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SOME NOTE OF SIMPLIFICATION OF MORPHEMIC STRUCTURE OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

Abstract: The paper deals with the simplification Uzbek words has begun with ancient times of development of language and proceeded very long. Further examples simplifications which occur owing to draining are resulted in the modern Uzbek language. And also its morphemic structures peculiarities are illuminated by author.

Key words: simplification, morpheme, word, affix, morphemic structure, Turkic languages.

Language: English

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Introduction

The morphological system of language reveals its properties through the morphemic structure of words. Morphology is a part of grammatical theory, which faces the two segmental units: the morpheme and the word.

The morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of form. Morphemes occur in speech only as constituent parts of words, not independently, although a word may consist of single morpheme. Words reveals that they are composed of morphemes of different types: root-morphemes and affixational morphemes.

In morphemics and word formation, there are many issues which need analyzing. Mutual comparative analysis of common-used affixes of language and historical, currently inactive affixes is one of the critical problems of the section. In this direction, and in morphemics and word formation in general, researches had been conducted by such researchers as professor A. Hojijev, A. G’ulomov, A. N. Tixonov, R. Qo’ng’urov [9; 10] and other famous scientists.

Materials and Methods

A morpheme is a segment of a word regularly recurrent in other words and having the same meaning in all of its recurrences. The word has both lexical and grammatical meaning while the morpheme — only lexical.

As it is told earlier if to carry out the serious etymological analysis of units exposed simplification, there is other picture. In the dictionary «O’zbek tilining etimologik lug’ati» (Etymological Dictionary of Uzbek language) morphemic structure of words to’y, to’l, to’q it is described thus: “To’y, ziyofat, o’ynin-kulgi bilan o’tkaziladigan marosim” (to’y – wedding).

The noun which meant, this value and in language, was to verb synonyms to’y, meaning “ovqatga bo’lgan talabni qondir”.

Comparing with a word to’+q=toq considers that a noun to’y existed in old Turkic language, and considers that it was formed from a verb to’y, which meant “ma’lum bir bo’shliqi egallat()”, as a result of joining to it of an affix -y: to’+y=to’y. To’y - “ovqatga bo’lgan talabni qondir -”, “qonib yeb-ich -”.

As confirms Mahmud Koshgari this verb, which meant the same value and in old Turkishlanguage, actually it was said in a kind toz, and during too time there was a sound alternation z and y: toz->toy (Divan, III, 262). Comparing this verb with a verb tol and with adjectives toq, last components of words -z (y), -l, -q are considered equal to an affix. In a consequence of this point of view the verb turns out that toz- (toy), which existed in old Turkic language was formed from a noun to, which meant “yeb-ichib qonishq holati”, as a result of joining to it of an affix -z (-y). (ЭСТЯ, III,252). To’l-2 “bo’sh joyi qolmay egallangan” (without an empty seat). The verb which existed in Old Turkic language with such value actually is formed from a verb to, the meaning “ma’lum bir bo’shliqi egallat()”. The verb which existed in old Turkish language was to verb synonyms to’y, meaning “ovqatga bo’lgan talabni qondir”.

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(t”), by means of affix joining -l, designating returnable value. (ЭСТЯ, III, 275). The word is in the same way described in partitioning to*l-l. (ЭСТЯ, III, 258). To*q “ovqatga bo’lgan talabi qgonan” (full up). It is the adjectives which had the same value in old Turkic language is formed from a verb to, which meant “ma’lum bir bo’shliqni egalatl quyqar(t)”, by means of affix joining -q: to*+q=toq (ЭСТЯ III, 253); ПДП, 432; ЖС, 576) [7, p. 366-367]. The resulted all three examples are considered as derivative words. They consist of two parts. As a result of development roots of these words – to left structure wide usage of it. Means, in these words there was a simplification connection of two words. The etymological analysis shows, that morphemes – z(y), -l, -q, final component of words to*y, to*l, to*q, derivations which formed morphemes. Professor Y.O.Tojiev analyzing the lexical units with such structure in some researches if initial two sounds of these words identical these sound combinations names phonetime, and the following element which is equal to a phoneme and is swept obviously up as an affix, the morphone gives the term. Also considers, that actually, these elements are making affixes and these words during ancient time were specific on a part [8, p. 28-31]. Meaning such words which in today are considered non-productive and a problem 0 that they consist of two morpheme, it is possible to see at the analysis of many words. Because, in due course morphemes of words merge in one uniform and turn to the non-productive. For example, academician A.N.Kononov confirms that, sug’or, sug’or - today’s roots of words sug’orish, sug’orla, historical roots of these words – sug’ /suy /suv/. Arguing on a word oyoq A.N.Kononov gives opinion, that: a historical root a word oyoq, which the phonetic form identical or similar in Turkish languages, is considered oyo (oyo), and -q – it an affix designating pair. And also, roots ut(t), ko’(z), og’(iz) [5, p. 130], from the etymological point of view, admit as historical roots of words ost, ust, ko’z, og’iz. It is possible to result set of such examples. B.Abdushukurov studying product language “Qissasi Rabguzi” considers, that abu, qar, uv – it is historical roots of words [1, p. 70-71]. It becomes clear, that these words consist of two morphemes and as a result simplifications are connected. In today’s Uzbek language the analysis of numerous words semir, semiz, tiril-tirik, uyuq, qayg’u, ko’k’rak, yurak, sovimoq, olg’a, ilg’or, ilgari, oldin, pismiq, yiq’lamoq, yorug’, yarim, dumaloq, yamaloq, ajriq, ayri, aylan, ayiq, adashmoq, ayq’ir, ayqash, qatar (axtar), olacha, alag’da, ajriq(oriq), archi, art, butoq, budra, arqon, bo’siqliq, ovul, og’dar(arg’dar), yum, shows, that actually, from the etymological point of view consist of different parts. It is not difficult to define parts of words similar on above-stated, as words yirik, yiriq, yiroq,yirt, yirtiq, yirtqich, yor, yarim, yorug’ (yoriq); ajriq, ajrijm, ayiril, ajriq, and to understand that they are subjected simplification. Further etymological analyses of some above stated words will be carried out. Ayrim, alohida. It is an adjectives formed from a verb by means of affix addition -in which result the narrow vowel of a syllable has ceased is said (KRS, 34), in further a vowel a alternate a vowel â, the sign of hardmess of a vowel was gone ɨ: ayir+im=ayirim> ayrim >ayrim [10, p. 224].

This word consists of two parts and as a result simplifications it was transformed to one-morphemic unit. Words ayrim and ayril consist of two parts. Initial part of these words ayr. Ayri means separate branches on two parties”; separate stick “tayooq” or the tool “asbob”. This word has occurred as a result of affix joining -i (қ Kirill Alphabet) to a verb azâр which meant “ajrat” (have undressed) in old Turkish language (D. 1, 146-bet). In further the consonant s alternated from a consonant y (KRS, 33-bet), then in the Uzbek language the vowel a alternate vowel â, the sign of hardness of a vowel ɨ was gone: azir+i=aziri>azri>azri>ayir (āāpi). Leaves, that a word ayir being a basis of words ayrim and ayril it was in turn divided on two morphemes. Thus the word “ayir” can will be divided into morphemes: the word ayir was formed by means of an affix of incentive pledge from verb azâr which in old Turkish language meant “alohida bol!” (separate) (ESTYA, 1,115:DS,15); further a consonant alternated from a consonant (KRS, 36-bet), then in the Uzbek language the vowel a alternate vowel â, the sign of hardness of a vowel ɨ was gone: azir:azir>azir>ayir>ayir (āāpi) [7, p. 22]. Means, the etymological analysis confirms general provisions put forward by us, in spite of, the word ayir actually consisted of two morphemes and in further in a consequence of connection of a making root with a making affix has occurred simplifications. But the semantic structure of the above-stated words and semantically the analysis of words close to them puts forward other position. Instead of the historical parity of the above-stated words of the Uzbek language is connected with a word yir. Yir - “kuch bilan orasini och -”, “ker (have undressed, break off). The verb meaning such, and also other values in old Turkish language was said as ɨnâp. (ESTYA, IV, 203); the sign of hardness of a vowel was gone in the Uzbek language ɨ: ɨnâp>yir - [7, p. 156]. In the Uzbek language there are words yirik, yiroq and yirt. All of them mean “kuch bilan narsani bir-biridan ajrat -” (with force separate things) or “narsaning o’zini kuch bilan bo’laklarga ajrat .” (with force have undressed a thing). Time in ancient Uzbek language is available a word yir which means “kuch bilan orasini och” (with force separate), other definition is not known yet, means words above-stated us are connected with this root. Words yiroq, yiriq, yirtqich, ajrat, ayrim, ayril...
The word yir in dialects is said as ğir. On it as a result of division of consonants y > a the word ayirim is said as ajirim (ajrim). Also the explanation to understand is not necessary that these words are formed from one root. The word yirtqich which is available in the Uzbek language too is connected with this root. In the etymological dictionary of the Uzbek language (O'zbek tilining etimologik lug'ati) the word yiroq (uzoq, olis – it is far) is described as follows: The adjectives is formed from a verb ızoqa which in old Turkish mattered “uzoqlash (expansions) one uniform becomes two, and can be and three morphemes for each other appears yoriq (crack) and there is an alternation of vowels ʔ > a. As a result a vowel i > a: yar+ a = yara [7, p. 141]. Let's argue now word yar (is gone) the Uzbek language with the point of view of its occurrence can be connected with words yar > yir - “ajratilgan” (divided). For the present not completely thorough, above specified etymological analyses show, that in these words there was a simplification. The structure and word meaning ayron which is given in the etymological dictionary certifies our assumptions: ăiyypa> ģaɪyypa> ģaɪyypa> ģaɪyypa. This word mattered - “sudtan yog’ ayirib olingandan keyin qoldigani suyuq” (a liquid which remains after a capture of fat from milk) [7, p. 24]. This word during today's time is considered non-productive, but actually it occurs as a result of the simplification occurring for the account of draining of two morphemes. The word structure yarim specifies that a root of the above-stated words - yir: yarim - biror narsaning ikki qismidan biri (one part among themselves equal two parts of that or). This word is formed from a verb yar, in old Turkic language mattered “bo’laklarga ajrat” (a verb with a pronunciation yar-a, t (divide into parts), as a result of joining to it of an affix ым. (ESTYA, IV,147): as ģaɪар-ым[7, p. 142]. In today's time it is a word it is considered simplified and do not share on morphemes. And also, the word yara (yara) (wound) is exposed to simplification. This word matters – tanada hosil bo’ladigan joratoh, chiqiq, yorilgan joy (a wound, the dislocations, the broken place on a body). This noun too is formed from a verb with a pronunciation yar which in old Turkish language mattered “bo’laklarga ajrat – have undressed on a part), as a result of affix joining -a: yar+a = yara [7, p. 141]. Let's argue now word simplification yirt. That use in a separate kind of a word yir in the use on is much reduced is characteristic which matters “narsani ikkiga ajrat – have undressed a thing on two”, and instead of it the form yirt is used. Really, this words is formed from joining of an affix of incentive pledge -t to a verb ģi yap which in old Turkish language mattered “kuch bilan orasini och”, “ker” - (with force separate an interval) (ESTYA, IV,203). Further for the account of recession from the part use yir the affix-t has merged with a root and now to divide it into morphemes does not coincide with a problem. Because, in norm the use not yir, and ko’ylakni yirt (tear a dress), qog’ozni yirt (tear a paper). Words of the Uzbek language surt (surt+t), tur (tur-it) = turt, tort (“o’ziga tomon sur – push in the party, pull” – word which had such value in old Turkish language that is formed a verb tar (Devon,III,196). As a result of joining to it of an affix – having values of strengthening (DS, 537): tar+it=tart-tartiq-tortiq) too are connected with this word; surt it is formed by
There is much quantities of such words and they certify, that words yirt is exposed to simplification. Presence of an affix of incentive pledge and strengthening-t in a word arirt (art) the Uzbek language is revealed and in this word there is a merge of an affix to a root: ar+i=arart. Analyses show, that in the Uzbek language are available set of simplified units which in today do not share on morphemes and in an origin are connected with a verb (root) - yir. As it was mentioned a root yir goes out of use also affixes attached to it merge with a root earlier. In today's literary Uzbek language there are words ag’darmoq, ag’namoq (ag’anamoq), ag’ana. The root morpheme of these words too has lost the independence. The simplified word ag’ana which means “yonboshta as a result turns out yunmala – sweep sideways”. Actually this word is formed with affix joining-in to a verb aq’ which in old Turkic language mattered “bir tomonga egil-bend in one party” (ESTYA, 1, 75, JIC, 18). Further as a result of some changes of a sound (alteration, loss...) finds next form: ag’+in=ag’in+a=ag’al=ag’ana=ag’na, also do not share on morphemes. In this word three morphemes merge in one uniform. Verb simplification ag’darmoq the Uzbek language occurs in such kind: a word ag’dar - “tik holatdan ko’ndalang holatga o’tkaz lay” it is formed as a result of joining of an affix of incentive pledge -dar to a verb ag ’ which in old Turkish language mattered “bir tomonga egil - bend in one party” (ESTYA,1 74). Certainly, there are no doubts, that this word too is formed from a verb ag’ - (og’moq), but that the word affix was in form -dar is inconsistent. Because, actually the affix -dar is not considered simple, opposite it is formed as a result of draining, the smallest, three morphemes. Here, in our opinion, there is a redecomposition and as a result affix joinings -ar the vowel i drops out also a part t joins with an affix-ar in a consequence of that the affix -dar, in a kind ag’-it-ar=og’-tar=ag’dar is formed. The analysis can be complicated, as, the verb ag’darmoq is formed as a result of draining of two or three morphemes, and in a word there is a simplification. Besides roots of words og’ir, qoqa (og’sa), qosqo, og’iz, og’iqt, og’ishmoq the Uzbek language too is the verb ag’ which is directly connected with value “bir tomonga egil-bend in one party”, available in Turkish language: og’ir - og’+ir=og’ir; og’iri=og’iri; og’iri=og’iri (og’-ir-in) =og’irin). The word og’iz too is formed from a verb ag’ (og’-qisqoq), og’iz - og’+iz, here-iz an affix designating a duality, “narsalar oqjig kiradigan joy a-place which the liquid” flows; og’ishmay - og’+ish, here ish the-affix with value is not enough +-ma a negativity-affix +y an affix making a verbal adverb: og’+ish+ma+y; refers that a word qosqo too it is connected with a verb og’- (oq’), and it is used to the person who goes having bent in one party. Correct definition in the relation to this word leaning on the analysis wordformation the word qosqo is formed from a verb aqsa by means of joining to it of an affix-q. Because, the derivative word consists of two parts: a making basis + a making element. In this connection the word qosqo is formed from aqsa+q. The part aqsa can be divided in a kind og’ (aq) +-sh+a, here-sh a-affix of the functional form of a verb (ag’ish),-a a-affix a making verb and meaning duration, strengthenings. As a result of redecomposition-sh and-a have incorporated in one uniform, and -sh alternated with -s. Then the affix joins this basis (aqsa)-q: aq+ish+a +-q=qas=aqsa+q=qasq. In last word og’izaki at the moment of joining to it of an affix -aki the vowel -i words og’iz drops out, in which result there is a simplification. The word meaning og’iz has lost the function, touch between a root and an affix was gradually lost. And so, the above-stated analyses show, that words ag’namoq, ag’anamoq, ag’darmoq, og’ir, og’rin, og’ishmoq, og’iz, qosqo modern Uzbek language in old Turkic language consist of two or more morphemes, a root of these words a verb ag’ - (og’ - oq’), following morphemes (affixes) make draining simplification.

Words are made up of morphemes. A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of a word. We distinguish root morphemes and affixational morphemes. The very term “morpheme” is of the Greek origin (morphe – form). Can morphemes occur in speech as separate independent units? They can, if a word consists of a single morpheme: he can, pen, walk. But upon the whole morphemes are not autonomous. They occur in speech as consistent parts of words. Word is the basic unit of a given language. The approach to the study of the vocabulary in this country is lexicocentrical. Any word is a semantic, grammatical and phonological unit and is fully autonomous. Words are minimal free forms.

**Conclusion**

The morphological system of language reveals its properties through the morphemic structure of words. It follows from this that morphology as part of grammatical theory faces the two segmental units: the morpheme and the word. But, as we have already pointed out, the morpheme is not identified otherwise than part of the word; the functions of the morpheme are effectendly as the corresponding constituent functions of the word as a whole.

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