

A Contrastive Analysis of Suffixes between English and Uzbek Languages

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Abstract

This study is about the contrastive analysis of suffixes in English and Uzbek languages. This study was done to find out the differences and similarities of suffixes in English and Uzbek languages and focused on form, function, and meaning. Technique for collecting data in this study is obtained from the documentation, including websites, journals, dictionaries and English and Uzbek morphology and grammar books. 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. The result of research showed that there are five differences of suffixes in English and Uzbek in terms of their form, five differences in their function and six differences in their meaning. Also, there are three similarities of suffixes in English and Uzbek in terms of their form, six similarities in their function and three similarities in their meaning.

Keywords: Contrastive Analysis, English, Uzbek Language

INTRODUCTION

Language is part of a human. Corballis (2017) says a language is not only uniquely human—it is also universally so. In every part of the word, people speak (or sign) to one another, although there are of course a few interesting exceptions (p.6). Moreover, Llamas and Watt (2010) say language not only reflects who we are but in some sense it is who we are, and its use defines us both directly and indirectly (p.1). It means that language is the unique thing that comes from human itself, human uses language to speak one to another. Language becomes identity, describing yourself and defining who we are from the way we talk. Language cannot be separated from our lives, because it holds an important aspect including career and society.

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The world runs faster than we blink our eyes. Teachers with apps (2018) mention that at the present time, only mother language is not enough for a person. That's why an increasing number of people actively learn new languages. These days, all orders and limits in our world become blurred thanks to the interpenetration of cultures and languages. In addition, Fang (2017) says that when looking at the global status of the English language, it is hard to deny that English has spread across the world as a lingua franca (ELF), especially during 21st century (p.57). It means that people need to start to learn other languages, including English. English as the lingua franca and common language which is learned by people can be the bridge to learn another foreign language which the materials of learning are not provided in mother language. Therefore, if an English habit is brought when learning another foreign language, the problem will occur. So by comparing them to English, the potential problems will be resolved.

According to Chamonikolasova (2014), English belongs to the family of the Indo-European languages. This family includes the most current languages spoken in the geographical area of Europe, the Indian Subcontinent, the Iranian Plateau, Asia Minor (Anatolia) (p.8). Moreover, Chepkemoi (2017) says that the Uzbek language is the official state language of Uzbekistan spoken by approximately 85% of the population. Uzbek is a Turkic language closely related to the Uyghur language, and both languages belong to the Turkic language family. It can be concluded that English and Uzbek languages are from different family. English belongs to Indo-European language family and the Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic language family.

Ahmedjanova(2017) mentions that the Uzbek language is spoken not only in Uzbekistan but also in neighboring countries such as Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan (p.4). As the official language Uzbekistan and spoken by people in neighboring countries, Azimova (2010) says that Uzbek is spoken by 20 million people in Uzbekistan and 5 million in neighbouring countries (p.xix). Unlike Turkish, Johanson and Csato (1998) state that the Uzbek language does not indicate vowel harmony (p. 359). In other words, Turkish still has vowel harmony and Uzbek language is lack of vowel harmony, but the word order between them is still the same.

Saeed and Fatihi (2011) state that contrastive analysis does help the translators and learners to avoid the errors, solve the difficulties and minimize interference in learning target language (p.78). So, because of English habit is brought when learning Uzbek from English the difficulties will occur. Through differences and similarities between both the languages, the writer believed that by comparing English and Uzbek languages through contrastive analysis theory, the difficulties in learning the Uzbek language from English will be solved.

In this study, the writer intended to focus on the following problems, they are: 1) What are the differences of suffixes between English and Uzbek languages in their form, function, and meaning? And 2) What are the similarities of suffixes between English and Uzbek languages in their form, function, and meaning?.

Morphology

According to Lesaux (2007), the word morphology can be broken down (morphologically) into two meaningful parts (known as morphemes): morph- meaning shape and -ology meaning the study of. Thus, morphology is the study of shape (p.137). Moreover, Haspelmath and Sims (2010) say morphology is the study of the internal structure of word (p.1). In another word, morphology is the study of the structure of words, particularly the smallest units of meaning in words: morphemes.

Talking about morphology must be talked about morphemes. A morpheme is the smallest unit that contains the meaning or grammatical function. Units of grammatical function include forms to indicate past tense or plural. For example, the word of tourists consists of three morphemes. The minimal unit of a meaning tour, another minimal unit of meaning –ist (marking 'doer of ation') and minimal unit of grammatical function –s (plural marking).

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 (p.163). 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.

Morphological Process

A morphological process is a process of forming words or word formation by adding affixes to the base. Dhammadassana (2016) says that the morphological process is the process which makes a

new word by changing the existing one or adding something to the existing word (p.35). Addition, According to Okeke (2014), A word formation process may be either or all about the following: a way in which entirely new word comes into a language or in a way which a speaker creates complex words from already existing simpler words (p.2216). In other words, the process of morphology forms the words by combining one morpheme with others. The base is formed to which affixes of any kind can be added. It means that any root or any stem can be termed a base. The base form might be words, phrases and the combination of words. The base is the linguistic form that might be the single form or the complete form.

According to Finegan (2008), in agglutinating languages, words can have several prefixes and suffixes, but they are characteristically distinct and readily segmented into their parts (p.54). It means that, in agglutinative language just like Uzbek, the morphological process of adding suffixes or other morphemes to the word stem one after another in a specific order is called agglutination. This process creates words or sentences that can be very long. Example:

- 1) O'zbekiston-dan-mi-siz-lar?
Uzbekistan-from-QUESTION-you-PLURAL?
'Are you from Uzbekistan?'
- 2) Kel-ol-ma-gan-lar-dan-mi-siz?
Come-could-NEGATION-who-PLURAL-from-QUESTION-you?
'Are you one of those who could not come?'

Affixation

According to Brussmann (2006), affixation is the process of word formation in which stem is expanded by the addition of an affix(p.25). So, affixation is a morphological process whereby a bound morpheme (an affix) is attached to the base. Moreover, affix is added to the base form or stem of a word in order to modify its meaning or create a new meaning. Richards and Schmidt (2002) say that affixes are bound to form that can be added:

- 1) To the beginning of a word (prefix), usually inserted before the word.
- 2) To end of a word (suffix), usually inserted after the word.
- 3) Within a word (infix), usually inserted into a word(p.17).

In other words, affixation is divided according to the place they can add to the base. Prefix (affixes that precede the root), example un- as in unhealthy suffix (affixes that follow the root), example ly- as in happily and infix (affixes that are inserted within the root). In contrast, root is the morpheme in which the rest of the word is built. A base is any structure to which affix may be added. While stem is any base to which grammatical affix may be added.

Contrastive Analysis

According to Kazemian and Hashemi (2014), contrastive analysis has been an essential and systematic branch of applied linguistics which deals with the linguistic description of the structure of two or more different languages (p.594). According to Nur (2016), a contrastive analysis is aimed to identify aspects of differences or dissimilarities between two or more languages being compared (p.64). In other words, a contrastive analysis is a theory that is used to compare two or more languages in order to find out the differences and similarities between the languages. The terms which are compared are the systems of both languages, for example, their morphological system or phonological system. This theory is also known as "Contrastive Linguistics".

Comparing all of the systems in language is almost impossible and wasting time. Contrastive analysis has to limit in terms of comparing language system. Tarigan (1992) says that there are four degrees of language in comparing language through contrastive analysis:

- 1) Phonology: sound system. E.g. analysis of consonant phoneme, vocal phoneme, distribution phoneme, accent, cluster and juncture.
- 2) Lexicon: language component that covers all of the information about the meaning and the usage of a word in the language. E.g. analysis about lexeme.

- 3) Morphology: word formation in language. E.g. analysis about morphological contraction such as affixation, reduplication, suppletion etc.
- 4) Syntax: the arrangement of words become clause and sentence. E.g. analysis about structure of modification, predication, complementation, and coordination(p.94).

In other words, there are four systems that can be compared in languages; they are phonology, lexicon, morphology and syntax.

METHODOLOGY

The writer used a descriptive qualitative method, Syahri, Sulaiman & Susanti (2017) say that the descriptive qualitative method is the method that conducting in-depth research and not investigating between two or more variables. This method has no treatment or variable treatment (p.54). The purpose of the descriptive method is to describe, illustrate and draw the facts, which are observed systematically, factually, and accurately. The descriptive qualitative method is a suitable method for this study since the writer would only describe the differences and the similarities by comparing and contrasting the morphological system of English and Uzbek languages, especially about suffixes in terms of their form, function, and meaning.

For collecting the data, In this study, the documentation technique was used to collect the data. Arikunto (2006), cited in Iswara (2016) says documentation technique is collecting the data which related to the variables such as notes, transcripts, books, newspaper, magazine, journals and other sources (p.25). Moreover, Satori and Komariah (2011) state that documentation technique is collecting the data from some written sources that needed in the research (p.220).

The writer used contrastive analysis for analyzing the data. In conducting analysis, the writer used some steps as follows: 1) Identifying the form, meaning, and function of suffixes in English and Uzbek languages. 2) Selecting and classifying the form, meaning and function of suffixes in English and Uzbek languages. 3) Comparing English And Uzbek Languages Suffixes. 4) Explaining the differences and similarities of suffixes in English and Uzbek languages. 5) Drawing the conclusion

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this part, the writer found the differences and similarites 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 suffixesbetween English and Uzbek in their form

No.	English suffixes		Uzbek suffixes	
	Suffixes	Examples	Suffixes	Examples
1.	Possessive N + -'s/s'	Mens', man's	Possessive N + -ning +(s)i N + -(i)m/-(i)ng/-(s)i/ -(i)miz/-(i)ngiz/-lari P + -niki	Akamning kitobi'my brother's book' kitobim 'my book', kitobing 'your book', kitobi'her/his/its book', meniki 'mine', sizniki 'yours'
2.	Present tense V + -s/-es	Cries,Cooks	Present tense V + -(y)a-man/san/di /miz/ siz/-dilar	aytaman 'I say', aytasan 'you say', aytadi 'she/he/it says' aytamiz 'we say', aytasiz 'you (pl) say', aytadilar 'they say'
3.	-	-	Dative case N + -ga/kal-qa	Maktabga'to school', eshikka 'to the door', qishloqqa 'to village'
4.	-	-	Possessive N {k>g, q>g'} + -im	O'zbek+im→ o'zbekim 'my uzbek', qizalog+im→ qizalog'im'my little girl'

No.	English suffixes		Uzbek suffixes	
	Suffixes	Examples	Suffixes	Examples
5.	-	-	Express surprise and astonishment Snt + -a/-ya Snt + -u/yu Snt + -ku	Yaxshidiya! 'good!', kelila! 'come!', zo'ru! 'good!', keldiyu! 'come!', zo'rku! 'good!'
6			Adjective number Car Num +tacha Car Num + -ta	Besh tacha 'about five', uch ta 'three'.

From Table above, it can be concluded that there are five differences of suffixes between English and Uzbek languages in their form, they are: (1) In Uzbek possessive case suffix can apply to noun, pronoun, but in English possessive case, the suffix can only apply to a noun. (2) in Uzbek present tense appear depending on the last letter of a verb (it can be consonant or vowel), such as – for verb ending in a vowel and –a for verb ending in consonant. In this case, a verb is always be followed by personal endings for each subject. In English, they do not appear depending on consonant or vowel in the last letter of a verb. They just appear depending on the last particular letter of verb in adding suffix –s or –es for showing present tense(3) suffix in Uzbek appear with consonant harmony rules, such as the last letter of a noun k is changed to g and q is changed to g' in showing ownership of personal ending –(i)m, k is changed to kka, q to qqa, g' to qqa in showing dative case ending. (4) the suffix in Uzbek can attach to sentence, such as suffix –a and it's a variant –ya, –u and it's variant –yu, and –ku. In English, there is no suffix that can be added to any sentence. (5) In Uzbek suffix –ta and –tacha are attached to a cardinal number to form adjective number. They usually appear before a noun in the sentence. While in English, an adjective number usually appear before the noun as well, but its cardinal number is not attached by any suffix.

Table 2
Differences of suffixes between English and Uzbek in in their function

No.	English suffixes		Uzbek suffixes	
	Suffixes	Examples	Suffixes	Examples
1.	Marks superlative degree Adj + -est	Highest, biggest	-	-
2.	-	-	Marks command V + -ng/ing	Qarang! 'see!', keling! 'come!'
3.	-	-	Marks indefinite N + -sa → N Adj + -dir → N	Kim sa 'someone' Qanday dir 'some'
4.	-	-	To form adverb from pronoun P + -day → Adv P + -cha → Adv	Shunday 'like that', buncha 'like this'
5.	To form adjective from verb V + -able/ible → Adj	Breakable, accessibe	-	-

Moreover, it can be concluded that there are five differences of suffixes between English and Uzbek languages in their function, they are: (1) Suffix in English can mark superlative degree with adding suffix –est to one-syllable adjective, but in Uzbek, superlative degree cannot be marked by adding any suffix to adjective. It is usually marked with adding the word of –eng before an adjective. For example eng tez 'the fastest'. (2) The suffix –ng and it's variant –ing In Uzbek marks the command, but in English, there is not found. (3) Uzbek has a suffix which suffix –sa is derived noun from noun and suffix –dir is derived noun from adjective but, in English, it is not found. (4) In Uzbek suffix can derive adverb from pronoun such as suffix –day and suffix –cha, but in English it cannot. (5) In English suffix can derive an adjective from verb such as suffix –able and it's variant –ible, but in Uzbek, it cannot.

Table 3
Differences of suffixes between English and Uzbek in their meaning

No	English suffixes		Uzbek suffixes	
	Suffixes	Examples	Suffixes	Examples
1.	-	-	Denoting 'direct object' N + -ni P + -ni	Gazetani o'qiyapman 'I'm reading magazine', seni yoqadi 'she/he/it likes you'
2.	-	-	Denoting 'origin' N + -dan N + -lik	Palembangdanman, 'I'm from Palembang, Andijonlikсан 'you're from Andijan.
3.	-	-	Denoting 'interrogation' P + -chi V + -mi	Sen- chi ? 'and you?', bilasan mi ? 'do you know?'
4.	-	-	Denoting 'negation' V + -ma	Kel ma 'don't come', unutm a 'don't forget'
5.	'pertaining to' N + -ic → Adj N + -al → Adj	Optimistic, emotional	-	-
6.	Denoting gender N + -ess → N	Princess, waitress	-	-

Based on the table above, there are six differences of suffixes between English and Uzbek languages in their function. They are: (1) Uzbek has the suffix –ni for denoting 'direct object', but in English, there is not found. (2) Uzbek has the suffix –dan and –lik for denoting 'origin', but in English, there is not found. (3) Uzbek has the suffix –chi and –mi for denoting 'interrogation', but in English, there is not found. (4) Uzbek has the suffix –ma for denoting 'negation', but in English, there is not found. (5) English has the suffix –ic and –al for denoting 'pertaining to', but in Uzbek, there is not found. (6) English has the suffix –ess for denoting gender, but Uzbek it does not have.

2. Similarities of suffixes between English and Uzbek

The similarities of suffixes between English and Uzbek are as follows:

Table 4
Similarities of suffixes between English and Uzbek in their form

No	English suffixes		Uzbek suffixes	
	Suffixes	Examples	Suffixes	Examples
1.	Plural noun N + -s/es	Cats, cookies	Plural noun N + -lar	Talabalar 'students', stollar 'tables'
2.	Marks for comparative Adj + -er	Prettier, bigger	Marks for comparative Adj + -roq	Sekinroq 'slower', tezroq 'faster'
3.	Ordinal Number Num + -th	Fourth, fifth	Ordinal Number Num + -inchi/nchi	Birinchi 'first', ikkinchi 'second'

From above, the writer found that there three similarities of suffixes between English and Uzbek languages in term of their form. They are: (1) Uzbek and English suffix can mark plural form of nouns by adding –s/es in English and adding –lar in Uzbek. (2) Uzbek and English suffix can mark a comparative degree. In Uzbek, a comparative degree is formed by adding the suffix –roq to adjective and in English it is formed by adding the suffix –er to a one-syllable adjective. (3) Uzbek and English suffix form ordinal number by adding the suffix –th to cardinal number in English and adding the suffix –inchi (after a consonant) and -nchi(after vocal) to cardinal number in Uzbek.

Table 5
Similarities of suffixes between English and Uzbek in function

No	English suffixes		Uzbek suffixes	
	Suffixes	Examples	Suffixes	Examples
1.	To form noun from noun N + -ian →N N + -hood → N N + -mate →N N + -ship → N	Indonesian, childhood, roommate, partnership	To form noun from noun N + -dosh → N N + -loq →N	Sinif dosh 'classmate', qizalo q 'little girl'
2.	To form noun from adjective Adj + -dom → N Adj + -ness →N Adj + -ity →N	Freedom, kindness, activity	To form noun from adjective Adj + -lik →N	Kareya lik , 'korean' Indoneziya lik 'Indonesian'
3.	To form noun from verb V + -ion → N V + -ing →N V + -ment →N	Confusion, talking, management	To form noun from verb V + -ish/sh →N V + -uvchi/vchi → N	Sevi sh 'loving', o'q ish 'reading', o'qu vchi , 'student'o'qitu vchi 'teacher'
4.	To form adjective from noun N + -like → Adj N + -ly → Adj N + -ish →Adj N + -y → Adj	Woman like , man ly , child ish , cream y	To form adjective from noun N + -li →Adj N + -siz →Adj	Chiroy li 'pretty', aql siz 'crazy'
5.	To form verb from noun N + -ize → V N + -fy/ify → V	Re co gnize, sign ify	To form verb from noun N + -ay →V N + -ash →V	Kuch ay 'to become strong', orn ash 'to place'
6.	To form verb from adjective Adj + -ify/fy → V Adj + -ize →V	Simpl ify , final ize	To form verb from adjective Adj + -ar → V Adj + -ay →V	Sarg' ay 'to become yellow', sekin la 'to become slow'

From above, the writer found that six similarities of suffixes between English and Uzbek languages in term of their function. They are: (1) English and Uzbek suffixes can form noun from a noun. (2) English and Uzbek suffixes can form noun from an adjective. (3) English and Uzbek suffixes can form a noun from a verb. (4) English and Uzbek suffixes can form an adjective from a noun. (5) English and Uzbek suffixes can form a verb from a noun. (6) English and Uzbek suffixes can form a verb from a noun.

Table 6
Similarities of suffixes between English and Uzbek in their meaning

No	English suffixes		Uzbek suffixes	
	Suffixes	Examples	Suffixes	Examples
1.	"without" N + -less →Adj V + -less →Add	Heartless, useless	"without" P+ -siz → Adj	Sens iz 'without you'
2.	"doer of action" V + -or → N V + -ar → N V + -er → N N + -ist → N	Governor, liar, writer, therapist	"doer of action" V + -uvchi/vchi → N N + -dor → N	Tashu vchi 'porter', sotu vchi 'salesman'
3.	"diminutive" N + -let →N N + -ling →N	Book let , duck ling	"diminutive" N + -lik → N N + -loq →N	Yigit lik 'young boy', chaqalo q 'little child'

From above, the writer found that there three similarities of suffixes between English and Uzbek languages in term of their meaning. They are: (1) English and Uzbek suffixes can denote 'without'. (2) English and Uzbek suffixes can denote "doer of action". (3) English and Uzbek suffixes can denote "diminutive".

Discussion

Regarding the result of the study, the writer concluded that there are five differences between suffixes in English and Uzbek in term of their form. They are: (1) In Uzbek possessive case suffix can apply to noun, pronoun, but in English possessive case suffix can only apply to a noun. (2) in Uzbek present tense appear depending on the last letter of a verb (it can be consonant or vowel). (3) the suffix in Uzbek appears with consonant harmony rule, while in English there is not found. (4) The suffix in Uzbek can attach to sentence, but in English, there is no suffix that can be added to any sentence. (5) In Uzbek suffix can attach to a cardinal number to form adjective number. While in English, an adjective number usually appear before the noun as well, but its cardinal number is not attached by any suffix.

There are five differences between suffixes in English and Uzbek in term of their function. They are: (1) Suffix in English can mark superlative degree, but in Uzbek, a superlative degree cannot be marked by adding any inflectional suffix to an adjective. (2) In Uzbek suffix marks the command, but in English, there is not found. (3) In Uzbek suffix can derive a noun from the noun and derive a noun from an adjective, but in English, it is not found. (4) In Uzbek suffix can derive adverb from pronoun, but in English, it cannot. (5) In English suffix can derive an adjective from a verb, but in Uzbek, it cannot.

There are six differences between suffixes in English and Uzbek in term of their meaning. They are: (1) In Uzbek suffix can denote 'direct object', but in English, there is not found. (2) In Uzbek suffix can denote 'origin', but in English, there is not found. (3) In Uzbek suffix can denote 'interrogation', but in English, there is not found. (4) In Uzbek suffix can denote 'negation', but in English, there is not found. (5) In English suffix can denote 'pertaining to', but in Uzbek, there is not found. (6) In English suffix can denote gender, but Uzbek it does not have.

Addition, the writer found the similarities also. There are three similarities of suffixes between English and Uzbek languages in term of their form. They are: (1) Uzbek and English suffix can mark plural form of nouns. (2) Uzbek and English inflectional suffix can mark a comparative degree. (3) Uzbek and English suffix form ordinal number from a cardinal number.

There are six similarities of suffixes between English and Uzbek languages in term of their function. They are: (1) English and Uzbek suffixes can form a noun from a noun. (2) English and Uzbek suffixes can form a noun from an adjective. (3) English and Uzbek suffixes can form a noun from a verb. (4) English and Uzbek suffixes can form an adjective from a noun. (5) English and Uzbek suffixes can form a verb from noun. (6) English and Uzbek suffixes can form a verb from noun.

There are three similarities of suffixes between English and Uzbek languages in term of their meaning. They are: (1) English and Uzbek suffixes can denote 'without'. (2) English and Uzbek suffixes can denote "doer of action". (3) English and Uzbek suffixes can denote "diminutive".

CONCLUSION

From the result and discussion, the writer found that suffixes in English and Uzbek are derivational and Inflectional. Suffixes in Uzbek can be added to any words classes including number and sentence, but in English, suffixes can be added to noun, adjective, verb, and number. Not only that but also the writer found the differences and similarities of suffixes in English and Uzbek in terms of their form, function, and meaning. There are five differences of suffixes in English and Uzbek in term of their form, five differences in their function and six differences in their meaning. Also, there are three similarities of suffixes between English and Uzbek languages in term of their form, six

similarities in their function and three similarities in their meaning.

In doing the analysis of suffix in English and Uzbek languages is interesting, because it has many sides can be analyzed. After drawing the conclusion, the writer proposed suggestions as follows:

First, the writer suggested for those who are interested in this study, especially in language. They can read more books about English and Uzbek languages in contribution to the linguistics field.

Second, the writer suggested to the next researchers who want to take the same object with this study, to be more focused to investigate in Inflectional and derivational prefixes, because the writer only focused on Inflectional and derivational suffixes in terms of their form, function, and meaning.

The last, the writer realized that nothing is perfect, either this thesis. So the writer will accept any suggestions and criticisms to this research in order to make this research proper for learners of English and Uzbek languages.

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