

IMPORTANCE OF LEXICOLOGY IN LINGUISTICS AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Authors: O'razboyev Javohir Shuhrat o'g'li

Student of the Jizzakh branch of the National

University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek.

Scientific advisor: Xoldorova Xulkaroy Muzaffar qizi

Teacher of the Jizzakh branch of the National

University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek.

orazboyevjavohir432@gmail.com

hellokorean1997@gmail.com

Telephone number: +998931122213 +998978927517

Key words: Introduction, effective communication, history and development, Importance of Lexicology in Linguistics, Comparative Analysis of Word Formation in Uzbek and English Languages (Uzbek Language, English Language) Culture and Society, Differences in Word Formation between Uzbek and English, Suffixes and Affixes, Conclusion

Introduction. Lexicology is a branch of linguistics that delves into the vocabulary of a language, encompassing its meaning, form, and distribution. This field of study is pivotal as it unravels the mechanics of language and its pivotal role in communication.

Importance of Lexicology in Linguistics. Lexicology holds paramount importance for several reasons. Firstly, it serves as the key to comprehending word meanings, an indispensable facet of effective communication. Secondly, it unveils the intricate web of relationships between words, enhancing vocabulary and writing proficiency. Finally, lexicology is an invaluable tool for deciphering the historical evolution of a language, contributing to its preservation and propagation.

Differences in Word Formation between Uzbek and English. «Word formation is the process of creating new words from the material available in the language after certain structural and semantic formulas and patterns (Ginzburg}. Word formation is that branch of the science of language which the patterns on which a language forms new lexical units, i.e. words». (H.Marchand.). The term «word formation» is applied to the process by which new words are formed by adding prefixes and suffixes or both to a root — form already in existence. (J.A. Sheard). Despite the similarities between Uzbek and English in terms of word formation, there are also some differences. One difference is that Uzbek is a more agglutinative language than English. This means that

Uzbek words can be formed by adding multiple affixes to a root word. For example, the Uzbek word yaxshilash (to improve) is formed from the root word yaxshi (good) by adding the affixes -lik (quality), -lash (to make), -tir (to cause), and -ish (infinitive). In English, it is not possible to add multiple affixes to a root word in this way. The English word improve is formed from the root word prove by adding the prefixes -im and the suffix -e. Another difference between Uzbek and English is that Uzbek uses more derivational affixes than English. Derivational affixes are affixes that change the meaning of a word and can be used to create new words from existing words. For example, in Uzbek, the suffix -lik can be added to a noun to form a noun that refers to the quality of that thing. For example, from the noun o'qituvchi (teacher), we can form the noun o'qituvchilik (teaching).

Two types of word formation may be distinguished: word-derivation and word-composition. Words formed by word-derivation have only one stem and one or more derivational affixes (For example. kindness from kind, hopeless from hope, highness from high, mindless from mind, homeless from home). In English, words can be formed without suffixes and prefixes. Some derived words have no affixes because derivation is achieved through conversion. (For example. to paper from paper). Words formed by word composition have two or more stems (For example. bookcase, notebook, classroom, highlight.). Besides there are words created by derivation and composition. Such words are called derivational compounds (For example. long-legged). In Uzbek language has words that can be formed without suffixes and prefixes. (For example. ona, yil, kitob, bolalar, qizil). These words form the basis of the Uzbek language and combine with suffixes and prefixes to form more complex words and meanings. In Uzbek language words formed by word composition have two or more stems. (For example. ko'zoynak, bilaguzuk, mehmondo'st, balandparvoz). In general, both Uzbek lexicology and English lexicology learn words and their meanings, but they differ from each other in terms of language family, vocabulary size and composition, word formation processes, and cultural influences.

Comparative Analysis of Word Formation in Uzbek and English Languages. This section compares the process of word formation in the Uzbek and English languages. Understanding how new words are created in a language can provide insights into the culture and society of the people who speak it. Uzbek and English are two very different languages. Uzbek is a Turkic language, while English is an Indo-European language. However, there are some similarities between the two languages in terms of word formation.

Uzbek Language. The Uzbek language, spoken in Uzbekistan, has been shaped by the nation's political history and currently utilizes the Latin script.

English Language. Embraced worldwide, English boasts a rich tapestry of literary and cultural influences, which has introduced a plethora of new words to its

lexicon. One similarity is that both Uzbek and English use affixes to form new words. Affixes are morphemes that are attached to the beginning or end of a word to change its meaning. For example, in Uzbek, the suffix -chi can be added to a noun to form a noun that refers to a person who performs that action. For example, from the noun o'qituvchi (teacher), we can form the noun o'qtuvchi (tutor). In English, the prefix un- can be added to an adjective to form the opposite adjective. For example, from the adjective happy, we can form the adjective unhappy. Another similarity between Uzbek and English is that both languages use compounding to form new words. Compounding is the process of combining two or more words to form a new word. For example, in Uzbek, the words oq (white) and qora (black) can be combined to form the word oq-qora (black and white). In English, the words water and proof can be combined to form the word waterproof.

In English, there are fewer derivational affixes, and they are not used as often. For example, the English suffix -ness can be added to an adjective to form a noun that refers to the quality of that thing. For example, from the adjective happy, we can form the noun happiness. However, this suffix is not used as often as the suffix -ness in Uzbek.

Conclusion. Lexicology is an important field of linguistics because it helps us to understand the vocabulary of a language. Comparative analysis of word formation in Uzbek and English reveals both similarities and differences between the two languages. These similarities and differences can be used to gain a better understanding of how language works and how it is used to communicate. Understanding word formation can help understand the meaning of the words without vocabulary because by the help of suffixes and prefixes learners can predict the meaning of the words so that analyzing and learning derived words are crucial for students. This knowledge leads to improvement in reading comprehension. This article may be used in seminars, lectures at the universities as a main topic in linguistics. The Comparative value of the word formation of English and Uzbek languages demands further investigations.

References:

1. O.Muminov LEXICOLOGY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
2. R. S. Ginzburg , S. S. Khidekel, G. Y. Knyazeva, A. A. Sankin A COURSE IN MODERN ENGLISH LEXICOLOGY.
3. X. НЕЪМАТОВ, P. РАСУЛОВ ЎЗБЕК ТИЛИ СИСТЕМ ЛЕКСИКОЛОГИЯСИ АСОСЛАРИ.
4. Uzbek State World Languages University: Modern English Lexicology.
5. Axmedova .S.R Chet tillarini o'rganish va undagi metodlarning ahamiyati. (2022) Science and Education

6. Akhmedova .S .R PEDAGOGICAL STRATEGY OF DEVELOPMENT OF COMPETITION IN YOUNG PEOPLE OF PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION //International Scientific and Current Research Conferences. – 2023. – C.18-20.
7. <https://foreign-languages.karazin.ua/>

