A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE ROLE OF SUFFIXES IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

THESIS

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for
Master Degree of English Language Education

By:
SHAVKAT SHAROPOV
NIM: 201620560211036

DIRECTORAT OF POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM
UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH MALANG
JANUARY 2019

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Proposed by:

SHAVKAT SHAROPOV
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Has been accepted on
Thursday, 17 January 2019

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THESIS

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Has been examined in front of examiners
On **Thursday, 17 January 2019** and decided that
It has fulfilled the requirements to get
Master Degree of English Language Education
in Postgraduate Program of University of Muhammadiyah Malang

The Examiners

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LETTER OF STATEMENT

I, the undersigned:

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Hereby, I declare that:

1. The thesis entitled **A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE ROLE OF SUFFIXES IN THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES** is my original work and contains no one's scientific paper that may be proposed to achieve an academic degree at any universities. Besides, there is no other's idea or citation except those which have been quoted and mentioned at the references.

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3. This thesis can be used for literature review which can be accesed by others freely (**NON EXCLUSIVE ROYALTY**)

Thus, this statement is made truthfully to be used as appropriate.

Malang, 17 Januari 2019

The Researcher,

Materai

Shavkat Sharopov

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ABSTRACT

Shavkat Sharopov, 2019. *A Comparative Study of The Role of Suffixes in The English and Uzbek Languages*. Thesis. Post Graduate Program of English Language Education, University of Muhammadiyah Malang. Advisors: **1. Bayu H. Wicaksono, M.Ed, Ph.D**, **2. Dr. Hartono, M.Pd**.

This study aims to analyze the role of suffixes in both languages, to find similiarities, differences, and describing the roles of the English and Uzbek suffixes. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative research and linguistic methodology. There are two objects used as a data in this study, (1) English short story entitled "Berenice", (2) Uzbek short story entitled "Horror" ("Daxshat").

The results of this study indicate: (1) The role of suffixes in English is following the stem and forming a new derivative in different part of speech or different word by changing lexico-grammatical meaning of the word and the role of Uzbek suffixes are the same, (2) There are four types of English suffixes namely nominal, verbal, adjective, and adverbial suffixes, (3) The Uzbek language also possess the same number of suffixes namely forming, verb, adjective, noun and adverb.

Keywords : *The Role of Suffixes in English Language, The Role of Suffixes in Uzbek Language*

ABSTRAK

Shavkat Sharopov, 2019. Komparatif Peran Peran Sufiks dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Uzbek. Tesis. Program Pascasarjana Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: **1. Bayu H. Wicaksono, M.Ed, Ph.D**, **2. Dr. Hartono, M.Pd**.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran sufiks dalam kedua bahasa, untuk menemukan kesamaan, perbedaan, dan menggambarkan peran sufiks Inggris dan Uzbekistan. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dan metodologi linguistik. Ada dua objek yang digunakan sebagai data dalam penelitian ini, (1) Cerita Pendek bahasa Inggris berjudul "Berenice", (2) Cerita Pendek Uzbek berjudul "Horor" ("Daxshat").

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan: (1) Peran sufiks dalam bahasa Inggris adalah mengikuti batang dan membentuk turunan baru di bagian yang berbeda dari suatu kata atau kata yang berbeda dengan mengubah makna lexico-gramatikal dari kata tersebut dan peran sufiks di bahasa Uzbek juga sama, (2) Ada empat jenis sufiks bahasa Inggris yaitu sufiks nominal, verbal, kata sifat, dan adverbial, (3) Bahasa Uzbek juga memiliki jumlah sufiks yang sama yaitu membentuk, kata kerja, kata sifat, kata benda, dan kata keterangan.

Kata kunci: *Peran Sufiks dalam Bahasa Inggris, Peran Sufiks dalam Bahasa Uzbekistan*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Motto

"If you spend too many times thinking about a thing,

you'll never get it done"

- **Bruce Lee**

Dedication :

I present this thesis special for

My parents,

My brother and sisters,

All of family member and friends

Thank you for the supports

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INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Human beings are able to exchange knowledge, beliefs, opinions, wishes, threats, commands, thanks, promises, declarations, feelings and many others, but our system of communication before anything else is language. Language is the forming and storing ideas as reflection of reality and exchanging them in the process of human interaction. Language is social by nature; it is inseparably connected with the people who are its creators and users; it grows and develops together with the development of society and like all events in the world, it is in the process of continuous change.

Language contains many types of formation and one of them is affixation. Affixation (prefixation and suffixation) is the formation of words by adding derivational affixes (prefixes and suffixes) to bases. Knowledge of prefixes and suffixes are one part of academic that may increase student achievement. According to Ginzburg (1979) suffixation is the formation of words with the help of suffixes. Suffixes usually modify the lexical meaning of the base and transfer words to a different part of speech. There are suffixes, however, which do not shift words from one part of speech into another; a suffix of this kind usually transfers a word into a different semantic group.

Ginzburg (1979) divided suffixes into several groups according to different principles such as: 1) the part of speech formed, 2) the lexico-grammatical character of the stem the affix is added to, 3) its meaning, 4) its stylistic reference, 5) the

degree of productivity, 6) the origin of the affix (native or borrowed). Plag (2003) defined 'affix' as a bound morpheme that attaches to bases. Montero (2011) considers affixes as bound morphemes opposed to free morphemes, i.e. morphemes that cannot be used on their own but must be attached to another word.

The ways in which new words are formed have long been discussed in classical literature from a theoretical perspective (see e.g., Adams, 1973, Bauer, 1983 or Marchand 1969, to name a few). According to Montero (2011) creating new words from a native word stock, may imply different word-formation processes making use of compounding, conversion, back formation or derivation. Derivation is yielded by means of affixation, i.e., adding a derivational affix to a word by means of prefixation, suffixation or infixation. Prefixes are attached to the front of a base, suffixes to the end of a base and infixes are inserted inside a root.

The present research will focus on comparison of word-formation making use of derivation, i.e., the use of suffixes, which allows the creation of new words enlarging or changing the structure of the headwords, and will analyze its productivity in English and Uzbek. The justification for the present research lies, thus, in the existing need of research on the comparison of suffixes as a word-formation process in the English and Uzbek languages.

Azimova (2017) states that the derivation can be the most open and dynamic sphere in the language system. The study of general and specific questions of word forming is necessary in order to comprehend deeper into the dynamics of its processes, to penetrate their logic and law. Word formation plays an important role in the carrying out the language of the most important task – to make sure all aspects

of life and human activities with new names. The existence of suffixes in both languages systems suggests typological generality of this phenomenon.

Although many language contains words that are morphologically related, learning one base word might increase the total vocabulary. Therefore, learning inflectional suffixes helps us to put together sentences and understand the language of others. Not only knowledge of suffixes gives us the ability to determine words meaning without having to look it up, but also by understanding suffixes meanings, we have the tools needed for decoding difficult words. Studying the most common suffixes also make us gain the skills needed to become more efficient readers. Not only does an understanding of suffixes meanings improve reading skills, but it also boosts comprehension. It also proven that, understanding various suffixes is one of an effective method for boosting test scores (Edunova, 2012).

The study presents a comparative analysis of the role of suffixes in the English and Uzbek languages. According to Bahodir (2017), the etymological origin of the allocated affixes is various. In english language, there are basically affixes that penetrated into the language together with Latin bases, but during development, English language received the ability to join not only Romanic bases but also Germanic origin bases.

Unlike English, the Uzbek language has the specific base structure. Affixes – loans of the Persian – Tadjik origin differently were accustomed in the language (Bahodir, 2017). English is a language, being analytical, poorer elements of morphological word-building, moreover, there are so many producing words

consisting of one root, so in English so developed and the semantic ambiguity and its nomination as a base.

The comparative analysis of semantic derivatives English and Uzbek languages will show that the compared languages have certain typological similarities. Isomorphism is manifested in the fundamental similarity of the semantics of general trends characterizing the synchronous organization of vocabulary.

In English, the lexical-semantic word-building takes place on the basis of a wide range of concepts, for example, the concrete substantive concepts in the process of word formation is actively used. There is also a possibility of applying the internal semantic relationship between nouns with concrete concepts and evolving concept. This can be seen as a set of objects and abstract concepts. The difference in the nature and width of the range of lexical-semantic word-building in these two languages arise for two reasons: linguistic and extra linguistic. Internally linguistic reason is the difference in structure type of the two languages.

As is known, the Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic group of languages, English - to German, Uzbek defined as agglutinative analytical, English - both analytical and synthetic. The Uzbek language is part of a large group of Turkic languages and refers to the agglutinative type, as well as Mongolian, Korean, Hungarian, Japanese, Finno-Ugric languages. This means that each individual is characterized by morphological affix value, and each additional affix has only one value.

There are previous studies related to this research that make only comparison of adjective suffixes or noun suffixes. One of them was conducted by Bahodir (2017) under the title "Comparative analysis of adjectival suffixes and prefixes in the English and Uzbek languages"- Karshi, Uzbekistan. Another research was conducted by Azimova (2017) under the title "The comparative study of semantic derivation in the English and Uzbek languages"-Samarkand, Uzbekistan.

Different from the previous researches mentioned before, the present study is aimed to do further investigation on a comparative study of suffixes in the English and Uzbek languages. The practical value of research is that the material and results of the given paper can serve as the material for theoretical courses of lexicology as well as can be used for practical lessons in analytical reading, in seminars on lexicology for English and Uzbek students.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Classification of Suffixes in the English Language

As Ginzburg (1979) stated s u f f i x a t i o n is the formation of words with the help of suffixes. Suffixes usually modify the lexical meaning of the base and transfer words to a, different part of speech. suffixes can be divided into 4 groups:

1. Noun-forming suffixes

2. Verb-forming suffixes

3. Adverb-forming suffix

4. Adjective-forming suffixes

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There are also different classifications of suffixes in linguistic literature, as suffixes may be divided into several groups according to different principles (Ginzburg, 1979):

1. Part-of-speech classification.

2. Semantic classification.

3. Lexico-grammatical character of the stem.

4. Origin of suffixes.

5. Productivity.

Suffixation as A Productive Way of Word Formation

  A. Suffixes Forming Nouns

  Nouns From Nouns

According to Bauer (1983) A list has been made in the lists of illustrations of suffixes provided in each section below:

–dom : *Dollardom, Fagdom, gangsterdom, girldom.*

–ess : *astranautess* and *secress.*

–iana : *Butterfildiana, Etoniana, flunkeyian , railroadiana ...*

Other :**–er** (Birch -*Bircher*), **-ette** (kitchen - *kitchenette*), **-hood** (man

      manhood), **etc.**

  Nouns From Verbs

–ation : *categorization, institutionalization, lexicalization*, *fliztation,*

    formation, vexation.

–ee : *blackmailee, curee, vaccinee ...*

–ure   : -*closure* and *licensure*.

Other : -al (<u>arrive</u> - *arrival*), **-ary** (<u>dispense</u> - *dispensary*), **-er** (<u>kill</u>

   killer), **-ment** (<u>manage</u> - *management*).

Nouns From Adjectives

–cy   : *excellency*, *militancy*

–ness : *certainness*, *sincereness*, *productiveness*

Other : -dom (<u>free</u> - *freedom*), **-er** (<u>six</u> - *sixer*), **-hood** (<u>false</u> - *falsehood*),

   -ist (<u>social</u> - *socialist*), **-th** (<u>warm</u> - *warmth*).

B. Suffixes Forming Verbs

According to Guilbert (1975) There are two main suffixes deriving verbs from nouns **-ify** and **-ize** and these are also used to derive verbs from adjectives. Recent words using these suffixes are *metrify, fishify* <u>"supplying with fish"</u>, *Cambodianize, instantize, marginalize, containerize, pedestrianize, structurize, Vietnamize*. A third suffix deriving verbs is **-en** as in *shorten, whiten, widen*.

C. Suffixes Forming Adjectives and Adjectives From Nouns

Burt & Kiparsky (1972) provide some example of this below:

–al   : *educational*, *environmenta, transformational*, *dialectual, elemental,*

   glottal, intellectual, labial, palatal etc

–esque : *picturesque* and *junoesque*

–less : *fieldless, flueless, flyless, furnitureless*.

Other : ate (<u>passion</u> - *passionate*), **-en** (<u>wood</u>-*wooden*), **-ese** (<u>Pekin</u> - *Pekinese*),

-ful (**doubt** - *doubtful*), **-ic** (**algebra** - *algebraic*),and many more.

D. Adjectives from Adjectives

According to Bauer (1983) The clearest example of this type in English is **-ish** (**green**- *greenish*). Other suffixes in this group are **-ly** (**good** - *goodly*) and possibly **-some** (**queer** - *queersome*).

E. Suffixes Forming Adverbs

According to Bauer (1983) The main suffixes forming adverbs are **-ly, -ward** and **–wise** as in *circodianly*; **-ward(s)** , previously added to particles, such as, *afterward(s), inward(s), homeward(s)*.

F. Other form classes as bases

According to Aronoff (1976) only nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs can be the product of word-formation and that only these form classes can be used as bases in the formation of derivatives, but there is plenty of evidence that minor form classes can be used as bases , in established forms like *iffy* and *uppity* and in recent formations like *downer, inness, muchness, suchness, thereness, thusless, whyness*.

G. English Suffixation on Foreign Bases

According to Bauer (1983) There are large numbers of words in English which are either analyzable as derivatives though actually borrowed from other languages or actually coined in English using foreign bases.

According to Nikolenko (2007) There are numerous derived words whose meanings of their constituent parts. Yet, such cases represent only the first and simplest stage of semantic readjustment within derived words. Let us take at random some of the adjectives formed with the same productive suffix **-y** and try to deduce the meaning of the suffix from their definitions, below (Vinnytsya and Kynha, 2007) :

brainy (inform) - *intelligent , intellectual , characterized by brains*.

chatty - *given to chat, inclined to chat*.

dressy (inform) - *showy in dress , inclined to dress well or to be overdressed*.

fishy (in a fishy story) - *improbable , hard to believe* .

foxy - *foxlike , cunning or crafty*.

Nikolenko (2007:53) also mentioned it is sufficient to examine further examples to see that other affixes also offer an interesting variety of semantic shades. Below are the example of comparing the meanings of adjective-forming suffixes (Nikolenko, 2007:54).

1. ***eatable*** - " *fit or good to eat* " ,

   lovable - *"worthy of loving"*,

2. ***lovely*** - "*charming , beautiful , inspiring love*",

   friendly - "*characteristic of or befitting a friend* ",

3. ***childish*** - "*resembling or befitting a child* ",

   girlish - " *like a girl , but often , in a bad imitation of one* ",

According to Nikolenko (2007:54) The semantic distinction of words produced from the same root by means of different affixes is also of considerable

interest, both for language studies and research work. Compare: ***womanly*** - *womanish*, ***flowery*** - *flowered* - <u>**flowering**</u>, ***starry*** - *starred* , ***reddened*** - *reddish* , ***shortened*** - *shortish*. Nikolenko (2007:55) mentioned that the semantic difference between the members of these groups is very obvious: the meanings of the suffixes are so distinct that they color the whole words.

The Role of Suffixes in English Word Formation

English is one of the global language that is used by many countries in the world. Word formation is a characteristic of human language is the potential to create new words (Wulandari, 2014). In English, there are many words that are morphologically related, learning one base word such suffixes will increase the total vocabulary, if the student learns word-formation processes of English and the suffixes, by understanding the morphemes, children can decode longer words and develop their reading comprehension skills, the ultimate aim of reading (Waugh *et al*, 2015).

Accroding to Arnold (1986) The role of suffixes in English is following the stem and forming a new derivative in different part of speech or different word class. When both the underlying and resultant forms belong to the same part of speech, the suffix serves to differentiate between lexico-grammatical classes by rendering some very general lexicol-grammatical meaning. If we realize that suffixes render the most general semantic component of the word's lexical meaning by marking the general class of phenomena to which the referent of the word

belongs, the reason why suffixes are as a rule semantically fused with the stem stands explained (Arnold, 1986).

Suffixation as a Means of Word — Derivation in English

Accroding to Jismoniy Tarbiya (2014) Suffixes are the components of derivative word, connected with its finite part where besides grammatical morphemes, other word-formative formats which belong to the word-formative stem concentrate and often come in to contact with the finite one forming different kind of phono-morphological variants with them, As an example of definition the word-formative role of loan-words elements, the researcher give the following analysis derivative adjectives, met in the next loan-word suffixes (Jismoniy Tarbiya, 2014): 1) **- able, - ible**, 2) **- ac**, 3) **- age**, 4) **- al,** 5) **- an, - ean**, 6) **-ant, - ent**, 7) **-ar**, 8) **- ard**, 9) **-ary, - ory**, 10) **- ate**, 11) **-ete**, 12) **- ite**, 13) **- ute**, 14) **- ex**, 15) **- esque**, 16) **- ic**, 17) **- id**, 18) **- ide**, 19) **- ile**, 20) **- ine**, 21) **- ior**, 22) **- ique**, 23) **- ise**, 24) **-ive**, 25) **- oid**, 26) **- ous**, 27) **- ose**;

Jismoniy Tarbiya (2014) also mentioned, In English it didn't derive any adjective and is not met with German stem at all. Mostly, all these adjectives with this suffix of Latin origin and represent participle I; which are borrowed by English as an adjective or adequate in English. This suffix didn't get any word-formative meanings. There is no any new-formation with this suffix in Modern English. Analyses of numerous derivatives having above mentioned loan-word suffixes showed, that: 1). In Modern English some borrowed affixes are only morphological sign and the others got word-formative role and are live affixes

in Modern English. 2). Live borrowed adjective suffixes are: 1) **- able**, 2) **- an (- ean, - ian)** 3) **-ous**, 4) **- al**, 5) **- ic** and some others.

The Role of Suffixes in Uzbek Word Formation

According to Sapayev (2009) The role of suffixes in Uzbek is to change grammatical meaning of the word and lexical meaning as well. There are types of Uzbek Suffixes in word-formation, as follow (Wikipedia, 2018) :

1.   Word formation suffixes

Nominal and Verbal with new lexical meanings can be created in Uzbek language through suffixation. So by adding suffixes, it creates new lexical meaning:

Bosh   Head (anatomy)

Bosh**liq**   Chief, foreman

Bosh**la**moq   To begin (infinitive)

2.   Grammatical suffixes.

Grammatical functions like number, case, mood or tense is accomplished by adding suffixes to the words. These grammatical suffixes change the relation of one word to other words in a sentence, but they do not change the basic lexical meaning of the word:

Lexical		**Grammatical**	
Uy	home	uy**da**	**at** home
Uy**la**moq	to marry	uy**ga** keldi	he came home
Uyla**n**moq	to get married	uylan**di**	he got married

3.   Plural suffix.

The Uzbek language plural suffix **–lar** is added to nominals to indicate that there is more than subject or object, but also to verbals to indicate that there is more than one subject.

Qiz	daugthter	keldi	she came
Qiz**lar**	daughters	keldi**lar**	they came
Uch qiz	three daughters		

4. Case suffixes.

Case suffixes express relationships between nominals and verbals and are equivalent to English "to","in","from"and other ideas:

O'g'il	son	o'g'il**ga**	**to** the son
Xalq	people	xalq**dan**	**from** the people

5. Possession suffixes.

Uzbek has several means of expressing possession. One means require adding possessive suffixes to a nominal:

Kitob**im**	**my** book	kitob**imiz**	**our** book
Kitob**ing**	**your** book	kitob**ingiz**	**your** book
(singular)		-	(plural)

A second means requires the possessive relationship construction. In Uzbek, the possessor of an object is placed first, the Uzbek equivalent of an English phrase like "my son's pen" is the following:

O'g'lim**ning** ruchka**si**   son+my+of+pen+her= my son's pen

6. Infinitive suffix.

The Uzbek equivalent of the English infinitive of verbs is created by adding suffix **–moq** to the verbal root. Without this or other suffixes, the verbal root express the familiar or at times impolite imperative mood:

Bormoq   to go (infinitive)

Bor!   Go! (singular, familiar, impolite)

7.   Mood suffixes.

To express moods like the imperative or the conditional, Uzbek suffixes to verbal roots:

Kiring !   Come in ! (singular, familiar, polite)

Kirsa   If he enters

8.   Tense suffixes .

In Uzbek, tenses like past, present, and future are formed by adding suffixes to a verbal root, including the past tense suffix **–di** :

Ko'rmoq   to see (infinitive)

Ko'r**di**   she saw

Uzbek combine the meanings of English present and future tenses into one idea that expressed. This present-future tense indicates that an action occurs as a habit in the present and may occur at some point in the future:

O'qimoq   to study (infinitive)

O'qi**y**di   she studi**es (**as a habit), she will study (in the future)

The Uzbek also has the following system of word - formation. This analysis gave the following results:

1)   Noun forming affixes

2)   Abjective forming affixes

3)   Verb forming affixes.

4)   Adverb forming suffixes

Uzbek language has a developed system of word -derivation and further detailed investigative may give much to understand the deeper processes taking place in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. The role of suffixation and other means in word-formation of English and Uzbek languages. The Uzbek language has a developed system of word derivation:

1)   Suffixation

- chi: suvchi (plumber) , ovchi (hunter); **-bon**: bog'bon (gardener), sarbon (leader); **-dosh**: sinfdosh (classmate), qarindosh (relative), kursdosh (coursemate); **etc**

2)   Compounds

N + N, Adj + N, N + - ap, Adv + V - ap, Adv + Adj, N + V ap, N + V ган, Adj + Adj, etc.

Azimova (2017) claimed that the difference in the nature and breadth of the range of lexical-semantic word-building in these two languages arise for two reasons: linguistic and extralinguistic. The Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic group of languages, English - to German, Uzbek defined as agglutinative analytical, English - both analytical and synthetic. The Uzbek language is part of a large group of Turkic languages and refers to the agglutinative type, as well as Mongolian, Japanese, Finno-Ugric languages. This means that each individual is characterized by morphological affix value, and each additional affix has only one value. This

particular compound word consisting of a root and a plurality of affixes easily broken down into its component parts.

Moreover, Azimova (2017) stated the differential features of these languages compared with each other, expressed in various quantitative relationship models, inherent only to a particular language; in a different nature to rethink operations, reflecting the national mentality; in varying degrees of productivity of a particular model of semantic word derivation. Despite the large number of distinctive features are opposed to each other's language, the presence of typological similarities shows a certain similarity of these languages on the synchronous level.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this type of research matter, the researcher used descriptive, qualitative and comparative research methods where can be used literary data as a form to describe the suffixes for a word. The researcher collected the data, analyzed and conclude them without making generalization. Qualitative research is research using methods such as observation or case studies which result in a narrative, descriptive account of a setting or practice.

In this research, we would like to analyze and to compare types, similarities and differences, between English and Uzbek suffixes for the short srtories by the titles: (1) the title of English short story: "Berenice" (Edgar Allan Poe 1835), (2) the title of Uzbek Narrative Text: "Horror"("Daxshat") Abdulla Kakhkhor 1956).

In collecting data, we used reading material of English and Uzbek literature. The data came from English - Uzbek short stories and texts of these short stories were taken. In this case, the books are an English short story's text and an Uzbek short story' text.

In analyzing data, the researcher selected, highlighted all suffixes in both texts and tried to reveal similarity and differences of suffixes which were used in the texts. The researcher needed some procedure that should be done to analyze the data. These steps were selecting and categorizing:

1. Selecting

The researcher selected short stories. (1) English short story that own title is "Berenice", (2) Uzbek short story entitled "Horror" ("Daxshat").

2. Categorizing

In categorizing short stories, the researcher separated the words that was added by suffix with other words. Then, words were classified based on the kinds of English and Uzbek suffixes and listing the data. Last, the researcher made effort to find out the similarities and the differences among them and got conclusion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of English suffixes

Here the words of the short story are analyzed and presented the analysis in the form of table. The English story "Berenice" by Edgar Poe was analyzed based on the types of English suffixes. There are four types of suffixes; nominal suffixes,

verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes and adverbial suffixes. Data of the suffixes are shown in the table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1

Types of English suffixes

Number	Types of Suffixes	Total in Number
1.	Nominal Suffixes	22
2.	Verbal suffixes	6
3.	Adjectival suffixes	22
4.	Adverbial suffixes	1

Table 4.2

List of used suffixes in the story "Berenice"

Title	English suffixes
Berenice	-y,-ed(verb,adjective),-ness,-ing (noun,verb,adjective),-s(verb,noun), -ous,-ate,-ly,-ant,-es(verb,noun),-al,-ary,-ient,-er(noun,adjective,adverb),-d, -self,-ance, -ial,-ual,-able,-ity,-nt,-ic,-tion,-hood,-ful,-sion,-est,-ence,-nal,-ent,-less,-ible-,ive,-ancy,-th,-ty,-selves,-ation,-st,-ry,-ibly,-cious,-ur,-ist,-ise,-ian,-en,-iage,-ment,

Table 4.3

Some words of Nominal suffixes in the text

Title of the text	English suffixes
Berenice	Wretchedness,hues,agonies, hereditary,paintings,existence, remembrance,impossibility, imagination, length,myself,themselves, manhood,pleasure,reader,inversion, apartment, identity, Enthusiast

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Table 4.4

Some words of Verbal suffixes in the text

Title of the text	English suffixes
Berenice	Effected, finds, analyze, gazed, living, shaken,

Table 4.5

Some words of Adjectival suffixes in the text

Title of the text	English suffixes
Berenice	Interested, different, gorgeous, incomprehensible,positive,light-hearted, wonderful, variable, sufficient, spiritual, trivial, careless, important, physical, anxiety, earliest, longer, menial

Table 4.6

Some words of Adverbial suffixes in the text

Title of the text	English suffixes
Berenice	Deeply

The table below is the detailed information of all four suffixes which is found in the text of the story:

Table 4.7

Nominal Suffixes in Sentence

Title of text	Word	Paragraph	Sentence
	Wretchedness	1st	The wretchedness of earth is multiform.
Berenice	recollections, years, volumes	3rd	The recollections of my earliest years are connected with the chamber, and with its

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	volumes - of which latter I will say no more.
existence, feelings, passions 11th	In the strange anomaly of my existence, feelings, with me, had never been of the heart, and my passions always were of the mind.

Table 4.8

Verbal Suffixes in Sentence

Title of text	Word	Paragraph	Sentence
	Shuddered, Fallen, Loved,	11th	And now – now I shuddered in her presence, and grew pale at her approach; yet, bitterly lamenting her fallen and desolate condition, I knew that she had loved me long, and, in an evil moment, I spoke to her of marriage.
Berenice	Disturbing, Enshrouded Breathing Palpitating	18th	He told of a wild cry disturbing the silence of the night—of the gathering togetherof the household—of a search in the direction of the sound; and then his tones grew thrillingly distinct as he whispered me of a violated grave—of a disfigured body enshrouded, yet still breathing—still palpitating—still alive!

Table 4.9

Adjectival Suffixes in Sentence

Title of text	Word	Paragraph	Sentence
	gorge**ous** fantas**ic**	5th	Oh, gorge**ous** yet fantas**ic** beauty!
Berenice	fear**ful** hide**ous** unintellig**ible**	17th	It was a fear**ful** page in the record my existence, written all over with dim, and hide**ous**, and unintellig**ible** recollections.

According analysis of the text there was found adverbial suffix (-ly) as well, and in the table 4.10 below there is example sentence.

Table 4.10

Adverbial Suffixes in Sentence

Title of text	Word	Paragraph	Sentence
Berenice	Deep**ly**	10th	In the lucid intervals of my infirmity, her calamity indeed gave me pain, and taking deep**ly** to heart that total wreck of her fair and gentle life, I did not fail to ponder frequent**ly** and bitter**ly** upon the wonder-working means by which so strange a revolution had been so sudden**ly** brought to pas

Analysis of Uzbek Suffixes

Here the words of the Uzbek short story "Horror" ("Daxshat") by Abdulla Qakhkhor are analyzed and presented the analysis in the form of table. As it was mentioned before, there are four types of suffixes; nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes and adverbial suffixes, too.

Table 4.11

Types of Uzbek suffixes

Number	Types of Suffixes	Total in Number
1.	Nominal Suffixes	25
2.	Verbal suffixes	30
3.	Adjectival suffixes	9
4.	Adverbial suffixes	12

Table 4.12

List of used suffixes in the story "Horror"

Title	Uzbek suffixes
Horror	-lar,-ning,-da, -gan, -i,-ni,-may,-siz, -im, -dan, -ir,-ma,-yot,-illa,-y,-di,-ga,-a,-ib,-gina,-ish,-bek,-il,-ar,-si,-lik,-chak,-oy,-kina,-day,-in,-mas,-lab,-b,-kaz,-ayot,-sa,-iston,-li,-gacha,-sh,-tir,-cha,-kan,-un,-la,-t,-m,-ti,-ip,-lik,-ta,-sin,-chi,-san,-siz,-ki,-ng,-ing,-ngiz,-moqchi,-ol,-ingiz,-cha,-on,-ka,-ab,-day,-roq,-alla,-dosh,-guncha,-kor.-ov,-iydigan,-moqda,mas

Table 4.13

Some words of Nominal suffixes in the text

Title of the text	Uzbek suffixes
Horror	Shamoli(windy) ,daraxtlar(trees), kundosh (rival), tegirmonchi(miller), goriston (graveyard) Ganjiravonlik (From

Ganjiravan), kelin**chak** (bride), Unsin**oy**(
name of a woman Unsinoy)

Table 4.14

Some words of Verbal suffixes in the text

Title of the text	Uzbek suffixes
Horror	Bil**may** (without knowing), chiy**illaydi** (squeals), bo'l**ib** (being), qol**ar** (stay), o'**tirishar** (sitting), o'l**sin**(dies), ko'r**indi** (appered), kel**ayotgan**(coming), fahm**lashdi** (understood)

Table 4.15

Some words of Adjectival suffixes in the text

Title of the text	Uzbek suffixes
Horror	Ko'rin**mas** (unvisible), javob**siz** (without answer), jindak**kina** (a little), arz**iydigan** (worthy), qo'rq**qan** (afraid of), vahima**li** (dangerous), qattiqroq(louder)

Table 4.16

Some words of Adverbial suffixes in the text

Title of the text	Uzbek suffixes
Horror	Zichla**b** (densely), ertaroq (earlier), peshin**gacha** (till noon), ertaga**yoq** (tomorrow)

From the short story ("Horror") writer finds many words regarding as type of noun forming suffixes with sentences as in the table below.

Table 4.17

Nominal Suffixes in Sentence

Title of text	Word	Paragraph	Sentence
Horror	Olim**bek**, dodxo**ning**, xotin**i**, kun**dosh**,uy**iga**, Atrof**ida**	2nd	Olim**bek** dodxo**ning** sakkiz xotin**i** katta kun**dosh** Nodirmoh beginning uy**iga** yig'ilib, sandal atrof**ida** o'tirishar edi. (Eight wifes of Mr.Olim were sitting around sandal(a table which has a basin with ember under it in order to warm up)at elder rival Nodirabegim's home)

Table 4.18

Verbal Suffixes in Sentence

Title of text	Word	Paragraph	Sentence
Horror	chiq**arib** tashla**sh** qo'y**ib** gapir**gan** bo'l**di** gap ulama**di**.	6th	Dodxo boshidan go'riston xayolini chiq**arib** tashla**sh** uchun tasbehini qo'y**ib** undan bundan gapir**gan** bo'l**di**, lekin hech kim bu gaplarga gap ulama**di**. (In order to stop thinking about graveyard, putting his beads, Dodkho began to speak but nobody joined him.)

According analysis of the text there was found adverbial suffix :

Table 4.19

Adverbial Suffixes in Sentence

Title of text	Word	Paragraph	Sentence
Horror	Erta*roq*	20th	Ota-onam borishimni harna erta*roq* eshitsa, harna erta*roq* suyunsa... (My parents will be glad earlier if they are aware of it earlier.)

Also, another suffixes in this text were Adjectival suffixes :

Table 4.20

Adjectival Suffixes in Sentence

Title of text	Word	Paragraph	Sentence
Horror	Vahima*li*	4th	-"Hozir go'riston qanaqa vahima*li* bo'lsa ekan..." (How horrific in the graveyard now!..)
	Javob*siz*	12th	-Dodxoning savoli javob*siz* qolishi mumkin emas edi.(Dodkho's answer can not be stayed without anwer)

Analysis of the Differences and Similarities Kinds in English and Uzbek Suffixes

From the analyses data above, the researcher can recognize the differences and similarities kinds of English and Uzbek suffixes in the table 4.21 below.

Table 4.21

Types of used suffixes in the English and Uzbek language

No	English suffixes	Total number	Uzbek suffixes	Total number
1	Nominal Suffixes	22	Nominal Suffixes	25
2	Verbal suffixes	6	Verbal suffixes	30
3	Adjectival suffixes	22	Adjectival suffixes	9
4	Adverbial suffixes	1	Adverbial suffixes	12

So, total number of suffixes which is used in the story were 51 in the English language, whereas this number was 76 in the Uzbek language.This result shows that there is even difference in the usage of suffixes in both languages. It indicates that suffixes are used more in forming a new word in Uzbek than in English. The novelty of this research is that nobody have made comparative study of English and Uzbek suffixes through the short story yet. There was some comperative studies on only between adjectival suffixes or nominal suffixes but the researches were done by comparing some sentences or some word phrases which are used in both language.

Table 4.22

Similarities in English and Uzbek suffixes

English suffixes	Uzbek suffixes
Loved	Sevgan
Shuddered	Titradi
Fallen	Yiqilgan
Earlier	Ertaroq
Length	Uzunlik
Miller	Tegirmonchi
louder	Qattiqroq, balandroq
dagerous	Vahimali
worthy	Arziydigan
Being	Bo'lib
Coming	Kelayotgan
Dodkho's	Dodxoning
Beads	Tasbekhlar

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Finds	Topdi
Densely	Zichlab
Squeals	Chiyyillaydi
Sitting	O'tirishar

According these examples which is given above, it is obvious that there are some similarities between English and Uzbek suffixes while transtating them in the table 4.23 below and Differences and Similiarties of Suffixes in English and Uzbek Language in the table 4.24 below.

Table 4.23

Differences in English and Uzbek suffixes while translation

English	Uzbek suffixes
without answer	Javobsiz
Unvisible	Ko'rinmas
Bride (X no suffix)	kelinchak
Rival (X no suffix)	kundosh
From Ganjiravan	Ganjiravonlik
Till noon	peshingacha
A little	jindakkina
Afraid of	Qo'rqqan

Table 4.24

Differences and Similiarties of Suffixes

in English and Uzbek Language

Differences	Similarities
1. Although, both languages have the same types of suffixes there are some differences while translation. 2. Additionally, while forming words from suffixes the structure also differs. 3. According to analysis of the texts taken from two languages we can see great difference. In English the most productive suffix is	Both English and Uzbek have four same types of suffixes. They are usually termed by nominal suffixes, verbal suffixes, adjectival suffixes and adverbial suffixes.

Adjectival suffixes (22), however, in Uzbek Verbal suffixes (30) are the most productive. The least productive suffixes in English are adverbial ones (1), whereas adjectival suffixes (9) in Uzbek. Almost, there is no big difference in both language's Nominal suffixes (In English 22, and In Uzbek 25). Usage of adjectival suffixes have also great distinction, in English 22, and in Uzbek just 9.
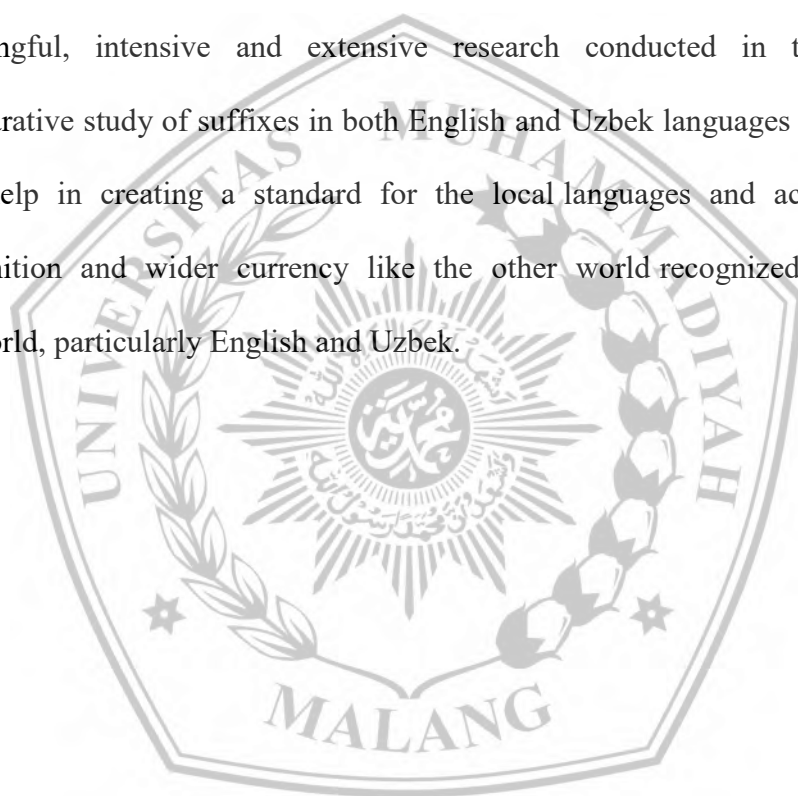
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This research is conducted to accomplish the goals of finding the role of suffixes in English and Uzbek languages, the similiarities and the differences in both languages. This research work on comparative study of the English and Uzbek language suffixes attempted to reveal, to a great extent, how diverse and similar the languages in the process of forming words by suffixes. This study used two short stories as the object of the research.

In conclusion, English suffixes are mostly found in the short story'text of "Berenice" are nominal suffixes and adjectival whereas nominal and verbal suffixes in Uzbek. Also, not all the time translation of word corresponding each other. Similarities between English and Uzbek suffixes both of their suffixes own the same type of suffixes.

Additionally, it is believed that the some part of this work will be an eye opener to future Uzbek and English linguists, especially those who may be interested in the area of morphology. The study will also contribute in no small

measure to facilitating more research into the syntax and semantics. It is true that works already exist on some of these fields of linguistic study in Uzbekistan, but some controversial issues may be resolved if the word-formation processes through suffixes are carefully discussed and studied.

Furthermore, it is believed that some of the questions raised at the beginning of this work have, to a reasonable extent, been answered. there should be more meaningful, intensive and extensive research conducted in this field of comparative study of suffixes in both English and Uzbek languages as well. This will help in creating a standard for the local languages and according them recognition and wider currency like the other world recognized languages of the world, particularly English and Uzbek.

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