

PAPER

## SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONVERSION IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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### Abstract

This article analyzes the specific aspects of the conversion phenomenon in the Uzbek language. The study covers in detail semantic hierarchy of converted words, their internal structural model, and the process of integrative meaning formation. During the analysis, the article focuses on the semantic relationship of the conversions, that is, the first is determinative, and the second form is the main (semantic center) function. As a result, their ability to create a new lexical meaning as a semantic unit is emphasized as the main conclusion.

**Key words:** Substantivation, adjectivisation, adverbialization, verbification, zero derivation.

### INTRODUCTION

In languages, conversion is a word-formation process where a word changes its grammatical category (like from a noun to a verb) without changing its form. This process, also known as zero derivation, allows a single word to be used in different ways, making languages more flexible and efficient. A classic example is using the noun “email” as a verb “to email”. In Uzbek language, this process has a lot of types.

Types of conversion:

1. Substantivation

2. Adjectivisation

3. Adverbialization

4. Verbification

In Uzbek, some of the above often appear only in the text.

Substantivation is the process of a word from one part of speech, like an adjective, functioning as a noun without any change in its form. For example, “yozuv” (writing) uses the noun “yozuv” as a noun (it means handwriting, note etc.). Today, the word “olmosh” (The Pronoun) is considered as a noun, but in the past it was known as a verb

Compiled on: January 17, 2026.

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“almash”(to exchange). However, In Uzbek, the concept of substantivation is used in a different sense. Adjectives, numbers, adverbs, nouns of action are accusative, agree, possessive and plural affixes and perform the same syntactic function as a noun. A noun refers not to a sign or other characteristics of an object, but to the object itself, and is an answer to one of the questions answered by the noun. These types of words change their syntactic role while retaining their original form. But in the Uzbek language, this situation occurs only in the text, it is not used to change the parts of speech. And it is called substantivation. For instance, The adjective is substantivated in the following cases:

1. When the object is dropped: “Ko‘r ko‘rni qorong‘ida topibdi” – (“Ko‘r odam”), (“qorong‘i vaqt”)

2. When adjectives denoting the natural state (flaws, defects) of people or animals are used in the form of indefinite nouns: bald, stocky, fair, gammy an etc. These words can be used like that when someone wants to mention somebody who has such a personal sign.

3. When

According to the term substantivation is understood in its own sense, in Uzbek language the term semantic word formation is used instead of this concept. Accordingly, substantivation is also observed in words of the verb and number groups. When a number is used in an abstract sense, it often performs a similar function to a noun:

In the world languages, substantivation occurs without adding any new morphemes, such as a suffix, to the word. Substantivized adjectives serve not only grammatical functions but also carry stylistic and semantic loads. They can express an emotional – expressive or figurative meaning: “A stitch in time saves nine.” Here, the number nine is performing the task performed by the noun. In the Uzbek language, the form of the verb is called “Harakat nomi” (“Gerund”) can mean like the noun in the sentence.

Adjectivisation is the process of creating an adjective from another word or word group, such as a noun, verb, or phrase. This can be achieved through adding suffixes (e.g., turning “chiroy” into “chiroyli”) or by changing the word’s function, such

as when a noun or participle is used to modify another noun (e.g., “gold medal”).

Adverbalization is the process of converting another part of speech, such as a noun or adjective, into an adverb. The most common method is adding “-ly”(in English) to an adjective to form an adverb (e.g., quick to quickly), but other methods exist, such as using a word in a different form or creating an adverbial phrase. In Uzbek language, adverb is formed by repeating the word of the noun group: gul-gul(“gul” means flower, but in this case, it means brightly), navbatma-navbat (“navbat” this word means – “queue” and it is noun in Uzbek, but if it is repeated, it is adverb), qatorma-qator and etc. Much more remarked upon is the creation of an adverb by repeating a noun. In one of the most beloved poets among Central Asian Turkic peoples Alisher Nawai’s poem:

Mengizlari gul-gul, mijjalari xor

Qabog‘lari keng-keng og‘izlari tor.

Verbification is the process of creating a verb from a noun, adjective, or another word. This linguistic process, also called “verbing,” involves using a word as a verb even though it wasn’t originally one, such as “gul” (flower)+la “gullamoq” (blooming). In the Uzbek language, the conversation from other word groups to the verb is used in affixation or composition methods.

### Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar

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