

ANALYSIS OF PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES IN OBSTETRICS-GYNECOLOGICAL WORDS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

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Abstract

This article presents the ideas that word formation is the formation of a new meaningful word by adding an affix to the root morpheme, that the main task of word formation is to increase the new vocabulary of the language, and that the greater the vocabulary of the language, the more fluent and colorful the speaker's speech will be. This research used the descriptive qualitative method. Contrastive analysis is used to describe the result of the study between English and Uzbek suffixes that had been compared.

Keywords: Affix, suffix, prefix, prefixation phenomenon, word classes, word formation, lexical unit, morpheme.

Introduction

One of the most important issues in modern linguistics today is the process of word formation, which is still a subject of discussion and debate, without losing its complexity. Word formation is the creation of new lexical units based on the possibilities and materials available in the language. Word formation contributes to the constant enrichment of the vocabulary of the language.

As stated by Kolanchery (2015) that there are two kinds of morphemes, free morphemes are the morphemes that can stand alone as independent word and bound morphemes cannot stand alone as a word, it needs to attach to a base [6., p.60-69]. It means that there are two types of morphemes: free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morphemes that occur on their own without any morphemes necessarily attached to them. Free morphemes can stand by themselves as single, thoroughly independent words, for example, eat, date and dog. Bound morphemes only appear in combination with others in most cases free morphemes. These morphemes are bound because they cannot stand alone and necessarily attached to another form. For instance "-ment" as in management or "un-" as in unhappy.

Any word formation is the result of the motivational relationship between the motivating base (formation basis) and the motivated words through a certain motivational means (formant). Thus, any word formation consists of the relationship of three elements: formation basis + formation means = formation. Thus, word formation is said to be the formation of a new meaningful word by adding an affix to the root morpheme. As we know, the main task of word formation is to increase the new vocabulary of the language. The greater the vocabulary of the language, the more fluent and colorful the speaker's speech will be. Of course, affixes, that is, suffixes, come to our aid in this process. In English, affixes are divided into prefixes, that is, prefixes, and suffixes, in turn.

We have identified the following prefixes and suffixes from the composition of words related to obstetrics and gynecology in the Uzbek language.

befarzand

bepusht

farzand**sizlik**

qiz**lik**

homilad**or**

bachad**on**

We have identified the following examples from masterpieces of Uzbek literature:

Ko'zim to'ldi bugun qonli yoshima, **Befarzandlik** sitam qildi boshima. "**Nurali**"

Birinchi marta yuzlariga dog' oralab, **homiladorlik**ning nishonasi sezilgan kezlarda eshikdan kirardi-yu, Valini mahkam quchoqlab, yuzlaridan cho'pillatib o'pard. **R.Fayziy** "**Shohi darparda**"

As a result of our scientific research, we found such kind of prefixes in English: They are

Complex composition:

amni/o (amnion, amniotic fluid)

cephal/o (head)

cervic/o (cervix)

chori/o, chorion/o (chorion)

colp/o (vagina)

culd/o (rectouterine pouch)

embryo/o (embryo)

episi/o (vulva)

esophag/o (esophagus)

fet/i (fetus, unborn offspring)

fet/o (fetus, unborn offspring)

glact/o (milk)

gravid/o (pregnancy)

gynec/o (woman)

hyster/o (uterus)

lact/o (milk)

mamm/o (breast)
mast/o (breast)
men/o (menstruation)
metr/o (uterus)
metri/o (uterus)
nat/i (birth)
nat/o (birth)
obstetr/o (midwife)
olig/o (scanty, few)
omphal/o (umbilicus, navel)
oophor/o (ovary)
ov/o (ovary)
ovari/o (ovary)
ovul/o (ovary)
par/o (to bear, labor, childbirth, give birth to)
part/o (to bear, labor, childbirth, give birth to)
perine/o (perineum)
pseud/o (false)
prim/i (first)
pseud/o (false)
puerper/o (childbirth)
pylor/o (pylorus, pyloric sphincter)
salping/o (uterine tube)
terat/o (malformations)
uter/o (uterus)
vagin/o (vagina)
vulv/o (vulva)

Suffixes:

-a (no meaning, noun ending)
-al (pertaining to)
-amnios (amnion, amniotic fluid)
-arche/o (beginning, first)
-cyesis (pregnancy)
-e (noun ending, no meaning)
-gen (substance that produced, agent that produced)
-genic (producing, originating, causing)
-graphy (process of recording)
-ic (pertaining to)
-is (noun suffix, no meaning)
-itis (inflammation)

-logist (specialist who studies and treats, physician who studies and treats)

-logy (study of)

-oid (resembling)

-oma (tumor)

-parous (having given birth)

-rrhea (discharge, flow)

-rrhexis (rupture)

-salpinx (tube or uterine tube)

-stenosis (constriction, narrowing)

-tocia (birth, labor)

-tomy (incision, cut into)

-um (noun ending, no meaning)

-us (noun ending, no meaning)

-version (turned, turning, *for example turning the fetus*)

amni/o or amnion/o amnion, amniotic fluid

chori/o chorion

fet/o or fet/i fetus, unborn child

gravid/o pregnancy

lact/o milk

nat/o birth

omphal/o umbilicus, navel

par/o or part/o bear, give birth to, labor, childbirth

puerper/o childbirth

cephal/o head

esophag/o esophagus - passway from the pharynx to the stomach

terat/o malformations

prim/i first

pseud/o false

pylor/o pylorus, pyloric sphincter

ante before

micro small

multi many

nulli none

post after

rrhexis rupture

tocia birth, labor

pre before

amnios amnion, amniotic fluid

cyesis pregnancy

a, e, is, um, us noun suffix, no meaning

carcin/o	cancer
cephal/o	head
episi/o	vulva
esophag/o	esophagus
hydr/o	water
hyster/o	uterus
olig/o	scanty, few
pelv/i	pelvis, pelvic cavity
prim/i	first
pylor/o	pylorus
son/o	sound
trache/o	trachea
dys	painful, abnormal, difficult, labored
intra	within
neo	new
poly	many, much
pre	before
al, ic	pertaining to
cele	hernia
gen	substance or agent that produces or causes
genic	producing, originating, causing
graphy	process of recording, radiographic imaging
itis	inflammation
logist	one who studies and treats (specialist, physician)
logy	study of
oma	tumor
rrhea	flow, discharge
stenosis	constriction or narrowing
tomy	cut into, incision

-gravida	Pregnancy	Nulligravida (never pregnant), primigravida (first-time pregnant), multigravida (many pregnancies)
-para	Live birth	Nullipara (no live births), multipara (many live births)
Part/o, toc/o	Labor/birth/delivery	Prepartum, postpartum (before and after delivery), dystocia (difficult delivery)

Combining Forms in Obstetrics and Gynecology

- **cervic/o**: Refers to the neck or cervix, particularly the neck of the uterus, which plays a crucial role during childbirth and gynecological examinations.
- **Colp/o**: Denotes the vagina, an essential part of the female reproductive system, involved in sexual intercourse and childbirth.
- **Gyn/o, Gynec/o**: Pertains to women and is often used in terms related to female health, such as gynecology, the medical practice dealing with the female reproductive system.
- **Hyster/o**: Refers to the uterus, a vital organ for fetal development during pregnancy.
- **Oophor/o, Ovari/o**: Both terms relate to the ovaries, which produce eggs and hormones essential for reproduction.
- **Salping/o**: Refers to the fallopian tubes, where fertilization typically occurs.

Additional Combining Forms

- **Men/o, Menstru/o**: Relates to menstruation, the monthly cycle that prepares the female body for potential pregnancy.
- **Vagin/o**: Refers to the vagina, emphasizing its role in both reproductive and sexual health.
- **Amni/o, Amnion/o**: Pertains to the amniotic sac, which surrounds and protects the fetus during pregnancy.
- **Fet/o**: Refers to the fetus, the developing human from the end of the 8th week of pregnancy until birth.
- **Galact/o, Lact/o**: Relates to milk production, crucial for breastfeeding after childbirth.

Visual Representation of Combining Forms

Combining Form	Meaning	Example Usage
cervic/o	neck, cervix	cervicitis (inflammation of the cervix)
Colp/o	vagina	colposcopy (examination of the vagina)
Hyster/o	uterus	hysterectomy (surgical removal of the uterus)

Common Prefixes

- **Ante-**: Means before, often used in terms like antepartum, referring to the period before childbirth.
- **Ecto-**: Indicates outer or outside, as in ectopic pregnancy, where the embryo implants outside the uterus.

- **Post-:** Refers to after or behind, used in postpartum, the period following childbirth.
 - **Supra-:** Means above, as in suprapubic, referring to the area above the pubic bone.
- Important Suffixes
- **-arche:** Indicates beginning, often used in terms like menarche, the first occurrence of menstruation.
 - **-asthenia:** Refers to weakness, which can be relevant in various medical conditions.
 - **-partum:** Relates to childbirth, as in multiparous, indicating a woman who has given birth multiple times.

Common Abbreviations

- **AB:** Abortion, a medical procedure to end a pregnancy.
- **C-section:** Cesarean section, a surgical procedure to deliver a baby through the abdomen.
- **EDD:** Estimated date of delivery, the predicted date when a baby is due to be born.
- **IVF:** In vitro fertilization, a process of fertilizing an egg outside the body before implanting it in the uterus.
- **NICU:** Neonatal intensive care unit, a specialized area for the care of ill or premature newborns.

We have identified the following examples from English literature:

At some point our **childlessness** became an acceptable topic of Sunday-lunch conversation, not just between Tom and me, but more generally.

The Girl on the Train by Paula Hawkins [3., 18]

Provided she could see them periodically, that would not be a bad life, being an only child in a fine, rich, **childless** American family.

How the Garcha Girls Lost Their Accents by Julia Alvarez

“You know, certain people are chosen to survive. I don’t know why, but you are one of those who must remember the past and tell those yet **unborn**. You must live.”

Copper Sun by Sharon M. Draper [7., p.15]

“The **abortionist** is the murderer, and any law banning abortion should identify the **abortionist** uniquely as such.” From Seattle Times.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this part, we found the differences and similarities of suffixes between English and Uzbek languages in their form, function and meaning. There are as follows: 1. Differences of suffixes between English and Uzbek.

Table 1 Differences of suffix and prefix between English and Uzbek in their form

No	Uzbek		English prefixes	
1.	siz (suffix)	bolasiz	less	childless (suffix)
2.	be (prefix)	befarzand	un	unchild (prefix)

Conclusion

As a result of our analysis, we found that suffixes such as **-siz**, **-be** in Uzbek and **-un**, **-less** in English create a negative connotation when added to words. In English, the phenomenon of prefixation is more typical for verbs. Prefixes can be added to both independent word classes and functional word classes.

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