



COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION OF DERIVATIONAL TECHNIQUES IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article presents a comprehensive examination of derivational techniques in Uzbek language, aiming to unravel the intricacies that shape the lexical landscapes of this language. Through a meticulous exploration of affixation, compounding, conversion, and unique strategies such as reduplication, we delve into the shared patterns and distinctive features that define the derivational processes in linguistic system. The analysis extends beyond linguistic structures, offering insights into the cultural, historical, and cognitive dimensions that influence the evolution of words in Uzbek. As we navigate the labyrinth of derivational techniques, we unveil the features that transcend linguistic borders and the differences that weave unique narratives into language's tapestry.

KEYWORDS

Derivational technique, affixation, compounding conversion, reduplication, lexical analysis, linguistic diversity.

INTRODUCTION

Uzbek Derivational Techniques

Uzbek, a Turkic language spoken in Uzbekistan and neighboring regions, exhibits a fascinating

array of derivational techniques that contribute to the language's depth and versatility. Derivational processes in Uzbek involve the creation of new



words through prefixes, suffixes, infixes, and other morphological changes. Derivational techniques in Uzbek, like in many languages, involve processes that modify or create new words to convey different meanings or to adjust the grammatical roles of words within sentences.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Suffixation: Suffixation is a derivational technique in Uzbek involving the addition of a suffix, a morpheme attached to the end of a base word, to create a new word with a modified meaning. Suffixes contribute to the grammatical and semantic nuances of words, expanding the richness and expressiveness of the Uzbek language. Suffixation is a prevalent derivational process in Uzbek, where suffixes are added to the end of base or root words to change their meanings or grammatical functions. There are some types of suffixes in Uzbek language: a) Noun Suffixes: -lar/-lar: Plural marker for animate nouns. Example: Kitob (book) → Kitoblar (books) -lar/-lar: Plural marker for inanimate nouns. Example: Qalam (pen) → Qalamlar (pens) -lik/-lik: Abstract noun or state. Example: O'qish (reading) → O'qishlik (education) b. Verb Suffixes: -moq/-moq: Infinitive marker. Example: Ko'rish (to see) → Ko'rmoq (to see) -ib/-ib: Past tense marker. Example: Yoz (to write) → Yozib (wrote) -sa/-sa: Conditional mood marker. Example: Kelmoq (to come) → Kelmasa (if he/she comes) c. Adjective Suffixes: -chi/-chi: Denotes a person involved in an activity. Example: O'qish (to study) → O'quvchi (student) -li/-li: Indicates possession or belonging. Example: Xona (house) → Xonali (household). d.

Diminutive Suffix: -cha/-cha: Denotes smallness or endearment. Example: Kitob (book) → Kitobcha (little book). f. Inflectional Suffix: -gan/-gan: Past participle marker. Example: O'qish (to read) → O'qigan (read) -moqchi/-moqchi: Future tense marker. Example: Uylanmoq (to marry) → Uylanmoqchi (will marry). g. Comparative Suffix: -roq/-roq: Forms the comparative degree of an adjective. Example: Yaxshi (good) → Yaxshi-roq (better)

2. Compounding: Creating compound words in Uzbek is a dynamic process that allows speakers to express nuanced concepts efficiently. Whether combining nouns, adjectives, verbs, or other elements, compound words in Uzbek contribute to the language's flexibility and richness. This linguistic feature reflects the cultural and historical context of Uzbekistan, showcasing the creativity of its speakers in expressing a wide range of ideas and experiences. Compounding in Uzbek involves joining two or more words to form a single compound word, often with a distinct meaning derived from its components. Examples: Combining "bel" (back) and "kurak" (spade) to form "belkurak" (spade); "qizil" (red) and "ishton" (pants) to form "qizilishton" (woodkeeper).

3. Reduplication: Reduplication is a derivational technique in Uzbek where all or part of a word is repeated, either in full or with a slight modification, to convey emphasis, intensity, or to create new lexical forms. Reduplication adds expressive and nuanced meanings to words, contributing to the linguistic richness of Uzbek. Reduplication in Uzbek serves various linguistic functions, adding layers of meaning, emphasis,



and aesthetic qualities to the language. Whether employed for intensity, iteration, or cultural expression, reduplication showcases the dynamic nature of Uzbek derivational techniques and the creativity of its speakers in shaping their linguistic landscape. Reduplication involves repeating all or part of a word to create a new word with related or intensified meaning. Examples: Complete Reduplication. Entire words or stems are repeated. Examples: “mish-mish” (rumour), “tez-tez” (very often) “yor-yor” (the name of the song); Partial Reduplication. Only a part of the word is repeated, often a syllable or a morpheme. Examples: “yildan-yilga” (year by year), “ellikka-ellik” (fifty-fifty), “irim-sirim” (superstition).

4. Prefixation: Prefixation is a derivational technique in Uzbek that involves adding a morpheme (prefix) to the beginning of a base word to create a new word with a modified meaning. Prefixes play a crucial role in expanding vocabulary and expressing various nuances in the Uzbek language. Prefixation is a versatile and essential derivational technique in Uzbek, offering speakers a flexible means to modify and expand the meanings of words. The use of prefixes reflects both linguistic creativity and the cultural context of Uzbekistan, providing a dynamic tool for expression and communication in the language. Though less common than suffixation, prefixation in Uzbek involves adding prefixes to base words to alter their meanings or grammatical functions. Examples: Adding “no” (-un) to “odatiy” (usual) forms “noodatiy” (unusual), “be” (without) to “g’ubor” (dust, dirt) forms “beg’ubor” (innocent).

5. Conversion (or Zero Derivation): Conversion in Uzbek involves using a word from one word class as if it belongs to another without any affixation. Conversion, also known as zero derivation, is a derivational technique in Uzbek where a word changes its grammatical category without adding any affixes. This process allows a base word to transition seamlessly from one lexical category to another, such as from a noun to a verb or from an adjective to a noun, and vice versa. Examples: Using the noun “xizmat” (service) as a verb: “men xizmat qilaman” (I serve), “yozi”-imperative verb (write) and “yozi” –as a noun, is a one of the season summer. Conversion is a versatile and dynamic derivational technique in Uzbek, allowing for the adaptation and transformation of words across different grammatical categories. This linguistic phenomenon not only contributes to the richness of the Uzbek language but also reflects the adaptability of the language to evolving communication needs.

6. Borrowing: Uzbek, like many languages, has borrowed words from other languages, particularly from Russian and Arabic, which also contributes to its derivational richness. Borrowing, or loanwords, is a derivational technique in Uzbek where words from one language are adopted and integrated into the lexicon of another language. Borrowed words often retain their original form but may undergo pronunciation adjustments or adapt to the grammatical structure of the borrowing language. Examples: “Universitet” (from Russian “universitet” meaning university). “Islom” (from Arabic “Islam”). Words are directly borrowed from



another language without significant modification. Example: Televizor (television) → Televizor. Words are borrowed indirectly through an intermediary language, often with slight modifications. Example: Restaurant (restaurant) → Restoran. Borrowing contributes to the enrichment of the Uzbek lexicon by introducing new words and concepts. Example: Kompyuter (computer) → Kompyuter. Loanwords may undergo phonetic adaptation to align with the phonological rules of Uzbek. Example: Radio (radio) → Radio.

RESULTS

Understanding these derivational techniques in Uzbek is essential for language learners and researchers. These techniques not only enrich the Uzbek vocabulary but also reflect the historical, cultural, and linguistic influences that have shaped the language over time. So there are some similarities and differences between English and Uzbek derivational techniques:

1. **Affixation as a Dominant Technique:** Many languages heavily rely on affixation, where prefixes and suffixes are added to root or base words to modify meaning or change word categories. For instance, languages use prefixes like "un-" or suffixes like "-ness" to create new words.
2. **Compound Formation:** Uzbek language uses compounding to combine words and produce new meanings. This technique is evident in many languages, leading to words like "toothbrush" in English and "kitobtosh" (bookshelf) in Uzbek.

3. **Conversion:** Languages exhibit the phenomenon of conversion, where words shift from one grammatical category to another without the addition of any affix. For example, the English noun "email" can be used as a verb ("to email"), and Uzbek nouns like "xizmat" (service) can function as verbs.

DISCUSSIONS

There are such differences between English and Uzbek languages, as:

1. **Dominance of Suffixation in Uzbek:** While languages use affixation, Uzbek tends to rely more on suffixation compared to English. Uzbek frequently adds suffixes to base words to alter their meanings or grammatical roles, a feature less pronounced in English.
2. **Reduplication in Uzbek:** Unlike English, which rarely uses reduplication as a derivational technique, Uzbek employs reduplication for various purposes, including forming words with intensified or iterative meanings. This technique is not commonly found in English derivations.
3. **Less Pronounced Prefixation in Uzbek:** While English utilizes both prefixes and suffixes for derivation, Uzbek places less emphasis on prefixation. Prefixes are used in Uzbek, but they are less prevalent compared to suffixes, which play a more dominant role in derivational processes.
4. **Borrowing and External Influences:** English has a long history of borrowing words from various languages due to its global influence, leading to a diverse range of derivational sources. In contrast, while Uzbek has borrowed words,



particularly from Russian and Arabic, its derivational system is more rooted in its Turkic linguistic heritage.

CONCLUSION

In summary, while Uzbek language shares some common derivational techniques, such as affixation and compounding, they also exhibit distinct characteristics shaped by their linguistic histories, cultural contexts, and structural differences. While Uzbek language employs affixation, compounding, and conversion, the dominance of specific techniques and the presence of unique strategies, like reduplication in Uzbek, highlight the distinct characteristics of this language's derivational system. Understanding these features enriches our appreciation of the complexity and diversity of language structure and word formation.

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 - b. Google Scholar
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 - c. PubMed
4. LINGUIST List: An academic mailing list and website for linguists.
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