COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE MORPHOLOGICAL SYSTEMS OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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Abstract: This article presents a comparative analysis of the morphological systems of English and Uzbek. The grammatical structures, morphological types, word formation methods, verb systems, case and possessive categories, as well as the affixation systems of both languages, are examined in depth. The study reveals that English is classified as an analytical language, while Uzbek belongs to the agglutinative language type. Additionally, the article highlights the role of morphological differences in language learning, translation processes, and language teaching practices.

Keywords: morphology, analytical language, agglutinative language, grammatical category, affix, word formation, verb form, case, possession.

Annotatsiya:Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillarining morfologik tizimlari qiyosiy jihatdan o‘rganiladi. Har ikki tilning grammatik tuzilishi, morfologik tipi, so‘z yasalish usullari, fe’l tizimi, kelishik va egalik kategoriyalari, shuningdek, qo‘shimchalar tizimi chuqur tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot natijasida ingliz tili analitik, o‘zbek tili esa agglutinativ til tipiga mansub ekani aniqlanadi. Shuningdek, maqolada morfologik farqlarning til o‘rganish, tarjima jarayoni va lingvodidaktik amaliyotdagi o‘rni ham yoritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: morfologiya, analitik til, agglutinativ til, grammatik kategoriya, qo‘shimcha, so‘z yasalishi, fe’l shakli, kelishik, egalik.

Аннотация: В данной статье сравнительно исследуются морфологические системы английского и узбекского языков. Глубоко проанализированы грамматическая структура обоих языков, морфологический тип, способы словообразования, система глаголов, категории спряжения и владения, а также система суффиксов. В результате исследования установлено, что английский язык относится к аналитическому, а узбекский-к агглютинативному языковому типу. В статье также рассматривается роль морфологических различий в изучении языка, процессе перевода и лингводидактической практике.

Ключевые слова: морфология, аналитический язык, агглютинативный язык, грамматическая категория, дополнение, словообразование, глагольная форма, спряжение, притяжение.

In every language, the morphological system plays a central role in the grammatical structure. Morphology studies the form and structure of words, as well as their grammatical meanings. The morphological systems of different languages are influenced by their historical development, typological features, and syntactic structures.

English and Uzbek belong to two different morphological types. English is an analytical language, meaning that grammatical meanings are primarily expressed through auxiliary words, word order, and functional units. Uzbek, on the other hand, is an agglutinative language, where grammatical meanings are mainly conveyed through affixes added to the root word[1,150 p.].

As a result, word forms in English change very little, whereas in Uzbek, a single word can take on multiple grammatical meanings through the addition of various affixes. These differences are highly significant in linguistics, translation, and foreign language teaching. Therefore, this article provides a systematic analysis of the morphological structures of both languages.

1. Morphological Type and Grammatical Structure. English has an analytical structure, meaning that grammatical meanings are expressed not through affixes, but through auxiliary words, prepositions, and word order. For example: *I am reading a book* - in this sentence, the auxiliary verb *"am"* indicates the present continuous tense.

Uzbek, on the other hand, is an agglutinative language, where grammatical meanings are expressed through a system of affixes. For example, in the word *o'qimoqdaman* ("I am reading"), the affixes *-moq*, *-da*, and *-man* indicate the verbal noun, tense, and person-number respectively.

Therefore, in English, ***syntax*** (word order) plays the primary role, while in Uzbek, ***morphology*** (the affixation system) takes the leading position.

2. ***Word Formation and Affixation System.*** In English, word formation is carried out through the use of prefixes and suffixes. ***Prefixes*** are added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning (*unhappy, rewrite, dislike*). ***Suffixes*** change the grammatical category or part of speech (*teacher, happiness, national*). In Uzbek, however, only ***suffixal word formation*** exists (*do'st – do'stlik, yaxshi – yaxshilik, o'qit – o'qituvchi*), and there are no prefixes. In this respect, Uzbek has a rich system of affixes, and new words are mainly formed through suffixation [2, 57 p.]. In contrast, in English, new words are often formed through ***compounding*** (the combination of two or more words), as in *blackboard* or *greenhouse*.

*3.****Verb System and Tense Category.*** Verb morphology in both languages is complex, but the means of expressing grammatical meanings differ significantly.

In English, there are ***12 main tenses***, formed using ***auxiliary verbs*** such as *be, have, do,* and *will [3.300 p]*. For example: *I have eaten. I will be reading*

In Uzbek, there are ***three main tenses***: present, past, and future (*boraman – I will go, bordim – I went, borayapman – I am going*). Additionally, Uzbek uses ***mood affixes*** (for desire, condition, command) and ***person-number suffixes***, whereas English conveys these meanings using ***auxiliary words or modal verbs*** (*can, must, should*).

Example: *Men boraman* – person and tense are expressed in a single verb form.

I will go – person (*I*) and tense (*will*) are expressed as separate words.

4.Case and Possessive Systems. In English, the ***case system*** is almost nonexistent [4.]; grammatical relationships are expressed using ***prepositions***, such as *to the school, from the city, in the house*.

In Uzbek, however, there are ***six grammatical cases***:

1. *Bosh kelishik (Nominative) (base form): Ali o 'qiyapti(Ali studies)*
2. *Qaratqich kelishigi (Genitive)(-ning) : Alining kitobi* (Ali's book).
3. *Tushum kelishigi (Accusative)* (-ni): *Kitobni oldim* (I took the book)
4. *Jo'nalish kelishigi (Dative)(-ga): Maktabga bordim* (I went to school)
5. *O'rin -payt kelishigi (Locative) (-da): Uyda o'qiyman (I study at home)*
6. *Chiqish kelishigi (Ablative) (-dan): Uydan ketaman* (I go from home)

The ***possessive category*** is also expressed differently in the two languages.

In English, possession is indicated by *'s* or the preposition *of* (*Ali's book, the book of Ali*). In Uzbek, it is expressed through ***possessive suffixes*** (*kitobim – my book, kitobing – your book, kitobi – his/her book*).

5.Word Order and Syntactic Relations. In English, ***word order is strict*** **[5],** typically following the **S + V + O** (Subject + Verb + Object) pattern: *She reads books.*

In Uzbek, however, ***word order is flexible*** [6, 247 p.]:

U kitob o'qiydi
Kitobni u o'qiydi
O'qiydi u kitobni

All of these are grammatically correct, but each emphasizes a different part of the sentence. This distinction is important in both translation and language teaching: In English, word order determines grammatical meaning. In Uzbek, it conveys emphasis or focus in meaning.

6.Morphological Simplicity and Semantic Richness. English morphology is relatively ***simple***, but ***semantically complex***. A single word can express different meanings depending on the context.

For example, in English *run* can mean to move quickly; to operate a machine; to manage a company. In contrast, Uzbek morphology is ***complex***, but meanings are ***clearly and explicitly marked*** through affixes[7.245 p.].

For instance:
boraman (I will go),
bormadim (I did not go),
bormasam (if I don't go),
bormasdim (I wouldn't have gone), etc.

Thus, Uzbek stands out for the richness of its word forms, while English is notable for its syntactic flexibility.

The results of the study show that the morphological systems of English and Uzbek differ fundamentally. English is morphologically simple but syntactically rigid, while Uzbek is morphologically rich but syntactically flexible. These differences significantly affect the mechanisms by which grammatical meanings are conveyed in each language. Therefore, a deep understanding of these differences is crucial in the process of **foreign language learning** and **translation.**

In conclusion, the differences between the morphological systems of English and Uzbek languages reflect not only grammatical, but also cultural and contemplative aspects. English, as an analytical language, can express complex meanings through simple forms, while Uzbek, representing a system of suffixes, embodies several grammatical meanings of the same word.

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