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## ANALYSIS OF SOME WORDS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE THAT ARE DIFFICULT TO SEGMENT

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**ABSTRACT:** In the word gidroaeroionizatsiya, we previously discussed the segments gidro and aero. The segment ion can be used independently in Uzbek, signifying a charged particle. The izatsiya part appears in multiple words such as modernizatsiya, natsionalizatsiya, etc. Therefore, this word can be segmented as gidro/aero/ion/izatsiya. The word "gidroaeromexanika" follows a similar pattern, with mexanik serving as the root and a functioning as a suffix to form a noun, thus segmenting into gidro/aero/mexanik/a.

**KEYWORDS:** The same structure, segmenting, the plural suffix.

### INTRODUCTION

The word gidrogeokimyo contains the segments gidro and geo discussed earlier, with kimyo (chemistry) as the root. This word can be segmented as gidro/geo/kimyo. Similarly, gidrogeoximiya follows the same structure, segmenting into gidro/geo/ximiya.

The word gidrozogipslar involves gidro (discussed earlier) and izo indicating equality or similarity. The root is gips, and lar serves as the plural suffix, making the segmentation gidro/izo/gips/lar.

In gidroperoksid, we previously discussed the gidro prefix. While no specific information is available on the per segment, it appears in two dictionary entries: gidroperoksid and perxlorat. Therefore, the word is segmented as gidro/per/oksid.

Gipergeometrik contains giper indicating an excess or beyond normal, and geo, metr, and ik, previously discussed, making the segmentation giper/geo/metr/ik.

The word izoantigenlar includes izo (as discussed earlier) and antidenoting opposition. The root gen is followed by lar, the plural suffix, segmenting into izo/anti/gen/lar.

For izogeotermik, the segments izo and geo are discussed earlier, with term not used independently but termik as the root, segmenting into izo/geo/termik.

In radioaeronavigatsiya, the prefix radio indicates radio-related, aero as discussed, with navigatsiya as the root, segmenting into radio/aero/navigatsiya.

Radiodezinformatsiya follows a similar pattern with dez indicating negation or removal, and informatsiya as the root, segmenting into radio/dez/informatsiya.

The word radiogidrometeorologik contains radio and gidro prefixes discussed earlier, with meteorolog as the root. The suffix ik forms an adjective, segmenting into radio/gidro/meteorolog/ik.

In radioteleboshqarish, tele signifies either television-related or long-distance, with bosh as the root, followed by qar forming a verb, and ish forming a noun, resulting in radio/tele/bosh/qar/ish. A similar pattern is seen in radioteleboshqaruv, with uv forming the noun.

The word radiotelefon combines radio and tele prefixes with fon (sound) as the root, segmenting into radio/tele/fon.

Radiotelegrafist includes radio, tele prefixes, graf as the root, and ist forming a noun, resulting in radio/tele/graf/ist. Similarly, radiotelegrafiya follows this pattern with iya forming a noun.

Lastly, radiotelemetrik and radioteleometriya follow similar patterns, with radio, tele, metr, and ik segments forming radio/tele/metr/ik and radio/tele/metr/iya respectively.

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