffixation. Unlike prefixation, suffixation is highly developed in both languages, and here many correspondences can be found. Table 3 compares the main noun-, adjective-, verb- and adverb-forming suffixes.

Table 3.

Main derivational suffixes of English and Uzbek by part of speech

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Part of speech / meaning	English suffixes	Uzbek suffixes	Examples
Noun: doer, profession	-er/-or, -ist, -ant, -ian	-chi, -uvchi, -kor, -dosh	worker – ishchi; teacher – o‘qituvchi; cotton grower – paxtakor; journalist – jurnalist
Noun: abstract quality, state	-ness, -ity, -hood, -ship, -dom, -ment, -tion	-lik, -chilik, -(i)sh, -(i)m	kindness – mehribonlik; childhood – bolalik; friendship – do‘stlik; freedom – erkinlik; knowledge – bilim
Noun: instrument, place	-er, -ery, -ory	-gich/-qich, -xona, -zor, -loq	opener – ochqich; ruler – chizg‘ich; library – kutubxona; flower garden – gulzor
Noun: diminutive	-let, -ie/-y, -ling, -ette	-cha, -choq, -jon	booklet – kitobcha; duckling – o‘rdakcha
Adjective	-ful, -less, -ous, -able, -al, -ic, -ish, -y	-li, -siz, -dor, -chan, -iy/-viy, -gi/-qi, -imtir, -simon	useful – foydali; homeless – uysiz; guilty – aybdor; scientific – ilmiy; bluish – ko‘kimtir
Verb	-ize/-ise, -ify, -en, -ate	-la, -lash, -lashtir, -(a)y, -(a)r	modernize – zamonaviylashtirmoq; simplify – soddalashtirmoq; widen – kengaymoq; whiten – oqarmoq
Adverb	-ly, -wise, -ward(s)	-cha, -larcha, -ona, -an	bravely – mardona; in a friendly way – do‘stona; by chance – tasodifan

The analysis of these correspondences makes it possible to distinguish three degrees of equivalence.

Full or nearly full equivalence is observed between the English -less and the Uzbek -siz, and between -ful and -li. Both pairs are productive, both form adjectives from nouns and both express the presence or absence of a feature: careless – e’tiborsiz, homeless – uysiz, useful – foydali, powerful – kuchli. These pairs are especially convenient in teaching, because the student can transfer the model from the native language.

For example: It was a useless argument. – Bu foydasiz bahs edi.

Partial equivalence is the most frequent case. The English suffix -er denotes both the doer and the instrument (driver and screwdriver, opener), whereas in Uzbek these meanings are divided between -chi (haydovchi “driver”, ishchi) and -gich/-qich (ochqich, o‘chirgich “switch”). Conversely, the Uzbek suffix -lik is highly polyfunctional: it corresponds to the English -ness, -ity, -hood, -ship and -dom (yaxshilik “goodness”, bolalik “childhood”, do‘stlik “friendship”, erkinlik “freedom”), forms nouns denoting a place (qamishlik “reed bed”) and even adjectives (Toshkentlik “from Tashkent”, bir kunlik “one-day”). In English the abstract meaning is distributed among several synonymous suffixes, which is explained by the coexistence of native (-ness, -hood, -dom) and borrowed Romance (-ity, -ment, -tion) layers [1; 12]. In this respect, English shows synonymy of affixes, and Uzbek shows polysemy of an affix.

Non-equivalence is observed when an affixal model of one language has no affixal counterpart in the other. The English adverbial -ly, one of the most productive suffixes of the language, is usually rendered in Uzbek without any affix, because many Uzbek adjectives are used as adverbs without change: quick – quickly, but tez – tez. On the other hand, the Uzbek suffix -dosh, which denotes a person sharing something with another (sinfdosh “classmate”, vatandosh “compatriot”, safdosh “comrade-in-arms”), corresponds in English to compounds (classmate) or to the prefix co-/fellow combinations. The Uzbek suffix -imtir, which weakens the quality (ko‘kimtir “bluish”, qizg‘imtir “reddish”), corresponds to the English -ish, although the English suffix has a wider range of meanings (childish, selfish, fiftyish).

Morphophonemic features. In English, the addition of a suffix, especially of a borrowed one, can change the sound shape of the stem: long – length, strong – strength, wide – width, clear – clarity, explain – explanation; stress may move from one syllable to another ('photograph – pho'tographer – photo'graphic). Uzbek stems as a rule remain unchanged, and only the affix has regular phonetic variants depending on the final sound of the stem: o‘chir-gich, och-qich, chiz-g‘ich. It should also be noted that, unlike many other Turkic languages, literary Uzbek has largely lost vowel harmony, so that suffixes such as -li, -lik and -chi have one form after all stems (compare Turkish -li/-lı/-lu/-lü) [3; 14]. The transparency of the Uzbek derived word is therefore higher, while the English derived word more often requires memorization.

Recursion and affix chains. Both languages allow several derivational suffixes in one word. In English: nation → national → nationalize → nationalization. In Uzbek: o‘qi- “read” → o‘qit- “teach” → o‘qituvchi “teacher” → o‘qituvchilik “the teaching profession”. In Uzbek, however, such chains are longer and more regular, because inflectional suffixes are also added in the same way: o‘qituvchi-lar-imiz-ga “to our teachers”. In English, the same meaning is expressed analytically: to our teachers.

Productivity and new formations. The most productive English affixes at present are -er, -ness, -ize, -able, -ish, un-, re-, de- and non-; the most productive Uzbek suffixes are -chi, -lik, -li, -siz, -la, -lashtir, -chilik and -xona. Productive models of the two languages often meet in new terminology. For example, the English computerize – computerization and the Uzbek kompyuterlashtirmoq – kompyuterlashtirish are formed on parallel models: a borrowed stem plus a native productive suffix (-ize and -lashtir respectively). Similarly, digitalization corresponds to raqamlashtirish, modernization to modernizatsiya or zamonaviylashtirish. Both languages also form hybrid derivatives in which the stem and the affix are of different origin: English beautiful (French stem + native -ful), readable (native stem + Romance -able); Uzbek ishxona

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"workplace" (Turkic ish + Persian -xona), tuzdon "salt-cellar" (Turkic tuz + Persian -don).

Practical significance. The typological differences described above explain several typical errors of Uzbek learners of English: the choice of the wrong negative prefix (*unpossible instead of impossible, *inhappy instead of unhappy), the formation of nouns without the necessary stem change (*strongness instead of strength), and the excessive use of analytical constructions where English prefers an affixal word (not legal instead of illegal). In translation from English into Uzbek, prefixal words usually require transformations – replacement of a prefix by a suffix, an adverb, a postposition or a whole word combination. The following recommendations can be formulated:

– to teach English prefixes in semantic groups (negative, reversative, of degree, of time) and to compare each group with the Uzbek means of expressing the same meaning;

– to use the fully equivalent pairs (-less – -siz, -ful – -li) as a starting point, and to pay special attention to partially equivalent pairs (-er – -chi/-gich, -ness/-ity/-hood – -lik);

– to train students to notice stem changes and stress shift in English derived words;

– in translation classes, to analyse the transformations used when rendering English prefixal words into Uzbek.

Conclusions. The study leads to the following conclusions.

1. Affixation is one of the main methods of word formation in both English and Uzbek, but its character is determined by the morphological type of each language: inflectional-analytical in English and agglutinative in Uzbek.

2. The greatest typological difference concerns prefixation. English possesses a rich and productive system of prefixes, whereas Uzbek has only a small number of borrowed prefixes (be-, no-, ba-, ser-, ham-, xush- and others). Therefore, the meanings of English prefixes are rendered in Uzbek mainly by suffixes (-siz, -ma-), by analytical means (qayta, qarshi, sobiq) or by separate lexemes.

3. Suffixation is developed in both languages, and here three degrees of equivalence can be distinguished: full (-less – -siz, -ful – -li), partial (-er – -chi/-gich, -ness/-ity/-hood/-ship – -lik) and zero (-ly, -dosh).

4. English is characterized by synonymy of affixes and by morphophonemic changes of the stem, which result from the coexistence of native and borrowed layers; Uzbek is characterized by polysemy of some affixes (-lik), by the invariability of the stem and by transparent morpheme boundaries.

5. Taking these similarities and differences into account helps to prevent interference errors of Uzbek learners and to choose adequate transformations in translation.

Further research may focus on a corpus-based study of the productivity of English and Uzbek affixes and on the comparison of affixation with other methods of word formation, such as conversion and compounding.

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