

## SPECIAL PECULIARITIES OF CONVERSION IN MODERN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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**Abstract:** This article analyzes special peculiarities of conversion in English and in Uzbek. Word formation is the process that serves to enrich the content of the language dictionary on a regular basis. There are some similarities and differences between word formation system of Uzbek and English.

**Keywords:** Word formation, main ways, conversion, affixation, suffix, prefix.

**INTRODUCTION:** There are different ways of forming words in the Uzbek and English languages. One of them is considered to be the phenomenon of conversion, the type where a word from one category moves to another category and changes its meaning. Word formation, in general, means creating a word with a completely new lexical meaning from one word, no matter what method or means. Conversion is a unique feature of the English word formation system. Some authors also use the terms disaffix or zero derivation. The word conversion is derived from the word "conversion", and this word was first used in Henry Sweet's book "New English Grammar" published in 1891.[1]

**MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Scholars have put forward different ideas about conversion. For example, A.I. Smirnitsky writes: "Conversion is a type of word formation (word production), in which only the word paradigm itself serves as a word building tool." O.S. Akhmanova, in defining the essence of conversion, puts forward and substantiates the concept of paradigm. She writes: "Conversion - the formation of a new word by transferring this basis to another inflection paradigm" [2]. The phenomenon of "conversion" came into view of grammar relatively early. English linguistic

J. Greenwood noted that many nouns and some adjectives (and sometimes other parts of speech), when used instead of verbs, become verbs. Thus, the verb "to house" is formed from the noun "a house", from the nouns "fish" and "oil" - the verbs "to fish", "to oil". He was one of the first English linguistic to pay attention to the syntactic peculiarity of the phenomenon under consideration. At method of word formation attention is paid, after J. Greenwood, in the works of J. Buchanan and J. Ward. Professor. A. Marchand in his book "The Categories and Types of Present-day English" called conversion a morphological-syntactic method, because we not only change the paradigm of the word, but also change its syntactic function. [3]

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:** The main forms of conversion consist of several types as, substantivization, adjectivization, verbication and adverbialization. In this case, the word from other word groups is changed to noun, adjective, verb and adverb. For example, words such as "reading" and "building" are considered to be as nouns, but in fact, they are the infinitive form of verbs. The phenomenon of conversion is widely developed in languages without suffixes, that is, languages that do not have word forms that reflect all word groups. As mentioned above, a word from one category goes into another category without additions. For example, if we look at the Uzbek language, the word "go'zal" (beautiful) can be both an adjective and a noun. It acts as a noun when it comes in the noun category: "Go'zal har kuni maktabga piyoda boradi" - "Go'zal always goes to school on foot". "U go'zal qiz" - "She is a beautiful girl". In the former sentence the word "Go'zal" is considered to be the name of the girl, however in the latter it is adjective and describing the beauty of the girl.

In addition, if we analyze the sentence "Mard maydonda sinaladi" - "Brave is tested while fighting" as an example of word formation, i.e. conversion, in this sentence the word "mard" is presented as a noun. But this word is morphologically clear that it is an adjective. Instead of being transferred to a noun, it means "a brave man".

In the English language the researchers divide the conversion into two types: transpositive and derivational (lexical). "With transposable conversion, the cognitive meaning of the word does not changing, but its syntactic quality changes. In case of word-formation (lexical) conversion, the derivate changes the cognitive (lexical) meaning, at the same time changing or keeping the syntactic quality

(moving or not moving to another part of speech)” [4]. All cases of changing parts of speech, where there is no special derivational means, and all formal meaning is limited to changing grammatical paradigms, are related to transpositive conversion. In turn, for lexical conversion, a change in the part of speech is not necessary, despite the fact that this is most often the case. Transpositive conversion can be complete and partial. With complete conversion, the neoplasm takes all the properties of another part of speech. For example, nouns during verbalization begin to designate an action and be used in the function of a predicate, and also take all the inflectional forms of a verb, for example, “a face” – “to face”; “a pilot” – “to pilot”; “a phone” – “to phone”.

With partial conversion, the word does not necessarily acquire all the signs another part of speech. For example, first a noun is formed by conversion from a verb root, then a noun is combined with verbs such as: give, make, have, take, for example: “to smoke” – “a smoke” – “to have a smoke”; “to look” – “a look” – “to give a look”; “to walk” – “a walk” – “to take a walk”. Many nouns derived from verbs as a result of partial conversion are used only in the singular form: “It gave me quite a scare. That was a good laugh”.

Even though it can be noted that in the grammar of the Old English language there was word formation by the conversion method, it differs from conversion in modern English by the absence of homonyms and the absence of word-forming suffixes of infinitive verbs. A.I. Smirnitsky did not see signs of word formation by the conversion method in homonyms. He confirms that word formation was the same principle in ancient and modern English [1]. For example, in Old English, "slepen" was a verb and "slep" was a noun. Over time, the affix on the verb disappeared and they became homonyms, “sleep” and “to sleep”. In the case of conversion, only one word is formed, but later many of them become polysemous. New words formed using the conversion method depend on the repetition of the conversion many times. That means, the more the root word has meaning, the more it corresponds to conversion and it can be stated that the conversion method is not limited to the creation of new words, but it is also possible to create words with new meanings.

**CONCLUSION:**In conclusion, the phenomenon of conversion is one of the methods of word formation in both languages, and the word moves from one part of speech to another without any changes. In English, it is considered to be a productive way of forming words, however, in the Uzbek language it is not productive. Common forms of conversion in both languages are nouns, adjectives, and verbs.

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