

DERIVATIONAL MEANS OF DESCRIBING HUMAN APPEARANCE AND CHARACTER IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation. This article aims to compare and contrast derivational means for describing human nature and appearance in English and Uzbek languages. Research seeks to identify and analyze similarities and differences among affixes of two different languages related to the description of human qualities. By examining affixes, suffixes, and semantically derived metaphors and phraseological units that build up descriptive words this article intends to focus on the variations in the usage of one morpheme and lexeme in two different languages and cultures.

Key terms: affixes, description, appearance, character

Materials and methods. The aim of this article is a comprehensive analysis of derivational means of describing human appearance in English and Uzbek languages. Actual materials of this article are scientific sources.

In lexicology, "derivational means" refers to the different techniques and procedures used to create new words (or lexemes) from preexisting ones. Prefixes, suffixes, and other morphological alterations are frequently used to expand or modify words to generate new meanings. This is the emphasis of this area of language studies. Main derivational means include the following: affixation, conversion, back-formation. Derivational means generally refer to *morphological processes* that create new words or forms from existing ones.

Results and discussion. First widely recognized type of derivational means is affixation. The morphological process of adding an affix (or several affixes) to a morphological foundation is known as affixation.

A prefix is an affix that comes before the base. Affixes that come after the base are called suffixes. (1) and (2) provide examples of English prefixes and suffixes, respectively.

- 1) un-necessary, un-kind, dis-respectful, hyper-sensitive, trans-gender
- 2) thought-ful, friend-ly, hope-less

The typological survey by Štekauer et al. (2012) shows that suffixation is more wide spread than prefixation. The number of exclusively prefixing languages is small in comparison to the number of exclusively suffix -ing languages (Mithun, 2003). In our case prefixing is not so common in Uzbek language as it belongs to agglutinative languages group and used prefixes are borrowed in most cases.

While prefixes typically maintain the word class of the base (kind-unkind, adjectives), suffixes regularly change the word's category (e.g., faith (N)- faithful (Adj)). This rule works the same in Uzbek, mehribon- bemehr are both adjectives. But here the difference is vivid that "mehr" is their root morpheme, which is noun.

“Mehribon” came into existence after adding suffix, however when the antonym of this word is derived by adding prefix “be-“, the existed suffix “-bon” is omitted.

Suffixes usually change the word’s category in Uzbek as it is in English, e.g chiroy-chiroyli, pul-puldor.

The list of adjective making suffixes will be given below and compared to the affixes of Uzbek language.

Table of affixes in English language.

Suffixes	Examples
-ful	beautiful, graceful, youthful, hate
-ive	attractive, creative, talkative, active, aggressive, positive, imaginative, protective, sensitive
-less	careless, fearless, heartless, useless, worthless
-y	curvy, stocky, curly, brainy, pretty, greedy, smelly
-ish	childish, foolish
-al/-ial	comical, universal
-ous	dangerous, famous, nervous, serious
-able	comfortable, reliable, lovable
-ese	Japanese, Portugese
-ian	Canadian, Italian

Table of affixes in Uzbek language:

-li	chiroyli, aqli
-chan	harakatchan, ishonuvchan, ta’sirchan
-gan	kelishgan
-dor	bo’ydor, mushakdor, jaxldor
-don	gapdon, bilimdon
-ma	ezma
-mas	qo’rqmas, arzimas
-siz	foydasiz, aqlsiz
-iy	asabiy
-lik	Toshkentlik, Andijonlik, Amerikalik

In terms of affixes, in both languages suffixes are used widely rather than other types of derivational means, and most of them are adjectives that derived from nouns with the help of suffixation.

To conclude, investigation of description words and suffixes in Uzbek and English languages and their comparison represents two different cultures, world picture and word choice and how they reflect each other.

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