

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NOUN-FORMING SUFFIXES IN ENGLISH, UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

Affixation is one of the ways of word formation with the help of derivational affixes in all languages. Affixes are a type of bound morpheme and they cannot stand alone and must appear alongside a base word to get their meaning. Meanings of affixes are specific and considerably differ from those of root morphemes. Affixes have widely generalized meanings and refer, the concept conveyed by the whole word to a certain category. Affixation is subdivided into prefixation and suffixation. Derivational morphemes added before the stem of a word are called prefixes and derivational morphemes added after the stem of the word are called suffixes. Suffixes in English, Uzbek and Russian form different parts of speech. There are a lot of noun-forming suffixes in these languages. This article explores and finds features, functions of noun-forming suffixes in English, Uzbek and Russian languages.

Keywords: *compared languages, parts of speech, noun, semantic, classification, lexical meaning, affixation, prefix, suffix*

INTRODUCTION

In English, Uzbek and Russian grammar and morphology, affixation is the process of adding a morpheme- or affix-to a word to create either a different form of that word or a new word with a different meaning; affixation is the most common way of making new words in compared languages. The two primary kinds of affixation are prefixation, the addition of a prefix, and suffixation, the addition of a suffix, while clusters of affixes can be used to form complex words. An affix is a word element of grammar used to alter the meaning or form of a word and comes in the form of either a prefix or a suffix. Prefixes include examples like "un-," "self-," and "re-," while suffixes come in the form of ending elements like "-hood," "-ing," or "-ed" in English.

The main function of suffixes in compared languages is to form one part of speech from another, the secondary function is to change the lexical meaning of the same part of speech.(e.g. “teach” is a verb, “teacher” is a noun, and “music” is a noun, “musician” is also a noun or “yчу” is a verb, “yчитель” is a noun, “suhbat” is a noun, “suhbatlashdi” is a verb.)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research design in this study is qualitative for it suits the description analysis. The sources of data were collected from different textbooks and references on the morphology of English, Uzbek and Russian languages.

There are different classifications of suffixes in linguistic literature, as suffixes may be divided into several groups according to different principles (Ginzburg, 1979):

1. Part-of-speech classification.
2. Semantic classification.
3. Lexico-grammatical character of the stem.
4. Origin of suffixes.
5. Productivity.

According to what part of speech they form, suffixes may be divided into different groups:

- 1) noun-forming : *-er, -dom, -ness, -ation, -ity, -age, -ance, -ence, -ist, -hood, -ship, -ment* etc;
- 2) adjective-forming: *-able, -ible, -uble, -al, -ian, -ese, -ate, -ed, -ful, -ive*, etc;
- 3) numeral-forming: *-teen, -th, -ty* etc;
- 4) verb-forming: *-ate, -en, -ify, -ize* etc;
- 5) adverb-forming: *-ly, -ward, -wise* etc.

The Comparative analysis of the English language with other languages showed that English is not rich in suffixes as, for example, the Uzbek language. The total number of suffixes is 67 in English but the Uzbek suffixes are 171. Moreover, there are over 300 suffixes in the Russian language.

RESULTS

Suffixing is a productive way of forming words in English, Uzbek and Russian. English and Russian belong to the Indo-European Family of languages, while Uzbek belongs to the Altaic languages. Noun-forming suffixes are the most common ones in comparable languages. For instance, there are 219 noun-forming suffixes in Russian. In Russian suffixes can be different as there are genders such as masculine, feminine and neuter. However, prefixation is more typical to the English language than Uzbek.

Table 1 shows various suffixes forming nouns in compared languages:

Table 1

English noun-forming suffixes	Examples	Uzbek noun-forming suffixes	Examples	Russian noun-forming suffixes	Examples
<i>-ant/-ent</i>	resident, assistant	<i>-chi</i>	suvchi, aldoqchi	<i>-тель (m)</i>	учитель

-ee	retiree, trainee	-dosh	sinf dosh, sunbatdosh	-тельница (f)	учительница
-er, -or	buyer, actor	-kor(-kar, - gar, -gor)	paxtakor, ohangar	-ник (m)	ученик
-ism	journalism, criticism	-kash	dardkash, mehnatkash	-ница (f)	ученица
-ist	violinist, pianist	-dor	amaldor	-чик (m)	переводчик
-ment	improvement, development	-bon	bog'bon	-чица (f)	переводчица
-ness	kindness, forgiveness	-boz	morboz	-ик (m)	историк
-sion, -tion	excursion, population	-paz	oshpaz	-ец (m)	австриец
-ship	leadership, membership	-xon	kitobxon	-ка (f)	американка
-ity	similarity, curiosity	-shunos	tilshunos	-ин (m)	болгарин
-age	package, wastage	-gich (-kich, - qich, -g'ich)	ko'rsatkich, o'chirg'ich	-анин (m)	гражданин
-al	refusal, proposal	-gi	supurgi	-янин (m)	египтянин
-ence/-ance	preference, endurance	-q, -oq	taroq	-анка (f)	гражданка
-cy	urgency, frequency	-uq	yutuq	-янка (f)	египтянка
-hood	childhood, knighthood	-ma	to'qima	-ист (m)	гитарист
-ure	departure, failure	-m, -im	kiyim, to'plam	-истка (f)	гитаристка
-ing	landing, shopping	-zor	gulzor, mevazor	-тор (m)	автор
-ics	phonetics, physics	-iston	O'zbekiston	-атор (m)	оратор
-some	queersome	-loq	toshloq	-ка (f)	студентка
-ling	duckling	-goh	saylgoh	-изм (m)	героизм
-let	booklet	-xona	choyxona, yotoqxona	-ость (f)	честность
-ette	cigarette	-obod	mehnatobod	-ция (f)	лекция
-ess	princess	-do'z	gilamdo'z, do'ppido'z	-ство (n)	общество
		-soz	soatsoz	-ани, ание (n)	понимание

		-xo'r	tekinxo'r	-ни, -ние (n)	движение
		-parast	xayolparast	-ени, -ение (n)	сочинение
		-furush	mevafurush	-ик	братик
		-vachcha	amakivachcha	-чик	диванчик
		-uvchi, -ovchi	yozuvcchi tinglovchi	-ок	листок
		-ish	qurilish	-ек	сыночек
		-uv, -ov	yozuvc, saylov	-ка	мышка
		-lik	bolalik	-ичка	водичка
		-liq	otaliq	-ечка	Танечка
		-ch	sevinch, quvonch		
		-garchilik	odamgarchilik		

DISCUSSION

In English, suffixes form different nouns:

- abstract nouns: -ship, -ism, -hood, -ery, -age, etc;
- concrete nouns: -eer, -er, -ess, -ette, -let etc;
- nouns which mean quality or state: -ness, -sion, -tion, -ity etc.

In Uzbek, suffixes can be classified into following categories according to the following concepts they illustrate:

- objects: -gich, -k, -uq, -ma, -m, -im, -gi, -noma, -don, etc;
- abstract nouns: -lik, -liq, -garchilik, -ch, -chilik, etc;
- places: -zor, -iston, -loq, -goh, -xona, -obod, etc;
- occupations: -chi, -shunos, -xon, -paz, -dor, -bon, -boz etc.

In Russian, suffixes form such nouns:

- nouns designating occupations, trades and professions: -тель, -тельница, -ник, -ница, -чик, -чица, -ик etc;
- nouns designating people of various societies, nationalities, residencies and occupations: -ец, -ка, -ин, -анин, -янин, -анка, -янка, -ист, -истка etc;
- nouns designating ideas and concepts: -изм, -ость, -ция, -ство, -ани, -не, -ени etc;
- suffixes that form diminutive nouns and pet names: -ик, -чик, -ок, -ек, -ка, -ичка, -ечка etc.

Being of foreign origin, some suffixes both in English and in Russian are similar, among them are: (Engl. -ism, Rus. -изм/ izm), (Engl. -ation, Rus. -ация/ 'a:tsiya:, -яция/ 'ya:tsiya, (Engl. -er, Rus. -"ep/ jɔ:r), (Engl. -ist, Rus. -ист/ i:st.).

In the Uzbek language –chi makes a noun denoting a person who is engaged in a profession, specialty, occupation. In English it is represented by –er, in Russian it is formed by :-тель , -тельница , -ник , -ница , -чик, -чица , -ик and others as there are genders in Russia:

For example: o'qituvchi- teacher – учитель

However, there are suffixes which make feminine and masculine nouns in English and Uzbek as well:

Aktryor (m) - aktrisa (f), kotib (m)- kotiba (f), muxlis (m)- muxlisa (f)

Actor (m) – actress (f), waiter (m)- waitress (f)

Examples:

Обер-секретарь продолжал:

— Мундир из тонкого зеленого сукна на семь рублей...(Pushkin, P.352)

Hazil aralash bir iboralalari bor edi: Men umr bo'yi yozuvchiga **kotiba** bo'lib o'tdim.

My grandfather was **secretary** of the Scottish Miners' Union. (Collins dict.)

CONCLUSION

Overall, affixation method of word formation is more efficient in all of these languages than other word formation methods. As English and Uzbek belong to two different language families, their differences are more significant than their similarities. However, Russian and English are from one language family and there are similarities between them.

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