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## CONVERSION PROCESS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

### ABSTRACT:

This paper explores the conversion process, examining its significance and mechanisms in both English and Uzbek languages. It delves into the linguistic phenomena of conversion, also known as zero derivation, where a word changes its grammatical category without affixation. Through comparative analysis, the study elucidates similarities and differences in how English and Uzbek employ conversion, shedding light on the syntactic and semantic nuances inherent in each language. Furthermore, the paper discusses the implications of conversion on language acquisition, usage, and comprehension in bilingual or multilingual contexts.

### KEYWORDS:

*conversion, affixation, word formation, the original word, parts of speech, semantic-grammatical, substantivization, adjectivization, verbification, adverbialization,*

The conversion is widely spread word forming process in the English and Uzbek languages. There is a widely held opinion among many linguists that conversion is one of the most productive ways of word formation in the modern English and Uzbek languages. The article researches about the types and difference of conversion process in two languages.

In English grammar, conversion is a word-formation process that assigns an existing word to a different word class, part of speech, or syntactic category. This process is also called derivation or a functional shift. In Uzbek language this process is called transportation which, a specific name of a word belonging to a certain group is a semantic and grammatical sign characteristic of another group of words, weakening the meaning of the task.

**Word Conversion** can be defined as a characteristic word formation phenomenon which involves a change in the word class, function and meaning of a particular lexical unit without any corresponding change in the form of that word in terms of adding or

subtracting any derivational affixes. This, however, does not mean that in the process the original word stops existing, but only that its functional pair is obtained.

For example:

Her dog buried a **bone** in the backyard and promptly forgot where it was hidden.

He decided **to bone** up on his math skills before the exam.

1. Bone (noun): In this context, "bone" refers to the hard, rigid organs that make up the skeleton of vertebrates. In the sentence provided, it describes an object that a dog buried, typically to chew on later as a treat.

2. Bone up (phrasal verb): This phrase means to study or review something intensively in order to improve one's knowledge or skills in that area. In the sentence, "He decided to bone up on his math skills before the exam," it suggests that the person is dedicating time to studying math thoroughly before taking an exam to improve their understanding and performance.

## CONVERSION KINDS ENGLISH

### 1. COMPLETE CONVERSION

Complete conversion means that the word is completely adapted to a new class and obtains all the characteristics of that class (including inflection): Yes, on some nights it really is becoming difficult to find an original programme among the repeats.

Sometimes conversion can be accompanied with minor changes in the form, basically in terms of voicing and stress shift: abuse > to abuse, to trans'port > 'transport

### 2. PARTIAL CONVERSION

With partial conversion, words do not stop belonging to the original word class, and they obtain only particular characteristics of the new word class, so that we say that they belong to two classes at the same time: adjective > noun, the ignorant, the wealthy, the accused, the wounded, the kind, the Welsh. Sometimes adjectives refer to an abstract quality and can be found in nominal positions: You must take the rough with the smooth.

### 3. SECONDARY CONVERSION

Otherwise known as change of secondary word-class, this is a conversion of uncountable into countable nouns and vice-versa, transitive verbs into intransitive, etc.

(3) beer > two bottles of beer > Two beers for us, please!

bread > a bread > This is a better bread than the one I bought.

read trans. > read in trans. > Your book reads well.

## CONVERSION KINDS IN UZBEK

The basic forms of conversion are: substantivization, adjectivization, verbification, and adverbialization. In this process, words from other word classes are converted into nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs, respectively. For example, "o'qish" and "qurilish" are examples of substantivization where the action nouns of verbs are considered.

**1. Substantivization** is the process of turning a word into a noun. Through this process, a word is used to represent a concept or object. For example, the word "yaxshi" can become "yaxshilik."

**2. Adjectivization** is the process of converting a word into an adjective. In this process, a word is used to describe or modify nouns. For example, the word "qurilish" can become "qurilish mahsulotlari" in a sentence.

**3. Verbification** is the process of converting a word into a verb. In this process, a word is used to indicate an action or state. For example, the word "yozish" can become "yozmoq" when verbified.

**4. Adverbialization** is the process of converting a word into an adverb. In this process, a word is used to modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. For example, the word "tez" can become "tez-tez" in the sentence.

Noun	Verb
pocket	to pocket (to accept or take money)
mirror	to mirror ( to replicate the actions)
bone	to bone (to remove bones from meat)
weekend	to weekend (to spend time engaging in leisure activities)
xo'roz	xo'roz ( mard)
qo'lqop	qo'lqop ( shakar qop)
temirchi	temirchi ( ezma odam)
ninachi	ninachi ( mayda odam)

### EXAMPLES:

He reached into his **pocket** to grab his keys.

He decided **to pocket** the money he found in the street.

She admired her reflection in the **mirror**.

Her actions often **mirror** her mother's behavior.

The dog buried the **bone** in the backyard.

I need **to bone** the chicken before cooking it to dinner.

We are planning to go camping next **weekend**.

They decided **to weekend** in the countryside to escape the city hustle.

Uning uyida harxil rangdagi **xo'rozi** bor edi.

U **xo'roz**, har qanday muammo ustida g'alaba qozonishi mumkin.

Do'stim qish kelishi bilan **qo'lqopini** kiyib oldi.

Onam hardoyim shakarni **qo'lqopidan** olib berar edi.

Qo'shnimiz **temirchi** bo'lgani sababli uyidan qattiq tovushlar chiqadi.

U huddi **temirchidek** bir gapini takrorlashdan charchamasdi.

Hashoratlar ichida eng chiroylisi **ninachidir**.

Uning **ninachi** ekanligi gapliran bilinib turar edi.

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