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MAGISTER DISSERTATION

**«PROBLEMS OF SYSTEMATIZATION OF ENGLISH SUFFICES AND
CHOICE OF THEIR UZBEK CORRESPONDENCES»**

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INTRODUCTION

Today, the importance of our people's perfect knowledge of foreign languages can scarcely be exaggerated as our country aspires to win a decent place in the world community, because our people see their great future as an in mutual accord and cooperation with their foreign partners. However, it is necessary to remember always that the study of foreign languages should not be carried out at the expense of oblivion to the mother tongue. It is hard to understand and justify a specialist, especially one holding a high post, who is unable to choose fine and appropriate words to express his idea, concisely and precisely, in his mother tongue.

On December 10, 2012 President Islam Karimov officially declared the decree "On the measures of further improvement of the system of teaching foreign languages". According to this decree from September 2, 2013 English is being taught at all schools in form 1. Speaking of the achievements in teaching foreign languages Mr. President pointed out shortcomings that we are facing in order to overcome the existing problems he recommended to work out modern untraditional methods of teaching using computer and information technologies.

In the work "Yuksak ma'naniyat – yengilmas kuch" Mr. Karimov said: "The future and the progress of our country is at the hand of our young generation". [2, 27] The main objective is to treat young generation to have a free talk with foreigners, alongside with this to create conditions to get acquainted and use achievements of the world civilization in their activities.

It's unanimously acknowledged among linguists like any living organism, that language as one of the major attributes of social life is always in action. It develops and gets perfect. This process is closely connected with the history, stages of development of the society and people the language used by. Alongside any human language has its present, past and future. So, while studying the language phenomenon it's desirable to take into consideration historical

development of it as it gives most valuable and full historical and practical information to the scholars who are involved in this field of science.

The afore said mostly belongs to lexical layer of the language. Enrichment of the vocabulary as one of the most essential factors of language development represents it's dynamic character. Changes in lexical layer is notable than other layers (phonological, grammatical). All the changes take place in conformity with language laws.

There appear new objects, phenomenae, notions belonging to social life, science, technology, medicine, physics etc. with the development of afore mentioned spheres of life. Exactly speaking, they first come into being among small groups of people, and then they become known through mass media, on the pages of special literature. But they get an official status of a new entry in dictionaries, after being engraved in them. They are represented by new words, which express new meanings or shades of meanings. They may be in different structures, various meanings and functions.

The problem of rise and usage of new words is not a new one. It was and is still in the focus of attention of such prominent linguists as V.V. Vinogradov, Akhmanova, R.G. Zyatkovskaya, P. M. Kaushanskaya, V.S. Kubrayakova, O.D. Meshkov, I. V. Arnold, S. R. Rakhimov, U. K. Yusupov, Adams, V. G. Gak, A. D. Zverev, O. M. Muminov, A. Hojiev.

Having studied the existing literature on the theme it turned out that the problem of suffixation has not been solved fully yet.

The following burning issues are still remaining untouched by linguistics:

- the perfect classification of suffixes does not exist nowadays;
- the full list of word creating suffixes is not presented by anybody;
- asymmetric nature of suffixes has not been fully studied yet;
- translation issues of suffixes has not been investigated yet;
- foremost pedagogical technologies of teaching suffixes are not worked out.

This fact makes up the basis of the theme.

The actuality of the theme is seen in the following:

1. Determination the status of suffixation among other word creating means;
2. Working out acceptable classification by all based on structural, semantic, etymological, stylistic and functional peculiarities;
3. Making up the list of noun creating, adjective creating, adverb and numeral creating suffixes, basic models and their possible variants in the languages under comparison;
4. Throwing light to the nature of a group of suffixes in English and Uzbek.
5. Studying the best and possible ways of inter language correspondences of suffixational lexemes pointing out common and specific features;
6. Finding out the most effective technologies of teaching the theme "Word creation" with the help of suffixes to the learners of English.

The object of the dissertation is the system of the noun, adjective, verb, adverb and numeral forming suffixes of the English and Uzbek languages.

As **the subject matter of the dissertation** serve such essential peculiarities of suffixes as morphemic structure, lexical meanings, functional features, expressive potentials, corresponding forms and lingua-didactic tasks of suffixes.

The main objective of the dissertation is to systematize, as well as to create many-sided classification of suffixes and to solve linguo-didactic and translation problems of suffixes as a means of word creation.

The following concrete tasks will be solved during the investigations:

- a) selection and study of theoretical sources connected with suffixation;
- b) contrastive study of all existing ways of word building and to determine the place and role of suffixation in this process;

c) Working out major criteria and principles of classification of suffixes from morphological, semantic, etymological, stylistic and functional points of view.

d) Systematization of suffixes, synonymic, homonymic and antonymic relations of suffixes amongst one another

e) Translation issues of suffixes from English into Uzbek and vice-versa; the foremost technology of teaching; creation of words with the help of suffixes to the learners of English as a foreign language.

The novelty of the investigation is seen in the following;

a) the functional status of suffixation, as well as certain types of suffixes is determined;

b) a new, multi-sided classification of suffixes based on structural, semantic, etymological, stylistic and functional features of suffixes are suggested;

c) basic models of suffixational lexemes are presented;

d) asymmetric peculiarities of certain types of suffixes are disclosed and productivity and non-productivity of suffixes are shown;

e) chief means of correspondence of English and Uzbek suffixes are determined.

f) an effective technology, including a system of exercises, of teaching word creation ways to the learners of English is worked out.

The issues waiting for their solution are the following:

- structural semantic, functional-stylistic, etymological characteristics of word creating suffixes;

- multisided classification of suffixes;

- interlanguage correspondences of suffixes;

- teaching problems of derivational lexemes;

- compiling the list and dictionary of suffixational words;

- determining basic patterns of suffixational lexemes, etc.

The hypothesis of the dissertation is that suffixation is one of the most productive means in the process of enriching and widening of the word stocks of

both English and Uzbek language, having isomorphic and allomorphic peculiarities.

Comments on the used literature.

As to the materials of the dissertation work served works of well-known Uzbek and English writers, Websters third new international dictionary (1993, Konemann), Complete English-Russian, Russian-English Dictionary (2013, Moscow, Oxford), Advanced learners dictionary of Current English (1982, Oxford), English-Uzbek Uzbek-English dictionary (2013, Tashkent), O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati (Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language) (2006, Tashkent) and others.

R. G. Zyatkovskaya's book "Suffixational system of modern English" offers criteria of determining the morphemic status of the suffix based on distributional, functional, syntagmatic characteristics of suffixes.

The author compiles the list of suffixes though the list is not full. While studying functional features R. G. Zyatkovskaya pays attention to the functions of suffixes that indicate lexico-grammatical classes of words, including semantic functions. She tries to give detailed analysis of suffixes: segmentation of the stem, phonology of morphemic border.

The suffix "-hood" as a noun forming derivative suffix is described in the following way:

1. Allomorph: - hoodⁿ
[hud] – hood, examples: adulthood, childhood, falsehood;
[hed] – head, example: godhead
2. Phonemic invariant: [hd]
3. Types of joining: free, example: mother//hood, hard//i//hood
4. Phonology of the theme: not stressed suffix
5. Distribution. Final position: comes after – li- , -en-, -ster-, -or-in
liked//li//hood, maid//en//hood
6. Grammatical function: indication of the noun, etc

In traditional linguistics classification of suffixes is carried out of it: etymology and division into class of words.

G. Marchand includes the list of morphemes such allamorphs as [əns] -ance, -ence and [ənsi] -ancy, -ency, [si] -cy. O. Jespersen in his turn considers two morphemed -trix and -erer as suffixes.

Lohile making the list of suffixes he omits such morphemes as -ade, -ase, -enne, -ifer, -oma, -oid, -us etc. So, he points out 77 suffixes and 5 semisuffixes.

More detailed classification can be observed in I. V. Arnold's book "The English Word". He divides morphemes into roots and affixes. The latter is subdivided into prefixes, suffixes and infixes. According to their functions and meaning suffixes are divided into derivational and functional suffixes. He gives the list of word forming suffixes but it's not full. Stylistic peculiarities, basic models, translation issues of suffixes stay out of his focus of attention.

I. S. Barkhudarov and D. A. Shteling consider affixation (prefixation and suffixation) as an element which is added to the stem, expressing a grammatical meaning ((e)s, -ed, er/-est, etc)

As we are there is not a unanimous approach of linguistics to the classification of suffixes.

Methods used in the work. In accordance with the tasks contrastive, selective, translation, componential, modeling and statistic methods have been used in the study of the theme.

Theoretical value of the results of the dissertation is seen in the following:

a) new theoretical views concerning suffixation(or postfixes) can be used in lecturing the part " Word building" of lexicology, comparative typology of English and Uzbek, the part of translation units of the theory of translation

b) the results of the investigation can also be used while writing graduation papers, dissertations for getting doctors and masters degrees, course papers as well as.

Practical value of the results of the dissertation can be explained by the following:

- a) materials and results can be used while compiling English-Uzbek and Uzbek-English dictionaries;
- b) the list of suffixes of the compared languages is available at the seminar classes;
- c) the scope and means of interlanguage correspondences of suffixes will be helpful to the specialists, who are engaged in the practice of translation;
- d) the technology of word creation skills helps the language learners to get rid of possible mistakes and to master the language within a short period of time;
- e) The concrete approaches done in the work help the learners when and how to use suffixes in concrete situations and styles, etc.

Structural characteristics of the dissertation is the following: introduction, three chapters, conclusion, bibliography and appendixes.

Chapter one is entitled “Theories and means of word creation in world languages”. This chapter consists of two subparts, **the first** of which deals with the determination of the place and status of affixation as a means of word formation and grammatical forms. **The second subpart** of the chapter is devoted to the contrastive study of suffixation with the other ways of word creation.

Chapter two is entitled “Problems of systematization of suffixes in Modern English” and consists of two subparts. **The first subpart** deals with the issues of suffixes systematization criteria and classification, asymmetric features of suffixes (synonymy, homonymy and antonymy). **The second subpart** is devoted to study of functional-semantic and stylistic features of the English suffixes.

The third chapter is entitled “Stylistic features of translation of English suffixes and pedagogical technologies of forming word creation skills”. The chapter consists of two subparts, **the first** of which deals with stylistic features of suffixes as a translation unit. **The second subpart** is devoted to the creation of pedagogical technology of forming creation of lexemes with the help of suffixes.

Conclusion is the part of the dissertation in which the results of investigation as well as the confirmation of the hypothesis of the work is shown to our satisfaction, that suffixation is one of the most productive means of word creation in English and Uzbek.

Bibliography presents a good and important selection of the authors dealing with the subject of the investigation and some internet sites connected with the same subject. It also presents the list of dictionaries used in the work and literary sources by English and Uzbek writers.

Appendixes present the alphabet list of suffixes and the English-Uzbek dictionary of suffixational words.

I. THEORIES AND MEANS OF WORD CREATION IN WORLD LANGUAGES

1.1. Affixation as a word and a form creating means

It is universally acknowledged that languages (except dead ones), like living organisms change, develop and become perfect. These changes take place and can be seen in the phonetic, grammatical and lexical systems. Changes and development in the phonetic and grammatical forms take place slowly. But it is vice versa in lexics. Enrichment of the vocabulary of the language is one of the important factors of the development of any national language. New words appear in the language in connection with extra-linguistic and linguistic factors. By extra linguistic factors we mean appearance of new words in accordance with necessity to call new subject, phenomena belonging social life, technology science, economy etc. By intra linguistic factors of word creation we understand all the linguistic means of word creation within one language or other languages.

As the word reflects all the changes taking place in the life of speaking collective, we dare call it “the mirror of life”. They call it as the central unit of the language, because of its multifunctional character. Phonetic changes, grammatical forms get realized within the word, the latter plays a chief role in the formation of the sentence as a communicative unit.

For the absence of the unanimously adopted term for the case under study, they use the terms “word-formation”, “word building” in English “slovoobrazovanie” in Russian, wort bildung in German, “so‘zyasash” in Uzbek.

In our opinion the terms word formation and word building are far from expressing the real feature of the phenomenon under study. They seem to express formal (morphological) structure of the word. That’s why we suggest the term word creation (so‘zyaratish) instead of them.

So, the term word creation has got two major meanings:

1) the term expresses the constant process of creation of new words in the language;

2) it denotes the part of linguistic science, which studies processes and laws of creation of lexical units.

We suggest calling this part of lexicology as word creation. The chief task of word creation part is to study formal, semantic, genetic and other laws, peculiarities of creation of new lexical units, appearing in the process of language development.

Every language has got its word creating models. They may be productive models or means of word creation. English has various means of word creation. To them belong word creation, word compounding, conversation, abbreviation, adjectivization, substantivization, reversion, lexical-semantic way, sound interchange, phonological way(change of the accent of the word, sound imitation, and back-formation. [30,77-163]

Some of the above mentioned means take an active part in word formation process, some of them are considered to be passive means of word creation.

Before turning to the definition of word creating means we'd like to throw light to the morphological structure of English words.

The word is an antonymous unit of language that has a particular meaning and a particular sound complex and capable of a particular grammatical use mainly to be a sentence.

There is a difference between a word and a morpheme.

A morpheme has also a meaning and a sound form. But unlike a word, it's not autonomous. Morphemes occur in speech only as constituent parts of words. This means that they can't be used independently. Besides they are indivisible units, they can't be divided into smaller meaningful units. In other words morphemes are minimum meaningful language units.

The term morpheme is of Greek origin, morph "form"+eme, the smallest distinctive unit.

According to I.V.Arnold a form (morpheme) may be of two types: free and bound [30, 77]

L.Bloomfield shares the same opinion and says that a word may occur alone with its exact meaning. That's why he is right saying that a word is a minimum, free form.

Bound forms are forms that have lost their independence and always bound to something inside the word structure.

For example, ball, help, six, south are all free forms, but -ship,- er, -ist, -ism, -teen, -ful in friendship, photographer, socialist, pluralism, sixteen, southward, helpful are bound (or dependent) forms. They never occur outside the structure of the word. However one should take into consideration cases of homonymy between free and bound morphemes.

While speaking about the morphological structure of the word, one should differ roots and affixes. The latter can be divided into prefixes, infixes and suffixes according to the position. In their turn affixes may be derivational and functional affixes.

I.V. Arnold calls functional prefixes and suffixes endings or outer formatives.

In connection with word structure, we'd like to express our points of view concerning the term "stem" (o'zak in Uzbek). So the part of word without a derivational and functional affix is the stem.

The stem unlike affixes expresses lexical and the part of speech meaning:

Happy=glad, an adjective

To die= be killed in action, a verb

Dance= an original social event where people go to dance, a noun

The above mentioned words are the examples for simple stems. Or the stem of paradigm **busy-busies-the busiest is busy**. Busier and the busiest are grammatical forms of the word busy.

As busy consists of a root morpheme and an affix it is not simple but derived. As we see a stem consisting of one or more affixes is a derived stem. Thus in the word dedicatory, dedicative, dedicate the adjective forming affixes -ory, -ive, -ate the remaining part dedicate cannot form a separate form, because it is

bound. But it's vice versa in such derivative words as deafen (verb), citizen board(noun), carpet less (adjective), clockwise (adverb), nineteen (numeral), where the derived stems (deaf, citizen, carpet, clock, nine) are free

Our analysis showed that bound stems are characteristic of loan words. They are the words of French, Latin, Greek origin: radical, cosmical, economical, hysteria, benzyl, importance, coward, courage, legible, tolerable.

If we take away the affixes the remaining stem look like, rad, cosm, econom, hyster, benz, import, cow, cour, leg, toler and have no independent meanings.

A root as the common element of words within a word-family can be regarded as the constituent element. The point can be illustrated by the following word-family, given by I.V. Arnold: heart (common root), hearten, dishearten, heartily, heartless, hearty, heartiness, sweetheart, heart-broken, kind-hearted, whole-heartedly etc. [30, 78]

They may be classified into one(single) root and multiroot (compound) words.

Among them heart, being the common root, is unsegmentable. Other members of the word-family are segmentable, consisting of two or more distinct morphemes.

They may be of three subtypes:

1) those formed by affixational derivatives. The basic models of them will be English stem+suffix; prefix+English stem, prefix+English stem+suffix: prefix+English stems: English stems+suffix: traitor, prewar, manship, piggy, slowly

2) the second group of words are such compound words which are made up of two or more simple or derived stems: bookkeeper, ball-terror, bunk-feeder, sweetheart, heart-broken.

They are usually built according to the following basic models.

Stem-stem+suffixes, stem+stem+suffixes, stem+stem

I.V. Arnold differentiates one, more subtypes. He calls as derivational compounds or phrasal derivation(kind heart)+ed [30, 78-79]. But we think that the

second and the third types represent the same subtype. That's why we accept the first two subtypes.

As we said before affixation comprises prefixes infixes and suffixes. The difference among them is not only their position but their function and meanings also.

I.V.Arnold defines suffix in the following way "A suffix is a derivational morpheme, following the stem and forming a new derivative in a different part of speech or a different word class"[30, 80]

Approving this definition we'd like to give more detailed definition of the suffix:

A suffix is a derivational bound morpheme, standing after the stem alone or next to other suffixes), creating words belonging to the same or to different word class polysemantic, stylistically coloured or neutral, native or borrowed, productive and non-productive.

Suffixes render general lexico-grammatical meaning. Here below most common suffixes express the following meanings:

Suffix	Meaning	Word class	Examples
-able, -ible	can be done	adjective	Comfortable
-al, -ible	having characteristics of	adjective	Personal
-er, -or	one who act	noun	actor, hunter
-ion, -tion	process	noun	occasion, attraction
-less	without	adjective	Fearless
-ous, -eous, -ious	possessing the qualities of	adjective	Joyous
-ian	activities of a man	noun	historian, Canadian, Russian

A prefix is a derivational morpheme which stands at the beginning of the root and gives a certain type of meaning.

Most common prefixes in English are:

Prefix	Meaning	Key word
Anti-	against	Antifreeze
De-	opposite	Defrost
Dis-	not, opposite of	Disagree
En-, em-	cause to	encode, embrace
Fore-	before	Forecast
In-, im-,il-,ir	not	Impossible, injustice
Inter-	between	Interact
Mid-	middle	Midway
Mis-	wrongly	Misfire
Non-	not	Nonsense
Over-	over	Overlook
Pre-	before	Prefix
Re-	again	Return
Semi-	half	Semicircle
Sub-	under	Submarine
Super-	above	Superstar
Trans-	across	Transport
Un-	not	Unfriendly
Under-	under	undersea

The most frequent prefixes account for 97 percent of prefixed words in printed school English [Hemigway, 62]

P. V. Tsaryeva divided prefixes into two groups:

- 1) prefixes with negative meaning:
- 2) prefixes expressing relation to a place, time, degree.

To the first group of prfixes belong un-,in-,il, im-,ir, dis-, mis-,,non-,de-, anti- and counter-(unfamiliar, unseen, incapable, immorial, dislike, disapprove, to

misunderstand, to misprint, non-religious, non-stop, nongovernmental, degasify, devalue, deforest, anticolonial, anti-tank, counterblow, counter-revolution etc.

Prefixes, belonging to the second group, are divided into 5 subgroups by P.V. Tsaryeva and she calls them:

1) prefixes expressing existence out of something, excess, superiority, redundancy of something. To this subgroup belong words with such prefixes as out-, extra-, ultra- and trans-: outdoor, outsider, extrahuman, extraformal, ultracomplex, ultra-English, transmarine.

2) Prefixes expressing situation over(upon) something, excessiveness of something

For example: overproduce, oversadly, overdeepen, superpower, supernatural, superprofit

3) prefixes expressing situation

Under something, lower something subordination to someone: underbuy, undertime, underground, subfloor, subway, subtractive, subtype etc.

4) prefixes expressing presence of something between some things, relation with something: inter- for example: interlibrary (kutubxonalararoaloqa, almashinuvi) interurban (ikkishaxaroʻrtasidaturuvchi), interdependent

(oʻzarobir-birigabogʻliq, tobe) interactive (interfaol), intercontinental rockets (qitalararoraketa);

5) prefixes expressing fore going, posteriority in time; pre-, post-, prearrange, preborn, preseason, post-war, post-graduate, post-roman. [60, 87-116]

From the point of view of etymology, affixes can be subdivided into two main groups: the native affixes and the borrowed affixes. The term affix refers both to suffixes and prefixes. By native affixes we mean original suffixes and prefixes that existed in English in the old English period and formed from old English words. We know that affixes are bound forms but some of them developed from free forms once upon a time. To such kind affixes belong “dom”, “-hood”, “-lock”, “-ful”, “-less”, “-like”, “-ship”. Suffixes “-dom” and “-hood” developed

from the word state. They were the second elements of compound words. Later on they lost their status of being a stem and become suffixes. The same can be said about prefixes. “-dom”, “-hood”, “-d”, “-ed”, “-en”, “-fold”, “ful”, “-ing”, “-ish”, “-un-”, “over-”, “under-”, “in-”, “de-”, “ex-”, “re-”, are Romantic, “sym-”, “hyper-” are Greek prefixes.

But there are some disputable cases concerning some prefixes as ad-, “ac-”, “re-”, “de”, “corn”. A group of linguists consider that words with them are all simple words. But we think that “ad-”, “ac-” should be treated as prefixes accompany, adlink, borrowed from Romanic languages.

Like suffixes prefixes may be mono-and polyfunctional.

For example, the verb- forming, prefixes ”be” –and”en-” can express functional meaning with a certain variety of lexical meanings at once.

“Be”-forms transitive verbs with adjective, verb and noun stems and changes intransitive verbs into transitive verbs: belittle (v) “to make little”, benumb (v) “to make numb”, befriend (v) “to treat”.

As we said before language is the mirror of the society. It reflects all the changes taking place in social, cultural, scientific, political, economic life. These changes take their names as new concepts, objects and ideas. As we know these new words are not created from nowhere. The process of coining new words, besides affixation covers some more major and minor processes.

We can point out three major processes, namely, affixation, conversion, abbreviation and compounding.

We have discovered eight minor types, namely, blending, clipping, acronymy, back formation, words from proper names, reduplication, neo-classical formation and miscellaneous.

Conversion is one of the means of word creation. In this case one part of speech is created from another:

Verb-noun, adjective-noun, adjective -verb, adjective-adverb, etc.

Teach-teacher, wide-widen, red-redden, economy-economize

As we see conversion is particularly common in English, because basic form of nouns and verbs is similar in many cases. This is because grammatical genders, declensions and conjugations do not exist in English.

The status of conversion is a bit unclear. It is part and parcel of word-creation. But there are some doubts about whether it must be considered a branch of derivation or a separate process by itself. Despite this undermined position in grammar, some scholars say that conversion will become even more active in the future believing that it is a very easy way to create new words in English.

Conversion as a characteristic feature of the English word-building system is often called affixless derivation or zero-suffixation. But the second term seems to us inapplicable because of one sidedness of the term. Besides that there are other types of word building in which new words are also created without affixes (most compounds contrasted words, sound-imitation words, etc). So conversion is understood by us as a phenomenon of creating a new word from some existing word by changing the category of a part of speech, the morphemic shape of the original word remaining unchanged. The newly created word has a meaning, which differs from that of the original one though it can more or less be easily associated with it. Besides it has also a new paradigm peculiar to its new category as a part of speech.

We must point out the fact that the term “conversion” was created by Henry Sweet in his book “New English Grammar” of 1891.

Our analysis showed different approaches to the definition of conversion. Professor A.I.Smirnitskiy treats conversion as a morphological way of forming words. According to him one part of speech is formed from another part of speech by changing its paradigm. To form the verb “ to phone” from the noun “phone” we change the paradigm of the noun (“a phone”, “phones”) for the paradigm of a regular verb (I phone, he phones, phoned, phoning).[55, 103]

A.Marchand treats conversion as a morphological-syntactical word-creation [85, 76].Because we have not only the change of the paradigm, but also the change

of the syntactic function: Karim bought a ship for me (the noun ship is the object in the sentence). They ship the cargo.(The verb ship is the predicate in the sentence).

Nouns and verbs are the two parts of speech especially affected by conversion.

English verbs made from nouns are the most numerous among the words produced by conversion. Eg: “to face”, “to eye”, “to mouth”, “to hand”, “to stage” and many others.

English nouns are frequently made from verbs: “to make”, “to run”, “to catch”, “to show”.

English verbs can also be made from adjectives: “to yellow”, “to cool”, “to grey”.

Converted verbs can denote:

a) instrumental meaning when they are formed from nouns denoting parts of a human body eg. *to eye, to ginger, shoulder*etc. or tools, instruments *to hammer, to nail*.

b) action of the living being: *to crowd, to wolf, to ape*

c) acquisition, addition or deprivation if they are formed from nouns denoting an object, e.g: *to dust, to paper, to fish, to peel*

d) an action performed at the place denoted by the noun from which they have been converted, e.g. *to park, to garage, to bottle, to pocket*.

e) an action performed at the time denoted by the noun from which they have been converted e.g. *to winter, to week-end* etc.

English nouns can also be formed by means of conversion from verbs. So converted nouns can denote:

a) instant of an action e.g. “a jump”, “a move”, “a crash”

b) process or state e.g. “sleep”, “walk”.

c) agent of the action expressed by the verb from which the noun has been converted e.g. “a help”, “a flirt”, “a scold”

d) object or result of the action expressed by the verb from which the noun has been converted e.g. “a bura”, “a find”, “a paradise”;

e) place of the action expressed by the verb from which the noun has been converted e.g. “drive”, “a stop”, “a walk”.

Our investigations showed that a number of nouns converted from verbs are used only in singular number and express momentaneous actions. Such nouns often come with “to have”, “to get”, “to take”, “to have a try”, “to give a push”, “to take a swim”etc.

Besides we've discovered cases of conversion from form words (proposition, conjunctions etc.)

I want to know ins and outs.

We shan't go into the whys and wherefores. My boss is familiar with ups and downs of life.

We shift to abbreviation as a process of word creation. In some sources we can find such terms as shortenings, clippings. It is common knowledge that in the process of communication we try to express our thoughts in a laconic way. But the causes of shortening may be either linguistic or extra-linguistic.

By linguistic causes of abbreviating words we mean the demand of rhythm, the rules of borrowed words and criteria of new words on the basis of analogy.

By extra-linguistic causes we mean changes in the life of people.

In modern English many new abbreviations, acronyms, initials, blends are formed because tempo of life is increasing and it's becoming necessary to give more and more information in the shortest possible time.

O. S. Akhmanova differentates two types of shortenings: graphical and lexical. [64,207]

If the abbreviated within form lends itself to be read as though, it were an ordinary English word and sounds like an English word, it will be read like one. Such words are called acronyms. The term is of Greek origin (“acrs”-end+“onym”-name).

This way of creating new words is becoming more and more popular in all spheres of social life including especially political and technical vocabulary.

To them belong such shortenings as U.N.O., N.A.T.O, NOW(National Organization for women), FD (Forced draft), DC (dust collector), CFA (Canadian Federation of Agriculture), SALT (Strategic Arms limitation Talks)

Acronyms of the type SALT, NOW are often homonymous. So in meeting the needs of communication and fulfilling the laws of the lexical system is undergoing modification in its basic structure: namely it forms new elements not by combining existing morphemes and proceeding from sound forms to their graphic representations but the other way round-coming new words from the initial letters of phrasal terms existing in texts.

The other subgroup consists of initial abbreviation with the alphabetical reading retained. In other words they are pronounced as a series of letters:BBC-the British Broadcasting Corporation; H.P-horse-power; MM-motor mechanic, MC-manual control;PP-power plant; O.S.-oversize; MT-mechanical transport;VH-Vehicle, MP-member of parliament.

One of the essential features of abbreviations is its freely use in colloquial speech.

The term abbreviation can also be used for a shortened form of economy of space and effort. Abbreviation is made by omission of letters from one or more parts of the whole: Bedg-for building, govt- for government, LTD- for limited, BA-for Bachelor of Arts.

Abbreviation of words means clipping a part of a word. As a result of this process we get a new lexical unit where either the lexical meaning or the style is different from the full form of the word. In “fantasy” and “fancy”, “difference” and “defense” we have different lexical meanings and we have different styles with “laboratory” and “lab”

Unlike affixation and conversion abbreviation does not change the part of speech meaning. It produces words belonging to the same part of speech. U and unit (apparat, mexanizm) remote control are both nouns.

Our analysis of the dictionary “English-Russian dictionary of agricultural machinery” (Publishing House Sovetskaya encyclopedia, Moscow,

1985) showed that nouns mostly undergo abbreviation. But this phenomenon can be observed with verbs (to rev from to revolve) and adjectives combined with suffixation (in school slangs): tptr-transporter (konveyer, transporter), TIMTD-trailer-mounted (pritsepgaulangan), coller=collector (yig‘uvchi, to‘plovchi);

Pronouns, numerals, interjections, conjunctions are usually not abbreviated.

Fif (fifteen), teenager, in one’s focus are exceptions. English lexical abbreviation is classified according to the part of the word which is clipped. Usually the end of the word is clipped, because the root makes up the beginnings of the word and it expresses the lexical meaning of the word. In linguistics this type of abbreviation is called either “deflexion” or “apocope”: cov (for cover), colf (for coefficient), col (for collector), cond (for condenser), eng (for engine), diaph (for diaphragm), dig (for digging), inst (for installation) etc.

But there are cases beginning of the word or middle of it is clipped: chute (parachute), versity (university), copter (helicopter), dvr (driver), dnge (drainage).

Composition is considered to be one of the most productive word creating processes. Compound words are lexical units consisting of at least two stems which occur in English as free forms: depth-charge (chuqurlik bombasi) end-game (shaxmato‘yining oxirgi yakunlov chipallasi). English man (ingliz), fir-needle (archaning signalibargi).

The elements of a compound word function as a separate lexical unit in a sentence. Compounding (composition) is the way of word creation when a word is formed by forming two or more stems to create one word.

The structural unity of a compound word depends upon:

- a) the unity of stress;
- b) solid or hyphenated spelling;
- c) semantic unity;
- d) unity of morphological and syntactical functioning.

English compounds usually have one uniting stress (on the first component); hard-cover, best-seller. Double stressed English compounds have main stress on the first component, secondary stress on the second component; blood-vessel.

Compound words may be idiomatic and non-idiomatic. The first type of compounds is such compounds where the meaning of the whole is not made of meanings of its components: skinhead, to ghostwrite, brain-drain etc.

In the second case semantic units in non-idiomatic compounds is not strong: airbus, to bloodtransfuse etc.

There are more than one classification ways of compound words. The first is the type according to the type of composition and the linking element:

1)juxtaposition without connecting elements: heartache, heart-felt, heart-break etc.

The second type is made of a vowel or a consonant as a linking element: speedometer, Afro-Asian, handicraft etc.

The third type is represented by preposition or conjunction stress: down-and-out, mother-in-law, pepper-and-salt, wall-to-wall.

According to the structure they may be classified into:

- a) compounds consisting of simple stems: headache, film-star;
- b) compounds with at least one derived stem: chain-smoker, smooth-tongued, smoking-carriage etc.
- c) compounds with at least one clipped stem: moths-stress, H-bag (handbag), Xmas(Christmas)
- d) compounds with at least one constituent is a compound stem: wastepaper-basket

According to the parts of speech compounds may be:

1. Noun compounds. They may be of six types:
 - subject+verb; headache- the headaches, crybaby-the baby cries
 - verb+object: pickpocket- to pick pockets, house-keeping- to keep house
 - verb+ adverbial: swimming pool-to swim in the pool, drinking cup-to drink out of a cup
 - subject+object: gaslight-the gas produces light, honeybee-the bee produces honey

-restrictive elements where the first element restricts the meaning of the second: raindrop of raining; evening school, “a school in the evening”

-appositive relations where the first element is in opposition to the second one: a peasant girl’ the girl is a peasant.

2. Adjective compounds. They also may be classified into the following subtypes:

-subject+verb: thunder-struck(houses), weather-beaten(rocks)

-verb+object: fault-finding “to find fault”, peace-loving-“to love peace”

-verb+adverbial: ocean-going “to go across oceans”, hardworking “to work hard”

-noun+adjective: taxfree “free from tax”, seasick “to sailing in the sea”

-coordinating relationship: bittersweet “sweetbut bitter”

3. Verb compounds fall into the following groups according to their method of formation;

- those formed by back-formation (a reversal of derivation) house keep is formed by deleting “-ing” and “-or” form housekeeping, housekeeper;

-those formed by conversion: to blue pencil, to honeymoon, to machine-gun, to nickname.

So according to their structure compounds are subdivided into:

a) compound words consisting of two stems: train-sick

b) derivational compounds: ear-minded, hydro-skimmer;

c) compound words consisting of three or more stems: cornflower blue, eggshell thin

d) compound shortened words: Vj-day, camford, tourmobile etc.

4. There may be the following relations according to the relations between the components of compound words:

a) subordinate compounds one of the elements of which is semantic and structural centre and second is subordinate.

The relations between them may be:

-comparative: honey-sweet, eggshell-thin, dog-cheap

-objective: gold-rich, cause: love-sick, space: top-heavy, time: spring-fresh;

b) coordinative compounds are compounds elements of which are semantically independent: women-doctor, Oxbridge, fifty-fifty, no-no, walkie-talkie etc.

One can observe direct and indirect order of the components inside compound words: kill-joy, nuclear free, rope-ripe etc.

Though not productive sound interchange, also takes part in word building processes. It can be considered as a remnant of previous stages of language development. That's why I.V. Arnold is right saying "Synchronically sound interchange should be considered as a method of word-building at all, but rather as a basis for contrasting words belonging to the same word-family and different parts of speech or different lexico-grammatical groups" [66, 145] Some of them, he says, are due to ablaut or vowel gradation characteristics of Indo-European languages and consisting in a change from one to another vowel accompanying a change of stress. Absolute can differentiate words too. The examples are: bite(v)-bit(n), ride(v)-road(n), abide(v)-above(n) etc.

1.2. The status of suffixation as a word creating means

Extralinguistic (external) and intralinguistic (Internal) factors play an important role in the growth of the vocabulary of any language. By extralinguistic factors we mean the necessity of naming changes, relations in social, economic, political life's science and techniques. Such factors do not depend on language laws.

By intralinguistic factors we understand creating of new words in accordance with the human language laws. We consider that prefixation, suffixation, conversion, compounding, shortening change of word stress happen within the framework of the language rules.

In this part of the dissertation work we try to throw light to the following items of the theme: role and place of suffixation among other means, its definition, meanings, degrees of productivity of suffixes in creating certain class of words.

The language as a means of communication among people has its past, today and future. In this sense the language like any living beings changes, develops, grows and becomes perfect and rich. Language development depends on the life of the society. In other words all the changes taking place in social, cultural, economic and scientific life are registered in the language owing to the necessity of naming anything new. This process is called differently in world language (as we said before)

The major task of this branch is to study specific features (formal, semantic, stylistic, pragmatic, genetic) and laws of newly created lexemes.

They are not created by chance, but according to the basic models existing in the language. This also refers to the derived words (with suffixes) the basic general model for all of them is $S+suf=NW1$

In modern English one can differentiate the following methods of word creation: creation of new words for something new (sugar-came, underground), word compounding (hedgehog, blackmail, daydreamer, shortening (VIP-very important person, GM-General Motors, UFO-unknown Flying Object), conversion, adjectivization (harm-harmful, beauty-beautiful), substantivization (to play-player, act-actor), verbalization (wide-widen, deep-deepen) adverbialization (quick-quickly, deep=deeply), reversed word building (top-pot, tip-pit),

1. "S" for the stem, suf. for the suffix, NW for the new word lexical-semantic waynose: 1)burun 2) tumshuq (samolyot,kema,qayiqkabilarniold (burun) tomoni

2. hard: a) kuchli, 2) qiyin, 3) qattiq, 4) sovuq, 5)shiddatli, o'tkir, quloqniqomatgakeltiradigan, 6) xasis, ochko'z

3. change of sounds (cat-fat, mice-rice, tall-fall) change of word stress (mankind-erkakzoti), mankind-insoniyat, odamzod, to 'garage - garajgaqo'ymoq, ..ga'rage (n)-garaj), imitation (ding-dong, cuckoo, tick-tack). As we see they are thirteen of them.

All of them can be productive, less productive and minimum productive suffixes according to the degree of productivity.

Our analysis of the Oxford Dictionary of Current English [70] by Catherine Sowns showed that new word creation and word compounding are productive (86%), conversion, lexic-semantic way less productive, change of sounds and word stress change as the degree of minimum productivity (2%)

The term productivity refers to word creating models and their meanings too.

We discovered the following models that create different parts of speech:

Verb+suffix=NW (noun): teacher, sailor, development

Noun+suffix=NW(noun): childhood, mankind

Noun+verb+suffix=NW(noun): potatomasher, woodcutter

Adjective+ suffix=NW(adverb): clearly, perfectly, recently

Noun+suffix= NW (adverb): Southward, Northward

Noun+Verb+ suffix= NW (noun): baby-sitting, baby-jumper, baby-sitter, day-dreamer

Adjective+ suffix=NW (verb): to widen, to realize, to deepen

According to the number of stem and suffixes we discovered the following basic models:

One stem+ one suffix= NW: Kingdom, traitor, important;

Multistem+ one suffix= NW: stagemanager, day—dreamer;

One stem+ multisuffix= NW: reactionist, activity, heartless:

Multistem+ multisuffix=NW: multinationality, ballpointedness

Taking into consideration that suffixes stand after stems(stem+one (or more than) suffix) we discovered the following:

-ary+ly= fragmentarily (adv);

-less+ness= friendlessness (noun), heartlessness (noun);

-ible;-abli+ty: irresponsibility (noun);

-tion +ist: rreactionist (noun);

-ize+er: fertilizer (noun);

-er+ship: membership (noun);

-iza+ tion: colonization (noun);

-iv+ity: activity (noun);

-ive+ness: activeness(noun);

-al+dom: officialdom (noun);

According to the degree of activeness or passiveness in a certain period of language development suffixes may be:

1) synchronic word creating suffixes: protector, spaceship;

2) diachronic word creating suffixes: kingdom, freedom;

To the first group belong- fy (clarify), -er (fighter), -ment,-en,-al, -ly, -we, -ity, - tion.etc.

The second group of suffixes is those which were actively used in Old and Middle English but rarely occurring in Modern English. They are- dom, -aster, -ule, -esque,-us, -ia;

Some of the suffixes are specialized to form only one group of word classes, but others may be used to create more than one word classes. Accordingly they may have one or more than one meanings. According to these criteria we classify them into the following types:

a) momofunctional and monosemantic;

b) polysefunctional and polysemantic;

To the first group of suffixes belong:-ship, -ism, -ify, -let etc.

To the second group of suffixes belong:-ant, -ive, -an, -ea, -ly, -y,-er, -al, -ant, -ary, -ate, -ful, -etc.

Statistic analysis of the English-Uzbek dictionary by SH.Butayev [68, 218-236 p.p] showed the degrees of activeness of derived words (belonging to this or that part of speech);

	Word class	Suffixation al words	%
.	Nouns	343	56,9
.	Adjective	157	25,9

.	Adverbs	39	6.3
.	Verbs	66	10,9
.	The sum	605	100%

As we see from the table noun forming suffixes are more productive than adjective forming suffixes.

There is a great difference between noun and verb forming suffixes.

The origin of suffixes can be morphemes or independent words.

From the stylistic point of view suffixes may be classified into two groups:

- a) stylistically neutral;
- b) stylistically marked;

The first group of suffixes can be met in official style.

According to the position of word creating suffixes we divide into two groups. That's why -ship, -hood, -ness, -al, are absolutely postpositive suffixes (readership, heartlessness, abstractionism).

But -er, -less, -ive, -al, -ous, are interpositive suffixes.

We came across the following noun creating suffixes which precede other suffixes:

1. V+er+ship= Noun: leadership, sponsorship
2. V+iz(a)+tion=Noun: mechanism, legalization, popularization
3. N+iv+ity=Noun: activity, correlativity
4. N+ive+ness= Noun: competitiveness
5. N+al+dom= Noun: officialdom
6. Stem+ibi+ity= Noun: possibility, responsibility

Adjective forming suffixes -ive, -ful, -less may precede -ly: attentively, beautifully, harmlessly.

Russian linguist P.M.Karashuk, in his book “Word formation in English”, divides derived nouns into nouns with agentive suffixes and nouns with abstract suffixes”. [46, 303]

The suffix *-er* is productive. It is added to noun and verb stems and denotes the doer of the activity (action) expressed in the stem: drinker, carter, writer. This agentive suffix can be found in old English texts as *-ere*. In Middle Ages it created builder, bookbinder, hatter, hunter, saddler, weaver. In this period *-er* gained a new meaning a resident of a place: Londoner, Englander, villager.

From time to time hand made machines and apparatuses started to do things. So *-er* was added to their names. This way *-er* gained the meaning of “a tool”: a roller- valik, knocker- eshikzulfi(dvernoemolotok).

Nowadays *-er* can be added to adjectives and numerals too. Such words are made of the model: S+S+er=Noun;S+er=Noun: borderer- chegaraxuddudidayashovchikishi, villager-qishloqdayashovchikishi, islander-oroldayashovchikishi etc.

Noun forming suffixes *-er* while added to a numeral means a man of that age: fifteneers or sixteeneers-o‘nbeshyokio‘noltyoshlio‘smirlar, forty-ninerqirqto‘qqizyoshlikishi.

There are some examples that *-er* can be added to a prepositional verb phrase and nouns are formed: to look on-on looker, to come by- comer by, to dine out-diner out, to find out-finder out. But in English if a stem with *-er* expressing a noun is a noun, there is a tendency to use the latter: student-studier. This case is possible with homonymous stems created by *-er*: bettingman-better (one who bets)- garovo‘ynovchiis used in place of it because it expresses the comparative degree of adjectives.

Its main reason is the necessity for the choice of correcting meanings, for correct understanding and use.

Noun forming *-er* can be found in jargons (V+-er=N). To blight (umumanpuchgachiqarmoq) –blighter (yoqimsiz, zerikarlikishi) to bound (sakramoq, chopmoq) –bounder (tarbiyasiz,to‘polonchi,janjalkashkishi), to cram

(miyagaquymoq, Imtixonga majburlab olib bormoq)-crammer (repetitor, imtixonga tayyorlovchi).

Our investigations showed that –er is used to create not only simple derived nouns but compound derived nouns too: can-opener (konservaochqich), icebreaker (muzyorarkema), tooth-picker (tishtozalagich), better-onger (kelishuvchilik bormaydigankishi), first nighter (premeragaqatnashuvchikishi), three decker (uchpalubalikema), two-seater (ikkio‘rinli avtomobil), six-bedder (oltio‘rinli xona).

As we see compound derived nouns are created by putting together two or more words and suffixes.

We think this way of creating lexemes should be considered as an independent means of word creation.

So, suffixation occupies the third position in word creation process after word creation and compounding means.

The following chapters of the work will be devoted to the study origin, morphology, semantics and functional characteristics of word creating suffixes.

II. PROBLEMS OF SYSTEMATIZATION OF SUFFIXES IN MODERN ENGLISH

2.1. Principles of systematization of word creating suffixes in English

It is of common knowledge that every language has in its vocabulary a variety of words identical in meaning but different in form. Semantically, they are the same or close to one another. They belong to the same part of speech. The term synonym is of Greek origin. Its basic form is synonymous (the same name): to die, to join the majority, to pass, to be gone, to be no more, to kick the bucket are synonym word families. The same can be observed in Uzbek o‘lmoq, vafotetmoq, olamdanko‘zyummoq, o‘tmoq, oxirginafasiniolmoq, bandaliknibajokeltirmoq, etc.

Usually we often come across the following definition of synonyms. Synonyms are words only similar but not identical in meaning”.

We think the definition is not perfect and one sided.

The most acceptable one is the definition suggested by I.V.Arnold. “Synonyms are two or more words of the same language, belonging to the same part of speech and possessing one or more identical or nearby identical denotational meanings unchangeable at least in some contexts without any considerable alteration in denotational meaning, but differing in morphemic composition, phonemic shade, shades of meaning, connotation, style, valancy and idiomatic use” [66, 195].

The definition states that synonyms may have one or more identical or nearly identical meanings. One and the same word may belong in its different meanings to several different synonym groups.

For example, to look-to gaze-to stare, to appear (paydobo‘lmoq), to appear (look, seem).

I.V.Arnold illustrates it by the following:

A fresh metaphor-fresh: original: novel: striking

To begin a fresh paragraph-fresh: another: different, new

Fresh air-fresh, pure, invigorating

A freshman- fresh: inexperienced: green, raw

To be fresh with smb-fresh: impertinent, rude

Though two or more words may become synonyms, one of them should be dominant of the synonymous group. This dominant can be used in all possible contexts. For example, look is dominant among gaze, stare, o'lmoq(to die) among other synonyms (vafotetmoq, jonbermoq, uzilmoq): to be no more, to join the majority etc.I.V. Arnold calls this phenomenon semantic neutralization. [31, 288]

We fully agree with him when he writes, "synonyms may be also differ in emotional colouring. Lonely and alone are synonyms. They express are being apart from others. But lonely means longing for company, sadness of loneliness. Alone locks the meaning of sadness at being by oneself.

One can see difference of synonyms in valancy. The difference may be syntactical, morphological and lexical.

After seem, appear we can see an infinitive or a that-clause. But it is impossible with look. The synonym nouns glance, look (a glance, look and glimpse are used with verbs give and have: to give a look (glance and glimpse). Glance and look can be used with cast, take, to cast a look, to take a glance. Glimpse is out of the question here.

Synonyms can be interchangeable (ask and inquire, take and receive and get); She asked (inquired) her husband.

But this does not mean that all the synonyms are interchangeable: hard words, soft words (loose can't take the position of soft here)

From this point of view I.V.Arnold is right classifying synonyms into contextual or context- dependent synonyms and total synonyms.

The first ones are such synonyms that require specific distributional conditions. To this belong to get, to buy, to like, to dove, to adore, gift, talent, genius. I.V.Arnold does not consider them synonymous but we do. Because they differ in the degrees of meanings and usage.

Total synonyms are such synonyms that can replace one another in a synonymic group. Mostly it is characteristic to special (scientific) literature: ximiya, kimyo,noun- substantive, ega-subekt, kesim-predikat.

They are usually devoid of stylistic and emotional coloring, I.V.Arnold writes that dialectal words can't be synonyms with their specific names (terms). We can not agree with him here.

The reason is that, though belong to different dialects of the language, they express the same notions with the help of different forms of words: Digitalis(a plant) = foxglove, fairy-ball, fingerflower, jimferroot, dead mans bells, shoti-narvon.

Synonym words may be stylistically neutral, literary, borrowed and learned words. Here belong we use I.V.Arnold's examples [31, 301]:

Native English words	Words borrowed from French	Words borrowed from Latin
to ask	to question	to interrogate
belly	stomach	abdomen
to gather	to assemble	to collect
to end	to finish	to complete

They may have derivatives(prefixes or suffixes), synthesis= composition, periphery-circumference, sympathy-comparison. They are of Hellenic and Roman origin.

Alongside with this we should point out the fact dialects also play an essential role in enriching the synonymic vocabulary of Englishmen. We can illustrate it with the help of British-English and American-English words: radio-wireless, long distance(telephone)call- trunk-call, girl-lass, lassie or charm (Scottish)

While speaking of synonyms it's desirable to pay attention to the following aspects of the question: semantics, stylistics and functional-stylistic features.

By stylistic synonyms we understand a group of words(in our case suffixes) belonging or forming one and the same class of words, having common semantic base, differing in stylistic meanings.

Taking into consideration the above mentioned we divide suffixes into stylistically marked and neutral suffixes.

Our analysis showed that -er, -or, -ist, -ment, -dom, -ness, -hood, -ship, -age, -y, -ful, -less, -y, as productive suffixes make up the neutral layer of the style, others, for example, -tion, -ic, -logy, -graphy, -ist, -ism etc characteristic to this or to that field of science .

Suffixes as part and parcel of lexemes can be synonymous. To noun forming synonym suffixes belong:

-er=-or: carburetor=carburetter, consigner=consignor, conjurer-conjuror, adviser=advisor

-cy=-ship: chaplincy=chaplainship, abbacy=abbotship, accountancy=accountship

-er=-aire: concessioner=concessionaire

-tion=-ture: abbreviation= abbreviature

-xion=-tion: deflexion=deflection

-er=-ist: lamponer=lamponist

-ship=-hood: citizenship=citizenhood

-er=-ee=-y: coachee, coacher, coachy

-ship=-dom: kingship=kingdom, citizenship= citizenhood

-ie=-y: chappie=chappy

-cy=-ence: decadency=decadence

-ency=-ancy: advertency=advertancy

-ance=-cy: abberance=abberancy

-ial=-ance: defial=defiance

-ance=-ing: acceptance=accepting

-ness=-ity: absurdness= absurdity, audibleness= audibility

-ment=-al: acquitment = acquittal

-ancy=-ship=ing: accountency, accountship, accounting

Before studying the theme under study it's desirable to find answers to the questions "what is homonymy (synonymy and antonymy)? What are the types of

homonyms (synonyms, antonyms)? How do they appear in the world languages?
etc.

So, homonyms are such lexical units which have the same form but differing in their meanings. The term is of Greek origin (homos” the same, onyma-name”). It can be formed in all languages of the world.

The examples are:

Back(n) “part of the body”, back (adv) away from the front, back;

Ball(n) a round object used in games, ball (n) a gathering of people for dancing;

Bark(n)-the noise made by a dog, bark (v) to utter sharp explosive cries, bark (n)-the skin of a tree, bark (v) -a sailing ship from English.

Luk-rastenie|luk-orujiyadlyaistaniyastrelbklub-дымарilibklub-uchrejdieniebkultury|from Russian, **o‘t** (grass), o‘t (fire), o‘t (topassby), **ruh** (mood), ruh (a metal), yosh (age), yosh (young) from Uzbek.

L. L. Kasatkin and other authors of the book Russian language differentiate full and partial homonyms. Words having the same forms are full homonyms.

For example: luk¹-luk², back¹-back² -back³, o‘t¹-o‘t²-o‘t³ etc). Words having partially the same grammatical forms are partial homonyms.

But I. V. Arnold gives the following definition ‘Two or more words identical in sound and spelling but different in meaning, distribution and origin are called homonyms [66, 182]

Russian scholars L. L. Kasatkin and others differentiate three types of homonyms (phonetic, graphic, morphological) [47, 287] while I. V. Arnold classifies them into: homonyms proper, homophones and homographs. [66, 184-185]

According to I. V. Arnold homonyms proper are words identical in pronunciation and spelling (back¹-back²-back³-back⁴, ot¹-ot²)

Homophones are words of the same sound but of different spelling and meaning: air-heir, by-buy, night-knight, knot-not, reign-rain, right-write, pvesti-vezti, rud-prut, kod-kot, bal-ball, rok-rog, tur-to‘r, tush-tush etc.

To‘dadanajralganto‘rgatushar;
Mehmonlarnito‘rigao‘tqazishdi;Laylakkeldiyozbo‘ldi,qanotiqog‘ozbo‘ldi;Ukangga
tez-tezxyatyo!

The night entered the palace. The night fell on earth. You are right. We write essays. They buy newspapers every morning. I read a novel by U. Khashimov etc.

Words different in speech and in meaning but identical in spelling by chance are homonyms. The examples are wind [wind]-wind [waind], raw [rau], -row [rou],hozir(just now), xozir (now), to‘k(tok), tok (uzum), zamok-zamok, atlas (geograficheskiy)atlas (matoturi)

By morphological homonymy I. L. Kasatkin and others mean identity of words belonging to different parts of speech in one of a number of forms: by-buy, tri (numeral),tri (imperative of the verbteret), pech (verb) –pech (noun),olma (noun) – olma (verb imperative) etc.

Homonym words and homonym forms cause misunderstandings or difficulties in communication. Really, having heard or having seen the word we can't realize it in speech context.For example, *thought*¹and *thought*² belonging to different parts of speech and coinciding in some of forms. Their identity is due to a common root (the past simple of think).

He thought of his future life, his thought was far from reality.

Homonymy is not only the characteristic feature of words but also components (suffixes, prefixes) of them.

The author of the article “Typology of affixation in the languages of different systems “ A. M. Muminov [51, 24-30] confirms, our afore said point of view and gives the list of homonym pfixes and suffixes:--or (sailor), -or² (minqor), -ly (brotherly), -ly²(deeply); -let (cloudlet), -let² (armlet); -er(teacher), -er² (Londoner); -ish (yellowish), -ish² (British), -ish³(jeverish); -some (darksome), -some² (toursome); -ful (careful), -ful² (basketful); -less (endless), -less²

(cloudless); -ee (adoptee), -ee² (coatee); -al (refusal), -al² (monumental); -un (untrust), un² (unloose), in-(inearth), in² (inoffensive); -for (forblack), for² (forbear); -be (bebelted), -be² (behead) in English; -ak (yo‘lak), -ak² (qarsak); -jon (dadajon), -jon² (roxatijon); -oq (baqiroq), -oq² (qochoq); -cha(qo‘lcha), -cha²(qisqacha); -xon(kitobxon), -xon(Salimaxon); -chiq(qopqich), -chiq² (sirpanchiq)etc.

As the author says the number of such suffixes is less than in Uzbek (37 to 79).

As we see homonymy is characteristic to both English and Uzbek languages. Our analysis of the existing dictionaries as well as texts gave us a chance to add some more homonymous suffixes to the list suggested by A. M. Muminov. The list includes the following [51, 24-30]:

	Homonymous suffixes	Examples	Meanings	Word class
	-ee= -ee	1 Levee 2 Levee	kemalarto‘xtaydi ganjoy davlatboshlig‘ini ngqabuli	Noun Noun
	-ic=-ic	Cathartic 1 Cathartic 2	surgidori ichsuradigan	Noun Adjective
	-er=-er	Writer longer	yozuvchi uzunroq	Noun comparativeadjective
	-y=-y	Coach y sunny	aravakash quyoshli	Noun adjective
	-er=-er	Stamer stamm er	duduq duduqlanmoq	Noun Verb
	-ling=-ling	Duckling starling g	O‘rdakcha Suvkesgich, muzyorarkema	Noun Noun

	ese	-ese=-	Chinese notebook	Xitoylikayol Yaponnoutbugi	Noun Adjective
		-ly=-ly	Ugly	Xunukbadbashar	Adjective
			slowly	Sekin-asta, oxista	Adverb
	ing	-ing=-	Orcharding reading	Mevachilik o'qish	Noun gerund
0	ian	-ian=-	Canadian Armenian wine	Kanadalikkishi(a yol) Armansharbati	Noun adjective
1	ed	-ed=-	Wounded Closed, locked	Yaradorlar Yopiq (yopilgan), qulflangan	Noun Participle I as an adjective
2	en	-en=-	Golden widen	Oltin kengaytirmoq	Adjective verb
3	oid	-oid=-	Typhoid (med) albin minoid	Tif, ichterlama Oqsilsimon, oqsilgao'xshagan	Adjective Adjective
4	ory	-ory=-	Declaratory observatory	Notiqlikkaoid, balandparvoz Kuzatishpunkti, rasadxona	Adjective Noun
5	ate	-ate=-	Advocate To advocate	Himoyachi, tarafdor Himoyaqilmoq	Noun Verb
6	ful	-ful=-	Beautiful capful	Chiroyli, go'zal Qandaydirbinnars ato'la	Adjective Noun
7		-th=-th	Growth fourth	O'sish to'rtinchi	Noun Numeral
8	gy	-gy=-	Stingy ecology	Ziqna ekologiya	Adjective Noun

		y		
9	ive	-ive=-	Attent ive repres entative	E'tiborli vakil
0	ite	-ite=-	Islami te Islomi te	Musulmon Musulmonlargaoi d (xos)
1	ant	-ant=-	Defen dant import ant	Aybdor muxim

In modern Uzbek we discovered the following homonym suffixes:

	-lik -lik	Yoshlik, bolalik, yettilik, yozlik	Youth, childhood, sevenfold, tenfold, summer	Noun Adjective numeral
	-dosh -dosh	Sinf dosh Sirdosh yondosh	Classmate Person empowered to act for somebody Patience, endurance, durability, parallel, adjacent, near to, close	Nouns Phrase Noun adjective
	-kash -kash	Aravakash mehnatkas h	Coachee, coacher, coachman Worker, tailor	Noun noun
	-soz -soz	Soatsoz zamonaso z	Watchmak er Apportunis tic (person) Time- server, trimmer, opportun ist	Noun adjective
	-cha -cha	Etimcha Ispancha O'zbekcha	Orphan (boy) Spanish,	Noun/adj ective

		ruscha	Uzbek, Russian	adjective
	-dor -dor	r or Jilovbardo Qarzdor Laganbard Yelkador samarador	Horse- holder Debtor Toady, lickspittle, foot- man, lackey, servant, broad- shouldered, fruitful, resolute, effective, intensive, profitable, resulting	Noun Adjective adjective
	-ak -ak	Yo'lak qarsak	Passage, corridor, path, pavement, sidewalk, applause, pat	Noun Noun
	-jon -jon	Dadajon roxatijon	Dad, daddy enjoyable	Noun Adjective
	-oq -oq	Baqiroq qochoq	Loud, yelling, hollering, shouting, crying refugee	Adjective Noun
0	-xon -xon	Kitobxon Irodaxon	Reader, bibliophile, lover of books, Irodakhon	Noun Noun
1	-cha -cha	Qisqacha Kitobcha Cho'chqacha buzoqcha	Shortly, brief, concise, booklet Piggy Calfling	Noun Noun Adverb Noun
2	-chiq -chiq	Qopchiq sirpanchiq	Sachet slippery	Noun adjective

As we can see homonymy can be seen in both compared languages. But we fully agree with A.Muminov concerning the number of homonymous suffixes. It is 37 to 79 in English and Uzbek. Lexical units with homonymous suffixes may have the following basic language models:

N+ed=N, V+er=Adj; N+en=Adj; N+oid=N; N+oid=Adj; N+ory=adj;
 Stem+ate=N; Stem+ate=V; N+ful=Adj; V+th=N; Stem+gy=Adj; Stem+gy=N;
 Stem+ive=N; V+ive=N; N+ite=N; N+ite=Adj; V+ant=N; Stem+ant=Adj;
 N+lik=N; N+lik=Adj; N+dosh=N; Adj+dosh=Adj; N+kash=N; N+kash=Adj,
 N+soz=N; N+soz=Adj;

Our analysis showed correctness of L. L. Kasatkin and others' opinions concerning the appearance of homonyms in the language. According to L. L. Kasatkin, they appear owing to the following processes [47, 287]:

1) because of the coincidence of forms of the native words with the forms of the borrowed words *o'sma* (o't), *o'sma*(kasallik), club(English)-klub(Russian), brak(German);

2) as a result of coincidence of forms of words borrowed from other languages but in different meanings (raid(English)- reydt(Russian, Uzbek)reydt (Holland)(ravanadagisuvxavzasi), note -musiqanotasi, nota, diplomatikxujjat? Nota;

3) as a result of divergence of meanings of polysemantic words in the process of their historical development. For example: hand (qo'l), hand (soatstrelkasi) in English.

4) as a result of phonetic and morphological processes: louk'-luk, (rastenie)=luk² (oruji)

5) as a result of adding affixes to the stem of words (affixes, having various meanings), zadut (nachatdut), zadut (pachkat)(47, 84)

According to I. V. Arakin these two main causes of homonymy:

1) homonymy through convergent sound development when two or three words of different origin accidentally coincide in sound;

2) homonymy developed from polysemy through divergent sense development.

Convergent development of sound may consist in a) a phonetic change only, b) phonetic change ombined with less of affixes, c) independent formation from homonymous bases by means of homonymous affixes.

On the other hand the second may be of three subtypes:

- a) limited within one lexico-grammatical class of words;
- b) combined with difference in lexico-grammatical class and therefore difference in grammatical functions and distribution;
- c) based on independent formation from the same base by homonymous morphemes.

2.2. Structural, functional semantic, stylistic and etymological characteristics of word creating suffixes

In this part of the dissertation we try to systemize word creating suffixes, paying attention to their semantic, structural and stylistic features.

Suffixational nouns belonging to this group express people of concrete profession type of activities they are engaged in on social and political views. But there are cases such nouns mean different kinds of subjects or machines.

These suffixes **-er(-or)** express

- 1) a profession or type of activities:

They are made up of the following basic model:

Verb+-er (-or)=Noun

A tutor, a worker, an actor

- 2) action: he does or his state.

Watch (kuzatibturmoq)=watcher (kuzatuvchi)

Think (o‘ylamoq) =thinker (mutafakkir)

Invent(kashfetmoq) =inventor(kashfiyotchi)

Buy (sotibolmoq)=buyer(sotiboluvchi, xaridor)

- 3) a subject or a thing

Receive (olmoq) =receiver (telefongo‘shagi)

To mix(aralashtirmoq)=mixer (mikser)

Boil(qaynatmoq) =boiler (suvqaynatadiganqozon, idish)

The model N+-er=Noun creates nouns expressing:

- 1) a person’s profession according to his activities.

A garden (bog‘)= a gardener(bog‘bon)

A hat (shlyapa)=a hatter(shlyapado‘z)

2) the activities of a person or his activities are disclosed by the stem:

Room (xona)=roomer(xonadayashovchi)

Prison (qamoqxona)=prisoner(maxbus)

3) nationality, place where he comes from or lives:

London (London)=Londoner(Londonlik)

Village(qishloq) =villager(qishloqi, qishloqdankelgankishi)

Such type of nouns can also be formed by the model adjective+er: eastern (sharqiy)=easterner (sharqdayashovchikishi),southern (janubiy) =southerner (janubdayashaydigankishi)

Our analysis showed the following differences between-er and-or.

1)-er is productive, but-or is less productive

2)-er is of English origin, but-or is of French origin.

3) diachronic approach to the study of the problems showed that –or(and-or) came to English with the words belonging to techniques and science. They were bookish. As a result of reduction of vowel suffixes in Latin and French words-or and-our coincided in pronunciation with the suffix-er as well as in writing.For example, the word of French origin interpretour took the form interpreter in the XXI century. The suffix-or, that’s why, can be met in the words belonging to techniques and science (chemical, technical, physical terms); adopter, generator, carburetor, indicator, illuminator, radiator refrigerator.

But it’s worth to point out the fact that in some cases both-er and-or can be met in the words.

Carburettor=Carburetterconjurer=conjurer, adviser=advisor,
adaptee=adaptor, consigner=consignor

4) in modern English-or is added to the roman stems, expressing only instrumental meanings, but-er can be added to the noun, verb and adjective stems.

5) verb stems with –or can express notions belonging to scientific language, forming scientific and technical terms. But –er can be met in all styles as a neutral suffixe.

6) suffix –or can be formed in two syllabled and multistructure of monosyllabic words, but seldom in polysyllabic stems: prosecutor, visitor, booker, baker, collector, a book-keeper

7) The suffix –er is usually added to a noun, verb and sometimes to an adjective stem, while-or is added to verb stems or to participle II forms of the verbs with-ate: to cultivate, cultivator, to conspire-conspirator, to direct-director, to select-selector, to collect-collector etc.

8)The words with -or are characteristic to scientific styles while –er is often used in grammatical English: radiator, cultivator, deflector, carburetor, boozier(conv)-aroqxo‘r, pionista, bootmaker –etikdo‘z, broker-xisobchi.but this does not mean that-er can’t be used as an element of scientific and technical terms: distributor, bunk-feeder (agr)-avtomatikravishdaishlaydiganoxur, broiler-broyler, bumper (tech)-bamper, amortizator.

9) The verb stands on majority of means with the suffix-or (agentive meaning) can easily be separated and they often make up semantic classes (juridical and political). But such words are not of English origin. They were borrowed from Roman languages:-chancellor.

Nouns created with the help of –ee often express a person to whom the action expressed by the verb is directed. The universal model of words with this affix can be verb stem+-ee= Noun.

For example, adoptee-asrandibola (asrabolinganbola), advisee-maslaxatberilayotgankishi, employee- ishlabberuvchikishi, consignee-yukniolibberuvchikishi, deportee- deportatsiya (quvilgan) kishi, dancee-sovg‘aoluvchikishi, appetite-aybdorqilingankishi, amputee-oyoq(qo‘li) kesganodam.

Our analysis gave some examples where this meaning does not exist. To them belongs noun stem+-ee=Noun models: goatee-echkisoqol, abandonee-bo‘ladiganfalokatdansug‘urtalangankishi, absentee-kelmaydigankishi, debtee-qarzberuvchikishi, coachee-aravakash.

The suffix **-ee** came to English as an element of French terms belonging mainly to jurisprudence and administration: donee, presentee, assignee, appellee etc.

The suffix is not widely used as a word creating element in English. The reason is that the verbs that can form a new word by the help of this suffix. It is not great. That's why it is considered to be a less productive suffix. Such verbs usually mean "to render (give) smth to smb", to transfer-molmulkinixatlab(o'tkazib) bermoq=transferee-uyokibunarsagaxatlabberilayotgankishi, to trust-ishonibtopshirmoq, trustee-otalikhuquqi, ishonchberilganshaxs, to legate -merosqoldirmoq= legatee -merosxo'r, to promise -va'dabermoq = promise -va'daberilayotganodam.

Though this suffix is less productive the process of creating new words, with **-ee** is going on: telephone-telefonqilinayotganshaxs, quizee-birovgatashayotganodam, selectee-xarbiyfaoliyotgachaqiriluvchishaxs, amputee-oyoq-qo'likesibtashlanganodam etc.

The suffix **-ist** existed in French (-iste), Latin (-ista), in Greek (-istes). It can be met not only in words of Roman origin but in the structure of new words. In old times and nowadays too **-ist** formed new words with noun stems, rarely with objective stems. The new words with **-ist** are formed by the following models:

1) Noun+-ist=Noun; 2) adjective+-ist=noun; 3) Verb+-ist=Noun.

The affixe expresses a person who actively does something. It can acquire definite shades of meanings.

1) Nouns expressing tools or instruments of labour. In these cases-ist expresses a person whose activities are connected with the subject, expressed by the stem. For example: motor-motorist, harp-harpist, machine-machinist etc.

2) Nouns expressing different fields of human activities (science, culture, literature, art etc) in connection with-ist such words express persons, engaged in this or that field of activities. For example: technology-technologist, geology-geologist, physics-physicist, chemistry-chemist etc.

3) Nouns denoting names of prominent people; the authors of different theories, branches in science and teaching

The following tables are sure to give a good impression on the origin of suffixes

Suffixes
Noun Suffixes of Germanic Origin
Table A

Su ffixes	So urce	Function	Prod uctive or Non- productive	Examples	
				I	I
dom	O E. dom- 'judgem ent' Mn.E.do om	Forms nouns with the meaning: 1. 'digniti', 'office', 'dominion', 'real m', or 'jurisdiction' 2. 'state', 'condition', or 'fact of being'	pr. non- pr.	kingdom, dukedom, earldom, martyrdom, squiredom, Christiandom, freedom, wisdom, boredom, manhood, boyhood, childhood, motherhood,	
hood	O E.had- 'state', 'd egree'	Noun- forming suffix denoting in general state, condition, quality	non- pr.	friendship, clerkship, authorship,	
ship	O E. scipe 'shape'	character Denotes: 1. state, con dition, or quality 2. office, dignity, or profession	non- pr.		

*In Table A, those suffixes are included which were used in OE, both as independent words and as suffixes.

Table B

S uffix	Meaning	Pro ductive or Non - productive	Examples	
			I	II
-en	Means 'to make', 'to render'	non- pr.	quicken, whiten	
-er	Forms; 1. nouns from verbs denoting the agent 2. nouns from nouns or adjectives of place, denoting resident of one living in 3. nouns from nouns, with the sense of 'one who has to do with', esp. as a matter of trade, profession, etc.	pr. pr. pr.	rider, miner, worker, teacher Londoner, Islander, New Zealander tinner, cutter, beater, embosser	
-ier,- yer	Noun-suffix equivalent to -eer	non- pr.	gondolier, cashier, grenadier, lawyer	cav alier
-ing	Suffix denoting 'belonging to', 'of the kind of', 'descended from'	non- pr.		ash eling, shil
-ing	Forms nouns from verbs, It means: 1. 'act', 'fact', 'art of doing'	pr.	reading, learning, feeling, teaching, bearing, boating	ling

*In Table B, those suffixes are included which have always been used as suffixes.

Continued

Suffix	Meaning	Productive or Non-Productive	Examples	
			I	II
-ling	2. 'that which does' or 'that which result from', 'accompanies' Conveys a diminutive or a depreciatory force	pr.	covering, sweepings, mooring firstling, ducling, seedling, nestling, hireling, underling, princeling	
-ness	Forms nouns denoting state, condition, quality, or degree Originally denoted the female agent.	non-pr.	goodness, carelessness, forgiveness, darkness	witness, wilderness
-ster	In Mn E. the suffix is joined to nouns and more rarely to adjectives, the notion of agency tending to be lost, and the suffix often having a depreciatory meaning	non-pr.	songster roadster, gangster, oldster, youngster, dabster, rhymester	
-th	Forms nouns of state or quality from adjectives	pr.	breadth, length, width, strength	birth
-ie,-y	Form diminutives	non-pr	birdie, auntie, laddie, lassbirdie, auntie, granny, Billy, aunty, Johnny	
-y	Noun suffix denoting result of action		augury, perjury	

Noun Suffixes of Romanic Origin

Suffix	Source	Function	Productive or Non-productive	Examples	
				I	II
-ade	L, ata; F, ade	Forms nouns indicating: an action done or the product of an action or process on raw material	Non-pr	Colonnade, blockade, Lemonade	
-age	L,- aticum; OF, age	Suffix used to form nouns denoting: 1. act or process 2. collection, aggregate, or sum total of things in, or arising from 3. when added to the verbs, it expresses the action	Non-pr Non-pr Non-pr	Passage, marriage, pilotage Postage, average, shrinkage, Mileage Breakage, leakage Hostage	Savage
-an,- ian	L,-anus, -aneus Fr.-ain,- en	4. a person Forms primarily adjectives which however are often used substantively, with the senses of 'belonging to', 'following a system of doctrine' Inhabitant of a place	Non-pr Pr	Guardian, republican, Librarian, grammarian Oxonian, Leningradian	dean

Continued

Suffix	Source	Function	Productive or Non-productive	Examples	
				I	II
-ence, -ance -ancy, -ency	L.-antiam, -entiam F.-ance L.-antia	Forms nouns of action as in OF, and nouns indicating state or quality as in L.	Non-pr.	guidance, hindrance, arrogance, obedience brilliance, vacancy, emergency, constituency	
-ant, -ent	L.-antem, -entem; F.-ant L.-aris,-are	Suffix used to form: 1. adjectives 2. nouns denoting a person or thing acting as an agent Signifies: 'belonging to', 'pertaining to', 'like', 'of the nature of'	Non-pr.	errant, defiant, student, claimant	merchant podant servant
-ar	Low.L-ardus;	Signifies: 'belonging to', 'pertaining to', 'like', 'of the nature of'	Non-pr.	nuclear, consular	
-art, -ard	OF. -ard, -art	Forms derivative nouns which have an intensive often contemptuous force	Non-pr.	drunkard, braggart	coward
-er	OF.-ier	Forms nouns denoting a person or thing connected with	Non-pr	archer, practitioner, officer, carpenter, grocer	butier
-eer, -o(u)r		Denotes agency Denotes state or quality		charioteer, cannoneer fervor(u)r, error	

Suffix	Source	Function	Productive or Non- productive	Examples	
				I	II
-ate,-at	L.-atum, -ate	Forms nouns denoting chemical Terms Denotes function or person	Pr. Non-pr	chlorate, hydrate, nitrate, mandate, legate, consulate, magistrate, advocate, diplomat,	magnate, curate
-cy	L.-cia,tia	Forms nouns indicating state,	Non-pr	idiocy, bankruptcy, diplomacy	curacy
-ee, -ey,-y	L.-atus, -ata; F.-e,-ee	Condition off ice Denotes the object of an action	Pr	devotee, absentee, refugee grantee, trustee, assignee, grantee poetess, lioness, countess, goddess, adventures, murderess leaflet, brooklet, cloudlet, booklet, service, justice	clergy,jury, bailee, attorney,ally
-ess	L.-issa; F.-esse	The one to whom an action is done or on whom a right is conferred Forms feminine derivatives	Pr Pr	murderess leaflet, brooklet, cloudlet, booklet, service, justice	hamlet
-let	F.l+et	Forms nouns with a diminutive Sense	Non-pr	arsine, chlorine	bulletin
-ice	L.-ituis, -itia, -itium; OF.-ice L.-inus, -ina; F.-ine	Denotes act,quality,co ndition Forms nouns indicating imitations, derivat ive products	Non-pr		
-ine, -in					
Suffix	Source	Function	Productive	Examples	

			or Non-productive	I	II
-ion	L.-ionem	Forms abstract nouns	non-pr	affirmative	union, opinion, session, legion
-ive	-ion			conclusive	
-ence	L.-ivus	Signifies: 1.having a nature or quality of (a thing) 2.given or tending to	non-pr	existence	
	L.-entia	Form nouns chiefly from verbs and means: 1.state, quality, or condition 2.action 3.process, continuance, manner	non-pr	amazement, abridgement, government, concealment, payment, judgement, development,	
-ment	L.-mentum				
	F.-ment				
-mony	L.-monium	Suffix in nouns denoting resulting thing or abstract condition	non-pr	ceremony	testimony, patrimony, matrimony,
	F.-monie	Agent or person			
-or	L.-or		non-pr	actor, warrior, professor	doctor, emperor

Suffix	Source	Function	Productive or Non-productive	Examples	
				I	II
-our, -eur, -eer	L.-ator Anglo-French-our	Forms nouns indicating: 1.agent or person 2.quality or state	non-pr	engineer grandeur, behaviour, hauteur	amateur, pioneer, favour

-ory	L.-orius; F.-oire	Forms nouns denoting: a general collective sense, a state or condition	non-pr		signatory, dormitory,
-ry, -ery	F.-rie,-erie	Forms nouns from verbs and denotes action, state, and concrete instance or result	pr	machinery, slavery, trickery, husbandry, poetry,	fairy
-tion	F.-tion	Forms nouns and is equivalent to -ness	pr	revolution, resolution, organization	dictation
-tude	L.-tudo -tude	Forms abstract nouns of quality, state, condition	non-pr	longitude, promptitude	
-ty	L.-ias, -itas, F.-te	Forms nouns indicating: act, process, being: or result (of an act), state; result	non-pr	fraternity, liberty, cruelty, poverty, frailty	
-ure	L.-ura; F.-ure		non-pr		culture, furniture, picture, seizure, (public) figure

Noun Suffixes of Greek Origin

Suffix	Source	Function	Productive or Non-productive	Examples	
				I	II
-asm -ast	Gk.-asm Gk.-aster	Forms abstract nouns Forms agent nouns denoting 'one who does or makes the practice of', 'one who adheres to'	non-pr non-pr		enthusiasm, enthusiast, gymnas cynic,
-ic, -ics	Gk.-ik, -os L.-ic,-us	Forms adjectives with the senses: 'after the manner of', 'of the	non-pr non-pr	phonetics, mathematics, physics	sceptic, cleric logic, music

-ine	F.-ique Gk.ine;	nature of', 'pertaining to', 'art or science'	non-pr	herone	
-ism	F.-ine Gk.- ismos L.- ismus	Forms feminine names Forms nouns of action naming the process, the comple- ted action, or its result; forms the name of a system or theory or practice etc.	pr	realism, abolitionism	
-ist	Gk. -istes, -ite, L.-ista	Forms nouns denoting or person who practices some method or art or who adheres to, or advocates a given doctrine, system, cause	pr	romantist, dramatist	Artist
-ite	L.ita	Forms adjectives and nouns with the senses: 'connected with' or 'belonging to', 'a native or citizen of', 'one of a party', 'sympathizer', 'follower'	pr	Moscovite	
-oid	Gk.-o -eides	Means: 'like', 'in the form of'	pr	Metalloid, anthropoid	Academy
-y	Gk,-ia	Forms abstract nouns		colloid	Dyspepsia, hydrophobia
-ia	L.-ia	Forms nouns, chiefly Modern Latin terms of pathology and botany	non-pr	spheroid	

Adjective Suffixes of Germanic Origin

Suffix	Source	Function	Productive or Non- productive	Examples	
				I	II
-fold	OE. -feald	Used with numerals to form adjectives and adverbs, denoting multiplication or increase in a geo-metrical ratio, the doubling, tripling, etc	non-pr	twofold, threefold, fourfold, manifold	
-ful	OE.-ful	Denotes 'full of',	pr	thankful, hopeful, powerful, dreadful	

-less -ish	OE. -leas	‘abounding in’ Denotes (with nouns) ‘without’, ‘destitute of’, ‘not having’, ‘free from’	pr	thankless, hopeless, powerless, senseless, worthless	
-like -ly	OE.-lic	Means: 1. similar to 2. adds a deprecia- tory colouring Means; ‘like that’, (or ‘those of’); ‘having the characteristic of’ Means: 1. like in appearance, manner or nature characteristic of 2. ‘rather’ 3. ‘every’ Means :	pr pr pr	grayish, reddish, whitish, foolish childish, womanish, girlish businesslike, warlike, tigerlike, (ferocity), lifelike womanly, manly clearly, sickly, poorly, weakly, weekly, daily, monthly troublesome, irksome, tiresome, downward, wayward, skeward, mighty, crafty, angry	
-some -ward	OE. -sum OE. -weard	‘similar to’ or ‘almost the same as’ Denotes direction or course Means:	pr pr		
-y	OE.ig	‘characterized by’, ‘having’, ‘full of’	non-pr		hand- some

Adjective Suffixes of Romanic Origin

Suffix	Source	Function	Productive or Non-productive	Examples	
				I	II
-able	F. -able	Forms adjectives from verbs	pr	catable, fashionable, manageable saleable, comical, dramatical, poetical, logical Roman, European, Pythagorean Japanese, Chinese Picturesque Celtic, domestic, infantine	necessary, contrary, ordinary arabesque, grotesque
-al	L. -abilem	Forms adjectives having the senses; 'of the kind of', 'pertaining to' Means: 'belonging or pertaining to'	pr		
-an, -ean	L. -anus	Forms adjectives with the senses: 'pertaining to', 'of the kind or nature of'	non-pr		
-ary	F. -ain, -en	Signifies: 'of', 'pertaining to' or 'originating in' (a certain place of country)	non-pr		
-ese	L. -aris	Denotes 'in the manner or style of', 'like'	non-pr		
-esque	F. -aire	Signifies: 'of', 'pertaining to', 'of the nature of', 'belonging to'	non-pr		
-ic	L. -ensis; F. -eis	Forms adjectives with the senses: 'of', 'like', 'pertaining to', 'characterized by'	non-pr		
-ine	It. -esco				
	L. -icus				
	L. -inus; F. -ine				
-ive	L. -iv -us	Forms adjectives with the senses: 'having a tendency to', 'having the nature, character or quality of', or 'given to some action' etc.	non-pr	Talkative	Native
-ous	F. -if	Forms adjectives denoting: 'characterized by', 'of the nature of', 'abounding in', 'full of'	non-pr	Glorious, perilous, joyous, piteous, virtuous	Obvious, Serious, vicious

Verb Suffixes

Suffix	Source	Function	Productive or Non-productive	Examples	
				I	II
-en	OE.-en	Has the senses of 'to make', 'to make into', or 'to make like'	pr	brighten, blacken, lengthen, darken	aggravate
-ate	L.-atus	Forms causative verbs	non-pr	agitate, graduate, vaccinate	
-fy	L. -ficare F.-fier	Forms verbs with the senses: 'to make', 'to produce', 'to bring to a certain state', 'to make a specified thing', etc.	non-pr	terrify, magnify, intensify	
-ize, -ise	Gk.-iz L. -izare	Forms verbs denoting: 'to make', 'to conform to', 'to charge', etc.	pr	organize, generalize, apologize	

Adverb Suffixes

Suffix	Source	Function	Productive or Non-productive	Examples	
				I	I
-ly	OE.-lice	Manner of the action	non-pr	badly, deadly, newly	
-ward(s)	OE. -ward	Signifies direction	non-pr	backward(s), forward(s), homeward(s)	
-long	OE,-long	Denotes 'way',	non-pr	headlong, sidelong	
-wise	OE.-wise	'manner', 'respect'	non-pr	otherwise, crosswise, clockwise	

Suffix	Source	Function	Productive or Non-productive	Examples	
				I	II
-ate,-at	L.-atum, -ate	Forms nouns denoting chemical terms Denotes function or person	pr	chlorate, hydrate, nitrate mandate, legate, consulate, magistrate, advocate, diplomat	magnate, curate
-cy	L.cia,-tia	Forms nouns indicating state,condition office	non-pr	idiocy, bankruptcy, diplomacy, devotee, absentee, refugee, grandee, trustee, assignee, grantee	curacy
-ee, -ey,-y	L.-atus, -ata, F.-e, -ee	Denotes the object of an action is the one to whom an action is done or on whom a right is conferred Forms feminine derivatives	non-pr pr	poetess, lioness, countess, goddess, adventuress, murderess leaflet, brooklet, cloudlet, booklet service, justice	clergy, jury bailee, attorney, ally
-ess	L.-issa; F.-esse		pr		
-let	F.l+et	Forms nouns with a diminutive sense	pr		hamlet
-ice	L.itius, -itia,-itium; OF.-ice	Denotes act,quality,condition	non-pr		
-ine,-in	L.-inus, -ina; F.-ine	Forms nouns indicating imitations, Derivative products	non-pr	arsine, chlorine	bulletin

III. STYLISTIC FEATURES OF TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH SUFFIXES AND PEDAGOGICAL TECHNOLOGIES OF FORMING WORD CREATION SKILLS

3.1 Stylistic features of suffixes as morphemic translation units

To begin with we'd like to point out the fact that problems of interlanguage correspondences of suffixes have not been studied yet.

Suffixes are universal morphemic units of world languages. According to their functions they can be divided into two groups. They create grammatical forms(case, tense, degree forms) and new words inside simple, compound words or word combinations. Besides that they form definite groups of parts of speech.

According to this function suffixes may be noun, adjective, verb, adverb and mental forming suffixes. It's worth pointing out the fact that some suffixes may take part in the creation of more than two parts of speech. We call them polyfunctional suffixes. Polyfunctional express different meanings as a component of words belonging to different word classes. Such suffixes meanings can be called polysemantic suffixes.

So, word creating suffixes belong to the lexemic meanings of words, whereas form creating suffixes are connected with grammatical meanings of words.

Derivative lexemes usually express things, subjects, action, the doer of the action, state, sign, feature, the way how action happens, direction etc.

Suffixes are devoid of the force of expressing denotative meanings, they serve to differentiate denotation meanings; General meanings of this or that suffixational word may have a connection with the meaning of the word stem.

This also refers to the meanings of suffixes.

As we know meanings of polyfunctional and polysemantic suffixes are concretized within the speech context and style of speech.

By studying English and Uzbek examples we discovered the following:

Noun forming suffixes	Meanings	Examples
-acy -cy	state or quality	Literacy-the state of being educated: Infancy- the state of being a baby or young child
-an	a person who has a trade	Artisan- a tradesman, a crafts-person
-dom	a place or a state	Kingdom- the territory that kings or queen reigns
-er -or	The doer of activities. An apparatus or an instrument	A barber- a person who shaves a New Yorker - a person who lives in New York, an accumulator-an apparatus that gathers power
-ful	The volume or number that fills something	Mouthful-an amount that fills mouth
Adjective forming suffixes	Meanings	Examples
-ible -able	Worth doing something	Solvable- able to be solved Incredible-not able to be believed
-en	Made from preparing	Silken-made from silk Woolen-made from wool
-less	Not having a thing or a feature	Penniless- a person without any money, Bloodless- having no blood
Verb forming suffixes	Meanings	Examples
-en	To cause to change	To widen- to cause to become wide (large) To moisten- to cause to become moist or damp
Adverb forming suffixes	Meanings	Examples
-ly	In a manner (state)	Fluently- marked by ease or movement, effortlessly smooth
-ward	A place, in the direction of	Homeward- toward home

It is common knowledge that the main task of applied translation is to transfer the meanings, contents or ideas expressed in lexemes, syntaxemes and textemes to another language. In this process an interpreter or a translator has to

pay attention to the meanings and functions of suffixes. For example, derived nouns with –er/-or have more than ten meanings and equivalents in Uzbek. They may express various meanings while added to different stems:

A driver-xaydovchi, *a baker*-nonvoy, *a Londoner*-londonlik, *a buffer*-bufer, *a bottle*-opener-ochqich, *a carburetor*-karburator, *conjuror(conjuror)*-sexrgar (afsungar), *a dealer*-olibsoatar (diler), *a defroster (technology)*-muzeritgich, *a chancellor*-kansler, *a clockmaker*-soatsoz, *a composer*-bastakor, *a joiner*-duradgor, *a gardener*-bogʻbon, *a debtor*-qarzdor, *a boozer*-ichkilikboz (aroqxoʻr, piyonista) etc.

Uzbek nouns having –er or-or suffixes in their structure are mostly borrowed words belonging to the sphere of technology or socio-political field. Such borrowed Uzbek suffixes usually have the same correspondences in English

(-er/ or)

Uzbek borrowed suffixes like *-ist*, *-izm*, *-iya*, *-siya*, *-ment* have their equivalents in English: *-ist*, *-ism*, *-tion*, *-ment*.

Such suffixes, besides, can be translated with the help of comments or descriptions. For example, feudalism-feodalizm, *information-*informatsiya, *management-*menejment, *socialist-*sotsialist.

But there are cases that new words can be created by a foreign stem+ Uzbek suffixes(Forstem+Uzbek stem=NW):

Koncessioner = konssesiyachi, reformist = isloxatchi, dekorator = bezakchi, konspirator = fitnachi etc.

The following can be example to descriptive translation from English into Uzbeko rvice-versa: *decloration*=deklaratsiya-rasmiy bildirish

(eʻlon qilish), *rationalism*-oqilonatashkiletish, *trade*-tryod-yunionist, kasaba uyushmaaʻzosi.

In some cases suffixes -er and –or, -er and –ist can be interchangeable: *conjurer*=conjuror(afsungar). To this group of suffixes also belong –cy and -ship (chaplaincy, chaplinship), -ic and –ical (categoric, categorical), -ic and –y(chappie, chappy), -aire and –er (confessionaire, concessioner), -tion and –ture(abbreviation,

abbreviature -ory and –ive (dedicatory, dedicative) –al and –ance (defial, defiance), -xion and-tion (deflexion, deflection), -ship and –hood (citizenship, citizenship), -ee and –y, -er (coachee, coacher, coachy) etc.

Our analysis showed that the following functional suffixes-cy, -ship-lik, -ate, -ize-moq, -ious-ive-li, -xion- tion-siya, hood, -ship-lik, -ee, -y, -er, -kash have their corresponding equivalents of suffixes. One should take into consideration stylistic features of them. For example, while translating words with –ist (-ist) in the meaning of follower (defender) of a theory a method or of a social formation-ist corresponds with-ist:*Darvinist* (Darvenist), pragmatistpragmatist), *opportunist*(opportunist). In other cases –ist is translated by means of-chi, -shunos, -parvar:violinist- g‘ijjakchi, orientalist-sharqshunos, humanist-insonparvar.

While speaking about a branch of science, the meaning of –ist mixes up with the meaning of –log and it corresponds with-log:philologist-filolog, biologist-biolog, psychologist-psixolog, zoologist-zoolog.

The suffix –ist may have corresponding words with a nil suffix agronomist-agronom, scientist-olim. But unionist-kasaba uyushmasia’zosi, leftist-partiyaa’zosi.

The suffix –man can have –chi, -or, -lik, -doz, -bon, -gar correspondences in Uzbek: airman-uchuvchi, cameraman-operator, Dutchman-Gollandiyalik, horseman-chavandoz, gateman-darvozabon, tradesman-savdogar, railwayman-temiryo‘lchi, temiryo‘lxizmatchisi,etc.

The words denoting science or it’s branch with-ics, -logy, -graphy (physics, genetics, biology, oceanography are formed of a noun or adjective stems. They have-ka, -logiya, -grafiya equivalents in Uzbek and Russian.

We discovered the following equivalents of –ic (-y)-let, ette, -ling (they have the meanings of petting or making little) in Uzbek and Russian: -aloq, -cha, -jon, -im, -ka, -chik:dog-doggie-itvachcha, girlie-qizaloqlakelet-ko‘lcha, piggy-cho‘chqacha, kiddie-bolaginam, bolajon,booklet-kitobcha, kitchenette-oshxonacha (kichikoshxona)

Such suffixes are often met in conversational and belle-letre styles.

The suffix of Scottish origin –ock also expresses meanings of petting or making small: bourock-kichkinakulba (kichikuy), hillock- kichikadir, haddock-kichkinashlyapa. It is normally used with noun stems, expressing things, not living beings.

One more interesting thing is that in compared languages there are lexemes with both prefixes and suffixes in the structure. If the prefix is a loan one it doesn't change in translation: antifascist-antifashist, transplantation-transplantatsiya. But in translation the meaning of the prefix or the suffix can be expressed by a prefix or by description: immoral-beodob, odocsiz, misunderstanding-noto'g'ritushunish, disarmament-quolsizlanish, irresponsibility-ma'suliyatsizlik, disorderly-tartibsizxolda, betartib, non-official visit-norasmiytashrif, absenteeism-sababsizishgachiqmasliketc.

So, English and Uzbek have rich systems of suffixes with various meanings and functions. Being an element of a lexeme they are considered to be translatable morphemic elements. While a translator(interpreter) does translation of texts belonging to different styles he/she must take into consideration etymological, semantic, stylistic characteristics, valency of suffixes as well.

3.2.Pedagogical technologies of forming word creation skills with the help of English suffixes

We have spoken of thirteen word creating means in English and Uzbek. Among them suffixation plays an important role in the process of word formation.

As we know suffixes are added to word stems and form new words belonging to different word classes (nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs, numerals).

English and Uzbek have isomorphic and allomorphic features in creating words with the help of suffixes. Not knowing such laws bring to mistakes, mistranslations and misunderstandings in the process of communication. To this factors that cause interlanguage interferences belong:

- a) the existence of homonym suffixes;
- b) specific distribution of suffixes;

- c) word classes differ in the pronunciation and the place of stress;
- d) each suffix has its specific grammatical function;
- e) polysemantic feature of suffixes;
- f) polyfunctional feature of a certain types of suffixes;
- g) lack of knowledge on loan suffixes and words;
- h) differences in stylistic use of suffixes etc.

Taking into consideration we recommend the following technology of teaching suffixes, that cover both class and out of class activities.

The project of the innovative lesson consists of five steps. The objective of the lesson is to form and to develop word creating skills of language learners on the one hand and to develop active use skills in oral and written speech communications.

So the followings are the steps of the lesson:

1. preparation step
2. presentation step
3. forming skills and automatization step
4. self education step
5. Assessment of knowledge and skills step

In the preparation step a list of suffixes forming word classes is made and demonstrated on the screen. Besides, schedules and source information on homonym suffixes, their phonetic, distributive, grammatical features are prepared by the teacher. This step also covers the role play games.

In the second step language learners are acquainted with the schedules of suffixes, their meanings and laws.

After this distributional laws of more than one suffixed words are explained. Examples are given.

For example, adjective forming suffixes -less, -ion comes after the neighboring suffix, -ness, -ly come before the neighbouring suffixes (doublelessness, artlessly etc) All the possible changes that take place in the express (in writing, phonetics, pronunciation, stress) are explained and illustrated

with examples: ‘mankind=man’kind, gracious, impetuous, figure, nature, signature, republican, Shakespearian etc.

№	Suffixes	Models	Examples
1. Noun	-er	verb+er= noun	teacher, cleaner, worker, manager, publisher, trainer, Londoner, waiter, purser, revenger, baby-sitter, bach-hanger, Northerner
	-or	verb+or=noun	sailor, prosecutor, caster, chancellor, traitor, conductor
	-ment	verb+ment=noun	payment, punishment, abetment, development, bewilderment
	-ness	adj+ness=noun	happiness, homesickness, holiness, kindness
	-ship	N+ship=noun	championship, chairmanship, Friendship
	-ism	N+ism= noun Adj+ism=noun	Quakerism, pluralism, realism, idealism, Byronism
	-tion	V+tion=noun	restoration, certification, aberration, duration
	-ee	V+=noun	employee, adoptee, advisee, Nominee
2. Adjective	-ful	Noun+ful=adj	purposeful, restful, baleful, careful, dutiful
	-less	Noun+less=adj	careless, ceaseless, centreless, Chainless
	-able/ -ible	Noun+able/- ible=adj	dutiable, chewable, possible, sensible, eatable, portable, unarguable, believable, convertible
	-ous	N+ous=adj	tremendous, dangerousm Humorous
	-ish	N+ish=adj	boyish, babyish, British, childish, pettish, selfish
3. Verb	-ize	N+ize=verb	hospitalize, idealize, pulverize, barbarize, categorize, centralize
	-ity	N+(i)=fy=verb	qualify, clarify, identify, codify, magnify, horrify, notify
	-en	Adj+en=Verb	widen, brighten, broaden, madden, liken

4. Adverbs	-ly	Adj+ly=adv	proudly, calmly, usually, cautiously, bigly, distantly, hourly
	-ward	Adv+ward= Adv	backwards, downwards, upwards, forward(s), onward(s), afterward(s)

In the third step language learners are asked to find Uzbek and English translations of derived words with suffixes. In this stage the class is divided into two or three subgroups (or subteams) and they play a game “Who can find more examples?” The examples are written on the blackboard. The team finding more correct examples is considered to be the winner.

Next step is the step that gives necessary information on homonym and synonym suffixes (similarities, dissimilarities):

-ary= adjective creating suffixes: legendary, elementary

-ary=noun creating suffix: library, residentiary

-ant= adjective creating suffix: brilliant, descendant, important

-ant=noun creating suffixes: servant, infant, lieutenant

-ly=adjective creating suffixes: deathly, lovely, friendly

-ly=adverb creating suffixes: slowly, really, truly, calmly

-er= noun creating suffixes: teacher, fighter, worker, cleaner

-er=adjective creating suffixes: better, taller, bigger

-en=adjective creating suffixes: wooden, brazen, silken

-en= noun creating suffixes: kitten

-en= verb creating suffixes: whiten, darken, loosen

After these activities new words and sentences are given illustrating antonym suffixes (-ful/-less): You can take this medicine. It's harmless. = You shouldn't take this medicine. It's harmful. The language learners give their examples and translate.

Self learning stage includes the following tasks:

1) Divide the given lexemes into word classes: responsive, responsibility, specialist, special, legal, daily, monthly, electricity, electrician, policy, politician,

historical, historian, can-opener, baby-sitter, tremendous, broaden, lovely, slowly, servant, important

2) Make up sentences using above given words:

He is a good specialist. My daily income is 20.000 sums

3) Study dictionaries and make up the list of polysuffixational words and define their models: harmfulness=zararlilik: N+ful+ness=Noun

Hospitality= mexmondo'stlik: S+al+-ity= Noun

4) Divide the suffixes into native and loan suffixes with the help of dictionaries:

For example: kingdom, cleaner, tutor, happiness, motorist, cityite etc.

In the final stage (step) the following ways of assessment can be used:

1) Oral questions and answers

2) Testing

3) Finding suffixes having studied the models and translation

4) Writing papers on the theme (or themes). Using this technology improves the knowledge of language learners, fastens, facilitates language learning process.

CONCLUSION

Having studied the theme and the issues connected with it, we came to the following conclusions:

-The changes taking place in all spheres of life is reflected by human language. All the new notions, subjects concerning social life, economy, science and technology get their names, terms in the lexical system of any national language. In this way new words come into being and they cause the growth of the word stock of the language. There are two major factors that cause the birth of a new word: extralinguistic and linguistic.

The theme under study is directly connected with linguistic means of word formation.

-For the absence of a universal term for word building in world languages (word formation, word building, wort bildung, slovoobrazovanie,so‘zyasash) it’s better to suggest the terms “word creation” for English and “so‘zyasash” for Uzbek linguistics.

These terms cover all the word creation processes like word corresponding, conversion, abbreviation, adjectivization, reversion, lexical-semantic way, sound imitation, affixation, etc.

Though they are thirteen of them they differ in the degree of productivity.

-Affixation as a word creating means can be observed in the majority of world languages which denotes three notions: prefixes, infixes and suffixes. Unlike a word affixes are found morphemic that can’t be used outside the word structure. They differentiate meaning and can’t be used independently.

Affixes (preprefixes and suffixes) can be divided into two types: word creating affixes and affixes creating grammatical forms of words. The first types can be called derivational and second functional affixes.

The part of the word without a derivational and functional affix is the stem (root), which expresses lexical and the part of speech meanings: happy-glad (an adjective)

The basic models of the word creation with the help of affixes are:

- 1) prefix+stem=NW
- 2) stem+suffix=NW
- 3) prefix+stem+affix=NW

A suffix is a derivational bound morpheme, standing after the stem alone or next to other suffixes, creating words belonging to the same or different word class, polysemantic, stylistically coloured or neutral, native or borrowed, productive and non productive.

-Derivational suffixes may be of the following types according to their functional in creating word classes:

- 1) monofunctional; 2) polyfunctional.

Monofunctional suffixes are suffixes which are specialized for the creation of a definite part of speech (a noun, an adjective, a verb, an adverb, a numeral in comparewd languages). To them belong such suffixes as -ist, -ship, -ize, -tion, -ism, -ward etc. Consequently they denote only one meaning. That's why they are all monosemantic suffixes.

Polyfunctional suffixes are suffixes which are able to create more than one word classes. To them belong -ant, -ive, -an, -ly, -er, -ant, -ful, -ate etc. As they express more than one meaning they are polyfunctional and polysemantic.

According to the number of stems and suffixes the following basic models of derived words can be observed:

- 1) one stem+one suffix=NW: king+dom
- 2) multisystem+one suffix=NW: day+dreamer
- 3) one stem+multisuffix=NW: heartlessness
- 4) multistem+multisuffix=NW multinationality.

The following suffixes can stand next to one another:

- ary+ly=fragmentarily (adv)
- less+ness=frienslessness (noun)
- tion+ist=reactionist (noun) etc.

-According to the degree of activeness or passiveness in a creation period of language development suffixes may be two types: a) synchronic word creating suffixes: protector, spaceship; b) diachronic word creating suffixes: kingdom, freedom

To the first group belong –er, -ify, -ment, -en, -ly, -tion. To the second group of suffixes are made of –dom, -aster, -ule, -esque, -us, -ia.

-Word creation and word compounding in English lexic-semantic and word creation in Uzbek are considered to be the most productive means of new word creation.

Derived nouns and derived adjectives make up the greater part of word stock.

-Such derivational suffixes as –er, -or, -ist, -ment, -ness, hard, -age, -y, -ful, -less, -chi, -do‘z, -gar, -dor, -bon, -li, -siz make up the neutral layer of the style. While –tion, -ic, -logy, -graphy, -ism, -ka, -grafiya, -logiya, -izm suffixes characteristic to scientific style.

Like words derivational suffixes can be synonyms with each other. To them belong –er and –or, -cy and –ship, -tion and –ture, -ship and –hood, -er, -ee and –y, -ance and –ing etc.

Homonym suffixes are –ee=–ee, -ic=–ic, -er=–er, -y=–y, -ful=–ful, -en=–en etc. They are 21 of them in English, eight of them in Uzbek. (-lik=lik, -dosh=–dosh, -kash=–kash, -soz=–soz, -cha=–cha, dor-dor, -jon=–jon)

Antonym suffixes are very few in English and Uzbek. They are –ful and -less, -li and –siz(be) etc.

While adding to different stems suffixes may have different meanings, consequently may have different equivalents in Uzbek.

A driver-haydovchi, a baker-novvoy, a Londoner-Londonlik, a bottle-opener -ochqich, a dealer-olibsozar, a clockmaker-soatsoz etc.

Uzbek nouns having –ep, -or, -och suffixes in their structure are mostly borrowed words belonging to technology or social political sphere. Such borrowed Uzbek suffixes has the same correspondencies in English (-er, -or).

There are cases that new words can be created by a foreign stem+Uzbek suffixes: konsessioner-konsessiyachi, konspirator-fitnachi

When –ist used for a follower a theory or a method it corresponds with -ist (Darvinist, pragmatist). In other cases –ist is translated by means of -chi, -shunos, -parvar (violinist-g‘ijjakchi, orientakist-sharqshunos, humanist-insonparvar) while translating texts belonging to different styles and while forming word creation skills with the help of suffixes one must take into consideration semantic, stylistic, etymological characteristics of suffixes, combinability of the latter. Besides the suggested by us technology and the system of exercises are sure to improve and to facilitate the English teaching process.

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APPENDIX 1

THE ALPHABET LIST OF SUFFIXES

<p>-able [əbl] -able, -ible, -able-, -ible-, -able-, -ibl-;</p> <p>[jubl] -juble, -juble-, - jubl-;</p> <p>[ə`bil] -abil-, -ibil-;</p> <p>[i`bil] -abil-;</p> <p>[ju`bil] -ubil-;</p> <p>[əbil] -abil-, -ibil</p> <p>-aceous [eifəs] -aceous</p> <p>-acyⁿ [əsi] -acy, -isy, ocy;</p> <p>[isi] -ecy, -esy;</p> <p>[si] -cy, -sy;</p> <p>[is] -ace;</p> <p>[izi] -esy;</p> <p>[æs] -ac-;</p> <p>[`eif] -ac-.</p> <p>[jual] -ual.</p> <p>-adeⁿ [`eid] -ade, -ad-;</p> <p>[æd] -ad-;</p> <p>[`keid] -cade, -cad-;</p> <p>[eid] -ade;</p> <p>[a:tə] -ata;</p> <p>[ed] -ad-.</p> <p>-ageⁿ: [idʒ] -age, -age-, -ag-;</p> <p>[a:ʒ] -age-.</p> <p>-al^a: [əl] -al, -ial, -al-, -ial-;</p> <p>[l] -al;</p>	<p>[iəl] -ial, -eal, -ial-, -eal-;</p> <p>[uəl] -ual, -ual-;</p> <p>[tl] -tal-;</p> <p>[təl] -tal-;</p> <p>[inəl] -inal, -inal-;</p> <p>[inl] -inal, -inal-;</p> <p>[`æ] -al-;</p> <p>[i`æ] -ial-;</p> <p>[ju`æ] -ual-.</p> <p>-alⁿ: [əl] -al-;</p> <p>[l] -al-;</p> <p>[juəl] -ual.</p> <p>-an^a: [ən] -an, -ian-;</p> <p>[iən] -ian, -ean-;</p> <p>[`i:ən] -ean-;</p> <p>[`ein] -ane-;</p> <p>[`æ] -an-.</p> <p>-anⁿ: [ən] -ian, -an, -ian-, -an-.</p> <p>-anaⁿ [`anə] -ana-;</p> <p>[i`a:nə] -iana.</p> <p>-anceⁿ: [əns] -ance, -ence, - iance, - ience, -ance-, -anc-, -enc-;</p> <p>[ənsi] -ancy, -ency;</p> <p>[iəns] -ience, -ience-;</p> <p>[iənsi] -iency;</p> <p>[jəns] -iance;</p>
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	[jənsi] -iancy;	
	['eŋʃ] -enc-, -ent-.	
	-ant ^a : [ənt] -ant, -ent, -iant, -	[jər] -iar-;
ient,		['ɔ:ri] -ori-.
	-ant-, -ent-, -iant-, -ient-;	-ary ^a : [əri] -ary, -ery, -ory, -ari-,
	[iənt] -ient, -ient-;	-eri-, -ori-;
	[jənt] -iant, -iant-;	[jəri] -iary;
	['ent] -ent-;	[juəri] -uary;
	['eŋʃ] -ent-;	[ətəri] -atory;
	[,eŋʃ] -ent-.	[inəri] -inary;
	-ant ⁿ : [ənt] -ant, -ent, -ent-;	[`ɛəri] -ari-;
	['ent] -ent-;	[jər] -iar.
	['eŋʃ] -ent-.	-ase ⁿ : [eis] -ase;
	-ar ^a : [ə]-ar;	[eiz] -ase.
	['ær] -ar-;	-aster ⁿ : ['æstə] -aster;
	[əg] -ar-;	[,æstə] -aster;
	['ɛəg] -ar-.	[,æstr] -astr-.
	-ard ⁿ : [əd] -ard, -ard-;	-ate ^v : [eit] -ate, -at-;
	[a:d] -ard, -ard-;	['eit] -ate, -at-;
	[ət] -art;	[jueit] -uate;
	[jəd] -ard.	[ieit] -iate;
	-ary ⁿ : [əri] -ary, -ery, -ory;	[ət] -at-;
	[iəri] -iary;	[`eiʃ] -at-.
	[təri] -tory;	-ate ⁿ : [it] -ate, -et, -ite, -et-;
	[ri] -ry, -ary, -ory;	[eit] -ate;
	[juəri] -uary;	[ait] -ite, -it-;
	[jəri] -iary;	[ət] -at, -ot, -at-, -ot-;
	[tri] -try;	[æt] -at;
	[ɛəri] -ari-;	['ɔt] -ot-;
	[jəri] -eri-;	[iit] -iate;

['æʔ] -at-;	-en ^a : [n] -en, -en-;
[it] -it-;	[əʃ] -en, -ern, -ern-;
['et] -et-;	-en ⁿ : [n] -n, -en, -n-, -en-;
[itʃ]-at-;	[en] -en.
[əʃ] -at-.	-enne ⁿ : ['en] -enne.
ate ^a : [eit] -ate, -ate-, -at-;	-esce ^v : ['es] -esce, -esc-;
[ait] -ite, -ite-;	['is] -isc-.
[it] -ate, -ite, -it, -ite-, -it-;	-ese ⁿ : ['i:z] -ese;
[u:t] -ute, -ute-;	['ni:z] -nese.
[it] -it-;	-esque ^a : ['esk] -esque, -esque-, -
[itʃ] -it-;	esqu-.
['eif] -at-;	-ess ⁿ : [is] -ess, -ice;
[u:ʃ]-ut-.	['es] -ess;
-cide ⁿ : [said] -cide;	[iks] -ix;
[isaid] -icide, -icid-;	[iz] -s.
['said] -cid-.	-est ^a : [ist] -est, -est-.
dom ⁿ : [dəm] -dom.	-ette ⁿ : ['et] -ette, -et, -et-
drome ⁿ : [droum] -drome;	[it] -et;
['droum] -drom-.	['let] -lette (-let).
-ed ^a : [əd] -ed;	-fold ^a : [fould] -fold, -fold-.
[id] -ed, -ed-;	-ful ^a : [ful] -ful, -ful-;
[d] -ed;	[fl] -ful-;
[t] -ed.	[fəl] -ful-.
-ee ⁿ : ['i:] -ee, -ee-;	-ful ⁿ : [ful] -ful;
[i:] -ee.	[,ful] -ful.
-een ⁿ : ['i:n] -een, -een-;	-hood ⁿ : [hud] -hood;
[i:n] -ene (-ine).	[hed] -head.
-eme ⁿ : [i:m] -eme, -em-;	-i ⁿ : [i] -i, -i-
['i:m] -em-.	-ia ⁿ : [iə] -ia, -ea;
-en ^v : [n] -en, -en-.	[jə] -ia;

[iə] -ea;	-ics ⁿ : [iks] -ics;
[ə] -a; -ia;	[ik] -ic, -ic-
[æ] -a-;	[is] -ic-;
[ai] -i-;	[iʃ] -ic-;
[i] -i-, -e-;	[tiks] -tics;
[j] -i-;	[etiks] -etics;
[ei] -a-;	[i:k] -ique.
[i:] -e-.	-id ^a : [id] -id, -id-;
-ic ^a : [ik] -ic, -ic-;	[id] -id-.
[ætik] -atic;	-ide ⁿ : [aid] -ide;
[tik] -tic;	[id] -ide, -id, -id-;
[etik] -etic;	[id] -id-,
[itik] -itic;	-ifer ⁿ : [ifə] -ifer-;
[mætik] -matic;	[ifər] -ifer-.
[otik] -otic;	-ify ^v : [ifai] -ify, -efy;
[iæk] -iac;	[fai] -fy, -fi-;
[æk] -ac;	[i,fai] -ifi-;
[is] -ic-;	[ifi] -ifi-;
[iʃ] -ic-;	[if] -if-;
[is] -ic;	[if] -if-;
[aiək] -iac;	[ifai] -ifi-;
[æs] -ac-;	-ile ^a : [ail] -ile;
[ək] -ac-;	[il] -ile, -il-;
[rik] -ric;	[il] -il-.
[tik] -tic.	-ina ⁿ : [i:nə] -ina;
-ice ⁿ : [is] -ice, -ice-, -ic-;	[in] -in.
[iʃ] -ic-, -it-;	-ine ^a : [in] -ine, -ine-, -in-;
[i] -ice;	[ain] -ine;
[i:s] -ice	[in] -in-;
[ais] -ice.	[i'nin] -inin-;

[inain] -inine;	[iæzəm]-iasm.
['i:n] -ine.	-ist ⁿ : [ist] -ist, -ist-;
-ine ⁿ : [in] -ine, -in, -ain, -in-, -	[ˈi:st] -iste;
ain-;	[æst] -ast;
[i:n] -ine;	[iæst] -iast;
[ain] -ine;	[əst] -ast, -ast-;
[ˈain] -ine; -in-.	['ist] -ist-;
-ing ⁿ : [iŋ] -ing.	['æst] -ast-;
-ion ⁿ : [ən] -ion, -ion-;	[i'æst] -iast-.
[fən] -tion, -sion; -tion-,	-itude ⁿ : [itju:d] -itude;
-sion-;	[tju:d] -tude;
[pʃən] -ption, -ption-;	[i'tju:d] -itud-;
[ˈeɪfən] -ation, -ation-;	[i,tju:d] -itud-.
[ˈɪfən] -ition, -ition-;	-ity ⁿ : [iti] -ity;
[keɪfən] -cation, -cation-;	[ti] -ty;
['u:fən] -ution, -ution-,	[əti] -ety;
['ju:fən] -ution, -ution-,	[aiəti] -iety;
[.....ən] -sion, -sion-;	[it] -it-;
[jən] -ion, -ion-.	[ət] -et-;
-is ⁿ : [is] is;	[aiət] -iet-;
['aitis] -itis;	[t] -t-.
['i:sis] -esis;	-ize ^v : [aiz] -ize, -yze, -iz-, -yz- ;
['ousis] -osis;	[taiz] -tize-, -tiz-.
[sis] -sis;	-kin ⁿ : [kin] -kin;
[i:z] -es.	[ikin] -ikin.
-ish ^a : [ɪʃ] -ish, -ish-.	-less ^a : [lis] -less, -less-.
-ism ⁿ : [izəm] -ism;	-let ⁿ : [lit] -let.
['izm] -ism-;	-ling ⁿ : [liŋ] -ling.
[ətizəm] -atism;	-ly ^a : [li] -ly, -li-.
[æzəm]-asm;	-ly ^{adv} : [li] -ly.

-ment ⁿ : [mənt] -ment;	[ər] -or-, -er-, -ar-, -ier-, -out-, -
['ment] -ment-;	yr-;
[ment] -ment-.	[r] -r-;
-ness ⁿ : [nis] -ness.	[ˈo:r] -or-;
-osk ⁿ : [ək] -ock.	['ɛəri] -ar-, -air-;
-oid ⁿ : [oid] -oid;	[jər] -iour-;
[toid] -toid;	['niə] -neer;
['oid] -oid-;	['tiə] -teer;
[o'oid] -oid-.	['liə] -lier;
-ol: [ol] -ol, -ol-;	[də] -der;
[oul] -ole;	[ɛə] -air.
[ˈol] -ol-.	-ous ^a : [əs] -ous, -ious, -eous, -
-oma ⁿ : [oumə] -oma, -ome-, -	ous-, -ious-, -eous-;
oma-;	[jəs] -ious, -ious-;
[oum] -om-;	[jues] -uous, uous-;
[,oumə] -oma-;	[ous] -ose;
[əm] -om, -om-.	['ous] -ose, -ose-;
-oon ⁿ : ['u:n] -oon, -oon-;	['iʃəs] -itious, -itious-;
[ən] -on;	[inəs] -inous;
[iən] -ion.	[inous] -inose;
-or ⁿ : [ə] -or, -er, -ar, -ier, -our,	[ˈos] -os-;
-yr, -or-, -er-, -ar-, -ier-, -our-, -	[ju'os] -uos-.
yr-;	-ship ⁿ : [ʃip] -ship.
[jə] -yer, -iour;	-some ^a : [səm] -some, -some-.
['iə] -eer, -ier;	-ster ⁿ : [stə] -ster, -ster-;
[iə] -ier, -eer, -ior;	[ista] -ister;
['ɛə] -aire;	[star] -ster;
[o:] -or;	
[eita] -ator;	
[iər] -er-;	

[str] -str-;
 -thⁿ: [θ] -th, -th-;
 [t] -t, -t-;
 -uleⁿ: [ju:l] -ule;
 [jul] -ul-;
 [əkl] -acle;
 [ikl] -icle;
 [kju:l] -cule;
 [kjul] -cul-;
 [tju:l] -tule;
 [kl] -cle;
 [l] -le;
 [ʼækjul] -acul-;
 [ʼikjul] -icul-;
 -umⁿ: [əm] -urn;
 [iəm] -ium;
 [jəm] -ium, -

eum.

-ureⁿ: [ə] -ure;
 [ˈjuə] -ure;
 [ətʃə] -ature;
 [itʃə] -iture;
 [ər] -ur-;
 [ˈjuʃər] -ur-;
 [jur] -ur-;
 -usⁿ: [as] -us.
 -ward^a: [wəd] -ward, -ward-
 [əd] ward, -ward-;
 -wards^{adv}: [wədz] -wards.
 -ways^{adv}: [weiz] -ways;
 [waiz] -wise,
 -yⁿ: [i] -y, -ey, -ie-;
 -y^a: [-y-], -ey, -i-

**APPENDIX ENGLISH UZBEK DICTIONARY OF SUFFIXATIONAL
WORDS**

-able

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
abominable	[ə'bominəbl]	otvratitelnyy, protivnyy	kir qilib, iflos holda
agitable	[ˈædzɪtəbl]	vozbudimyy	tashviqot qilsa bo'ladigan
attackable	[ə'tækəbl]	uyazvimyy	juda, nozik
attainable	[ə'teinəbl]	dostijimyy	erishib bo'ladigan
attractable	[ə'træktəbl]	prityagivaemyy	jozibador, o'ziga tortuvchi
attributable	[ə'trɪbjutəbl]	otnosyayusya	aniqlovchi o'rnida ishlatiladigan
available	[ə'veɪləbl]	dostupnyy, nalichnyy	sotiladigan, yaroqli
avoidable	[ə'vɔɪdəbl]	to, chegomojnoizbejat	oldini olsa bo'ladigan, qochib qutilsa bo'ladigan
bailable	[beɪləbl]	Выпускаемы на по рuku	kafillik yoki kafolat asosida qamoqdan ozod qilish huquqiga ega bo'ladigan
bankable	[bænkəbl]	prinimaemyybanko mkuchetu	bank tomonidan xisobga olinadigan
barrable	[ˈbɛ:rəbl]	podlejashchikostano vke	bas qilishga loyiq
bearable	[beərəbl]	snosnyy, terpimyy	chidasa bo'ladigan
believable	[bi'li:vəbl]	pravdopodobnyy	ishonsa bo'ladigan
boatable	[bəʊtəbl]	sudoxodnyy	qayiqda yursa bo'ladigan
changeable	[tʃeɪndʒəbl]	nepostoyannyy	o'zgaruvchan
chargeable	[ˈtʃɑ:dʒəbl]	otvetstvennyy	masuliyatli
charitable	[tʃærɪtəbl]	blagotvoritelnyy	hayrli, mehr- shavqatli
cheatable	[tʃi:təbl]	legkovernyy	aldasa bo'ladigan
checkable	[tʃekəbl]	poddayushiyakpr overke	tekshiruvga moyil
censurable	[senʃərəbl]	dostoyuporitsani ya	tanbeh berishga arziydigan
definable	[dɪ'faɪnəbl]	poddayushiysyaopr	aniqlab

		edeleniyu	bo'ladigan
deflagrable	[deflægrəbl]	goryuchiy	tez yonuvchi, tez alanga oladigan
demountable	[di'mutəbl]	razbornyy, s'emnyy	qismlarga ajraladigan, yig'ma
dubitable	[dju:bitəbl]	somnitelnyy	shubxali
dupable	[dju:pəbl]	naiwnyy	sodda, go'l
expendable	[ik'spendəbl]	potreblyaemyy, rasxoduemyy	sarflanadigan , xarajat qiladigan
expiable	[eksprəbl]	iskupimyy	gunohini yuvsa bo'ladigan
excitable	[ik'saitəbl]	vozbudimyy	hayajonlanad igan, hayratga soluvchi
flammable	[flæməbl]	ogneopasnyy	yong'in chiqish xavfi bo'lgan
hateable	[heitəbl]	otvratitelnyy	jirkanch, qabih, yomon
hospitable	[hos'pitəbl]	gostepriimnyy, otkrityy	mehmondo's t, ochiq
illimitable	[i'limitəbl]	neogranichennyy	cheklanmaga n, cheksiz
illuminable	[i'lju:mi,nəbl]	poddayushiysyaosv ещeniyyu	yoritsa bo'ladigan
imaginable	[i'mædzinəbl]	voobrazimyy	tasavvur qilsa bo'ladigan
impenetrable	[im'penitrəbl]	nepronitsaemyy	o'tkazmaydi gan
invulnerable	[in'vʌlnərəbl]	neuyazvimyy	bekamiko'st, benuqson, mustahkam
justiciable	[dʒʌs'tɪfəbl]	podsudnyy	sudda ko'rilishga tegishli bo'lgan
lamentable	[læməntəbl]	grustnyy, pechalnyy	o'ta achinarli, qayg'uli
liable	[laɪəbl]	veroyatnyy, vozmojnyy	ehtimol, bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan
malleable	[mæliəbl]	ustupchivyy	muloyim, mayin
memorable	[mem(ə)rəbl]	nezabyvaemyy	unutilmas
miserable	[miz(ə)rəbl]	jalkiy, neschastnyy	ayanchli, yoqimsiz
modifiable	[mɔdɪfaɪəbl]	poddayushiysyaizm enenie	o'zgartirsa bo'ladigan
navigable	[nævɪgəbl]	sudoxodnyy	kema qatnoviga qulay
negotiable	[ni'gəʊʃiəbl]	mogushyuslujitpre dmetomperegovorov	o'tib bo'ladigan

e	nonflammabl	[nonʃlæməbl]	a	nevosplamenaetsy	tez o'tolmaydigan
e	nonreturnabl	[nən- rɪ'tə:nəbl]		nevozvratimiy	qaytarib berib bo'lmaydigan
	notifiable	['nəʊtɪfaɪəbl]	sii	podlejashiyregistrat	habar berishga (qayd etishga) arziydigan
	observable	[əb'zɜ:vəbl]		zametnyy, razlichimyy	kuzatsa bo'ladigan, farqlasa bo'ladigan
	obtainable	[əb'teməbl]		dostupnyy, dostijimyy	erishib bo'ladigan
	palpable	['pælpəbl]		osyazaemyy	sezsa bo'ladigan
	pardonable	['pɑ:d(ə)nəbl]		prostitelnyy	uzrli, kechirimli
	peaceable	['pi:səbl]		mirolyubivyy, mirnyy	tinchliksevar, tinchlikni yaxshi ko'radigan, hoxlaydigan
	penetrable	['penɪtrəbl]		pronitsaemyy	ichiga kirs bo'ladigan
	pitiable	['pɪtɪəbl]		jalkiy, nichtojnyy	ayanchli, nochor
	practicable	['præktikəbl]		osustsvimyy	amalg oshadigan
e	pronounceabl	[prə'naun(t)sə bl]	y	udoboproiznosimyy	e'lon qilsa bo'ladigan
	publishable	[pʌblɪʃəbl]		opublikovaniya	nashr etishga arziydigan
	quantifiable	['kwɒntɪfaɪəbl]		kolichestvennomu	sonini aniqlasa bo'ladigan
	questionable	['kwɛstʃənəbl]		somnitelnyy	shubhali
	quotable	['kwəʊtəbl]		zaslujivayushiy	sitata olsa bo'ladigan
	readable	['ri:dəbl]		xoroshonapisannyy	yaxshi yozilgan
	reasonable	['ri:z(ə)nəbl]		razumnyy, rassuditelnyy	aqli, zehnli
	receivable	[rɪ'si:vəbl]		mogushiybytpoluc hennyy	qabul qilsa bo'ladigan
	reclosable	[rɪklouzəbl]		povtornogozakryva niya	qayta yopsa bo'ladigan
	referable	[rɪ'fɜ:rəbl]		mogushiybytpris annyy	tilga olsa bo'ladigan
	refutable	['refjutəbl]		oproverjimyy	rad etsa bo'ladigan
	remarkable	[rɪ'mɑ:kəbl]		zamechatelnyy	ajoyib, ajib
	seasonable	['si:z(ə)nəbl]		posezonu, svoevremennyy	o'z vaqtida bo'ladigan
	semblable	['sembləb(ə)]		poxoje	o'xshash

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sortable	['sɔ: təbl]	sortirovki	turga ajratsa bo'ladigan
suitable	['s(j)u:təbl]	podxodyashiy, godnyy	munosib, mos
tenable	['tenəbl]	logichnyy, zdavyy	mantiqan to'g'ri, durust
terminable	['tɜ:mɪnəbl]	ogranichennyyskorom	muddati belgilangan
transferable	[træn(t)s'fɜ:rəbl]	dopuskayuushiyperedachu	ko'chirsa bo'ladigan
unabsorbable		kpoglasheniyyu	namni tortmaydigan
unacceptable	[,ʌnək'septəbl]	nepriemlemyy	nomaqbul, muvofiq kelmaydigan
unalterable	[ʌn'ɔ:lt(ə)rəbl]	neizmennyy	o'zgaraydigan
unavailable	[,ʌnə'veɪləbl]	neimeyuushiyisyavnalichii	yaroqsiz, foyda bermaydigan
variable	['veəriəbl]	izmenchivyy, nepostoyannyy	beqaror, o'zgarib turadigan
verifiable	['verɪfaɪəbl]	poddayushiyisyaproverke	tekshirsa bo'ladigan
vulnerable	['vʌln(ə)rəbl]	uyazvimyuganimyy	nozik, zaif
warrantable	['wɔr(ə)ntəbl]	zakonnyy, dopustimyy	qonuniy, qonun asosidagi
workable	['wɜ:kəbl]	rentabelnyy, vyropolnimyy	foydali, daromadli

-age

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
driftage	[drɪftɪdʒ]	snos, dreyf, predmety	harakatsizlik
tintage	['tɪntɪdʒ]	pastushevka	xira rang
tutelage	['tju:tələdʒ]	opekunstva	vasiylik
underage	[,ʌndəreɪdʒ]	nesovershennoletniy	voyaga yetmagan, bo'yi yetmagan
vagabondage	['vægəbɒndɪdʒ]	brodyajnichestva	darbadarlik, daydilik
wantage	['wɒntɪdʒ]	nexvatka	kamchilik, yetish-movchilik
wharfage	['wɔ:fɪdʒ]	xraneniegruzovnapristani	bandargoxda yuklarni saqlash
windage	[wɪndɪdʒ]	soprotivlenievozduxa	shamol qarshiligi

wreckage	['rekɪdʒ]	oblomki	halokatdan keyingi siniq parchalar
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-al

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
abnormal	[æb'nə:məl]	anormal'nyy, nenormal'nyy	g'ayri tabiiy, telba, devona
aborigion	[æbə'ridʒənl]	iskonnnykorennoy	tubjoylik, maxalliy
abysmal	[ə'bizməl]	bezdonnyyglubokiy	tubsiz, chuqur
abyssal	[ə'bisl]	glubinnyy	chuqurda yashaydigan
academic	[ækə'demɪkl]	akademicheskoy	akademiyaga oid
accidental	[æksi'dentl]	sluchayny	tasodifiy kutilmagan
accipital	[æksɪptʁəl]	yastrebinnyy	lochin
attritional	[ə'trɪʃənəl]	iznuryayushiy	ishqalanuvchi, surkalanuvchi
auditorial	['ɔ:ditɔ:riəl]	revizionnyy	nazorat, (taftish qiluvchi)
auroral	[ə'rɔ:rəl]	utrenniy, rumyanyy	tonggi
auspicial	[ɔ:'spiʃəl]	prinosyayushiyudachu	ko'ngildagidek
autumnal	[ɔ:tʌmnəl]	osenniy	kuzgi
avolitiona	[ævə'liʃənəl]	nezavisyayushiyotvoli	hohishiga bog'liq bo'lmagan
banal	[bə'na:l]	vanolnyy	chaynalgan
baptismal	[bæptɪzml]	krestinnyy	cho'qintirishga oid
beatifical	[bi:ə'tɪfɪkl]	blajennyy	bezalgan, bezatilgan
behaviour	[biheiv'jərəl]	povedencheskiy	axloqli, xulqli
centipedal	[sontped(ə)l]	razdalennynastochasty	yuz qismga bo'lingan
criminal	[krɪmɪnəl]	prestupnyy	jinoiy, jinoyatkorona
dropsical	[dropsɪkl]	stradayushiyvodyankoy	shishgan, shishib ketgan
elliptical	[ɪlɪptɪkl]	ellipticheskoy	elliptik
factional	[fækʃnəl]	fraksiyonnyy	fraksion, guruhlikka oid
factorial	[fæktɔ:riəl]	fabrichniy	fabrikada ishlab chiqarilgan
familial	[fə'mɪliəl]	semeynyy	oilaviy
fragmenta	[frægmentəl]	oblamochnyy	uzilgan, chalachulpa
functional	[fʌŋkʃənəl]	funksional'nyy	funksional
fundamen	[fʌndə'mentl]	osnovnoy, korennoy	asosiy, muhim

tal			
ntal	impedimental	[im,pedimentl]	prepyatetvuyushiy to'siqli, g'ovli
al	inspectoral	[,inspek'to:riəl]	revizionnyy tekshiruvli, tekshirishga oid
	judicial	[dʒv'diʃəl]	sudebnyy sudga, sudyalarga oid
nal	longitudinal	[lɒŋdʒitju:di nəl]	prodol'nyy uzun

-ance

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
allowance	[ə'lavəns]	mesyachnoesoderjanie	oylik maosh
abidance	[ə'baɪdəns]	soblyudeniechego-libo	nimagadir amal qilish
abundance	[ə'bʌndəns]	izobilie, bogatstva	mo'l-ko'lchilik, boylik
conveyance	[kən'veɪəns]	perevozka, dostavka	ko'chirish, eltib berish
fragrance	[freɪgrəns]	aromat, blagouxanie	xushbo'y, yoqimli hid
inductance	[ɪn'dʌktəns]	induktivnost	kiritish, olib kirish,
inelegance	[ɪn'elɪgəns]	neelegantnost	kelishmaganlik, xushbichim emas
significance	[sɪg'nɪfɪkəns]	znachenie, smysl	mazmun, mohiyat
tendance	['tendəns]	zabota, svita	intilish, niyat, moyillik
tolerance	['tolərəns]	terpimost, tolerantnost	chidamlilik, bag'rikenglik

-ant

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
abberant	[æ'berənt]	zablujdayushiy	adashgan, adashtiruvchi
abeyant	[ə'beɪənt]	bezdeystvuyushiy	harakatsiz
absonant	[æbsəvnt]	protivorechashiy	zid, qarshi turuvchi
abundant	[ə'bʌndənt]	obilnyy, bogatyy	serob, to'lib toshgan
attendant	[ə'tendənt]	ooprovojdayushiy	hamrox, yo'ldosh, xizmatkor
attestant	[ə'testənt]	svidetelstvuyushiy	guvoxlik beruvchi

bisonant	[baisənə nt]	sostoyashiyizdv uxzvukov	ikki tashvishdan iborat
faineant	[feiniənt]	leniviy, prazdnuy	yalqov, dangasa
fragrant	[freigrən t]	aromatnuy	xushbo'y, muattar
inconstant	[in'konst ənt]	nepostoyannuy	o'zgaruvchan, muntazam bo'lmagan
inconsonant	[in'konsə nənt]	nesozvuchnuy	har-xil, to'g'ri kelmaydigan, muvofiq bo'lmagan
joinant	['dʒɔinən t]	soedinennuy	qo'shma, birlashg an
malfeasant	[mæl'fi:z ənt]	prestupnuy	jinoiy, jinoyatkor ona
malignant	[mə'liɡn ənt]	zlovrednuy	serjahl, badjahl
nonchalant	['nonʃələ nt]	besstrastnuy, bezpechnuy	loqayd, beparvo, s ovuqqon
non-combatant	[,non'ko mbətənt]	nestroevoy	yuvosh, royish, safdan chiqqan
reentrant	[rientrən t]	vxodyashiy	kiruvchi
refrigerant	[ri'fridʒr ənt]	oxlajdayushiy	muzlatuvchi, sovutuvchi
regardant	[ri'ga:də nt]	pristalnonablyu dayushiy	diqqat bilan kuzatuvchi
registrant	['redʒistr ənt]	litso	ro'yxatga oluvchi
regnant	['regnənt]	sarstvuyushiy	xukmronlik qiluvchi
significant	[sig'nifik ənt]	mnogoznachitel nuy	muhim, ahamiyat li
stagnant	['stæɡnə nt]	stoyachiy, inertnuy	nodon, sust, faoliy atsiz
tolerant	['tolərənt]	terpimuy, tolerantnuy	chidamli, bag'rikeng
trenchant	['trentʃən t]	ostruy, rezkiy	o'tkir, keskin
ululant	['ju:ljlə nt]	zavnyaushiy	esar, tez esdan chiqaruvchi

-ary

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
binary	[bainəri]	dvoynoy	ikki tomonlama
cautionary	['ko:ʃənəri]	predosteregayu shiy	ogohlantiruvchi
centenary	[sentinəri]	stoletniy	yuz yasharlilik, yuz yoshlik

elocutionary	] [əlekju:ʼfənəri]	deklamatorskiy	notiqlikka oid
expeditionary	1] [eksprɪ'diʃənər]	ekspeditsionnyy	safarga, sayohatga oid
fragmentary	] [frægməntəri]	отрывочный	bo'lib-bo'lib, qisqa-qisqa
illusionary	] [ɪ'luzənəri]	иллюзорный	hayoliy, haqiqatdan yiroq
imaginary	] [ɪ'mædʒɪnəri]	воображаемый	tasavvuriy, hayoliy
judiciary	] [dʒʊ'diʃəri]	законный	qonuniy, qonunga mos
nonary	] [nəʊnəri]	девятиричный	voyaga yetmagan
olivary	] [olɪvəri]	имеющий форму маслин	zaytunrang, ko'kish-sariq
penitentiary	] [penɪ'tenʃəri]	поправительный дом, исправительный	axloq tuzatish muassasasi, axloq tuzatuvchi
pensionary	] ['penʃənəri]	пенсионный	nafaqaga oid
questionary	] ['kwesʃənəri]	anketa	so'rovnoma
regionary	] [rɪ:dʒənəri]	районный	hududiy
salutary	] ['sæljʊt(ə)rɪ]	селитный	foydali, shifobaxsh
sanguinary	] ['sæŋgwɪnəri]	кровавый	qonli, qon to'kiladigan
sanitary	] ['sænətəri]	санитарный	sanitariyaga oid, gigiyejik
sumptuary	] ['sʌmptʃʊəri]	крегулирующий	harajatlarni tartibga soluvchi
testamentary	1] [ˌtestə'mentərɪ]	завещательный	vasiyat bilan bog'liq bo'lgan
textuary	] ['tekstʃʊəri]	текстовый	matnga oid
tumulary	] ['tju:mjʊləri]	могильный	qabrga oid
tumultuary	] [tju'mʌltʃʊəri]	беспорядочный, шумный	sershovqin, betartib
unchary	] [ʌn'tʃəri]	неосторожный	ehtiyotkor bo'lmagan
uncustomary	1] [ˌʌn'kʌstəmərɪ]	непривычный	noodatiy, g'ayriodatiy
unitary	] ['ju:nɪtəri]	unitarniy	unitar
valetudinary	1] [ˌvæli'tju:nətərɪ]	болезный	kasalmandlik, dardmand
veterinary	] ['vetrənəri]	veterinarniy	veterenariyaga oid

-ate

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
authenticate	[ˈɔ:ˈθeɪntikeɪt]	udostoveryat'	tasdiqlamoq
aviate	[ˈeɪvɪeɪt]	letet' nasamolete	samalyotda uchmoq
elucidate	[ɪˈluːsɪdeɪt]	ob'yasnyat', prolyivat'svet	tushuntirmoq, aniqlik kiritmoq
emanate	[eməneɪt]	proixodit	sodir bo'lmoq, yuz bermoq
fabricate	[fæbrɪkeɪt]	vydumivat, poddelivat	o'ylab chiqarmoq, to'qimoq, ishlab chiqarmoq
facilitate	[fə'sɪleɪt]	oblegchat, prodvigat	yengillashtirmoq, ko'maklashmoq
importunate	[ɪmˈpɔːtʃunət]	nastoychivyy	sabotli, quntli, tirishqoq
inaugurate	[ɪnɔːgjureɪt]	torjestvennovvodit, vdoljnost	tantanali ravishda lavozimga qo'ymoq
incapacitate	[ɪnkəpæseɪteɪt]	lishatprava	huquqdan mahrum qilmoq
machinate	[ˈmækiːneɪt]	delatnesposobny mkintrigovat	fitna uyushtirmoq
terminate	[ˈtɜːmɪneɪt]	stavitpredel	tugatmoq, ohiriga yetkazmoq
underrate	[ʌndə'reɪteɪt]	nedootsenivat	noto'g'ri ko'rsatmoq, kam baho bermoq

-cy

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
abeyancy	[əˈbeɪənsɪ]	vremennoebezdaystvie	vaqtinchalik xarakatsizlik
abnormalcy	[æbˈnɔːrməlsɪ]	nenormal'nost'	g'ayri tabiiylik, telbalik
abstinency	[æbstɪnənsɪ]	vozderjanie	o'zini tiyish va tortish
bankruptcy	[kæŋkrəptsi]	bankrotstva, nesostayatel'nost	bankrot, moliyaviy inqiroz
impeccancy	[ɪmˈpekənsɪ]	bezgreshnost'	gunohsiz, begunohlilik
insignificancy	[ɪnsɪgˈnɪfɪkənsɪ]	neznachitel'nost'	arzimaslik, ahamiyatsizlik
latency	[ˈleɪtənsɪ]	skrýtoesostoyaniye	yashirin xolat
stagnancy	[stægnənsɪ]	zastoy, inertnost	turg'unlik
translucency	[trænzˈluːsənsɪ]	poluprozrachnost'	yarim tiniq, yarim shaffof

-dom

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
boredom	[ˈbɔːdəm]	skuka	zerikish, bezor bo'lish
dukedom	[djuːkdəm]	gersogstvo	gersoglik
heirdom	[ˈeədəm]	nasledovanie	meros olish, vorislik
junkerdom	[ˈjʌŋkədəm]	yunkerstvo	yunkerlik, harbiy maktab o'quvchisi bo'lish
masterdom	[ˈmaːstədəm]	prevosходstvo	xo'jayinlik, egalik
rascaldom	[ˈræskəldəm]	moshennichestvo	razillik, qalloblik
whoredom	[ˈhɔːdəm]	bludrasputstvo	buzuqlik, foxishalik

-ee

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
aban dane	[əˈbændəˈniː]	straxovщик	sug'urtachi, sug'urta qiluvchi kishi
addressee	[ædreˈsiː]	adresat	elituvchi, (xat va shu kabilarni)
adoption	[ædəpˈtiː]	усыновленные дети	asrandi bola
appointment	[əˌpɔɪnˈtiː]	naznachenie	lavozimga tayinlangan shaxs
award	[əwɔːdi]	prizer	mukofotga sazovor bo'lgan kishi
acquisition	[ˌbɑːˈɡɪniː]	pokupatelzemli	yer sotib oluvchi
barge	[ˈbɑːˈdʒiː]	barochnik	barka (yuk tashuvchi kema)
cheater	[ˈtʃiːˈtiː]	jertvaobmana	aldov, tovlamachilik qiluvchi
expellee	[ˌɛkspəˈliː]	deportirovанный человек	badarg'a (surgun) qilingan kishi
grandee	[grænˈdiː]	vajnayapersona	muhim shaxs
grantee	[graːnˈti]	получающий выданный	grand oluvchi, tuhfa olgan kishi
invitee	[ɪmpɔːˈtiː]	приглашенный из иностранной страны	mamlakatga yashash uchun taklif etilgan kishi
inductee	[ɪndʌkˈti]	призывник	harbiy hizmatga chaqiriluvchi
imboree	[dʒæmbəˈriː]	vesel'e, pirushka	quvnoqlik, vaqti chog'lik

e	jubile	['dʒu:bili:]	prazdnestvo, yubiley	tantanali bayram, yubiley
see	licen	[laisən'si:]	litso, poluchivshiy patent	ruxsatnoma (patent) olgan kishi
ee	pledg	[,pledʒii]	zalogoderjatel	garovda tutib turuvchi kishi
ee	reject	[,ridʒek'ti:]	be negodnykvoennoysluj	harbiy xizmatga yaramaydigan kishi
tee	repar	[repa:ti:]	ostroumie	gapga ustalik, aqlibutlik
ee	silect	[,selek'ti:]	prizyvnik	harbiy xizmatga chaqiriluvchi
atee	separ	[,sepərə't:]	demobilizovannyj	harbiy xizmatdan bo'shatilgan shaxs
	settee	[se'ti:]	nebolshoydivan	kichik divan
ersnee	snick	[snikəsni:]	dlinnyuj, kinjal	uzun pichoq, xanjar
ee	vend	[ven'di:]	pokupatel	xaridor, sotib oluvchi
e	yippe	[jipi:]	ura	uraaa!(qichqiriq)

-ed

	WORD S	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
d	abstracte	[æb'stræk.tɪd]	otdelennyj	hayolga cho'mgan
	attached	[ə'tætʃt]	privyazannyj	yopishtirilgan, ilova qilingan
	avowed	[ə'vaʊd]	otkrytopriznannyj	ochiq tan olingan
ded	backhand	[bæk'hænd]	nanesennyj, ty moystoro noyruki (obudare)	qo'lining orqa tomoni bilan urilgan (zarba)
	bad-tempered	[bæd'tempəd]	zloy, razdrojitelnyj	badjahl, tajang
	bagged	['bægd]	kladennyj, vmeshok	qopga (haltaga) joylashtirilgan, berkitilgan
ed	barehead	[beə'hed.ɪd]	snekrytoy golovoy	yalangbosh, boshyalang
ed	barefoot	[beə.fʊtɪd]	bosoy, bosonogiy	yalangoyoq
necked	bare	[beənekt]	sotkrytoy шей	ochiq bo'yin bilan
	battered	['bæt.əd]	izbitiy, iznošennyj	ko'p urilgan
	beaked	[br:kt]	imeuyushiy klyuv	tumshuqli
	bearded	['bræ.dɪd]	borodatiy	soqolli,

			sersoqol
bemused	[bɪ'mju:zd]	smущенный	hayratga tushgan
bereaved	[bɪ'ri:vd]	perejivshiy, tyajeleyuutratu	yaqin kishisi vafot etgan, og'ir yo'qotishni boshdan kechirgan
bigoted	['big.ə.tɪd]	neterpимы	o'taketgan, mutaassib
blessed	['bles.id]	schastlivыy, blajenny	baxtli, omadli, baxtiyor
bloated	['bləʊ.tɪd]	razdutыy, jirныy	semiz, damlangan
blurred	['blɜ:d]	neyasныy, smutныy	tushunib bo'lmaydigan, bulg'angan
boiled	['bɔɪld]	vareныy	qaynatilgan
boned	['bəʊnd]	imeyuyiykostyak	qoq suyak
ed bowlegg	[bəʊ.leg .ɪ d]	krivonogiy	maymoq
ed brocaded	[brə'keɪdɪd]	parchovy	kimxobga oid
d celebrate	['sel.ɪ.breɪ.tɪd]	znamenitыy	mashhur, atoqli
ed crenellat	['kren. ə l.ɪ.tɪd]	zubchatыy	tishli
ed crested	['kres.tɪd]	upращенныy grebнем, ostrokonechnыy	tojli, o'tkir uchli
ed chartered	['tʃɑ:.təd]	imeyuyiyprivilenny	imtiyozga ega bo'lgan
ed checked	[tʃekt]	ostanovlenny, proveranny	to'xtatilgan, nazorat qilingan
ed dazed	['deɪzd]	izluplenny	maxliyo bo'lgan
zed demorali	[dɪ'mɔr.ə.laɪ z]	demoralizovanny	tushkunlikka tushgan
ed drained	['dreɪnd]	mishennyysil	quritilgan
ced experien	[ɪk'spɪə.ri. n t st]	orytnыy, znayuyiy	tajribali, bilag'on
ted fainhear	[feɪnt'ha:.tɪd]	truslivыy, moloduщныy	qo'rqq, yuraksiz
ed falcated	['fælkeɪtɪd]	serpovidныy	o'roqqa o'xshash, o'roqsimon
ed freaked	['fri:k t]	ispещrenny	g'ayritabiiy
ed fulfilled	['fʊl'fɪld]	vipolnenny	bajarilgan, ro'yobga chiqarilgan
d furnishe	['fɜ:.nɪʃt]	meblirovanny	ta'minlangan, yetkazib berilgan
ed garbled	['gɑ:.blɪd]	iskajenny	buzib ko'rsatilgan(faktlar)

ped	handicap	[hæn.dɪ.kæpt]	imeyущий fizicheskiyne dostatok	jismoniy nuqsonga ega bo'lgan
d	hotheaded	[hɒt'hed.ɪd]	goryachiy, oprometchivyy	issiq, qaynoq, qizib turgan
	hooked	[hʊkt]	krivoy	egri-bugri, egilgan
	hurried	[hʌr.ɪd]	toroplivyy, bystryy	tezkor, shoshilayotgan
	indebted	[ɪn'det.ɪd]	noxyduşiy syavdolguk ogolibo	kimdandir qarzdor bo'lgan
nced	inexperienced	[ɪn.ɪk'spɪə.ri.ənst]	neopytnyy	tajribasiz
	informed	[ɪn'fɔ:md]	osvedomlennyy	habardor, ma'lumotga ega, bilag'on
	inspired	[ɪn'spaɪəd]	vdoxnovlennyy	ruhlantirilgan
	jagged	['dʒæɡ.ɪd]	zubchatyy	tishli
	justified	['dʒʌs.tɪ.faɪd]	imeyущий opravdanie	o'zini oqlaydigan, asosi bilan
	knitted	['nɪt.ɪd]	vyazanyy	to'qilgan
	laboured	['leɪ.bəd]	vimuchennyy, trudnyy	qiyin, og'ir
	large-hearted	['lɑ:dʒhɑ:ˌtɪd]	velikodushnyy, terpimyy	muruvvatli, himmatli, oliyanob
	leaved	['li:vɪd]	pokrytyylistyami	barglar bilan qoplangan
	licensed	['laɪ.sənst]	imeyущий razrashenie	ruxsat etilgan
	lowbred	['ləʊ.bred]	nevospitannyy	tarbiyasiz, tarbiyasi past, betarbiya
ed	malformed	[mæɪ'fɔ:md]	urodlivyy	mayib, majruh
	marked	[mɑ:kt]	otmechennyy	belgilangan, belgi qo'yilgan
	minded	['maɪn.dɪd]	raspolojennyy, gotovyy	aql-idrokli, tayyor
	moneyed	[mʌn.ɪd]	bogatyy, denejnyy	boy, puli ko'p
	occupied	[ɒk.jʊ.paɪd]	zanyatyy, nesvobodnyy	band, bo'sh emas
d	organize	['ɔ:ˌgən.aɪzd]	organizovannyy	tashkil etilgan
d	outmoded	[aʊt'məʊ.dɪd]	vişedşuyizmody	iste'mol (moda)dan chiqqan, eskirgan
wded	overcrowded	[ɔv.və'kraʊ.dɪd]	perepolnennyy	gavjum, odamga to'la
	packed	['pækt]	upakovannyy	qadoqlangan
	pained	['peɪnd]	ogorčennyy	og'riqli
	pronoun	[prə'naʊnst]	proiznesennyy	e'lon

ced			qilingan, bildirilgan, aytilgan
qualified	[kwɒl.i.faid]	kompetentnyy	tayyorlangan, malakali
received	[rɪ'si:vd]	obshchepriyatyy	qabul qilingan
reformed	[rɪ'fɔ:md]	ispravlennyy	to'g'rilangan, isloh qilingan
removed	[rɪ'mu:vd]	udalennyy	o'chirilgan, olib tashlangan
resigned	[rɪ'zaind]	pokornyy	ko'ngilchan, yumshoq
rugged	[rʌg.id]	nerovnyy, negladkiy	notekis, g'adir-budir
d sanctified	[sæŋk.ti.'faɪd]	posvyashchennyy	bag'ishlangan, atalgan
scared	[skeəd]	ispugannyy	qo'rqqan, cho'chigan
d separate	[sep. ə'r.eɪtɪd]	odinokiy	ajratilgan, yolg'iz(lab) qo'yilgan
d staggered	[stæg.əd]	potryasennyy	qimirlovchi, silkinuvchi
thatched	[θætʃt]	solomennyy	ustiga poxol solingan
touched	[tʌtʃt]	vzvolnovannyy	hayajonlangan, iztirobli
tressed	[trest]	imeyushchykosy	sochi o'rilgan, o'rilgan sochli
unaccompanied	[ʌn.ə'kʌm.pən.id]	nesoprovojdajemyy	birga yurib bo'lmaydigan, hamrohsiz
unaided	[ʌn'ei.did]	mbezpomozhnyy	yordam ko'rsatilmagan, yordamsiz
d unbacked	[ʌnbækt]	neimeyushchiystoronnikov	tarafdori yo'q bo'lgan
undated	[ʌn'dei.tɪd]	nedatirovannyy	sanasi yo'q, sanasi noma'lum
unearned	[ʌn'ɜ:nd]	nezarabotannyy	ishlab topilmagan
vested	[ves.tɪd]	oblachennyy	qonuniy, qonun asosida
vestured	[vestʃed]	odetyy	kiyintirilgan
wanted	[wɒn.tɪd]	razyskiivajemyy	qidirilayotgan
wicked	[wɪk.id]	zloy, opasnyy	jahldor, xavfli
wrinkled	[rɪŋ.klɪd]	morshchinistyy	burushgan, g'ijim, ajin bosgan

-en

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
cheapen	[tʃi:pən]	deshevet, snimatsenu	arzonlatmoq, qadrsizlantirmoq
deaden	[dedn]	oslyablyat, zaglushat	o'tmaslamoq, kuchsizlantirmoq, bo'g'ib qo'ymoq
deafen	[def(ə)n]	oglushat, zaglushat	kar qilib qo'ymoq
hasten	[heɪsən]	toropit, uskoryat	shoshtirmoq, shoshilmoq

-ence

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
abstinence	[æbstɪnəns]	vozderjanie	o'zini tiyish, o'zni tortish
accidence	[ək'sɪ:dəns]	soglasie	kelishuv
benevolence	[bi'nevələns]	blaga	xayrixohlik, marhamatlilik, yaxshilik
eloquence	[eləkwəns]	krasnorechie, ritorika	gapga ustalik, chaqqonlik
fraudulence	[frɔ:dʒʊləns]	moshennichest va	aldov, firibgarlik
grandiloquenc e	[græn'dɪləkw əns]	высокопарност	manmanlik, takabburlik
impudence	[ɪm'pʊdəns]	blizost	yaqinlik
improvidence	[ɪm'prɒvɪdəns]	nepredusmot- ritelnost	kaltabinlik, uzoqni ko'ra bilmaslik
indulgence	[ɪn'dʌldʒəns]	snisxojdnie	bo'sh qo'yish, erk berish
inherence	[ɪn'herəns]	neotdelimost	o'ziga xoslik, tak-rorlanmaslik
magnificence	[ˈmæɡ'nɪfɪsəns]	velikolepie	ko'rkamlik, hashamatlilik, dabdabalilik
malevolence	[mə'levələns]	zloradstvo	ichiqoralik, ko'ngli kirlik
nascence	[ˈnæsəns]	vozniknovenie	yaratilish, tug'ilish
negligence	[ˈneglɪdʒəns]	nebrejnost	parvosizlik, ehti- yotsizlik
penitence	[ˈpenɪtəns]	raskayanie	pushaymon, o'kinish

reference	[refərəns]	peredacha	xavola, eslatma
refulgence	[rifʌldʒəns]	siyanie, yarkost	yaltirash, yorug'lik
transcendence	[træn'sendən s]	prevosходstvo	ustunlik
translucence	[,tænz'lu:səns]	prozrachnost	yarim shaffof

-ent

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
abhorrent	[əb'horənt]	вызывающий ражение	jirkanch
absorbent	[əb'zɔ:bənt]	всасывающий	shimadigan, yutadigan
abstergent	[əb'stə:dʒənt]	очищающий	tozalovchi
benevolent	[bi'nevələnt]	благжелательный	iltifotli, marhamatli
eloquent	[eləkwənt]	красноречивый	ma'noli, aniq ifodali(nutq)
fraudulent	['fro:dʒulənt]	обманный, мо- шенический	aldaydigan, firib beradigan
grandiloquent	[grændiləkw ənt]	высокопарный	manman, takabbur
immanent	[imənənt]	присущий, постоянный	xos, maxsus, odatdagi
impudent	[im'pudent]	надвигающийся	qarshi, xavf tug'dirayotgan
impellent	[im'pelənt]	побуждающий, двигающийся	undovchi, majbur qiluvchi
improvident	[im'prɔvidənt]	непредусмотрительный	extiyotsiz, tartibsiz
incident	['insidənt]	своиственный	ko'ngilsiz voqea
inherent	[in'herənt]	присущий	o'ziga xos, ajralmas
innocent	['inəsənt]	невинный	aybsiz, begunoh
lambent	['læmbənt]	играющий	o'yinqaroq, o'ynoqi
magnificent	[mægnifisənt]	великолепный	ajoyib
maleficent	[mə'lefisənt]	пгубный, вредный	halokatli, zaxarli
nascent	['næsɪənt]	рождающийся	yaratilayotgan,

			tug' ilayotgan
negligent	[ˈneglɪdʒənt]	nebrejnyy	beparvo, e'tiborsiz
penitent	[ˈpenɪtənt]	raskaivayushchysya	qilmishidan afsuslangan
refulgent	[rɪˈfʌldʒənt]	siyayushiy, sver- kayushiy	yaltiroq, yorug'
relinquent	[rɪˈlɪŋkwənt]	ustupayushiy	yon beruvchi
transcendent	[trænˈsendənt]	prevosxodyashiy	a'lo darajadagi
translucent	[trænsˈluːsənt]	prosvechivayushiy	ichi ko'rinadigan
transplendent	[trænˈsplendə nt]	blistatelnyy	zo'r, ajoyib

-er

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
informer	[ɪnˈfɔːmə]	osvedamitel	xabarchi, gap tashuvchi
intelligencer	[ɪnˈtelɪdʒ(ə) n(t)sə]	informatorosved omitel	informator
interrupter	[,ɪntəˈrʌpt ə]	preryvatel	tarjimon gapni bo'luvchi
jollier	[ˈdʒɔɪlə]	veselchak, zabavnik	hazilkash
knacker	[ˈnækə]	skupshik, jivoder	olibsotuvchi, olibsotar
lacquer	[ˈlækə]	lak, politura	lok
landloper	[ˈlænd,ləu pə]	brodyaga	daydi
licenser	[ˈlaɪs(ə)n(t) sə]	litso, vydayushcheerazreshenie	patent beruvchi shaxs
lifter	[ˈlɪftə]	pod'emnoeprisp osoblenie	ko'tarma lift
lounger	[ˈlaundʒə]	bezdelnik	bekorchi
magnifier	[ˈmægnɪfaɪ ə]	uvelichitelnoest eklo, lupa	kattaytirib ko'rsatuvchi qurilma(lupa)
marketer	[ˈmɑːkɪtə]	kupets, torgovets	savdogar
mincer	[ˈmɪn(t)sə]	myasorubka	go'shtmaydalagi ch
modifier	[ˈmɒdɪfaɪə]	modifikator	modifikator
multiplier	[ˈmʌltɪplai ə]	mnojitelkoeffits ient	ko'paytiruvchi
newsreader	[ˈnjuːz,rɪːd ə]	diktorprogramm ы novostey	yangiliklar dasturi suhandoni
observer	[əbˈzɜːvə]	nablyudatel	kuzatuvchi
occupier	[ˈɒkjupaɪə]	jilets, arendator	bosqinchi,

	]	eptik	ishonmaydigan kishi
undertaker	[ˈʌndəteik ə]	predprinimatel, g robovɯɪk	ishbilarmon
user	[ˈjuːzə]	potrebitel	iste'molchi
valuer	[ˈvæljvə]	otsennik	baho beruvchi, baholovchi kishi
vaporizer	[ˈveipəraiz ə]	isparitel	bug'lovchi, bug'ga aylantiruvchi qurilma
verifier	[ˈverifaɪə]	sviditelstvo	guvohlik qilish
voter	[ˈvɒvtə]	izbiratel	saylovchi
wanderer	[ˈwɒndərə]	strannik, skitalet s	daydi, sayoq
womanizer	[ˈwɒmənai zə]	babnik	xotinboz
zipper	[ˈzipə]	zastejka- molniya	chaqmoqqa o'xshagan band

-ette

WORD S	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
e balconett	[bælkənet]	balkonchik	balkoncha
e bannerett	[bænə'ret]	flajok	bayroqcha
barette	[əret]	zakolka	to'g'nog'ich
e banquett	[æŋket]	nasyp	ko'tarma, tepalik
charlotte	[ʃa:lət]	sharlota	sharlotta (ovqat turi)
curette	[kjv'ret]	kyuretko, ostrayalovich ka	o'tkir qoshiqcha
e leaderett	[ˌli:də'ret]	korotkayaredakSIONna yastatya	gazetadagi kichkina maqola
lorgnette	[lɔ:njet]	lornet, teatral'nyy bino kl'	tamosha durbuni
olivette	[ˈolivet]	oliva, maslina	zaytun
pipette	[pipet]	pipetka	turbacha, quvurcha, pipetka
vignette	[vin'jet]	vin'etka	vinetka
te vinaigret	[vineigret]	vinegret	vinegret

-ful

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
avengeful	[ə'vendʒfəl]	mstitel'nyy	kek saqlovchi
awful	[ɔ:fəl]	vnutayushchiy strax	daxshatli,

		, ujasный	vaximali
baleful	[ˈbeɪfʊl]	gibel'ный, mrachный	yovuz, yomon, serjaxl
bashful	[bæʃfəl]	zastenchiный, robkiy	uyatchang, tortinchoq
boastful	[bəʊstfəl]	xvastlivыy	maqtanchoq
changeful	[ˈtʃeɪndʒfəl]	izmenchiный, nepostoyанныy	o'zgaruvchan
characterful	[kærɪktefʊl]	volevoy	xarakterli, xususiyatli
charming	[tʃɑ:mɪŋ]	koldovskiyy	jozibali, dilbar
fraudful	[frɔ:dfəl]	mashennicheskiy	qallob, muttaxam
gainful	[geɪnfəl]	doxodный, vygodный	daromadli, foydali
handful	[hændfʊl]	gorst', prigorshnyaya	shoshilinch, shoshqin
hateful	[heɪtʃəl]	nenavistный, zlobный	jirkanch
heedful	[ˈhi:dʃəl]	vnimatel'ный	mehribon, g'amxo'r
inventful	[ɪn'ventʃʊl]	izobretatel'ный	kashf etuvchi, o'ylab topilgan
lustful	[lʌstʃəl]	roxotlivыy	hirsiy, shaxvoniy
mournful	[ˈmɔ:nʃl]	pechal'ный, mrachный	dardli, alamli, qayg'uli
neglectful	[nɪ'glektʃʊl]	nevnimatel'ный	beparvo, sovuqqon
plotful	[plɒtʃʊl]	zagovorщicheskiy	ig'vogar, fitnakash
pointful	[pɔɪntʃʊl]	umestный, podxodyaщiy	ma'noli, mazmunli
powerful	[paʊəfʊl]	moщный, sil'ный	kuchli, qudratli
purposeful	[pə:pəsʃəl]	selestremлennyy	maqsadga intiluvchan
regardful	[rɪ'gɑ:dfəl]	vnimatel'ный	zukko, ziyrak, e'tiborli
reposeful	[rɪ'pəʊzʃʊl]	spokoynый, uspokoitel'ный	orombaxsh
reproachful	[rɪprəʊtʃəl]	ukoriznennyy	ta'nali, ginali
vengeful	[rɪvendʒʃʊl]	mstitel'ный	qasoskor, intiqomli
scornful	[ˈskɔ:nʃl]	prezritel'ный	nafratli, jirkanch
shameful	[ˈʃeɪmfəl]	pozornый	uyatli
skilful	[skɪlfəl]	iskusный, umelый	usta, mohir, mahoratli
sleepful	[ˈsli:pfəl]	spokoynый	seruyqu, uyquchi

slothful	['sləvθfəl]	leniviy, inertny y	dangasa, yalqov
trustful	[trʌstfl]	daverchiviy	ishonchli, e'tiqodli
truthful	[tru:θfl]	pravdiviy	haqiqatgo'y, rostgo'y
tuneful	[tju:nfl]	melodichny	oxangdor
unfruitful	[ʌn'fru:tfəl]	neplodorodny	hosilsiz, hosil bermaydigan
ungrateful	[ʌn'greitfl]	neblagodarniy	noshukur
unhelpful	[ʌ'nhelpfl]	bezpolezny	foydasiz, befoyda
unjoyful	[ʌn'dʒɔɪfl]	bezradostny	xafa, xursand emas
unneedful	[ʌn'ni:dfɪ]	izlishny	oshiqcha, zaruriy emas
wailful	['weɪfl]	pechal'ny	g'amgin, qayg'uli
wakeful	[weɪkfl]	bordstvuyushiy	uyg'otadigan
wonderful	[wʌndəfl]	udivitel'ny	ajoyib
wrathful	['rɒθfl]	gnevny, rasserj enny	hafa, nafrati qo'zigan

-ible

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
accessible	[æksesəbl]	dostupny, dostijimiy	kirish mumkin bo'lgan, hammabop
avertible	[ə'vɜ:təbl]	predotvratimiy	oldini olsa bo'ladigan
eligible	[elɪdʒəbl]	mogushiybytizbran nym	ma'qul, muvofiq keladigan
frangible	[frændʒɪbl]	lomkiy, xrupkiy	mort, oson sinadigan
fungible	[fʌŋdʒəbl]	vzaimozamenyaem by	o'zaro almashtirsa bo'ladigan
forcible	['fo:səbl]	nasilstvenny, mощny	zo'rma- zo'raki, majburiy
illegible	[ɪ'ledʒəbl]	nchetkiy, nerazborchiviy	aniq bo'lmagan
imperceptible	[,ɪmpə'septɪbl]	nerozyavaemy	bilib bo'lmaydigan, sezilmas
irresistible	[,ɪrɪ'zɪstəbl]	nepreadoliviy	yengib bo'lmaydigan
legible	['ledʒəbl]	razborchiviy	tishunarli, aniq
negligible	['neglɪdʒəbl]	neznachitelny	uncha ko'p bo'lmagan, andak
perceptible	[pə'septəbl]	ощutimiy	sezilarli,

e			bilinarli
e	persuasibl	[pə'sweisəbl]	poddayuщiy syaube jdeniyu
	possible	[posəbl]	vozmojnuy mumkin bo'lgan
	receptible	[rɪ'septəbl]	prinimayushiy qabul qilsa bo'ladigan
	reducible	[rɪ'dju:səbl]	privodimym kamaytirs bo'ladigan
le	reproducib l]	[,rɪ:prə'dʌktəb l]	dostoyныy poritsan iyaya nuxasini yaratsa bo'ladigan
	resistible	[rɪ'zɪstəbl]	vosproizvodimuy o'zini tiygan, o'zini bosgan
	unfeasible	[ʌ n'fi:zəbl]	vpechatlitelnyy tassurotli
ble	unintelligi ble	[,ʌ nm'teɪldzəbl]	nerazborchivuy tushunib bo'lmaydigan

-ic

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
abiotic	[,ei'baɪətɪk]	nejivoy	o'lik, jonsiz
acataleptic	[,ə,kætə'leptɪk]	nepostijimuy	tushunib bo'lmaydigan
c	asymmetri	[eɪsɪ'metrɪk] y	asimmetrichnyy asimmetrik
	atomic	[ə'tɒmɪk]	atomnyy atomga oid
	autocratic	[,ɔ:təkɹætɪk] y	samoderjavnyy yakka xokimlik(ga oid)
	automatic	[,ɔ:təmætɪk] y	avtomatichesk n avtomatlashtirilga
	baric	[bæɪɪk]	barievuy bariyga oid, bariyli
	barbaric	[,bɑ:bæɪɪk]	grubuy, pervobytnuy dag'al, qo'pol
	basilic	[bæ'zɪlɪk]	vajnyy muhim
	bombastic	[bɒmbæstɪk]	parыщennyy balandparvoz, dab dabali
	catalectic	[kætə'lektɪk] y	kataleptichesk y kataleptik
	cathartic	[kə'θɑ:tɪk]	slabitelnyy surgi dori
	catholic	[kæθɪk]	shirokiy katoliklarga oid
	cephalic	[sə'fæɪlɪk]	golovnoy boshga, miyaga oid
	cryptic	[kriptɪk]	zagadochnuy sirli, jumboqli
	galvanic	[gæl'vænɪk]	galvanichesk y galvanik
	graphic	[græfɪk]	grafichesk y tasviriy, ko'rgazmali
	hegemonic	[hegə'mɒnɪk]	rukovodyashiy, glavnyy rahbarga, xos
	hubristic	[,hju:brɪstɪk]	высокомерен y g'ururli, kibr- xavoli
	humanistic	[,hju:mə'nɪstɪk]	gumanichesk y insonparvar

	iambic	[ai'æmbik]	yambicheskiy	yamga oid
	icelandic	[ais'lændik]	islandskiy	islandiyalik, islandcha
	inauthentic	[,ino:'θentik]	nedostvernyy	to'g'ri emas,shubhali
	inorganic	[,ino:gæntik]	neorganicheskiy	jonsiz,noorganik
	kinetic	[kainetik]	kineticheskiy	kinetikaga oid
	laconic	[le'konik]	lakonichnyy	qisqa, aniq, lo'nda
c	macrobiotic	[,mækrəubai'ðtik]	makrobioticheskiy	makrobiotik
	majestic	[mə'dʒestik]	velichestvennyy	oliyhimmat
	narcotic	[na:'kotik]	narkoticheskiy	narkotik
	neolithic	[ni:əv'liθik]	neoliticheskiy	neolit, neolitga oid
c	objectivist	[əb,dʒektivistik]	obektivistskiy	xolis, xolisona
	obstetric	[əb'stetric]	akusherskiy	akusher,akusherlik ka oid, doyalikka xos
	peripatetic	[,peripətetik]	stranstvuyuychiy	yurt kezuvchi
	periodic	[piəri'ðdik]	periodicheskiy	davriy, vaqti-vaqti bilan
	quadratic	[kwɒ'drætik]	kvadratnyy	kvadrat shaklidagi
	quartic	['kwɔ:tik]	bikvadratnyy	bikvadratli
	rachitic	[ræ'kitik]	raxiticheskiy	raxit, (mechkay)ga oid(xos)
	relativistic	[,relativistik]	relyativistskiy	qon-qarindoshlik(- ga oid)
	satiric	[sə'tirik]	satiricheskiy	hajviy, hajvga oid
	satrapic	[sə'træpik]	jestokiy	shafqatsiz, bag'ri tosh
	tenebrific	[tenibrifik]	zatemnyayuychiy	qorong'u, zulmat
ic	thermophil	[,θɜ:mə'filik]	teplolyubivyy	issiqsevar
	thematic	['θimætik]	tematicheskiy	mavzulashtirilgan
	thetic	[θetik]	kategoricheskiy	kategoriyalangan
c	ultimatist	[,Altimə'tistik]	beskompromisnyy	kelishibib bo'lmaydigan
	ultrasonic	[,Altrə'sɒnik]	sverxzvukovoy	tovush tezligidan xam ortiq, yuqori
c	unauthenti	[,ʌno:'θentik]	nedostovernyy	ishonchsiz
c	xenophobia	[,zenə'fəvbik]	ksenofobskiy	xorijdan kelganlarga adovatli munosabatda bo'luvchi

-ify

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
beatify	[bɪ'ætɪfaɪ]	kanonizirovat	aylanib o'tmoq
crucify	['kru:sɪfaɪ]	raspinat	oyoq-qo'lidan mixlamoq
dulcify	[dʌlsɪfaɪ]	delatmyagkim, obmanɪvat	yumshatmoq, aldamoq
falsify	[fɔ:lsɪfaɪ]	poddelɪvat, obmanɪvat	sohtalashtirmoq, aldamoq
gasify	['gæsɪfaɪ]	gazifitsirovat	gazlamoq, gazlashtirmoq
indemnify	[ɪn'demɪfaɪ]	obezopasit	saqlamoq, extiyot qilmoq, havfsizlantirmoq
intensify	[ɪn'tensɪfaɪ]	usilivatsya	kuchaytirmoq, kuchaymoq, zo'raytirmoq
jollify	['dʒoləfaɪ]	veselitsya, vɪpɪ- vat	xursandchilik qilmoq, ichmoq
objectify	[ob'dʒektɪfaɪ]	voploшат	betaraf bo'lmoq, aniqlashtirmoq
pacify	[pæsɪfaɪ]	umirotvoryat	yarashtirmoq, tinchlantirmoq
quantify	['kwɔntɪfaɪ]	opredelyatkolich estva	miqdorini aniqlamoq,
reunify	[,rɪ:'ju:nɪfaɪ]	vossoedinyat	birlashtirmoq, qo'shmoq,
signify	['sɪgnɪfaɪ]	znachit, oznachat	anglatmoq
speechify	['spi:tɪfaɪ]	oratorstvovat	notiqlik qilmoq
testify	[testɪfaɪ]	davatpokazanie	guvohlik bermoq
typify	['tɪpɪfaɪ]	slujittipichnimpr imerom	oddiy xolatda xizmat qilmoq
uglify	['ʌglɪfaɪ]	urodovat, obezobrajivat	xunuk,(badbashr a) holatga keltirmoq

-ion

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
champion	[ˈtʃæmpɪən]	champion	g'olib, chempion
quaternion	[kwə'tʃ:niən]	chetverkachet ыге	to'rt, to'rtlik

-ish

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
bobbish	[bɒbɪʃ]	ojivlennyy	jonlangan
bookish	[bʊkɪʃ]	knijnyy, uchennyy	kitobiy, olim

]		
boorish	ʃ] [bʊəri]	nevospitannyy	tarbiyasiz, tarbiya ko'rmagan
boyish	[boiʃ]	otrocheskiy, malchisheskiy	bolalarcha, bolalarga xos
brinish	ɪʃ] [brɪn]	nepriyatnyy	yoqimsiz
currish	ʃ] ['kz:rɪ]	nevospitannyy, grubyy	tarbiyasiz, qo'pol
dryish	] [draɪ]	suxovaty	quruqroq, quruqsimon
dullish	] [dʌli]	turovaty, skuchnovaty	go'l, zerikarli
dumpish	ɪʃ] [dʌm]	grustnyy	hafa, hafaxon
dwarfish	ɪʃ] [dwɒf]	karlikovyy	kichkina, mitti, pakana
faintish	ʃ] [feɪntɪ]	blednovaty	rangi oqargan, qoni kam
fairish	] [feəri]	porjadochnyy	tartibli
foolish	] [fu:li]	glupy, bezrassudnyy	ahmoq, tentak, aqlsiz
freakish	] [fri:ki]	kapriznyy, strannyy	injiq, tontiq, g'alati
frumpish	ɪʃ] [frʌm]	staromodnoodety	eskicha kiyinib olgan
garish	] [geəri]	krichashiy	baqiruvchan
gaulish	ʃ] ['go:li]	gallskiy (yazyk)	gal (tiliga oid)
girlish	] [gz:li]	devicheskij	qizbolacha, qiz bolaga xos
gnomish	ɪʃ] [nəʊm]	roxojynagnoma	gnomga o'xshash
hawkish	ʃ] [ho:ki]	xitnyy	yovuz
hottish	] [hotɪ]	dovolnogoryachiy	yetarli darajada issiq
huffish	] [hʌfi]	razdrajitelnyy	tez achchiqlanadigan, serjaxl
jewish	ʃ] [dʒu:ɪ]	evreyskiy, iudeyskiy	yahudiylarga xos bo'lgan
jobbish	ɪʃ] ['dʒɒ]	somnitelnyy	shubxali
kittenish	ʃ] ['kɪtnɪ]	igrivyyakkotenok	o'yinqaroq mushukka o'xshab
knaveish	ʃ] ['neɪvɪ]	moshennicheskiy	firibgarlikka oid
lappish	] ['læpi]	saamskiy	soamlarga xos

]]		
largish	] [ˈlɑːd Zɪʃ]	velikovaty	katta sifat
lavish	] [ˈlævɪʃ]	щедры, rastochitelny	saxiy, qo'li ochiq
lickerish	] [ˈlɪkər ɪʃ]	jadny	xasis, ziqna
liverish	] [ˈlɪvər ɪʃ]	stradayushiybolezny upecheni	jigar kassaligidan azob chekayotgan
longish	] [ˈlɒŋɪ]	dlinnovaty	uzunroq
loutish	] [ˈlʊtɪʃ]	gruby	qo'pol
maidenish	] [ˈmeɪd əniʃ]	devichiy	qizbolacha, qizbolaga xos
mavkish	] [ˈmɑːk ɪʃ]	slegkarotivnyynav kus	mazasi ozgina yoqimsiz bo'lgan
moorish	] [ˈmʊər ɪʃ]	mavritanskiy	mavritan,mavri taniyaliklarga xos
offish	] [ɒfɪʃ]	xolodny	sovuq
piggish	] [ˈpɪgɪʃ]	svinskiy,gryazny	cho'chqaga xos, iflos
polish	] [ˈpɒvli ʃ]	polskiy	polyaklarga xos, polyakcha
prankish	] [ˈpræŋ kɪʃ]	shalovlivy	xushmuomala, odobli
quackish	] [ˈkwæk kɪʃ]	sharlatanskiy	qiziqchi, hazilkash
queerish	] [ˈkwɪə rɪʃ]	originalny	asl, sof
raffish	] [ˈræfɪʃ]	besputny, vulgarny	axloqi buzuq,axloqsiz
reddish	] [ˈredɪʃ]	krasnovaty	qizg'ish
roughish	] [ˈrʌfɪʃ]	grubovaty	qo'pol
sheepish	] [ˈʃiːpɪʃ]	robkiy,glupovaty	juratsiz,yuraksi z,qo'rqq
shrewish	] [ˈʃruːɪʃ]	svarlivy	ming'ir,mijg'ov
slavish	] [ˈsleɪv ɪʃ]	rabskiy	qullarga xos
snobbish	] [ˈsnɒb ɪʃ]	snobistskiy	xudbinlikka oid, xudbin
textbookish	] [ˈtekst bʊkɪʃ]	uchenicheskiiy	o'quvchilarga xos
thickish	] [ˈθɪkɪʃ]	tolstovaty	qalin
thievish	] [ˈθiːvɪ ʃ]	vorovaty	o'g'irlikka oid
unbookish	] [ˌʌnˈb vkiʃ]	nenachitannyy	o'qimagan, omi

vixenish	[ˈvɪksənɪʃ]	svarlivыy	jaxli yomon, badfel
waggish	[ˈwæɡɪʃ]	shalovlivыy, zabavnыy	sho'x, o'yinqaroq, qiziq
waspish	[ˈwɒspɪʃ]	yazvitelныy	alam qildiradigan
wettish	[ˈwetɪʃ]	сыроватыy	nam tortgan, xo'l
widish	[ˈwaɪdɪʃ]	shirokovatыy	kengroq
yellowish	[ˈjeləvɪʃ]	jeltovatыy	sarg'ish, sariqroq

-ism

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
m abolitionis	[æbəˈlɪʃənɪzəm]	abolitsionizm	abolisionizm
m absenteeis	[æbsəntiːɪzəm]	absenteizm	absentizm
absolutism	[æbsəluːtɪzəm]	absolyutizm	absolyutizm
sm abstractioni	[əbˈstrækʃənɪzəm]	abstraksionizm	abstraksionizm
celticism	[keltɪˌsɪzəm]	keltskiyobыcha	kelt urf-odati
sm ceremoniali	[serɪˈmɒnɪəlɪzəm]	obryadovat	urf-odatchilik
cretinism	[kretɪnɪzəm]	kretinizm	kretinizm
falsism	[ˈfɔːlsɪzəm]	yavnayaloj	ko'rinib turgan yolg'on
galvanism	[ˈgælvənɪzəm]	galvanizm	galvanizm
gangsterism	[gæŋstrərɪzəm]	banditizm	banditizm
illusionism	[ɪˈluːʒənɪzəm]	illyuzionizm	illyuzionizm
incivism	[ˈɪnsɪvɪzəm]	otsutstviepatriot izma	vatanparvarlik xissini yo'qligi
infantilism	[ɪnˈfæntɪlɪzəm]	infratizim	infantizim
japonism	[ˈdʒæpənɪzəm]	yaponizm	yaponizm
landlordism	[lænd(ɒ)lɔːdɪzəm]	ideologiyakrup- nyxzemledelsev	katta yer egasi ideologiyasi
magnetism	[ˈmæɡnətɪzəm]	magnetizm	magnetizm
narcissim	[ˈnɑːsɪsɪzəm]	samovlyublennost	o'zini o'zi yaxshi ko'rishlik
nationalism	[ˈnæʃ(ə)nəlɪzəm]	natsionalizm	nasionalizm, millatchilik
neologism	[niˈolədʒɪzəm]	neologizm	neologizm
objectivism	[əbˈdʒektɪvɪzəm]	stremlenieko ktivnost	obyektivlilikga intilish (harakat qilish)
occultism	[ˈɒkʌltɪzəm]	okkultizm	okkultizm
m parachronis	[pəˈrækrənɪzəm]	paraxronizm	paraxronizm
paralogism	[pəˈrælədʒɪzəm]	paralogizm	paralogizm

racism	[ˈreɪsɪzəm]	rasizm	irqchilik
regionalism	[ˈrɪ:dʒənəlɪzəm]	rayonirovanie	rayonlashtirish
relativism	[ˈrelətɪvɪzəm]	relyativizm	relyativizm
terrorism	[ˈterərɪzəm]	terrorizm	terrorizm
ultraism	[ˈʌltrəɪzəm]	ekstremizm	ekstremizm
vandalism	[ˈvændəlɪzəm]	vandolizm	vandalizm
witticism	[ˈwɪtɪsɪzəm]	ostrota	o'tkirlik

-ist

	WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
st	aberrationist	[æbə'reɪʃənɪst]	cheloveksotklo-neniyamiotnormы	me'yordan chetlagan kishi
t	abolitionist	[æbəlɪʃnɪst]	abolitsionist	abolisionist
	abortionist	[ə'bo(r)ʃnɪst]	podpolnyakusher	mahfiy abort qiluvchi akusher(doya)
	absolutist	[æbsəlu:tɪst]	storonnikabsolyutizma	absolyutizm tarafdori
t	abstractionist	[əb'strækʃənɪst]	abstraksionist	abstraksionizm tarafdori, abstraksionist
	absurdist	[əb'sə:dɪst]	absurdist	be'mani ishlar qiluvchi
st	accompanist	[ə'kʌmpənɪst]	akkompaniator	jo'rlik qiluvchi
	actionist	[ækʃənɪst]	storonnikpryamыхdeystviy	to'g'ridan-to'g'ri harakat qilish tarafdori
	actualist	[æktʃuəlɪst]	realist	realist
ist	acupuncturist	[ækjʊ'pʌŋktʃərɪst]	igloterapevt	igna bilan davolovchi mutaxassis
	adiaphorist	[ædɪ'æfərɪst]	bezrazlichnychelovek	loqayd odam
	aerialist	[eəriəlɪst]	vozdushnyakrobat	havo akrobati
st	agriculturist	[ægrɪkʌltʃərɪst]	agronom, zemledelets	yer taqsimlovchi
	amorist	[æməʊrɪst]	avtorlyubovnoyliriki	oshiq lirikasi muallifi
	anecdotalist	[ænɪk'dəʊtɪst]	rasskazchikanekdotov	latifa aytuvchi, latifachi
	antagonist	[æntægənɪst]	protivnik	qarshi turuvchi
ist	annexationist	[ænək'seɪʃnɪst]	anneksionist	birlashtiruvchi
nist	articulationist	[ə:tɪkʃʊleɪʃənɪst]	logoped	talaffuzni o'rgatuvchi
	cataloguist	[kætəlogɪst]	katalizator	reaksiyani

			tezlaturvchi modda
catechist	[kætəkɪst]	zakonouchitel	qoida o'rganuvchi
celtologist	[kel'toledʒɪst]	keltolog	kelt(lar haqida o'rganuvchi)shunos
centralist	[sentrəlɪst]	sentralist	o'rta nuqtada turuvchi kishi
ceramist	[serəmɪst]	gonchar	kulol
ceremonial ist	[serə'məʊniəlɪ st]	ritualist	ritualchi
emancipati onist	[i,mænsɪ'peɪʃn ɪst]	storonnikemansipat sii	emansipatsiya tarafdori
experimen talist	[ɪk,sperɪmentə lɪst]	eksperimentator	tajriba o'tkazuvchi
fabulist	[fæbjulɪst]	basnopisets, выдумщик	afsona yozuvchi kishi
faddist	[fædɪst]	chudak	ajoyib odam
funambuli st	[fju:næbjulɪst]	kanatoxodets	dorboz
generalist	[dʒenərəlɪst]	universal	universal
ichthyolog ist	[ɪkθɪ:olədʒɪst]	ixtiolog	baliqlarni o'rganuvchi mutaxassis
judoist	['dʒu:dəvɪst]	dzyudoist	dzyudochi
machinist	[mæ'ʃɪ:nɪst]	slesar	usta
narcissist	['nɑ:sɪsɪst]	samovlyublennyyc helovek	o'zini-o'zi yaxshi ko'radigan odam
negotionist	[nɪ'gəʊ](ə)nɪst]	niginist	muzokarachi
parachutist	['pærəʃu:tɪst]	parashyutist	parashutchi
racialist	[reɪʃəlɪst]	rasist	irqchi, millatchi
reformist	[rɪ'fo:mɪst]	reformist	isloh qiluvchi
satirist	['sætərɪst]	satirik	satirik
transcende ntalist	['trænsən'detn əlɪst]	transsendenta-list	chegaradan chiqib ketuvchi
tolerationi st	[,tolə'reɪʃənɪst]	stronnikterpimosti	bag'rikenglik tarafdori
vacationist	[və'keɪʃənɪst]	отдыхающий, otputnik	mehnat ta'tilidagi(dam olayotgan)kishi
ventriloqui st	[ven'trɪləkwɪst]	chrevoveщatel	og'zini ochmasdan gapira oladigan kishi

-ize

WORD S	TRANSCRI PTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
acclima	[ə'klaɪmə,tai]	akklimatizirovat	oqimga

tize	z]		moslashmoq
ze	bastardi	[ba:stədaiz]	nezakonnorodit nikohsiz tug'moq
e	catechiz	[kætəkaiz]	izlogatvforme voprosio tvetov savol-javob tarzida bayon etmoq
ze	kategori	[kætigəraiz]	raspredelyat kategoriyalas htirmoq, bo'lmoq (ajratmoq)
ze	centrali	[sentrə,laiz]	sentralizovat markazlashtir moq
erize	charact	[kæriktə,raiz	xarakterizovat ta'rif bermoq
ize	demoral	[dimorəlaiz]	demoralizovat axloqsiz (beadab)lik qilmoq
entalize	experim	[ik,sperimen təlaiz]	proizvoditorыты tajriba o'tkazmoq
ize	familiar	[fə'miljəraiz]	oznakomlyat tanishtirmoq
ze	galvani	[gælvənaiz]	galvanizirovat galvanlashtir moq
ze	gelatini	[dzi'lætinaiz]	prevращatsya aylanmoq
ze	humani	[hju:mənaiz]	ochelovechivat odamga aylantirmoq
alize	immort	[I'mɔ:tlaiz]	obessmertit adabiylashtir moq
ze	immuni	[imjvnaiz]	immunizirovat immunlashtir moq
e	jargoniz	['dʒa:gənaiz]	govoritnajar gone jargonda gaplashmoq
ze	martyri	['ma:təraiz]	muchit qiynamoq
ize	material	[mɪ'tiəriəlaiz	materializovatsya material holatga kelmoq
	nasalize	['neizəlaiz]	govoritvnos burnida gapirmoq
ze	palatali	['pælətəlaiz]	smyagchat yumshatmoq
ze	regulari	['regjvləraiz]	delatpravilnym to'g'ri bajarmoq
	satirize	['sætəraiz]	высмеиват kulmoq, satira ostiga olmoq
ze	speciali	['speʃəlaiz]	prisposablivatsya moslash(tir)m oq
ze	tempori	['tempəraiz]	prisposablivatsyakovrem eni zamonga va sharoitga moslashmoq
e	unioniz	['ju:njənaiz]	obedinyat birlashtirmoq
ze	vandali	['vændəlaiz]	varvarskiotnositsyakisku cstva san'atga varvarlarcha

			munosabatda bo'lmoq
e	vaporiz	['veipəraiz]	ispariyatsya
e	winteriz	['wintəraiz]	prisposablivatkzimmimus loviyam
			bug'ga aylanmoq, bug'lanmoq
			qishki sharoitga moslashtirmoq

-less

WORDS	TRANS CRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
avoidless	[ə'voidləs]	neizbejnny	o'zini chetga olmaydigan
aweless	[ɔ:ləs]	besstrashny	qo'rqmas
badgeless	[bædʒləs]	neoboznachenn ы	belgisiz, nom-nishonsiz
baleless	[beiləs]	bezbidny	tartibsiz, bog'lamsiz
baseless	[beisləs]	neobosnovanny y	asossiz, dalilsiz
beardless	[biədləs]	bezborodny	soqolsiz, ko'sa
bithless	[bæ:θlis]	besplodny	mevasiz, qisir(hayvon)
blameless	[bleimləs]	bezuprechny	beayb, benuqson
boneless	[bəvnlis]	besxarakterny	irodasiz, irodasi sust
bookless	[bʊkləs]	neobrazovanny y	savodsiz, kitobsiz
bootless	[bu:tləs]	bespolezny	foydasiz, yalangoyoq
bottomless	[botəmlə s]	bezdannny	tagsiz, juda chuqur
boundless	[bavndlə s]	bezgranichny	cheksiz
causeless	[kɔ:zləs]	besprichinny	sababsiz
ceaseless	[si:sləs]	nerperyvny	uzluksiz, to'xtamas
centreless	[sentəlis]	bessentrovny	markazsiz
changeless	[tʃeindʒl əs]	neizmennny	o'zgartmaydigan
charmless	[tʃɑ:mləs]	nepriglyadny	jozibasiz, yoqimsiz
driftless	[riftləs]	besmyslenny	ma'nosiz
faceless	[feisləs]	bezlikiy	xususiyatsiz
fadeless	[feidləs]	neuvyadayushiy	so'nmas, o'chmas
faithless	[feiθləs]	verolomny, ne veruyushiy	ishonchsiz, bevafo, ahdsiz

gainless	[geɪnləs]	невыгодный	foydasiz
godless	[gɒdləs]	нечестивый	badbaxt, baxtsiz
heartless	[hɑ:tləs]	besserdechный, bezjalostный	berahm, toshbag'ir, shafqatsiz
heirless	[ələs]	неимеющийнасл ednika	merosxo'rsiz
heelless	[hi:lləs]	bezablukov	poshnasiz
jointless	[dʒɔɪntlə s]	неимеющийsoe dinenniy	qo'shilmaydigan
juiceless	[dʒu:sləs]	lishennyysoka	shirasiz, sharbatsiz
keyless	['ki:ləs]	bezglyucha	kalitsiz, yechimsiz
landless	['lændləs]	bezzemelный	yersiz, qirg'oqsiz, bepayon
luckless	['lʌkləs]	neschastlivый	omadsiz, baxtsiz
massless	['mæləs]	nevesomый	kamchilik
napless	['næpləs]	неимеющийvor sa	tuksiz, patsiz
needless	['ni:dləs]	nenujный	keraksiz, foydasiz
objectless	['ɒbdʒɪktl əs]	bespredmetный	maqsadsiz, foydasiz
painless	['peɪnləs]	bezbolezenny y	og'riqsiz
quenchless	['kwentʃl əs]	neugasimый	o'chmas, doimiy
questionless	['kwɛstʃə nləs]	nesomnennyый	shubhasiz, begumon
regardless	[rɪgɑ:dlə s]	необращающий vnimaniya	pisand qilmaydigan
scathless	['skeɪvləs]	nevredimый	butun, zararsiz
shadowless	['ʃædɒvlə is]	bezteni	soyasiz
speechless	['spi:tʃləs]	nemoybezmolv ный	soqov, gung, tilsiz
tactless	[tæktləs]	bestaktnый	odobsiz, beandisha
tailless	['teɪlləs]	besxvostый	dumsiz
taintless	['teɪntləs]	bezuprechnый	hushsiz, behush
thawless	['θɔ:ləs]	netayuщий	erimas, erimaydigan
thankless	[θæŋklə s]	neblagodarnый	yaxshilikni bilmaydigan
timeless	['taɪmləs]	vechnый	umrbod, toabad
tintless	['tɪntləs]	bessvetный	rangsiz, bo'yoqsiz
valueless	['væljvlə s]	ничегоonestoya щийbespoleznyый	foyda bermaydigan, qadrsiz
wireless	[waɪələs]	besprovolochnый	simsiz

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WORD S	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
absently	['æbsəntli]	rasseyanno	parishonxotirli k bilan
y absolutel	['æbsəlu:tlɪ]	sovershenno	mutlaqo, g`oyat
ally accident	[,æksɪ 'dentəli]	sluchayno	tasodifan, behosdan
audibly	['ɔ:dəbli]	gromko	baland ovoz bilan
aurally	['ɔ:rəli]	ustno	og`zaki
cally authentically	[ɔ: 'θentikəli]	dostoverno	ishonchli, haqiqiy
y avowedly	[ə 'vaʊdli]	plyamo	to`g`ridan- to`g`ri, ochiq-oydin
awfully	['ɔ:fuli]	strashno	juda ham, nihoyatda, o`ta daxshatli, vahimali
badly	['bædli]	ploxo	og`ir, yomon
baldly	['bɔ:ldli]	otkrɪto	yashirmasdan, dangal
barely	['beəli]	tolko	zo`rg`a , bazo`r, arang
basely	['beɪsli]	beschestno	razilona, viydonsizlarcha
basically	['beɪsɪkəli]	vsvoeyosnove	asosan
ly beautiful	['bjʊ:təfuli]	krasivo	chiroyli, barno, zebo
blankly	['blæŋkli]	bezuchastno	beparvo, nochor
blindly	['blaɪndli]	kakslepoy	ko`r-ko`rona
boldly	['bəʊldli]	otvajno	dadillik bilan
brokenly	['brəʊkənli]	urɪvkami	onda-sonda
certainly	['sə:tnli]	konechno	albatta, shaksiz
crossly	['krɒsli]	razdrajenno	achchiqlanib
cruelly	['kruəli]	bezjalostno	zolim, shafqatsiz(larcha)
cheaply	['tʃi:pli]	deshevo	arzon, yengil, arzungina
deadly	['dedli]	smertelnyy	o`limga oid
dearly	['diəli]	nejno	qadrli, kerakli
drowsily	['drauzɪli]	sonno,vyalo	uyqisiragan holda,
faintly	['feɪntli]	bledno,slabo	rangi oqarib, zo`rg`a
fairly	['feəli]	spravedlivo	haqqoniy,

			odilona
fourthly	['fɔ:θli]	v-chetvertыx	to`rtinchidan
forcedly	['fɔ:sɪdli]	вынужденно	majburan, noilojlikdan
frankly	[fræŋkli]	/iskrenne/	ochiq, oshkora
gaily	['geɪli]	veselo, radostno	quvnoqlik bilan
generally	['dʒen(ə)r(ə)li]	обычно	umuman, odatda
gentlemanly	[dʒentəlmənli]	приличествующий джентльмену	erkaklardek, erkakchasiga
godly	[godli]	Благочестивый	diniy, dindor
goodly	[gʊdli]	красивый, приятный	nazokatli, yoqimli
gravelly	[grævəli]	состоящий из гравия	shag'alli
gently	['dʒentli]	мягкий, тихий	yumshoqqina qilib
heavenly	['hevənli]	Небесный	samoviy
hastily	['heɪstɪli]	поспешно	shoshilinch, o`ylamasdan
heavenly	['hevnlɪ]	небесный	samoviy, ajoyib
heavily	['hevɪli]	тяжело	og`ir, qattiq
hourly	['aʊəli]	ежечасный	har soatda, soat sayin
hugely	['hju:dʒli]	vesma, ochen	juda, g`oyatda
humanly	['hju:mənli]	по-человечески	insonlarcha
immensely	[ɪ'men(t)sli]	ochen, bezmerno	o`ta, juda, behad
incidentally	[ɪn(t)sɪ'dent(ə)li]	случайно	tasodifan, kutilmaganda
incredibly	[ɪn'kredɪbli]		ishonib bo`lmaydigan tarzda
insensibly	[ɪn'sen(t)səbli]	nezametno	sezmaydigan holda
jointly	['dʒɔɪntli]	совместно	birga, birgalikda
largely	['lɑ:dʒli]	vznachitelnoy stepeni	keng ko`lamda
lastly	['lɑ:stli]	наконец (при перечислении)	ohirgi bo`lib
lively	['laɪvli]	живой, веселый	tirik, jonli, hushchaqchaq
lovely	['lʌvli]	красивый, милый	yoqimli, hushbichim
mainly	['meɪnli]	главным образом	asosan, ayniqsa
narrowly	['nærəuli]	узко, тесно	zich, chambarchas
naturally	['nætʃ(ə)r(ə)li]	конечно, как следовало ожидать	albatta, tabiiy, shubxasiz

	puddly	['pʌdəli]	greznyy	loyqali(suv)
	queenly	['kwi:nli]	podobayushiykorolev	shohona, qiroлчаsiga
	regally	['ri:g(ə)li]	po-sarski	shohona
ly	repeated	['ri:pi:tɪdli]	povtorno	takror-takror, qayta
	shapely	['ʃeipli]	xoroshoslojennyy	kelishgan, qomatli
	sisterly	['sistəli]	sestrinskiy	opa- singillarcha
y	slatternly	['slætɪnli]	neriyashliyy	iflos, kir, isqirt
	slovenly	['slʌvnli]	neriyashliyy	isqirt
	shortly	['ʃɔ:tlɪ]	vskore, nezadolgo	tez, darrov
	singly	['sɪŋɡli]	otdelno	yolg`iz, alohida
	socially	['səʊʃ(ə)li]	sotsialno	ijtimoiy jihattan
	specially	['speʃ(ə)li]	spetsialno	xususan, ayniqsa, maxsus
	thirdly	['θɜ:dlɪ]	v-tretix	uchinchidan
ly	thorough	['θʌrəʊli]	vpolne, sovershenno	to`la, asosli, puxta
	testily	['testɪli]	razdrajitelno	qizishib, jahl bilan
y	ultimatel	['ʌltɪmətli]	vkonechnomschete	oxiri, oqibatda
	ungainly	['ʌn'geɪnli]	nelovkiy	qo`pol, beso`naqaychasiga
	unseemly	['ʌn'si:mli]	nepodobayushiy	nomunosib, noloyiq ravishda
	unsightly	['ʌn'saitli]	nepriglyadnyy	ko`rimsiz holatda, xunuk
	warmly	['wɔ:mlɪ]	teplo	otashin, ilqlik bilan
	westerly	['westəli]	zapadnyy	g`arbchasiga
	womanly	['wʊmənli]	jenstvennyy	muloyimlik bilan, ayolchasiga
	wildly	['waɪldli]	diko	yovvoyilarcha
	yearly	['jɪəli], ['jɜ:lɪ]	ejegodnyy	har yilgi, yilda bir marta bo`ladigan

-man

	WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
	almsman	['ə:mzmən]	niщiy	hayr sadaqa hisobiga kun kechiradigan kishi, qashshoq
n	ambudsman	['ʌmbʊdzmən]	ombudsmen	ombudsman

axeman	[æksmən]	lesorub	o'rmonda o'tin kesuvchi kishi
badman	[bædmən]	bandit	niyati buzuq kishi, yomon odam
bailsman	[beilzmən]	poruchatel	kafil, kafil bo'lgan kishi
bayman	[beimən]	живущий на берегах бухты	buxta bo'yida yashovchi kishi
boatman	[bəutmən]	lodochnik	qayiqchi
bondsman	[bondzmən]	poruchatel	kafil, ish beruvchi
bowman	[bəumən]	strelok	kamonchi, o'qchi
cavalryman	[kævəlrimən]	kavalerist	kavalerist, suvoriy, otliq askar
chairman	[tʃeəmən]	predsedatel	rais
crewman	[kru:mən]	член команды (экипажа)	jamoa a'zosi, ekipaj a'zosi
cabman	[kæbmən]	shofertaksi	taksi haydovchisi
dustman	[dʌstmən]	мусорщик	chiqindilarni tozalovchi kishi
dutchman	[dʌtʃmən]	gollandets	gollandiyali k kishi
dairyman	[deərimən]	владельцы	mulkdor
dalesman	[deilzmən]	житeldolin(anglii)	vodiyda yashovchi, vodiqlik kishi (Angliya)
flagman	[flægmən]	сигнальщик	xabarchi
gasman	[gæsmən]	газовы заводчик	gaz qamovchi
gentleman	[dʒentlmən]	djentlmen	jentelmen, janob, yigit
handicrafts man	[hændikra:fts mən]	ремесленник	hunarmand
handyman	[hændimən]	подручный	yordam beruvchi kishi, yordamchi
hangman	[hæŋmən]	палач, вешатель	jallod, dorga osuvchi kishi
hotelman	[həu'telmən]	хозяин гостиницы	mehmonxon a ho'jayini
horseman	[ho:smən]	наездник, всадник	chavandoz
iceman	[aismən]	арктический путешественник	arktika sayyohi
jazzman	[dʒæzmən]	djazist	jazzchi
junkman	[dʒʌŋkmən]	старьевщик	eskifurush
juryman	[dʒʊərimən]	присяжный	sud hay'ati a'zosi
kinsman	[kɪnzmən]	родственник, родич	qarindosh,

			qarindosh-urug'
layman	[ˈleɪmən]	miryanin, lyubitel	havaskor
legman	[ˈlegmən]	reporter	reportyor
lineman	[ˈlaɪn mən]	lineynbɔymonter	yo'nalishdag i chiroqchi
marksman	[mɑ:ksmən]	metkiystrelok	mo'ljalga uradigan kishi
merman	[ˈmz:mən]	vodyanoy	suvchi kishi
middleman	[ˈmɪdəl,mən]	komissioner	komissioner
newspaper man	[ˈnju:spɛɪpəm ən]	jurnalist	jurnalist
nobleman	[ˈnəʊbəl mən]	dvoryanin	oqsuyak, zodagon
nurseryman	[ˈnz:sərɪmən]	vladeletspitomnika	pitomnik
ottoman	[ˈotəmən]	ottomanka, divan	ottomanka, divan, orom kursi
packsman	[ˈpækmən]	raznoschik	tarqatuvchi
pannierman	[ˌpæniəmən]	korzinʃik	savatchi
penman	[penmən]	pisets	xattot, yozuvchi
pieman	[ˈpaɪmən]	pirojnʃik	pishiriqchi
placeman	[ˈpleɪsmən]	doljnostnoelitso, karerist	lavozimli shaxs, amalparast
radioman	[ˈreɪdɪəmən]	radist, radiotexnik	radiotexnik, radist
repairman	[rɪˈpeə mən]	remontnik	ta'mirchi
seedsman	[ˈsi:dzmən]	torgovetssemenami	urug' bilan savdo-sotiq qiluvchi kishi
shipman	[ˈʃɪp mən]	shkiper	kemachi
shopman	[ˈʃɒpmən]	prodavets	sotuvchi
shoreman	[ˈʃo:mən]	primorskiyjitel	dengiz yaqinida yashovchi kishi
showman	[ˈʃəʊmən]	shoumen	shoumen
sightsman	[ˈsaɪtmən]	gid	gid, ekskursovod
talesman	[ˈteɪlɪzmən]	zapasnoyprisvajnyz asedatel	zahiradagi sud maslahatchisi
trainman	[ˈtreɪnmən]	provodnik	temir yo'lchi
tribesman	[ˈtraɪbz mən]	chlenroda, sorodich	qabila a'zosi, urug' a'zosi
warehouse man	[ˈweəhaʊzmə n]	vladeletssklada	omborchi
welshman	[ˈwelʃmən]	urojenetsuela	uelslik kishi
yeoman	[jəʊmən]	farmersredneyruki	o'rtamiyona fermer

-ment

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
aband	[əˈbænd]	ostavlenie, otkazot, neprinujdenost	qold

onment	ənmənt]		irib ketish, tashlab ketish, xo'rlash
abase ment	[ə'beis mənt]	unijenie, ponijenie	kam sitish, yerga urish
abate ment	[ə'beitm ənt]	umenshenie, snijenie	kam aytirish, kichraytiris h
abetm ent	[ə'betm ənt]	podstrekatelstvo	sodir etishga ko'maklashi sh
abrid gement	[ə'bridZ mənt]	sokrashenie, ogranichenie	qisq artirish, kamaytirish
acco mpaniment	[ə'kʌmp ənımənt]	coprovojdnie	ham roh bo'lish, kuzatish, jo'r bo'lish
accou chement	[ə'ku:ʃm a:nt]	razreshenieotberemennoy, rody	xom iladordan ruxsat so'rash, tug'ruq
achie vement	[ə'tʃi:v mənt]	dostijenie, uspex	muv affaqiyat, omad, yutuq
ackno wledgement	[ək'noli dZmənt]	priznanie, potdverjdenieblagodarnost, raspiska	e'tir of, minnatdorc hilik, tilxat
acquir ement	[ə'kwai əmənt]	priobretenie, ovladenie	qo'l ga kiritish, egalik qilish
adjou rnment	[ə'dZə:n mənt]	otsrochka, pererыv	ortg a surish, keyinga surish
adjust ment	[ə'dZʌs tmənt]	regulirovanie, ustanovka	sozl ash, o'rnatish
admo nishment	[ədmonı ʃmənt]	uveshenie, zamechanie	tanb eh
adorn ment	[ədo:nm ənt]	ukrashenie	beza k, zeb- ziynat
advan	[əd'vo:n	prodvijenie, uspex	taraq

cement	smənt]		qiyot, ilgari siljish, muvaffaqiyat
advertisement	[əd'və:tɪ smənt]	obyavlenie, anons	reklama, e'lon
affranchisement	[ə'frænt ʃɪzmənt]	osvobojdenie	ozod qilish, haloskor, erk
aggrandizement	[ə'grændɪzmənt]	uvlichenie, rasshirenie	keng aytirish, oshirish
agreement	[ə'grɪ:m ənt]	soglasie, dogovor	rozilik, kelishish
ailment	[eɪlmənt]	nezdorove	kasallik nosog'lomlik
alignment	[ə'laɪnmənt]	выравнивание, равнение	bir qator qilib joylashtirish
allotment	[ə'lɒtmənt]	распределение, дolya, nadel	ajratish, yer uchastkasi
allurement	[ə'ljuəmənt]	оболshenie, primanka	qiziq tirish, e'tiborni tortish
amendment	[ə'mendmənt]	исправление, поправка	o'zgarish, tuzatish
amazement	[ə'meɪzmənt]	удивление, изумление	taajub, hayrat
amassment	[ə'mæsənt]	skaplivanie	yig'ish, to'plash
amercement	[ə'mə:sənt]	наlojenieshtrafa	jari masolish
amercement	[ə'mə:sɪ əmənt]	наказание	jazolash,
amusement	[ə'mju:zmənt]	удовольствие, развлечение	ermark, ko'ngilxushlik
announcement	[ə'naʊnsmənt]	obyavlenie, izveshchenie	e'lon, xabar
anoint	[ə'noɪnt]	смазывание, помазывание	suris

ment	mənt]		h, surkash
appointment	[ə'pɔɪnt mənt]	naznachenie, opredelenie	kelis huv, belgi- lash, tayinlash
approval	[ə'pru:v mənt]	dokozatelstvaviny	aybn ing isboti
arbitr ement	[ə'bitrə mənt]	resheniearbitraja	arbit raj qarori
arraign ment	[ə'reɪnm ənt]	privlechenieksuduobvinienie	sudg a berish, ayblov
arran gement	[ə'reɪnd Zmənt]	ustroystva	joyla shtirish, yo'lga qo'yish
arrest ment	[ə'restm ənt]	zaderjanie	qam oqqa olish
atonement	[ə'təʊm ənt]	iskuplenie, vozmeщenie	guno hni yuvish
attach ment	[ə'tætʃm ənt]	privyazannost, prikrepleniya	birik tirish, mahkamlab qo'yish
attain ment	[ə'teɪnm ənt]	dostijenie	muv afaqqiyatga erishish
averm ent	[ə'vɜ:m ənt]	utverjdenie, dokazatelstvo	tasdi qlash, isbot
avouc hment	[ə'vəʊtʃ mənt]	garantiya	kafo lat
babbl ement	[bæbəl mənt]	lepet	behu da gap
bailm ent	[beɪlmə nt]	osvobojudenienaporuki	kafil lik
base ment	[beɪsmə nt]	osnovanie, podval	asos, yerto'la,
defile ment	[dɪ'faɪl mənt]	zagryaznenie	xaro m qilish, bulg'atish
garne nt	[gɑ:mən t]	odeyanie	kiyi mbosh, libos
garnis hment	[gɑ:nɪʃ mənt]	ukrashenie	beza sh
imped iment	[ɪm'pedɪ mənt]	prepyatstvie	to'si q, g'ov
instil ment	[ɪn'stɪlm ənt]	vlivaniepokaple	tomc hilab quyish
interl	[ɪntə'leɪ]	spletenie, perepletenie	birg

acement	smənt]		a qo'shib to'qish, ulash
invite ment	[ɪn'vaɪt mənt]	zamanivanie	taklif qilish
liniment	['lɪnɪmənt]	maz	suyuq malham
management	['mænɪdʒmənt]	upravlenie, umeniyevladet	boshqarish, idora qilish,
movement	[mu:vmənt]	dvijenie, manerы	harakat, siljish
nourishment	['nʌrɪʃmənt]	pitanie, podderjka	oziqlantirish, ovqat yedirish
oversight	['əʊərəs'mənt]	zavyshennayaotsenka	ko'tarilgan baho
overpayment	['əʊə'peɪmənt]	pereplata	ortiqcha to'lov,
preachment	['pri:tʃmənt]	propoved	vaz'ovqat qilish,
pretreatment	[prɪtr:mənt]	predobrabotka	oldindan ishlov berish
ravishment	['rævɪʃmənt]	iznasilovanie	zo'rlash, maftun qilish
recommitment	['rɪ:kə'mɪtmənt]	vozvrasheniyezakonoproektanavtorichnoerassmotreniyevkomissiyu	qonun loyihasining qo'mitaga ikkinchi marotaba ko'rib chiqish uchun qaytarish
repayment	[ri'peɪmənt]	oplata, vozmeshenie	to'lov
statement	['steɪtmənt]	utverjdenie, formulirovka	ariza, tasdiqlash
supplement	['sʌplɪmənt]	dobavlenie	qo'shimcha, ilova
tournament	['tʊənəmənt]	turnir, sostyazaniyeыsarey	turnir, musobaqa
undernourishment	['ʌndə'nʌrɪʃmənt]	nedostatochnoepitanie	yarim ochlik, yetarli ovqat

			yemaslik
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-ness

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
abruptness	[ə'brʌpt .nəs]	krutizna, rezkost	kutilmaganlik , nogohlik
absoluteness	['æbsəlu:t nis]	bezuslovnost	mukammallik
abstractedness	[æb'stræk tɪdnɪs]	rasseyannost	mavhumlik
aggressiveness	[ə'gresɪv nis]	agressivnost	tajovuzkorlik
acquisitiveness	[ə'kwɪz.ɪ.t ɪvnəs]	jadnost	qizg`anchiqli k, ochko`zlik, xasislik
adhesiveness	[əd'hi:si vnəs]	kleykost, lipkost	yopishqoqlik
airsickness	['eə, sɪk.n əs]	vozdushnayabol ezn	havo oqali yuqadigan kassallik
ambiguousness	[æm'big.j u.əsnəs]	dvusmyslennost	noaniqlik
amorousness	['æməərəs nis]	vlyublennost vlyubchivost	oshiqlik
angriness	['æŋ.ɡrɪnə s]	negodovanie	jahldorlik
answerableness	['ɑ:ntəsə r.ə.blənəs]	otvetstvennost	javobgarlik
arbitrariness	['ɑ:brɪ.trə. rɪ.nəs]	proizvolnost	asossizlik, o`rinsizlik, ihtiyoriylik
artfulness	['ɑ:tfʊlnɪs]	lovkost, xitrost	ayyorlik, mug`ombirlik
allness	[ɔ:lənəs]	universalnost	hammaboplik , universallik
astuteness	[ə'stju:t.n əs]	pronitsatelnost	ziyaklik, xushyorlik
awareness	[ə'weə.nə s]	osvedomlennost	xabardorlik
awkwardness	['ɔ:kwəd nis]	neuklyujest	beso`naqaylik , qo`pollik
backwardness	['bækwəd nis]	otstalost	qolib ketishlik
badness	['bædnɪs]	negodnost	yomonlik
baldness	['bɔ:ldnɪs]	pleshivost	kallik, boshida sochi yo`qlik
barrenness	['beənɪs]	bednost	pastkashlik, tubanlik
baseness	[beɪ.snəs]	nizost	past ketish
beeriness	[biərənəs]	opyanenie	kayflik

bitchiness	[bɪtʃ.ɪ.nəs]	stervoynost	urg`ochilik
bitterness	[ˈbɪtənɪs]	gorech	achchiqlik
blackness	[ˈblækni:s]	chernota	qoralik
boyishness	[ˈbɔɪʃni:s]	rebyachestvo	o`g`ilbolachilik
brittleness	[brɪt.lɪ.nəs]	uyazvimost	mo`rtlik, noziklik
chattiness	[ˈtʃæt.inəs]	boltlivost	sergaplik, vaysaqilik
chillness	[ˈtʃɪlnəs]	xolod	sovuqlik
deadness	[dednəs]	smertvyalost	o`liklik
deafness	[ˈdefni:s]	gluxota	karlik
fitness	[ˈfitni:s]	godnost	moslik, yaroqsizlik
flabbiness	[ˈflæb.ɪ.nəs]	vyalost	so`lg`inlik
flakiness	[flækɪ.nəs]	sloistost	qavat-qavatlik
garrulousness	[ˈgær. ə l.ə.snəs]	slovooxotlivost	ezmalik, sergaplik
gaseousness	[geɪ.si.əs əs]	gazoobraznoesostoyanie	gazsimonlik
inquisitiveness	[ɪnˈkwɪz.ɪ. tɪv.nəs]	lyuboznatelnost	sinchkovlik
juiciness	[ˈdʒu:.sɪ.n əs]	sochnost	shirachilik
jumpiness	[dʒʌmpɪ.n əs]	nervoznost	asabiylik, tjanglik
kindness	[ˈkændni:s]	dobrota	mehribonlik
lameness	[ˈleɪmni:s]	xromota	cho`loqlik
largeness	[ˈlɑ:dʒni:s]	bolshierazmerı	kattalik, kenglik
lateness	[ˈleɪtni:s]	opozdanie	kechikkanlik
luckiness	[ˈlʌk.inəs]	schaste	omadlilik
madness	[ˈmædnɪs]	sumasshestvie	axmoqlik, jimlik, aqldan ozish
manifoldness	[mæn.ɪ.fə ɔldnəs]	mnogoobrazie	xilma-xillik
marshiness	[ˈmɑ:ʃɪnə s]	bolotistost	botqoqlik
narrowness	[ˈnærəʊni s]	uzost	torlik
neighbourliness	[nei.bə l.ɪ.nəs]	privetlivost	qo`shnilik
objectiveness	[əbˈdʒek.t ɪvnəs]	ob`ektivnost	betaraflik
obligingness	[əˈblaɪ.dʒɪ ŋnəs]	uslujlivost	xizmatga tayyorlik
obsequiousness	[əbˈsi:kwi əsni:s]	rabolepie	xushomadgo` ylik, laganbardorlik

obsoleteness	[ɒb.sə l'i:tənəs]	ustarelost	eskirganlik
pensiveness	[ˈpen.sɪvn əs]	zadumchivost	o`ychanlik
queerness	[kwɪərnəs]	neобычност	g`alatilik, tentaksimonlik
queasiness	[ˈkwɪ:zɪ.n əs]	toshnota	kuchsizlik
quick- wittedness	[ˈkwɪkˈwɪ tɪdnəs]	soobrazitelnost	zukkolik
raciness	[reɪ.sɪ.nəs]	koloritnost	yorqinlik
religiousness	[rɪˈlɪdʒəs nəs]	religioznost	diniylik
silliness	[ˈsɪlmɪs]	glupost	axmoqlik
simpleness	[sɪm.plənəs]	prostota	osonlik
sponginess	[spʌn.dʒɪn əs]	gubchatost	teshik, teshiklik
tautness	[tɔ:t.nəs]	natyanutost	taranglik
tragicalness	[ˈtrædʒ.ɪ.k lnəs]	tragichnost	fojiviylik
thickness	[ˈθɪkni:s]	toluqina	qalinlik
tidiness	[ˈtɪdɪni:s]	opryatnost	orastalik
tightness	[ˈtaɪtnɪs]	napryajennost	zichlik, torlik
ugliness	[ˈʌɡli:nɪs]	urodstvo	xunuklik
uneasiness	[ʌnˈi:zɪnɪs]	bespokoystvo	notinchlik
vastness	[vɑ:stnəs]	shirota	kenglik, kattalik, bepoyonlik
wantonness	[wɒn.tən. nəs]	shalost	buzuqlik, axloqsizlik
wariness	[ˈweəri:nɪs]	osmotritelnost	ehtiyotkorlik, xushyorlik
wetness	[wet.nəs]	vlajnost	namlik
witness	[wɪt.nəs]	svidetel	guvohlik

-oid

	WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
d	australoi	[ostrəloid]	avstraloid	avstroloid
	celluloid	[selju,loid]	selluloid	tselluloid
	centroid	[sentroid]	srednyayatochka	markaziy nuqta
	celloid	[seloid]	kletkoobraznyy	kataksimon
	crystalloi	[kristəloid]	kristallovidnyy	kristallsimon

d			
cuboid	[kju:boɪd]	imeyushiykubovidnu yuformu	kub shaklidagi
cycloid	[saɪkloɪd]	sikloida	sikloid
ellipsoid	[ɪ'lɪpsɔɪd]	ellipsoid	ellipsoid
fungoid	[fʌŋgoɪd]	gribovidnyy	qo'ziqorinsim on
humanoid	[hju:mənoɪd]	gumanoid	gumanoid
d			
ichthyoid	[ɪkθɪoɪd]	rybopodobnyy	baliqsimon
typhoid	[taɪfoɪd]	bryushnoy.tif	ich terlama
xiphoid	[zɪfoɪd]	mechevidnyy	shamshir ko'rinishidagi

-or

WORD S	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
abductor	[æb'dʌktə'tə']	poxititelabduktor	o'g'ri, olib qochuvchi
tor accelera	[ək'seləreɪtə]	akselerator	tezlatkich,te pki
tor accentua	[ək'sentju,eit ə']	usilitel	takidlovchi, urg'u beruvchi
acceptor	[ək'septə']	akseptant	qabul qiluvchi
activator	[æktiveɪtə']	aktivator	aktivator
actor	[æktə']	akter	aktyor
tor adjudica	[ə'dʒudikeɪtə']	arbitr	arbitr
adjustor	[ə'dʒʌstə']	korrektor	so'zlovchi asbob, to'g'rilovchi asbob
rator administ	[əd'mɪnstrei, ə']	upravlyayushiyopekun	boshqaruvch i
advisor	[əd'vaɪzə']	sovetnik	maslaxatchi
or aggravat	[ægrɪveɪtə']	razdrajitel	yomon holatga keltiruvchi
r aggresso	[ə'gres,ə']	napadayushayastoronaza chinshik	hujum (tajovuz)qiluvchi tomon
agitator	[əgɪteɪtə']	agitator	tashviqotchi
alienator	[eɪliəneɪtə']	litsootchujdayushcheyimush estvo	mol- mulkidan mahrum qiluvchi kishi
r alleviato	[ə'li,vieɪtə']	boleutolyayushcheyesredstvo	og'riqni qoldiruvchi vosita
or annihilat	[ə'naiəɪtə']	unichtojitel	yo'q qiluvchi
r annotato	[eɪvænəuteɪtə ']	kommentator	sharhlovchi

r	arbitrato	[ɑ,bitreitəʻ]	treteyskiysudya	sudya
r	attestato	[ætesteitəʻ]	svidetel	guvoh, shohid
	aviator	[eivieitəʻ]	letchikpilot	uchuvchi
or	fobrikat	[fæbrikeitəʻ]	proizvoditel	ishlab chiqaruvchi
r	generato	[dʒenəreitəʻ]	proizvoditel	ishlab chiqaruvchi, generator
	grantor	[gra:ntəʻ]	daritel	tuxfachi
r	governo	[gʌvnəʻ]	pravitel	xukumdor
r	guaranto	[gær'ntə:]	poruchitelgarant	kafolotchi
or	illuminat	[ɪ'lu,nneitəʻ]	svetilnik	lampa yoritgich
or	illustrat	[ɪlu:stə,reitəʻ]	illyustrator	musavvir, kitob, jurnal va sh.k.ni bezovchi rassom, illyustrator
nator	imperso nator	[ɪm'pɜ:,sneitəʻ]	voplotitel	birovni nomi(unvoni)ni o'zlashtirib olish
	imposter	[ɪm'pɒstəʻ]	samozvanets	qallob, aldoqchi
	janitor	[dʒænitəʻ]	dvornik, shveysar	farrosh, darvozabon
r	legislato	[ledʒɪsleitəʻ]	zakonodatel	qonun chiqaruvchi
	liberator	[lɪbreitəʻ]	osvoboditelizbavitel	xaloskor
	literator	[lɪtəreitʃəʻ]	literator	adabiyotchi
ator	manipul ator	[mə'nɪpjələit əʻ]	ruchnoyklyuch	qo'l kaliti
r	mediato	[mi:diəitəʻ]	posrednikprimiritel	vositachi, yarashtiruvchi, murosa soluvchi
	narrator	[nə'reitəʻ]	rasskazchik	hikoyachi
r	navigato	[nævɪgeitəʻ]	moreplavatel	dengizchi
or	nominat	[nɒmɪneit]	litso	shaxs
or	numerat	[nju,məreitəʻ]	вычислителschetchik	xisoblovchi
	objector	[əb'dʒektəʻ]	vozrajayumiy,totktovozr ajaet	e'tiroz bildiruvchi
or	originat	[ə'ɪdʒ,neitəʻ]	avtorsozdatel	muallif, yaratuvchi
r	oscillato	[ɒsɪleitəʻ]	vibrator	tebratuvchi
	participa	[pɑ:ˌtɪs,ɪ'peɪt]	uchastnik	qatnashuvch

tor	ə]		i
or	penetrat	[penɪ, treɪtəʳ]	narushitel
			chegarani buzuvchi kishi
lator	perambu	[pə'ræmbjələ	detskayakolyaska
		itəʳ]	
			bolalar aravachasi
r	precepto	[presɪptəʳ]	nastavnik
			ustoz, yo'l- yo'riq ko'rsatuvchi kishi
	predator	[predə, təʳ]	xitnik
			yirtqich, talo nchi
	receptor	[rɪ'septəʳ]	retseptor
			qabul qiluvchi
r	regulato	[regjuleɪtəʳ]	regulir
			boshqarib turuvchi
r	resonato	[rez'neɪtəʳ]	rezonator
			rezonator
	rotator	[rəʊteɪtəʳ]	вращающееустройство
			aylanib turuvchi qurilma
n	selectio	[sɪ'lektə]	otborʃik
			selektsiya, saralash, tanlash
	traitor	[treɪtəʳ]	predatel
			xoin, sotqin
r	transisto	[træn'zɪstəʳ]	tranzistor
			tranzistor
	vibrator	[vaɪ'breɪtəʳ]	vibrator
			vibrator
or	vindicat	[vɪndɪkeɪtəʳ]	zashitnik, pobornik
			himoyachi
	violator	[vaɪələɪtəʳ]	norushitel
			tartib qoidalarni buzgan kishi

-ory

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
absolutory	[æbsolutəri]	оправдательный	mukammallik
accessory	[æk'sesəri]	добавочный	qo'shimcha, yordamchi
auditory	[o:ditəri]	слуховой	eshitish, eshitishga oid
celebratory	[selɪbrətəri]	праздничный	bayramona
criminatory	[krɪmɪnətəri]	облигающий	jinoiy, jinoyatga oid
elusory	[ɪ'lu:səri]	легкоускользающий	osonlikcha siyg'anadigan
expiratory	[ɪk'spaɪrətəri]	выдыхательный	nafas chiqarishga oid
illuminatory	[ɪ'lju:mɪnətəri]	освещающий	yoritishga oid

judiciary	[ˈdʒuːdʒiəri]	sud	qonuniy
nativity	[ˈneɪtətəri]	plavatelnyy	suzish uchun xizmat qiladigan
negativity	[ˈnegətəri]	negativnyy	muzokaraga oid
nondiscriminatory	[nɒndɪˈskrɪmɪnətəri]	spravedlivyy	jinoiy bo'lmagan
objurgatory	[ɒbˈdʒʊːgətəri]	ukoriznennyy	ta'nali, ginali, ta'nani ifodalaydigan
oblatory	[ˈoblətəri]	jertvennyy	qurbonga, qurbonlikka oid
pacificatory	[pəˈsɪfɪkətəri]	primiritelnyy	osoyishta, tinch
qualificatory	[ˈkwɒlɪfɪkətəri]	kvalifitsiruyushchiy	cheklangan
refectory	[rɪˈfektəri]	trapeznaya, stolovaya	tamaddixona
reformatory	[rɪˈfɔːmətəri]	ispravitelnyy	tuzatadigan, tuzatishga oid
refractory	[rɪˈfræktəri]	upryamyy	o'jar, bo'ysunmas
refrigatory	[rɪˈfrɪdʒərətəri]	xolodilnyy	muzlatishga mo'ljallangan
salutatory	[ˈsæltətəri]	prigayushchiy, skachushchiy	sakrovchi, poygada qatnashuvchi
statutory	[ˈstætjʊtəri]	osnovannyy na zakone	qonunda o'rnatilgan
transitory	[ˈtrænsətəri]	skoroprexodyashchiy	o'tkinchi, vaqtincha
vainglory	[ˌveɪŋɡlɔːrɪ]	tsheslavie	shuxratparastlik, manmanlik
valedictory	[ˌvæliˈdɪktəri]	proshalnyy	hayrlashuv
vindictory	[ˈvɪndɪkətəri]	reabilitiruyushchiy	aybsiz deb topilgan

-ous

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
abstemious	[æbˈstiːmi.əs]	vozderjannyy	bosiq, tiyilgan
atrocious	[əˈtrəʊ.ʃəs]	jestokyy, ujasnyy	qo'rqinchli
audacious	[ɔːˈdeɪ.ʃəs]	smelyy, derzkiy	jasur, mard, botir
avaricious	[æv.əˈrɪʃ.əs]	skupoy, jadnoy	ochko'z, qizg'anchiq
barbarous	[bɑːˈbɑːr.əs]	iapvarskiy, dikiy	joxil
boisterous	[bɔɪˈstɜːr.əs]	shumpiviy, burnyy	jo'shqin, bo'ronli, shiddatli
bounteous	[baʊntɪəs]	shedryy, dostatochnyy	saxiy
ensorious	[senʃɪəs]	strogiiy	talabchan

s				
ous	ceremoni	[ser.i'məʊ.ni.əs]	seremonnyy	rasmiyatparast
	credulous	[kred.jʊ.ləs]	doverchivyy	ishonuvchan, laqma
	dubious	[dju:.bi.əs]	somnevaущійsya, somnitelnyy	shubhali,gumonli
us	expeditio	[ek.spə'di:f.əs]	быстрый, скорый	tez, tezkor
	fabulous	[fæb.jʊ.ləs]	basnoslovnyy, neveroyatnyy	afsonaviy
	facetious	[fə'si:.fəs]	shutlivyy, veselyy	hazilkash,qiziqchi
	fallacious	[fə'lei.fəs]	oshibochnyy, lojnyy	xato, yanglish, noto'g'ri
	furious	[fjʊ ə .ri.əs]	vzbeshennyy, neistovyy	qutrgan, qaxrlangan
us	gangreno	[gæŋ.gri.nəs]	gangrenoznyy, omertvelyy	o'lgan, chirigan
	garrulous	[gær. l.əs]	boltlivyy, govorlivyy	ezma, sergap
s	hazardou	[hæz.ə.dəs]	riskovannyy, opasnyy	hatarli, xavfli
	heinous	[hi:.nəs]	otvratitelnyy	jirkanch, yaramas
	humorous	[hju:.mə.rəs]	yumoristicheskiy	kulguli, qiziq, g'alati
	illustrious	[i'las.tri.əs]	znamenityy	mashhur, taniqli
us	isochrono	[aɪʃʌkrənəs]	odnovremennyy	bir vaqtda bo'ladigan, birdaniga qilinadigan
	laborious	[lə'bo:.ri.əs]	trudnyy, tyajelyy	qiyin, og'ir
mous	magnani	[mæg'næn.i.məs]	velikodushnyy	muruvatli, oliyjanob
	malicious	[mə'li:f.əs]	zlobnyy, zlonamerennyy	badjahl, serjahl
us	miraculo	[mi'ræk.jʊ.lə]	chudotvornyy, udivitelnyy	ajoyib, soz, mo'jizakor
eous	miscellan	[mɪs. ə l'ei.ni.əs]	smeshannyy	turli-tuman, xilma-xil, aralash
us	momento	[mə'men.təs]	vajnyy	muhim
ous	monoton	[mə'nɒt. ə n.əs]	odnoobraznyy, skuchnyy	bir xil, zerikarli
ous	mountain	[maʊtɪnəs]	goristyy, gromadnyy	tog'li, haybatli
	mucous	[mju:.kəs]	slizistyy	shilliqqa oid, shilimshiq
	multifario	[mʌl.ti'feəri.]	raznoobraznyy	turli-tuman,

us	əs]		xilma-xil
s	murderous	[ˈmɜː.d ə r.əs]	smertonosnyy oʻldiruvchi, qotil
s	nauseous	[ˈnəʊ.zi.əs]	toshnotvornyy koʻngilni aynitadigan
s	nonferrous	[nɒnferəs]	svetnoy rangdor, gulli
us	nucivorous	[njuːsɪvərəs]	i pitayushitssyaorexam yongʻoq tanovul qiluvchi
	numerous	[njuː.mə.rəs]	mnogochislennyy koʻp sonli
	oblivious	[əˈblɪv.i.əs]	zabıvchıvyı unutuvchan, esdan chiqarib qoʻyadigan
s	obnoxious	[əbˈnɒk.jəs]	nepriyatnyy, podverjennyy yoqimsiz, toqat qilib boʻlmaydigan
us	odoriferous	[əʊdərifərəs]	dushistyı yoqimli hidli
	ominous	[ɒm.i.nəs]	zloveşıy, ugrojayushıy yomon, shum, xavf, xavf soluvchi
us	omnivorous	[ɒmˈnɪv. ə r.əs]	vseyadnyy har qanday ovqatni yeydigan
s	outrageous	[aʊtˈreɪ.dʒəs]	neistovyy, vozmıtıtelnyy achchiqlantira digan
s	pendulous	[pen.dju.ləs]	podvesnoy, kachayuşıysya osilgan, osilib turadigan
eous	pencutaneous	[pɜːnkjʊtemiə s]	podkojnyy teri osti
ious	perspicacious	[pɜːspɪˈkeɪ.ʃə s]	proniyatelnyy ziyrak, sezgir
	previous	[priː.vi.əs]	predydushıy, oprometchıvyı oldingi
s	propitiuous	[prəˈpɪf.əs]	blagosklonnyy ijobiy taʻsir koʻrsatadigan
	querulous	[kwer. ju.ləs]	postoyannonedovoln ıy vaysaqi, ezma, noshukur
	rapacious	[rəˈpeɪ.ʃəs]	jadnyy, projorlıvyı oʻta ziqna
	rapturous	[ræp.tʃ ə r.əs]	vostorjennyy shod, hurram, zavqqa toʻlgan
	raucous	[ˈrɔː.kəs]	xrıplyı xirillagan, xirildoq
	religious	[/rɪˈlıdʒ.əs]	religioznyy diniy
	ridiculous	[rɪˈdɪk.jʊ.ləs]	smexotvoronnyy beʻmani, kulguli
	ruinous	[ˈruː.i.nəs]	razoritelnyy halokatli, harob qiladigan
us	sacrilegious	[sæk.rɪˈlıdʒ.ə s]	svyatostatstvennyy xudobezorilikk a oid
	salacious	[səˈleɪ.ʃəs]	poxotlıvyı, nepıstıynost beadab, nomunosib
	salubrious	[səˈluː.bri.əs]	zdorovyı sogʻlom,

s			foydali
	sensuous	[sen t .sjuəs]	chuvstvennyy, esteticheskiy
ous	simultane	[sim. ə l'tei.ni.əs]	odnovremennyy
s	slanderou	[sla:ndərəs]	klevetnicheskiy
ous	slaughter	[slɑ:tərəs]	krovoprolitnyyprov ojadnyy
ous	somnifer	[səmnifərəs]	snotvornyy, usyplyayushiy
	sonorous	[sɒn. ə r.əs]	zvuchnyy
ous	splendifer	[splen'dif. ə r.əs]	otlichnyy, yarkiy
	spurious	[spjuə.ri.əs]	poddelnyy
us	temerario	[temərəəriəs]	bezrassudnyy
us	tendentio	[ten'den. t fəs]	tendensioznyy
	tenebrous	[tenibrəs]	temnyy, mrachnyy
us	tremendo	[tri'men.dəs]	strashnyy, ujasnyy
s	ubiquitou	[ju:'bik.wi.tə s]	vezdesushyy, povsemestnyy
us	umbrageo	[ʌmbreidʒəs]	obidchivyy
ous	unconsci	[ʌn'kɒn.t fəs]	nesoznayushyy, chego-livo
ous	umproari	[ʌm'prɔ:riəs]	shumnyy, boyny
	valorous	[væl.ərəs]	doblestnyy
	vaporous	[veɪ.pərəs]	paroobraznyy, nerealnyy
	various	[veə.ri.əs]	razlichnyy, raznyy
	venous	[vi:.nəs]	venoznyy
s	verminou	[vɜ:.mi.nəs]	kishashiy, parazitami
us	vertigino	[vɜ:'tidʒ.i.nəs]	golovokrujitelnyy
s	vociferou	[və'sif. ə r.əs]	gorlastyy
	wondrous	[wʌn.drəs]	udivitelnyy, chudesnyy

-ship

	WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
hip	accomplices	[ə'kʌmpʌlɪsʃɪp]	souchastie	birgalikda ishtrok etish
hip	accountants	[ə'kavntəʃɪp]	buxgalterskoedelo	xisobchilik ishi
hip	acquaintans	[ə'kweintənʃɪ p]	znakomstvo	tanishuv
	agentship	[eidʒəntʃɪp]	sodeystvie	birgalikdagi harakat
	bachelorship	[bætʃələʃɪp]	stepenbakalavra	bakalavr darajasi
	bardship	[bɑ:dʃɪp]	talant	istedod, iqtidor
	battleship	[bætʃɪp]	lineynыkorabl,lin kor	safdagi kema, linkor
	editorship	[sensəʃɪp]	senzura	nusxa qilinadigan asarlarni nazorat qilish
p	chairmanshi	[tʃeəməntʃɪp]	obyazannostipreds edatelya	raislik lavozimi
ip	chancellorsh	[tʃɑ:nsələʃɪp]	kanslerstvo	kanserlik
	dealership	[di:ləʃɪp]	predstavitelstvo	olib sotarlik
	drillship	[drɪlʃɪp]	burovoesudno	bug'lovchi kema
	flagship	[flægʃɪp]	flagmanskiykorabl	flagman kemasi
	generalship	[dʒenərəʃɪp]	generalskiychin	generallik unvoni
p	governorshi	[gʌvənəʃɪp]	doljnostgubernator a	gubernatorlik lavozimi
	guardship	[gɑ:dʃɪp]	storojevoykorabl	qo'riqchi kema
	gunship	[gʌnʃɪp]	boevoyvertolet	jangovor vertolyot
p	horsemanshi	[hɔ:smənʃɪp]	iskustvoverxovoy yezды	chavandozlik san'ati
p	inspectorshi	[in'spektəʃɪp]	doljnostinspektora	inspektorlik lavozimi
	justiceship	[dʒʌstɪsʃɪp]	zvanie,srokslujбы sudы	unvon, hakamning xizmat muddati
	kingship	['kiŋʃɪp]	koralevstvostarstvo	qirollik, podsholik
	ladyship	['leɪdɪʃɪp]	titul, zvanieledi	unvon, biror shaxsning xizmati uchun beriladigan unvon
	leadership	['li:dəʃɪp]	rukovodstvo	boshqaruv, rahbarlik

mastership	['mɑ:stəʃɪp]	doljnostuchitelya	o'qituvchi lavozimi
ownership	['ɔvnəʃɪp]	sobstvennost	shaxsiy mol-mulk
premiership	[premiəʃɪp]	doljnostpremermin istra	bosh vazir lavozimi
rectorship	['rektəʃɪp]	doljnostrektora	rektorlik lavozimi
seamanship	['si:mənʃɪp]	morskayapraktika	dengiz amaliyoti
showmanship	['ʃəvmənʃɪp]	Talant	iste'dod
speakership	[spi:kəʃɪp]	doljnostspikera	spiker lavozimi
sportsmanship	['spɔ:tsmənʃɪp]	sportivnayalovkost	sportga xos chaqqonlik
township	['tavnʃɪp]	serkovnyyprixod	shaxar tipidagi qishloq, shaharcha
traineeship	[trei'ni:ʃɪp]	stajirovka	stajirovka
trusteeship	[trʌ'sti:ʃɪp]	opeka, popechitelstvo	vasiylik, homiylik
warship	['wɔ:ʃɪp]	voennykorabl	harbiy korabl
worship	['wɜ:ʃɪp]	kult, pochitanie	ibodat, sig'inish

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WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
abscission	[æb'siʃn]	otrezanie, otnyatie	kesib tashlash, olib tashlash
abstersion	[æb'stɜ:ʃn]	ochiŝenie, promyvshie	tozalash, yuvib tashlash
aggression	[ə'greʃən]	napadenie	agressiya, tajovuzkorlik
elusion	[i'ludʒn]	uvertka, uklonenie	og'ish
illusion	[i'lu:ʒən]	illyuziya, obman	illyuziya, xomhayol
impression	[im'preʃn]	ottiskvpechatnie	taasurot
incursion	[ɪn'kɜ:ʃn]	vtorjenie, nalet	bostirib kirish, bosqinchilik
infusion	[ɪn'fju:ʒn]	vlivanie, vnushenie	quyish, ta'sir etish
mansion	[mænʃn]	bolshoyosobnyak	katta uy, hashamatli uy
misprision	['mɪsprɪʒən]	ukryvatelstvo	yashirish
noctovision	[noktə'viʒən]	sposobnostvidetv temnote	qorong'ida ham ko'rish qobiliyati
obtrusion	[əb'tru:ʒn]	navyazyvanie	bog'lash,

			bog'lab qo'yish
occlusion	[ə'klu:Zən]	pregrajdenie	to'sish, g'ov bo'lish
provision	[prə'vɪZn]	snabjenie	ta'minot, ta'minlash
regression	[rɪ'greɪn]	vozvraçenie	orqaga qaytish, tanazzul
remission	[rɪ'mɪɪn]	proçenie	kechirim, avf etish
retroversion	[,retɾəv'vz:ɪn]	regress	regress
tension	[tenɪn]	napryajenie	kuchlanish, ziddiyat
torsion	['tɔ:ɪ(ə)n]	kruchenie	tanglik, buralish
transfusion	[træns'fju:Zən]	perelivanie	qon quyish
transgressio n	[trænz'greɪn]	prostupok, grex	nojo'ya hatti- harakat, tartibni buzish

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WORD S	TRANSCRI PTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK	
ve	abstersi	[əb'stʒsɪv]	ochiщayущий	tozalovc hi
	abusive	[ə'bju:sɪv]	oskorbitelный	haqoratli
ive	aggress	[ə'gɾesɪv]	napadayущий, agressivный	tajovuzk or
ve	expensi	[ɪk'spensɪv]	dorogoy, dorogostoyayщий	bahosi baland, qimmat
ive	impress	[ɪm'presɪv]	proizvodyayщiyglubokoevpec hetlenie	chuqur taasurot qoldiradigan
	inappre hensive	[,ɪnæprɪ'hens ɪv]	nesoobra-zitelniy	aqli kalta
	incisive	[ɪn'saɪsɪv]	rejущий	Kesuvchi
e	inclusiv	[ɪn'klu:sɪv]	vklyuchayущiyvsebya	hammasi ni qamrab olgan
e	incursiv	[ɪn'kʒsɪv]	voinstvenный	yo'liqqan , mubtalo bo'lgan
ve	indecisi	[,ɪndɪ'saɪsɪv]	nereshitelный	jur'atsiz
sive	inexpen sive	[,ɪnɪk'spensɪv]	nedorogoy, deshevый	arzon, qimmat emas
ve	obtrusi	[əb'tru:sɪv]	выступayущий	hujumko r

ve	offensi	[ə'fensɪv]	oskorbitelʏny, obidʏny	shafqatsi z, xafa qiladigan, xalokatli
ive	oppress	[ə'presɪv]	gnetuʏiy, despoticheskiy	jabr, zulmga asoslangan
ive	persuas	[pəs'vzɪv]	izvrashayuyʏiy	ishonchli , puxta, aniq
ive	prehens	[pri'hensɪv]	uxvatıvayuyʏiy	maxkam tutadigan,
e	recessiv	[ri'sesɪv]	udalyayuyʏiysya	uzoqlash adigan
ve	remissi	[ri'mɪsɪv]	proshayuyʏiy	kechiriml i
ssive	repercu	[,ri:pə'kʌsɪv]	otrajayuyʏiy	aks ettiruvchi
e	revulsiv	[ri'vʌlsɪv]	otvlekeyuyʏiy	chalg'ita digan
ive	suspens	[sə'spensɪv]	priostanavlıvayuyʏiy	to'xtatib qo'yadigan
ssive	transmi	[trænz'mɪsɪv]	peredayuyʏiy	uzatadiga n,
	tussive	['tʌsɪv]	vıvzannyy	chaqirilg an,
ssive	unaggre	[ʌnə'gresɪv]	neagressivʏny	og'ir bosiq,
ssive	unexpre	[,ʌnɪk'spresɪ v]	nevıgazitelʏny	taasurot qoldirmaydigan,

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WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
awesome	['ɔ:səm]	ustrashayuyʏiy	to'lqinlantiruvchi, qo'rquvga soluvchi, hayajonga soluchi
boresome	['bɔ:səm]	skuchnyy	zerikarli, zeriktiradigan
bothersome	[bɔ:rsəm]	nadoedlivyy,b espokoynyy	jonga tegadigan, zerikarli
gamblesome	[gæmbəlsəm]	azartnyy	alamzada
gamesome	[geimsəm]	veselyy,ıgrıvy y	sho'x, xushchaqchaq
lonesome	['ləvnsəm]	odinokiy	yakka-yolg'iz, tanho
lovesome	['lʌvsəm]	milyy	aziz, mukarram
quarrelsome	['kwɔrəlsəm]	vzdornyy,svarl ıvy	bemani, behuda janjalkash
quibblesome	['kwıbəlsəm]	ıvertlivyy	so'z o'ynovchi, ıg'vogar
tiresome	['taıəsəm]	skuchnyynado	jonga teguvchi,

		edliy	zerikarli
toilsome	['tɔɪlsəm]	trudnyy, utomitelnyy	qiyin, charchatadigan, toliqtiradigan
toothsome	['tu:θsəm]	priyatnyynavk us	hushmaza, hushtam
troublesome	['trʌbəlsəm]	prichinyayushi ybespokoystvo	buzg'unchi, g'alamiz, tashvishlik, tashvish keltiradigan
wholesome	['holsəm]	poleznyy, blagotvornyy	foydali, foyda keltiradigan
winsome	['wɪnsəm]	privlekatelnyy	o'ziga qaratuvchi, jozibali

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WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
abbreviation	[ə'brɪ:vɪɪʃ(ə) n]	sokrasenie, abbreviatura	qisqartma (so'z)
abdication	[æbdɪkeɪʃ(ə)n]	otkaz, nepriyatie	kechish, voz kechish
aberration	[æbə'reɪʃ(ə)n]	zablujdenie, po mrocheniema	adashib yo'lini yo'qotish
abjection	[æb'dʒekʃ(ə)n]	nizost, unijenie	kamsitish, past, xarob
abjuration	[æb'dʒv'reɪʃn]	otrechenie	yuz o'girish, voz kechish
ablation	[æb'leɪʃ(ə)n]	udalenieablyat siya	olib(kesib) tashlash
abnegation	[æbnɪgeɪʃ(ə)n]	otrechenie	inkor etish
abolition	[æbəlɪʃ(ə)n]	otmena	bekor qilish, maxf etish
abomination	[ə'bɒmɪnɪʃ(ə) n]	otvrasheenie, merzost	jirkanish, nafrat
abortion	[ə'bo:ʃ(ə)n]	abort	chala tushgan bola, abort
abrogation	[æbrə'geɪʃ(ə) n]	otmena, annulirovanie	kuchdan qoldirish, bekor qilish
abruption	[ə'brʌʃ(ə)n]	razryv, vyxodnapoverxnost	uzilish, sirtiga (yuzasiga) chiqish
absolution	[æbsəlu:ʃ(ə)n]	otpusheniex ov, opravdanie	gunohlarni kechirish, oqlash
absorption	[əb'zɔ:pʃ(ə)n]	vsasyvanie, vlityvanie	so'rish, shimish
abstention	[əb'zɔ:pʃ(ə)n]	vozderjanie	o'zini tiyish, o'zini tortish

abstraction	[æb'strækʃ(ə)n]	obstraksiya, otvlechenie	mavxumlik
acceleration	[æk,selə'reiʃ(ə)n]	uskorenie	tezlashish
accentuation	[æk,sentʃu'eɪʃ(ə)n]	postanovka	takidlash
acceptation	[æksep'teiʃ(ə)n]	udareniya	urg'u qo'yish
acclimatization	[ə'klɪmətəɪz'eɪʃ(ə)n]	akklimizatsiya	iqlimga moslashish
accommodation	[ə'kɒmə'cleɪʃn]	prisoblenie, udobstvo	turar joy, bino, qulaylik
accreditation	[ə'krediteɪʃn]	akkreditatsiya	vakolotlash, akreditatsiya
accrementation	[ækri'mentiʃn]	uvelichenie	o'sish
accretion	[ækri:ʃn]	prirost	o'sib borish
accumulation	[ə'kju:mjv'leɪʃn]	nakoplenie	yig'im, to'plash
accusation	[ækju:zeɪʃn]	obvinenie,obvi nitelniyakt	ayblov, ayblov akti
acquisition	[ækwi'ziʃn]	priobretenie	egalik qilish, egadorlik
activation	[æktiveɪʃn]	aktivatsiya	faollashish
actuation	[æktʃveɪʃn]	privedenievdey stvie	harakatga keltirish
adaptation	[ædæp'teiʃn]	prisposoblenie	uyg'unlashtirish, moslashtirish
addiction	[ə'dɪkʃn]	sklonnostkche mu-libo	biror narsaga moyillik
addition	[ədiʃn]	pribovlenie, dopolnenie	qo'shilish,to'ldirish
adequation	[ædɪkweiʃn]	vyravniwanie	tenglik, tenglashtirish
adjudication	[ə,dju:dikeɪʃn]	sudebnoe, reshenie	sud qaror chiqarish
adjuration	[ædʒv'reɪʃn]	molba, klyatva	yalinib yolvorish, iltijo qilish
administration	[əd,mɪnɪstreɪʃn]	upravlenie, delami	mamuriyat boshqaruvi
admiration	[ædmə'reɪʃn]	vosxishenie, vostorg	zavqlanish,qoy il qolish
adoption	[ə'dɒpʃn]	usynovlenie, prinyatie	bola asrab olish
adoration	[ædə'reɪʃn]	obojanie, poklonenie	qattiq sevish, hurmat qilish
adulteration	[ə'dʌltə'ruʃn]	poddelka, podmeshivanie	qalbakilashtirish
adumbration	[ædʌm'breɪʃn]	nabrosk, eskiz, zatemnenie	chizgi, eskiz
adunation	[ædjuneɪʃn]	soedinenie	bog'lash,

			qo'shish(ulash)
advocation	[ædvə'keɪʃn]	istrebovaniedel avыshestayasheysude bnoyinstansiey	yuqori sud organi tomonidan oqlash, himoyalash
aeration	[eə'reɪʃn]	ventilirovanie	havoni yangilash, shamollatish
aeronavigatio n	[eərə,nævigei ʃn]	aeronavigatsiy a	aeronavigasiya
affectation	[æfekteɪʃn]	pokaznayalyub ovkchemulibo	biror narsaga muhabbatini ochiq namoyish etish
affirmation	[æfə'meɪʃn]	utverjdenie, podtvepjdenie	tasdiq
affliction	[ə'flɪkʃn]	gore, skorb, neschaste	xafalik, motam, bahtsizlik
agglutination	[ə'flu,tneɪʃn]	skleivanie, agglyutinatsiya	yopishtirish
aggravation	[ægrə'veɪʃn]	uxudshenie	yomonlash(tir) ish, xafa qilish
aggregation	[ægrigeɪʃn]	sobiranie	qismlarni biriktirish
agitation	[ædʒɪ'teɪʃn]	volnenie	to'lqinlanish, hayajon
agglomeratio n	[æg,glɒmə'reɪ ʃn]	nakaplivanie, skoplenie	yig'ilish, to'planish
agnation	[æg'neɪʃn]	podstvopootsu	ota tomonidan qarindoshlik
alienation	[əɪljə'neɪʃn]	otchujdenie	begonalashish, sovish
alleviation	[eɪl,vieɪʃn]	oblegchenie	yengillashish, yumshash
allocation	[ælə'keɪʃn]	razmeshenie, naznachanie	joylashtirish, taminlash
altercation	[ə'lta,kieɪʃn]	parebranka, ssora	munozara,torti shish
alternation	[ɔ,lteɪneɪʃn]	cheredovanie	yangidan yasash, o'zgartirish
amalgamatio n	[ə,mælgəmeɪ ʃn]	smeshenieobed inenie	birlashish
ambition	[æmbiʃn]	chestolyubie, sel	shuxratparastli k
ameliration	[ə,mɪ,liə'reɪʃn]	melioratsiyaul uchshenie	meliorasiya yaxshilash
americanizati on	[əmerikənəɪz eɪʃn]	amerikanizatsi ya	amerikalashuv
amortization	[ə,mɔ,taizeɪʃn]	pogoshenedol ga	qarzini uzish
ampliation	[æmplieɪʃn]	uvelichenie	kuchaytirish
amputation	[æmpju'teɪʃn]	amputatsiyaud alenie	amputatsiya, kesib tashlash

n	anatamizatio	[ə,nætəmaize iʃn]	e	anatomirovani	yorib tekshirish
	animation	[ænimeɪʃn]		odushevenie	jonlantirish, ruhlanish
	annexation	[ænimeɪʃn]		anneksiya	anneksiya
	annihilation	[ənəre'leɪʃn]		unichtojeniie	yo'q qilish, yakson qilish
	annotation	[ænəvteɪʃn]		annotatssiya	izoh, sharx
	annunciation	[ə,nʌnsieɪʃn]		vozveçenie	hammaga e'lon qilish
	anticipation	[æn,tisipeɪʃn]		kolets	oldindan sezish
n	approximatio	[ə,prɒksimeɪʃ n]		priblijenie	yaqinlashish
	appropriation	[ə,prəvprɪeɪʃn]		prisvoenie	egallab olish, o'zlashtirish
	arbitration	[a,bɪtreɪʃn]		treteyskiysud	arbitraj
	attribution	[ætrɪbjʊ,ʃ n]ə(		prɪpɪsivanie	qo'shib yozib qo'yish
	botheration	[boθəreɪʃn]		bespakoystvo	bezovtalik
n	catogerizatio	[kætɪgərə'zeɪ ʃn]		ogovor, kliveta	tuhmat, bo'hton
	consumption	[sentrə'leɪʃn]		razvitierakovo yopuxoli	istemol qilish, xarajatga ishlatish
	denigration	[dəni'greɪʃn]		kleveta, diffamatsiya	tuhmat, bo'hton, uydirma
n	denominatio	[di,nomi'neɪʃ n]		nazvanie	nom, ism
	denudation	[di,nɪvdeɪʃn]		ogolenie	yalanng'ochlas h
n	determinatio	[deni'greɪʃn]		opredelenie	qat'iylik, dadillik
	edification	[edɪfɪ,keɪʃn]		nazidanie, nastavlenie	nasixat, o'git
	emanation	[əməneɪʃn]		istechenie, izluchenie	nurlanish
	eruption	[ɪrʌʃpən]		izverjenie, vzryv	otishish, otishib chiqish
	evaluation	[ɪvæljveɪʃn]		otsenka, kolichestvo	baho, baholash
	exoneration	[ɪgzonə'reɪʃn]		opravdanie, reabilitatsiya	ozod qilish, qutqarish
	exposition	[ekspə'ziʃn]		opisaniya	bayon, tabir, izoh
	fermentation	[fɜ'men'teɪʃn]		brojenie, volnenie	achitish, ko'pitish
	figuration	[fɪgɪv'reɪʃn]		vid, forma, oformlenie	bezatish, yasatish
	flagellation	[flædʒə'leɪʃn]		bichevanie, porka	qamchilash, savalash
	formation	[fɔ:meɪʃn]		obrazovanie, raspolojenie	tuzish, tashkil etish

gesticulation	[dʒeˌstɪkjvˈleɪ ʃn]	jestikulyatsiya	imo-ishora
glaciations	[gleɪsɪeɪʃn]	zamorajivanie	muzlash
gradation	[grəˈdeɪʃn]	gradatsiya	gradatsiya
horrification	[hɒrɪfɪkeɪʃn]	ustrashenie	qoʻrqinch, dahshatga tushish
hospitalization	[hɒspɪtəlaɪzeɪ ʃn]	gospitalizatsiy	kasalhonaga yotkizish (joylash)
humiliation	[hyumɪlieɪʃən]	unijenie	xoʻrlash, yerga urish, kamsitish
ignorance	[ɪgnəˈreɪʃn]	prenebrejenie	etiborsiz qoldirish
illumination	[ɪluːmiˈneɪʃn]	osvechenie osveshchenost	yoritish, nur sochish
illustration	[ɪləsˈtreɪʃn]	illyustratsiya, primer	rasmlar bilan bezash, misol
imitation	[ɪmiˈteɪʃn]	podorojanie, poddelka	taqlid qilish, oʻxshatish (qalbaki)
imperception	[ɪmpəˈsepʃn]	otsutstvuyayon maniya	tushunmaslik
inauguration	[ɪˌnəʊˈɡɪvˈreɪʃ n]	vstuplenie doljnost	lavozim (mansab) ga kirishish
inception	[ɪnˈsepʃn]	nachalo	bosh, boshlanish
jubilant	[dʒuˌbɪleɪʃn]	likovanie	shodlik, quvonch, shodiyona
junction	[dʒʌŋkʃn]	soedinenie	ulash, birlashtir ish
jurisdiction	[dʒvərɪsˈdɪkʃn]	yurisdiksiya	sud qilish huquqi
justification	[læʃəˈreɪʃn]	opravdanie	aybsiz deb topish, oqlash
laceration	[læʃəketeɪʃn]	razryvanie	uzish, buzish, uzilish
lamentation	[ləmenteɪʃn]	gorestnaya jalo ba, plach	aza, faryod
lapidation	[ləpɪdeɪʃn]	zabrazvaniya kamnyami	qirralash, tarashlash (tosh bilan)
legalization	[liˌɡələɪzeɪʃn]	legalizatsiya	qonuniylashtiri sh
lubrication	[luˌbrɪkeɪʃn]	smazka, smazivanie	moylash
malformation	[mælfɔˌmeɪʃn]	urodstvo	mayiblik, nogironlik
manipulation	[məˌnɪpjvˈleɪʃ n]	obraschenie, podtasovka	hiyla, nayrang
mastication	[mæstɪkeɪʃn]	jevanie, plastikatsiya	chaynash, kavshash
matriculation	[məˌtrɪkjvˈleɪ ʃn]	zachislenie v vysshie	oily oʻquv yurtiga qabul qilish
moderation	[modəˈreɪʃn]	sderjivanie,	oʻrtachalik,

		umerenie	mo'tadillik
n	multiplicatio]	[mʌltiplikeiʃn]	umnojenie ortish, ko'payish
	narcotization n]	[no,kətəi'zeiʃ n]	narkotizatsiya narkoz berish
n	nationalizatio f]n]	[næʃnəlai'zei f]n]	natsionalizatsiya milliylashtirish
	nomination	[nomineiʃn]	naznachenie pastdan yuqoriga ko'tarish
n	normalizatio n]	[nɔ,mələi'zeiʃ n]	normalizatsiya qoidaga solish, normaga solish
	nucleation	[nju,kliɛiʃn]	obrazovanie yadro yadrolashtirish
	obligation	[obligeiʃn]	obyazatelstvo majburiyat
	obsecration	[obsikreiʃn]	prosba iltijo, o'tinib so'rash
	occupation	[okjv'peiʃn]	zavpadenie ish, mashg'ulot
	opposition	[opə'ziʃn]	kontrast qarshilik ko'rsatish
	osrentation	[ostenteiʃn]	pokoznoeproya vlenie maqtanchoqlik, manmanlik
on	overpopulati f]n]	[əʊvəpɔpjvlei f]n]	perenaseleunos t aholini me'yordan ortiqligi
	participation	[pa,tisipeiʃn]	uchastie ishtirok etish
	passivation	[pæsiveiʃn]	passivirovanie passiv bo'lish
	penetration	[penə'treiʃn]	pronikanie ichiga kirish, teshib o'tish
	perception	[pə'sepʃn]	vospriyatie idrok qilish o'zlashtirish
	personation	[pz:səneiʃn]	vydavanieseby azakogo-libodrugogo o'zini boshqa birov deb ko'rsatmoq
	petition	[pitiʃn]	proshenie, xodataystvo iltimosnoma, arznoma, murojaatnoma
	pluperfection	[plu,pə'fekʃn]	velikolepie ulug'vorlik, ulkanlik
	polarization]	[pəvləraizeiʃn]	polyarizatsiya qutblarga ajratish
	presentation	[prezən'teiʃn]	predstavlenie taqdimot
	prevention	[privenʃn]	predotvrasheni e oldini olish, bartaraf qilish
	probation	[prə'beiʃn]	ispitanie sinov, sinash
	prohibition	[prəvibiʃn]	zapreshenie man etish taqiqlash
	purgation	[pz,geiʃn]	ochishenie ichni tozalash (dori bilan)
	qualification]	[kwolifikeiʃn]	kvalifikatsiya malaka, tajriba
n	quantificatio n]	[kwontifikeiʃ n]	opredelenie kol ichestva sonini aniqlash
	question	[kwestʃn]	vopros savol

ramification	[ræmɪfɪkeɪʃn]	razvetvlenie	tarmoqlanish, bo'linish
rationalization	[ræʃənəlaɪzeɪʃn]	ratsionalizatsiya	ratsionallashtirish, oqilona tashkil etish
reactivation	[riæktiveɪʃn]	ojivlenie	qayta faollashish
refutation	[refju'teɪʃn]	oproverjenie	rad etish, inkor qilish
restrospection	[retrəspekʃn]	razmyshlenie o proshlom	o'tmish haqida o'ylash
rumination	[ru,mɪneɪʃn]	razmyshlenie	fikrlash, mulohaza qilish, o'ylash
salutation	[sælju'veɪʃn]	privetstvie	olqish, salomlashish
sanction	[sæŋkʃn]	sanksiyaratifikatsiya	sanksiya, ruxsat
satisfaction	[,sætɪs'fækʃn]	udovletvorenje	qoniqish
scintillation	[,sɪntɪleɪʃn]	sverkanie	yorqinlashtirish
sedition	[sɪdɪʃn]	prɪzɪvkbuntu	isyon ko'tarishga da'vat qilish
sensation	[sen'seɪʃn]	sensatsiya	shov-shuv
sibilation	[sɪbɪleɪʃn]	svist	xushtaksimon ovoz chiqarish
signification	[,sɪgnɪfɪkeɪʃn]	znachenie	mazmun, moxiyat, ahamiyat
solicitation	[sə,lɪsɪteɪʃn]	nastoychivaya prosba	qat'iy iltimos qilish
speculation	[spekju'veɪʃn]	razmyshlenie	fikrlash, o'ylab ko'rish
stimulation	[stɪmjv'leɪʃn]	vozbujdenie, porozhdenie	qo'zg'atish, rag'batlantirish
subjugation	[sʌbdʒv'geɪʃn]	pokorenie	zabt etish, bo'ysundirish
subornation	[sʌbɔ,neɪʃn]	podkup, porɪtkasklonitknezak onnomu	o'z tomoniga og'dirib olishga urinish, sotib olish
temporization	[tem'praɪzeɪʃn]	ottyagivanie vr emeni	vaqtni cho'zish, kechiktirish
tentation	[tenteɪʃn]	opɪt	sinash
termination	[tɜ:mɪneɪʃn]	zavershenie	xotima, yakun
toleration	[tɒləreɪʃn]	terpimost	chidamlilik
tradition	[trə'dɪʃn]	traditsiya	urf-odat, an'ana
transliteration	[trænsɪtəreɪʃn]	transliteratsiya	to'g'ridan to'g'ri uzatish
typification	[tɪpɪfɪkeɪʃn]	olitsetvorenje	biron narsani o'zida

			mujassamlashtirish
ubication	[ˈju:bɪkeɪʃn]	mestonaxojden ie	oʻrnashgan joy
unappreciation	[ʌnəˈpri:ʃɪəʃn]	nedootsenka	tan olmaslik, kamsitish
urbanization	[ˌz:ɪˈnærɪzɪʃn]	urbanizatsiya	urbanizatsiya
vacation	[veɪˈkeɪʃn]	otpusk	mehnat taʼtili
valuation	[væljuˈeɪʃn]	otsenka	baho, baho qoʻyish
vegetation	[vedʒɪteɪʃn]	rastitelnost	oʻsimliklar
verification	[verɪfɪkeɪʃn]	proverka	tekshirish, sinash
zonation	[zoʊneɪʃn]	raspredelenie ozonam	rayonlashtirish

- (a) tive

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
acceptive	[əkˈseptɪv]	vosprniimchivyy	maqbul, qabul qilsa boʻladigan
accommodative	[əˈkɒməˌdeɪtɪv]	udobnyy	qulay, munosib, mos
attractive	[əˈtræktɪv]	privlekatelnyy	jozibali, mahliyo etuvchi
augmentative	[ɔ:gˈmentətɪv]	uvelichivayushchysya	kattalashtiradigan
causative	[kɔ:zətɪv]	prichinenie	sabab bilan, boʻladigan
criminative	[krɪmɪnətɪv]	obvinitelnyy	ayblov
frustrative	[frʌstrətɪv]	razocharovnyayushchiy	koʻngilni qoldiradigan, ixlosni qaytaruvchi
fugitive	[ˈfju:dʒɪtɪv]	beglyy	qochoq, qochqoq
generative	[dʒenrətɪv]	proizvodyashchiy	ishlab chiqarish
illative	[ɪleɪtɪv]	vyrajayushchiy zaklyuchenie	yakunlovchi, soʻngi
imaginative	[ɪˈmædʒɪnətɪv]	odarennyy, silnyy voobrajeniem	xayoliy, tasavvuriy
imperative	[ɪmˈperətɪv]	povelitelnyy	buyruq tarzidagi
imperceptive	[ɪmpəˈseptɪv]	nenablyudatelnyy	sezilmaydigan, bilinmaydigan
judicative	[ˈdʒu:dɪkətɪv]	sudebnyy	sudga oid
narrative	[ˈnærətɪv]	povestvovatelnyy	hikoya

ve	nonaddicti	[,nonə'diktiv]	невызывающий ыkaniya	odat bo'lishga chorlamaydigan
	objective	[ɔb'dʒektiv]	об'ективный	xolis, beg'araz
	obstructive	[əb'strʌktiv]	препятствующий	to'siq bo'luvchi
e	quantitativ	['kwontitətiv]	количественный	miqdoriy
	reflective	[riflektiv]	отражающий	aks ettiruvchi
e	reformativ	[rifɔ:mətiv]	реформлирующий	isloh qiluvchi
	refractive	[ri:fræktiv]	преломляющий	sindiruvchi, qaytaruvchi
ve	regenerati	[ri'dʒenərətiv]	возрождающий	qayta o'zgartirilgan
	regulative	['regjvlətiv]	регулирующий	tartibga soluvchi
ve	significati	[sig'nifikətiv]	указывающий libo	biron narsani ifoda etuvchi
e	unattractiv	[ʌnə'træktiv]	непривлекательный	maftunkor bo'lmagan, jozibasiz

-ture

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
acupuncture	[ækjv'pʌŋktʃə]	иглоукалывание	igloterapiya, igna bilan davolash
immature	[,mə'tjvə]	незрелый	xom, pishmagan
judicature	['dʒu:dikətʃə]	судоустройство	sud, sud tuzilishi
tablature	['tæblətʃə]	дощечка pisyu	yozuv yozilgan taxtacha
tincture	['tinktʃə]	оттенок, прима	rang turi, rangdagi nozik farq
torture	['tɔ:tʃə]	пытка	qiynoq, azob

-ty

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
y abnormalit	[æbno:mæləti]	неправильность	g'ayritabiiylik
y aggressivit	[ægrə'siviti]	агрессивность	tajovuzkorlik
agility	[ə'dʒiləti]	проворство	epchillik, chaqqonlik
atomicity	[ætə'misəti]	атомность	atomlik
y authenticit	[o:θen'tisəti]	подлинность	ishonchlilik, haqiqiylik, asllik
avidity	[ə':vidəti]	жадность	ochko'zlik, ziqnalik

barbarity	[ba:bæritı]	varvarstvo, jestokost	shavqatsiz, zolim
basicity	[beɪ'sisəti]	valentnost, osnovnost	asosiylik, valentlik
causality	[ko:zæləti]	prichinnost	sababiyat
causticity	[ko:s'tisəti]	edkost, yazvitelnost	achchiqlik, zaharlilik, yakkalik
centricity	[sen'trisəti]	sentralnost	markaziylik
certainty	[sz:təntı]	nesomnennyifa kt	ishonchli fakt
criminality	[krımınəlıtı]	prestupnost	jinoatchilik
crotchety	[krotʃəti]	svoenravnyy, kapriznyy	injiqlik
cruelty	[kru:əltı]	jestokost, bezjalostnost	shafqatsizlik, raxmsizlik
duality	[dju'æləti]	dvoystvennost	ikkiyuzlamalik, munofiqlik
dubiety	[dju'bæiəti]	somnenie, kolebanie	shubha, gumon
duplicity	[dju'plisəti]	dvulichnost	ikkiyuzlamalik, munofiqlik
ellipticity	[ɪ,lɪp'tisəti]	elliptichnost	elliptiklik
familiarity	[fə,milɪəreəti]	korotkieotnoshe niya, blizost	yaqinlik, tanishlik
frailty	[freiltı]	neprochnost	noziklik, mo'rtlik
fragility	[frə'dʒɪlɪti]	xrupkost	mo'rtlik, sinuvchanlik
fraternity	[frə'tənɪti]	bratstvo, obıına	qarindoshlik, birodarlik
garrulity	[gə'ru:ləti]	boltlivost	ezmalik, sergaplik
illegality	[ɪ,lɪ:gæləti]	nelegalnost	noqonuniylik
immaturity	[ɪ,mə'tjʊərəti]	nezredost	pishmaganlik, xomlik
indemnity	[ɪn'demnitı]	vozmeıenie	qoplash, kamini to'ldirish
intensity	[ɪn'tensıtı]	sila, intensivnost	jadallik, tezlik
jejunity	[dʒɪ'dʒu:nəti]	skudnost	siyraklik, kamlik
jocundity	[dʒə'kʌndəti]	veselost	quvnoqlik, xushchaqchaqlik
jollity	[dʒoləti]	vesele	shodlik, xursandchilik
longevity	[lon'dʒevəti]	dolgovechnost	uzoq umr, ko'p yashash
lubricity	[lu:'brısəti]	smazochnyesvo ystva	moylash xususiyati

malignity	[mə'liɡnəti]	zlovrednost	niyati buzuqlik, halokat
maternity	[mə'to:nəti]	materinstvo	onalik
natality	[nei'tæləti]	rojdaemost	tug'ish
obliquity	[ə'blikwəti]	kosoenappravlen ie	qiyshiqlik, egrilik
obstructivity	[,abstrʌk'tivəti]	zatrudnennost	to'ssqinlik, g'ov
obtusity	[əb'tju:səti]	tupost	ahmoqlik, befaxmlik, xiralik
painty	['peinti]	svejevykrashen nyy	yangi bo'yalgan, yangi bo'yoqli
penalty	['penəlti]	nakazanie, shtraf	jazolash, jarima
periodicity	[,piəriə'disəti]	periodichnost	davriylik
pilosity	[pai'losəti]	volosistost	sersochlilik
quantity	['kwontəti]	kolichestvo	miqdor
rabbity	[ræbiti]	izobiluyuyiykr olikami	quyonlarga boy
relatively	[,relə'tivəti]	otnositelnost	tegishlilik, nisbiylik nazariyasi
salacity	[sə'læsəti]	poxotlivost	beadablik
salinity	[sə'linəti]	solenost	tuzlilik, sho'rlik, sho'rlobish
taciturnity	[,tæsi'tz:nəti]	molchalivost	indamaslik, kamgaplik
tensility	[ten'siləti]	rastyajimost	cho'ziluvchanlik
timidity	[ti'midəti]	robost	juratsizlik, tortinchoqlik
topicality	[,to:pi'kæləti]	aktualnost	dolzarblik, muhimlik
unanimity	[,ju:nə'niməti]	edinodushie	yakdillik, birdamlik
unalterability	[ʌn,ɔ:ltərə'bilə ti]	neizmennost	o'zgarmaslik, doimiylik
vapidity	[væ'pidəti]	presnost	ta'msizlik, mazasi yo'qlik
whimsicality	[,wimzɪ'kæləti]	prichudy, kaprizy	injiqlik

-ward

WORD S	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
backward	['bækwədʒ]	nazad	orqaga
heavenward	['hevənwəd]	выс	osmonga, samoga, falakka
hitherward	['hiθəwəd]	syuda	buyoqqa
homeward	['həvmwəd]	домой, кдому	uyga

ard			yo'nalgan, uy tomonga
y	inwardl	[inwədli]	vnutri, vduçe ichkarida, qalbida
	inwards	[inwədz]	vnutri, vnutr ichkari tomonga
	offward	['ofwəd]	ponappravleniyukotkrıtom umoryu shamolga teskari tomonga
s	onward	['onwədʒ]	vperedi, dalee oldinga, olg'a
s	outward	['avtwədʒ]	naruju sirtqi, tashqi tomon(ga)
ds	rearwar	['riəwədʒ]	nazad, vtıl orqa tomonga(da)
ds	skywar	['skaiwədʒ]	knebu osmonga, samoga, falakka tomon
rds	southwa	['skvθwəd]	kyugu, nayug janubga tomon, janubda
s	upward	['ʌpwədʒ]	vverx, svıshe yuqoriga (da)

-wise, (-ways)

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
broadways	[bro:dweız]	vshir, vshirinu	eniga
broadwise	[bro:dwaız]	vshirinu, poperek	eniga
longways	['loŋweız]	vdlinu	uzunasiga
longwise	['loŋweız]	vdlinu	uzunasiga
sideways	['saidweız]	vstoronu	yonboshlab, yon tomondan

-y

WORDS	TRANSCRIPTION	RUSSIAN	UZBEK
augury	[ɔ:gjvri]	predskazanie	bashorat
bastardy	[ba:stədi]	rojdenierebyonkav nebraka	nikohsiz tug'ilgan bola, haromi
baggy	['bægi]	meshkovatyı (obodejde)	qo`pol, keng(kiyim)
baldy	['bɔ:ldı]	otkrıto	ochiq-oydin
balky	['bɔ:ki]	urpyamyı (ojivotnom)	o`jar, qaysar (hayvonlarga oid)
balmy	['bɑ:mı]	aromatnyı	xushbo`y, muattar
bandy	['bændı]	krivoy, izognutyı (onogax)	qing`ir-qiyshiq (oyoq haqida)
bawdy	['bɔ:dı]	nepristoynıy	yaramas, axloqsiz

beady	['bi:di]	poxojiynabusinku	munchoqqa o`xshash
bitchy	['bitʃi]	zlobnyy	urg`ochi
blotchy	['blɒtʃi]	poktytyuryatnami	dog` bosgan
bosky	['bɒski]	komandirskiy	komandirlarga oid (xos)
brainy	['breɪni]	mozgovityy, umnyy	aqli, qobiliyatli
branchy	['brɑ:ntʃi]	vetvistyy	sershox
chalky	['tʃɔ:ki]	melovoy, izvestkovyy	ohakli, bo`rli
chary	['tʃæri]	ostorojnyy	ehtiyotkor
creepy	['kri:pi]	vyzyvayushiy, murashki, polzuchiy	sudraluvchi
crimpy	['krɪmpɪ]	kurchavyy, vyushiy	jingalak
cheeky	['tʃi:ki]	naxalnyy	surbet
chintzy	['tʃɪntsi]	deshevyy	arzon
deary	['diəri]	dorogoy, dorogaya	aziz, qadrli
dreggy	[drifti]	soderzhiyosadok	loyqa, axlatli
drifty		vjnyy	qor bo`ralayotgan
drossy	['drɒsi]	izobiluyushiy shlak om	to`pon, metal zaki
drowsy	['drauzi]	sonnyy, dremlyushiy	uyqusiragan
duly	['dju:li]	doljnymobrazom	kerakli, tegishli (tarzda)
dummy	['dʌmpɪ]	unyyy, korenastyy	baqaloq, yo`g`on
faddy	['fædi]	chudakovaty	qiziqroq, g`alatiroq
freaky	['fri:ki]	neobychnyy, strannyy	g`alati, g`ayritabiiy
frumpy	['frʌmpɪ]	ploxoodetyy	eskicha, modadan qolgan kiyim kiygan
flushy	[ʃlʌʃi]	krasnovaty	qizg`ish
garlicky	['gɑ:liki]	chesnochnyy	sarimsoqli
jammy	[dʒæmi]	tolkotnya	tiqilinch, tirband
jaunty	['dʒɔ:ntɪ]	veselyy, boykiy	shod, hursand
jittery	['dʒɪt(ə)rɪ]	ruglivyy, nervnyy	asabiylashgan, tajang
kinky	['kiŋki]	kurchavyy (ovolosax)	jingalak (soch)
lanky	['læŋki]	dolgovyazy	novcha
lardy	['lɑ:di]	jirnyy, salnyy	yog`li, moyli
needy	['ni:di]	nujdayushiy	kambag`al, muhtoj
speedy	['spi:di]	bystryy, skoryy	tez, ildam, jadal
tacky	['tæki]	lipkiy	yopishqoq,

			yopishadigan
thirsty	['θɜ:stɪ]	tomimы, jajdayuщiy	chanqagan
thready	['θredi]	nityаны, nitevidны	ip o`tkazilgan
trappy	['træpi]	predatelskiy, opasны	hiyonatkor, havfli
vasty	['vɑ:stɪ]	obshirны, gromadны	keng, bepayon
velvety	['velviti]	barxatistyy	baxmalli, yumshoq
watery	['wɔ:t(ə)rɪ]	vodyanoу, mokгы	suvli, ho'l
wary	['weəri]	ostorojны	ehtiyotkor, ehtiyotli
weepy	['wi:pi]	slezlivyy	ko`zyoshli, yig'loqi
yeasty	['ji:stɪ]	penistyy	ko`pikli, serko`pik