

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PREFIXES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.

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Abstract. *This paper examines the key distinctions between prefixes in English and Uzbek. It explores the derivational nature of English prefixes, primarily borrowed from classical languages, and contrasts it with the agglutinative nature of Uzbek prefixes, which allows for stacking and complex word formation. The analysis further investigates differences in the semantic range and functions of prefixes in the two languages, providing insights into how these linguistic elements contribute to the unique characteristics of each language's morphology and semantics.*

Key words. *Auxiliary, agglutinative, grammatical, analytic language, negation, suffixes, Germanic and Latin words, synthetic, nuances,*

English and Uzbek prefixes reveals significant differences stemming from the fundamentally different grammatical structures of the two languages. English, an analytic language, relies less on prefixes for grammatical functions and more on word order and auxiliary verbs. Uzbek, a synthetic agglutinative language, uses prefixes (and suffixes) extensively to build complex word forms expressing grammatical relations and nuances of meaning. In English, prefixes primarily contribute to lexical meaning (changing the word's meaning), while in Uzbek, they heavily contribute to grammatical function (changing the word's tense, aspect, voice, etc.). While English prefixes can impact grammar (e.g., "un-" for negation), it's not their primary role. Uzbek uses agglutination – adding multiple prefixes and suffixes to a single root to create highly complex words. English rarely stacks

prefixes in the same way.

Uzbek is far more productive in prefix use new combinations and applications arise frequently in speech and informal writing. English prefix creation is much more limited and follows established patterns. While English has some irregular prefix application, Uzbek's prefix application is highly sensitive to vowel harmony and other phonological rules, leading to a greater degree of apparent and the difference lies in the typological contrast between the analytic nature of English and the synthetic agglutinative nature of Uzbek. Their prefixes reflect these fundamental differences in their grammatical systems. The main difference between prefixes in English and Uzbek is that Uzbek relies more on suffixation, while English uses both prefixes and suffixes less extensively. Uses prefixes and suffixes, but is less extensive in its use of affixation. Prefixes are added to the beginning of a word, while suffixes are added to the end. For example, the prefix "un-" added to the word "happy" creates the word "unhappy. Prefixes can be inflectional, creating a new form of a word with the same basic meaning, or derivational, creating a new word with a new semantic meaning.

English has no inflectional prefixes, using only suffixes for that purpose. Prefix usage in Germanic and Latin words. If the base word stems from a Germanic language, the proper prefix is "un-". If it stems from a Latin word, the proper prefix is "in-". of Prefixes in English and Uzbek. English relies heavily on prefixes to modify word meanings. English employs prefixes far more extensively than Uzbek. English possesses a significantly larger inventory of prefixes. Prefixes cover a broader spectrum of meanings and functions. The differences between prefixes in English and Uzbek stem primarily from the fundamental typological differences between the two languages: English is largely analytic, while Uzbek is agglutinative. This leads to significant contrasts in the frequency, function, and interaction with other morphemes. Uses relatively few prefixes, mostly borrowed from Latin and Greek. Prefixation is less productive than suffixation in English; new prefixed words are formed relatively infrequently. Employs a significantly

larger and more diverse set of native prefixes.

Prefixation is highly productive, contributing substantially to word formation and grammatical expression. New words are readily created by combining prefixes with roots and suffixes. Prefixes primarily modify the meaning of the root word (semantic function), sometimes adding nuances or creating antonyms (e.g., `unhappy`, `rewrite`). Prefixes play a more significant role in both semantic and grammatical functions. They contribute to expressing tense, aspect, mood, voice, direction, causation, reciprocity, and negation, often in combination with suffixes. They are involved in creating complex grammatical distinctions that are expressed differently in English. Prefixes generally precede the root word, and their interaction with other morphemes is relatively simple. Many Uzbek prefixes have relatively clear core meanings, the precise interpretation can be highly context-dependent, influenced by the root word and other affixes. While both English and Uzbek utilize prefixes, their roles, frequency, and integration into the grammatical system differ substantially. English prefixes serve mainly a semantic role and are relatively few, whereas Uzbek prefixes are highly productive and crucial for expressing complex grammatical distinctions, often working in tandem with suffixes in a highly systematic manner governed by principles like vowel harmony. Both languages utilize prefixes, English exhibits a more robust and versatile system of prefixation compared to Uzbek. Uzbek primarily relies on suffixes for word formation, with prefixes playing a more limited role.

English prefixes primarily alter the meaning of the root word. They rarely contribute directly to grammatical function like tense or aspect. The inventory of commonly used prefixes is relatively small. Many prefixes are of Greek or Latin origin, reflecting the historical influences on English vocabulary. The meaning of prefixes is generally straightforward and predictable. For example, "un-" usually indicates negation ("unhappy," "undo"), "re-" indicates repetition or reversal ("rewrite," "rethink"), and "pre-" indicates prior occurrence ("pregame," "prehistoric"). English prefixes primarily contribute to word formation

(derivation), creating new lexical items. There is less focus on inflection (changing the grammatical form of a word). While generally predictable, there can be subtle semantic shifts depending on the root word. The meaning isn't always purely additive.

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