LEXICAL FORMS OF NOUNS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES: EXAMPLES OF AFFIXES

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Annotation: *One of the most essential components of Uzbek and English grammar are nouns. They aid in understanding concepts and are used to name people, places, things, animals, and ideas. You may find them in practically every sentence. However, how precisely do nouns function? What categories of nouns exist? We will examine the various English noun kinds and their usage in this reference. Words that describe objects, people, places, or ideas are called nouns. They can be employed in possessive form or as the object or subject of sentences. In order to use nouns correctly, one must be aware of the various categories into which they are separated. Nouns can be classified into several broad categories: proper nouns, possessive nouns, collective nouns, abstract nouns, regular plural nouns, irregular plural nouns, and compound nouns. Below, we will examine each of these in more detail.*

Key words: *components, categories, classified*

Lexical formation is a phenomenon in the Uzbek language in addition to word change and word formation. Lexical form builders are affixes that enhance the lexical meaning of nouns by adding new meaning. They include the following manufactured forms: Forms of diminution. The affix -cha expresses the meaning of diminution when added to nouns other than personal nouns: hovuzcha, qushcha, uycha, baliqcha. When it is added to personal nouns, it creates the meaning of caressing, respect or humiliation, cutting along with diminutive: Ko‘chadan bir

bolacha chopqilab o‘tdi. Sizni es-hushli qizcha deb o‘ylardim. Sal o‘pkangizni bosib oling, yigitcha!

In the composition of some words, the affix -cha can lose its diminutive meaning and form a new word. In this case, a homonymous relationship is formed between the word-former and the diminutive affix: sholcha, ko‘rpacha, bog‘cha, qizilcha, taqsimcha. In addition, the -cha affix is similar to the adjective and adverb -cha affix: o‘zbek+cha raqs, farg‘ona+cha palov, qishloq+cha kiyinmoq, askar+cha yurmoq, yangi+cha fikrlamoq, o‘zbek+cha gapirmoq.

The affix -choq\\-chak forms a diminutive-caress form only when it is added to words such as toychoq, kelinchak, qo‘zichoq. When the words "qo‘zichoq" and "toychoq" are used figuratively in relation to children, the form of caressing increases. This affix forms some nouns with the meaning of diminutive in some words: oyin+choq, bela+n+chak, kom+ir+chak. There is also a homonym that forms an adjective by adding the diminutive affix to a verb in the personal relation: kuy+in+chak, erin+chok.

Forms of caress. Affixes -jon, -xon, -oy are added to proper nouns and kindred nouns and form positive relational forms such as: ukajon, oyijon, kuzgujon, akaxon, Akbarjon, Hulkaroy, Shohistaxon.

These affixes are also found as part of some personal names: Onaxon, O‘g‘iloy, Mamajon. In addition, in the composition of Persian adjectives such as oromijon, rohatijon, soul as an independent word is equivalent to such meanings as "jonning oromi", "jonning rohati"; and the affix -xon participates in the formation of nouns such as gazetxon, kitobxon, and -xon is homonymous with the creator of the form -xon.

- (a) affix loq forms the meaning of caressing only when it is added to words like qizaloq, botaloq, toyloq. In some places, it can be synonymous with the affix -cha: qizaloq-qizcha, toyloq-toycha. This affix has a homonymy relationship with the locative noun -loq: o‘tloq, qumloq.

-Gina affix. Basically, it is added to the personal noun to form a diminutive form: bolagina(m), qizgina(m), jongina(m). This affix forms a characteristic form of quality and manner in words like yaxshigina, kattagina, tezgina, and hozirgina. It is accented when the following form is used as a form-maker: bolagina’, yaxshigina’, ozgina’. In the unaccented state, the delimiter acts as a delimiter and is compatible with the shapers. For example: bola’gina, faqat’gina, so‘zlarni’gina.

The relative form is formed by adding the suffix -niki to nouns or pronouns. This affix is added to the root and indicates that the thing is related to the person or thing understood from the base: akamniki, do‘stingniki, ko‘chaniki, maktabniki. When added to the pronouns "men" and "sen", the suffix "n" is dropped: "men+iki", "sen+iki". A noun in the relative form is synonymous with nouns that have a possessive affix.

Groups of letters added to the beginning and end of a word are called prefixes and suffixes, respectively. A word's meaning is altered by adding a prefix, and its function is changed when a suffix is added. Prefixes are a group of letters added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning. Words containing a prefix are made up of the prefix + base word. When adding prefixes to words, you do not need to add or remove any letters from the base word, unlike suffixes, which we'll find out later.

There are many different types of prefixes, but the most common type is the one that changes an adjective to an adjective with an opposite meaning. These are known as negative prefixes.

Here are some examples of prefixes that do that:

in-, expensive → inexpensive, counter-, productive → counterproductive, il- ,logical → illogical, im-, mature → immature, in-, expensive → inexpensive.

The following prefixes do the same thing but with verbs: de-, value → de-value

mis-, place → misplace, dis-, agreeable → disagreeable, un-, bend → unbend, And these perform the same role as nouns:, dis-, advantage → disadvantage, anti-, body → antibody, non-, sense → nonsense.

However, not all prefixes give the word its opposite meaning.

Here are some prefixes that change the word's meaning in other ways: extra-outside/beyond, ordinary → extraordinary, ex-, previous, president → ex-president, hyper-, huge/very, market → hypermarket, pre-, before, pay → pre-pay, re-, do it again, organize → re-organize

There are even prefixes made specifically for units of measurement:, kilo-, meter → kilometer, centi-, liter → centiliter, milli-, liter → milliliter, giga-, byte → gigabyte, mega-, byte → megabyte.

There are so many prefixes in the English language; it would be difficult to cover them all here today. However, what I will do is show you examples of more prefixes used in complete sentences, so you can see what they look like in the wild.

I love chatting to my co-workers in the office.

They have commissioned a special submarine to spy on the neighboring countries.

He recently released his autobiography.

Sounds like she is launching into one of her monologues again!

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