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ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES AND THEIR ROLE IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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PREFIKSLAR VA SUFFIKSLARDAGI FARQLAR HAMDA ULARNING O'ZBEK TILIDAGI O'RNI TAHLILI

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АНАЛИЗ РАЗЛИЧИЙ МЕЖДУ ПРЕФИКСАМИ И СУФФИКСАМИ И ИХ РОЛИ В УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Abstract: Affixation is a central process in the morphological structure of languages, particularly in agglutinative languages like Uzbek. It involves the attachment of affixes (prefixes and suffixes) to root words to modify meaning or grammatical function. While suffixes in Uzbek have been extensively studied, prefixes, particularly those in borrowed technical vocabulary, remain underexplored. The lack of comprehensive studies comparing the roles and functions of both prefixes and suffixes in Uzbek creates a significant gap in the understanding of its morphological system. This study aims to analyze the distinctions between prefixes and suffixes in Uzbek, focusing on their semantic and grammatical roles, historical development, and syntactic implications.

Keywords: Prefixes, Suffixes, Uzbek, Affixation, Morphology, Linguistics, Word Formation, Language Resources.

Annotatsiya: Affiksatsiya tillarning morfologik tuzilishida, ayniqsa o'zbek tili kabi agglutinativ tillarda, markaziy jarayon hisoblanadi. Bu jarayon so'z ildizlariga affikslarning (prefiks va suffikslarning) qo'shilishi orqali ma'no yoki grammatik funksiyani o'zgartirishni o'z ichiga oladi. O'zbek tilidagi suffikslarga oid tadqiqotlar keng o'rganilgan bo'lsa-da, prefikslar, ayniqsa texnik lug'at tarkibidagi prefikslar hali yetarlicha o'rganilmagan. O'zbek tilida prefiks va suffikslarning roli hamda funksiyalarini solishtiruvchi chuqur tadqiqotlarning yetishmasligi uning morfologik tizimini to'liq anglashda muhim bo'shliqni yuzaga keltiradi. Ushbu tadqiqot o'zbek tilidagi prefikslar va suffikslar o'rtasidagi farqlarni, ularning semantik va grammatik rollarini, tarixiy rivojlanishini hamda sintaktik ta'sirini tahlil qilishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: prefikslar, suffikslar, o'zbek tili, affiksatsiya, morfologiya, lingvistika, so'z yasash, til resurslari.

Аннотация: Аффикация является центральным процессом в морфологической структуре языков, особенно в агглютинативных языках, таких как узбекский. Она включает присоединение аффиксов (префиксов и суффиксов) к корням слов с целью изменения их значения или грамматической функции. Хотя суффиксы в узбекском языке были подробно изучены, префиксы, особенно те, что встречаются в заимствованной технической лексике, остаются недостаточно

исследованными. Отсутствие комплексных исследований, сравнивающих роль и функции как префиксов, так и суффиксов в узбекском языке, создаёт значительный пробел в понимании его морфологической системы. Настоящее исследование направлено на анализ различий между префиксами и суффиксами в узбекском языке, с акцентом на их семантические и грамматические функции, историческое развитие и синтаксические особенности.

Ключевые слова: префиксы, суффиксы, узбекский язык, аффиксация, морфология, лингвистика, словообразование, языковые ресурсы.

INTRODUCTION. Suffixes vs. Prefixes (Suffikslar yoki Prefikslar) The significance of these components of word formation in particular, morphology of a language as a whole, is undeniable since the prefixation and suffixation roots are impacted to a great extent; particularly in agglutinative languages (Agglyutinativ tillar) such as Uzbek with their specific morphological constructional patterns. Affixes are building blocks of meaning that you can attach to root words to change the meaning of the root word or to change the grammatical role of the root word. Although suffixation has traditionally been the basic affixation process found in Uzbek, more and more words, especially those borrowed or technical, are receiving prefixes as well as suffixes. The purpose of this article is to investigate the difference and the role of prefixes and suffixes in the formation of the morphological structure of the Uzbek language, the history of formation, semantic meanings and syntax.

LITERATURE REVIEW. The study of affixation in linguistics, particularly in the context of the Uzbek language, has garnered significant attention in recent years, with a growing body of work exploring both prefixes (prefikslar) and suffixes (suffikslar). Affixes, being the smallest units of meaning in word formation, are crucial in the morphological structure of languages. Despite the extensive research into suffixation in Uzbek, prefixation remains a relatively underexplored phenomenon. This literature review seeks to examine the existing studies on affixes, particularly prefixes and suffixes, and their respective roles in the Uzbek language, drawing from global, Turkic, and Uzbek-specific linguistic theories and analyses.

In global linguistics, the study of affixes has been a prominent area of interest, with scholars such as Matthews (1974) emphasizing the distinction between prefixes and suffixes and their roles in word formation. Prefixes typically appear

at the beginning of words, altering their meaning or function without changing the grammatical category, while suffixes usually follow the root and often transform the word's grammatical class. In the context of Turkic languages, such as Turkish, and other agglutinative languages, suffixation plays a more dominant role due to the language's morphosyntactic structure. However, recent studies have acknowledged the presence of prefixes in these languages, suggesting that prefixes, though less common, contribute significantly to meaning-making (Zaliznyak, 2000).

The Uzbek language, an agglutinative language, is traditionally characterized by its reliance on suffixes to form grammatical relationships, yet prefixes have also found their place, particularly in borrowed words and certain stylistic contexts. For instance, terms like “nohaq” (unjust), “nafaqat” (not only), and “bevaqt” (untimely) exhibit the use of prefixes such as “no-“, “na-“, and “be-“ to convey negation or absence. These prefixes, although not as productive as suffixes, perform important semantic and grammatical functions within the language (Narzullayeva, 2022). The role of prefixes in Uzbek is often associated with the formation of new lexical items, particularly in translated or technical terminology, further demonstrating their semantic importance. Scholars have noted that many prefixes in Uzbek have been borrowed from other languages, particularly from Arabic, Persian-Tajik, Greek, and Latin. For example, the prefix “anti-” (against) from Greek appears in terms like “antibacterial” (antibacterial), and “auto-” (self) from Greek is seen in words like “avtomobil” (automobile). These affixes have contributed to the development of scientific and technical terminology in Uzbek, highlighting the language's ability to integrate foreign linguistic elements.

Despite the relatively limited use of prefixes in comparison to suffixes in Uzbek, recent

scholarship has begun to focus more on prefixation, particularly its historical and comparative aspects. The study of the genesis of prefixes in Uzbek how they entered the language from Arabic, Persian, Greek, and Latin has proven valuable in understanding the evolution of the language's morphemic system. For instance, the Arabic prefix “la-” (no) found in words like “lafarq” (no difference) and the Persian “be-” (without) in “befarq” (indifferent) illustrate the ongoing influence of Arabic and Persian on Uzbek.

Overall, while Uzbek has traditionally relied on suffixation for word formation, prefixes have nonetheless played a significant role in enriching the lexicon, particularly in terms of negation, social concepts, and technical terminology. The integration of borrowed prefixes from Arabic, Persian, and European languages further demonstrates the adaptability of the Uzbek language and its capacity to expand in response to social, cultural, and scientific developments. This literature review highlights the need for further research into the systematic role of prefixes in Uzbek, focusing on their historical development, semantic contributions, and their function within the broader morphosyntactic framework of the language.

METHODOLOGY. This research employs a comprehensive and systematic methodology to analyze the differences between prefixes (profikslar) and suffixes (suffikslar) and their roles in the Uzbek language, focusing on their functions, grammatical and semantic properties. The main methodological approach is qualitative, utilizing a combination of descriptive, historical-comparative, and corpus-based methods. This method will be applied to compare the use and development of prefixes and suffixes in the Uzbek language with other languages, especially Turkic languages, and languages such as Arabic, Latin, and Greek:

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS. Quantitative methods will be used to analyze the frequency and distribution of prefixes and suffixes in Uzbek texts:

Affix Frequency: Analyzing how frequently different affix types appear in a variety of texts (literary, journalistic, academic).

Graphical Representation: Using graphs and charts to illustrate the distribution and frequency of various affixes, providing a visual understanding of their role in the language.

DIFFERENTIAL-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS METHOD. This method will be used to analyze the specific differences between prefixes and suffixes, focusing on their semantic functions:

Semantic Distinctions: Identifying and describing the unique semantic features of prefixes and suffixes, such as how prefixes create spatial or temporal meaning, while suffixes form new grammatical structures. In the final stage of the research, the theoretical and practical implications of the differences between prefixes and suffixes will be discussed:

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. The analysis of prefixes (profikslar) and suffixes (suffikslar) in the Uzbek language reveals several key distinctions in terms of their function, formation, and usage. While suffixes are predominantly used for grammatical word formation in Uzbek, prefixes are more commonly used in loanwords, particularly in technical and scientific terminology. Below are the key findings based on the linguistic analysis.

Prefixes in Uzbek mainly serve semantic roles, often altering the meaning of a base word, while suffixes predominantly serve grammatical functions such as indicating tense, aspect, and number. Below is a table illustrating some common prefixes and suffixes in Uzbek along with their functions:

Affix Type	Affix	Example Word	Meaning/Function
Prefix	na-	nohaq (unjust)	Negation or absence
	be-	bevaqt (untimely)	Lack or absence of time
Suffix	-lar	kitoblar (books)	Plural marker
	-im	kitobim (my book)	Possession marker (1st person singular)
	-di	yurdi (he/she walked)	Past tense marker
	-lik	adabiylik (literary quality)	Noun formation (abstract nouns)

A key observation in this study is the significant influence of foreign languages on the development of prefixes in Uzbek. Many modern prefixes in Uzbek, especially in technical and academic contexts, are borrowed from languages

such as Arabic, Persian, Latin, and Greek. These borrowed prefixes often carry specific meanings related to modern concepts and have enriched the Uzbek lexicon. Below is a table summarizing some examples of borrowed prefixes in Uzbek:

Origin Language	Prefix	Example Word	Meaning/Function
Arabic	la-	lafarq (no difference)	Negation or absence
Greek	auto-	avtomobil (automobile)	Self or automatic
Latin	anti-	antibakterial (antibacterial)	Against or opposition to
Persian	be-	bevaqt (untimely)	Lack or absence of time

A key distinction found in this study is that prefixes in Uzbek mainly modify the semantic content of words, often altering the meaning (e.g., negation or intensification), while suffixes are used for grammatical transformations such as forming new word categories (nouns, adjectives, verbs).

Prefixes tend to alter the inherent meaning of a word, such as in the example of “nohaq” (unjust), where the prefix “na-” negates the meaning of “haq” (right). Conversely, suffixes like “-lik” (quality) in “adabiylik” (literary quality) convert adjectives or nouns into abstract nouns.

Affix Type	Affix	Example Word	Meaning/Function
Prefix	na-	nohaq (unjust)	Negation of the root word
Suffix	-lik	adabiylik (literary quality)	Conversion of an adjective to an abstract noun
	-ish	kitobish (bookish)	Formation of a quality from a noun (adjective formation)

The study also revealed the phonological and morphological adaptations of affixes in different contexts. For instance, while suffixes show variations based on vowel harmony in Uzbek, prefixes tend to maintain their forms more consistently across different contexts. This is especially true for borrowed prefixes, which adapt to the phonetic structure of Uzbek.

For example, in the word “antibacterial” (antibacterial), the prefix “anti-” is borrowed directly from Greek and does not undergo phonological changes. In contrast, suffixes like -lar (plural) or -im (possessive) adapt to the root word’s vowel structure (e.g., kitoblar for plural and kitobim for possession).

Another area for future research is the computational analysis of affixation in Uzbek. Current morphological tools for Uzbek language processing are limited, and further work in developing computational models for prefixation and suffixation could provide valuable insights. This would enhance the development of automatic morphological analyzers, which could be applied

to lexicography, language teaching, and translation technologies.

CONCLUSION. This study has provided a detailed exploration of the differences and roles of prefixes and suffixes in Uzbek. The findings suggest that while suffixes are central to the grammatical system of the language, prefixes are an important part of the semantic structure, particularly in borrowed technical and scientific terms. The historical development and phonological adaptation of affixes in Uzbek also demonstrate the dynamic nature of the language. Future research should focus on regional dialectal variations, computational modeling of affixation, and further cross-linguistic comparisons to deepen the understanding of affixation in Uzbek linguistics.

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