SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE IN TWO DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

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Annotation: This article presents a comparative analysis of the morphological structures of English and Uzbek languages. It highlights similarities and differences in areas such as affixation, derivational morphology, word order, inflectional morphology, grammatical gender, and case marking. While both languages exhibit affixation and derivational morphology, they diverge in word order, inflectional morphology complexity, presence of grammatical gender, and extent of case marking. This annotation serves as a concise overview of the main points covered in the article, offering insights into the richness and complexity of language diversity.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillari morfologik tuzilmalarining qiyosiy tahlili berilgan. Unda affiksatsiya, morfologiya, so'z tartibi, flektiv morfologiya, grammatik jins va hol belgilari kabi sohalardagi o'xshashlik va farqlar ko'rsatilgan. Ikkala tilda ham affiksatsiya va morfologiyanamoyon bo'lsa-da, ular so'z tartibi, flektiv morfologiyaning murakkabligi, grammatik jinsning mavjudligi va hol belgilarining ko'lami bo'yicha farqlanadi. Ushbu izoh maqolada yoritilgan asosiy fikrlarning qisqacha sharhi bo'lib, til xilma-xilligining boyligi va murakkabligi haqida tushuncha beradi.

Key words: Morphological structure, English language, Uzbek language, affixation, derivational morphology, word order, inflectional morphology, grammatical gender, case marking, comparative analysis.

Kalit so'zlar: Morfologik tuzilish, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, affiksatsiya, morfologiya, so'z tartibi, flektiv morfologiya, grammatik jins, kelishik belgilari, qiyosiy tahlil.

INTRODUCTION

Language, the cornerstone of human interaction, serves as a window into the intricate tapestry of cultures and societies. Within this realm, morphology—the study of word formation and structure—unveils fascinating insights into the mechanics of languages. In this comparative exploration, we delve into the morphological structures of two diverse languages: English and Uzbek. While originating from distinct linguistic families, these languages offer a compelling juxtaposition of similarities and differences in their morphological frameworks. By dissecting their affixation patterns, derivational morphology, word order preferences, inflectional complexities, treatment of grammatical gender, and

utilization of case marking, we embark on a journey to unravel the rich tapestry of linguistic diversity. Through this exploration, we aim to deepen our understanding of the nuanced interplay between language structures, cultural contexts, and human communication dynamics [1. p 165-166]

Similarities: Affixation: Both English and Uzbek employ affixation, the process of adding prefixes, suffixes, or infixes to base words to create new ones. For example, in English, the prefix "un-" can be added to "happy" to form "unhappy," while in Uzbek, the suffix "-siz" can be added to "kitob" (book) to form "kitobsiz" (bookless).

Derivational Morphology: Both languages utilize derivational morphology to form new words from existing ones. English employs derivational suffixes like "-er" (teacher), "-ment" (movement), and "-ize" (organize), while Uzbek uses suffixes such as "-lik" (profession), "-chi" (doer), and "-yor" (progressive tense marker) [2. p 42-43]

Compounding: Both English and Uzbek allow for compound word formation, where two or more words are combined to create a new word with a distinct meaning. For instance, "blackboard" in English and "qora doska" (blackboard) in Uzbek illustrate this phenomenon.

Differences: Word Order: English follows a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) word order, while Uzbek typically follows a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) word order. This variation affects the morphological structure of sentences in both languages [3. p 211-213]

Inflectional Morphology: English exhibits a moderate level of inflectional morphology, primarily through verb conjugation (e.g., walk/walks/walked) and noun pluralization (e.g., cat/cats). In contrast, Uzbek has a more complex system of inflectional morphology, with extensive noun and verb conjugation patterns to indicate grammatical features such as case, number, and tense [4. p 1-5]

Grammatical Gender: English lacks grammatical gender, while Uzbek categorizes nouns into masculine, feminine, and neuter genders. This distinction influences the agreement of adjectives, pronouns, and verbs with nouns in Uzbek, adding another layer of complexity to its morphological structure.

Case Marking: Unlike English, which has limited case marking (e.g., pronouns like "he" and "him"), Uzbek employs a rich system of case marking to indicate grammatical relationships within sentences. Nouns in Uzbek are inflected for case to show their roles as subjects, objects, possessors, or recipients in a sentence.

Historical Background: Providing a brief overview of the historical development of both English and Uzbek languages can offer context to understand their morphological structures better. This can include information about their

linguistic origins, major influences, and historical changes that have shaped their current forms [5. p 20 -32]

Language Families: Explaining the linguistic families to which English and Uzbek belong can add depth to the comparison. English is a Germanic language, while Uzbek belongs to the Turkish language family. Highlighting key characteristics of these language families can help contextualize their morphological differences.

Examples: Including additional examples of morphological structures in both languages can illustrate the concepts discussed in the article. These examples can come from various linguistic contexts, including everyday conversation, literature, and formal writing [6. p 75-76]

CONCLUSION

While English and Uzbek share certain morphological features such as affixation and derivational morphology, they diverge significantly in terms of word order, inflectional morphology, grammatical gender, and case marking. Exploring these similarities and differences enhances our understanding of language diversity and the intricate structures that underlie human communication. This comparative analysis underscores the richness and complexity of languages, inviting further exploration and appreciation of their morphological intricacies.

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