



## **SPECIFICATION OF APPEARANCES OF COMPREHENSIVE FORMS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE MORPHEMES**

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### **Abstract:**

The scientific and theoretical views of many linguists are expressed in this article, which includes some types and manifestations of the extended forms in the morphology of the Uzbek language. The formation of expanded forms, their role in the development of the language is revealed. In addition to this, the article reflects the opinions of linguists. The ideas are proved with the help of various examples.

**Keywords:** Morpheme, morphs, syntagms, compound affixes, extended forms, complex forms, pleonastic repetitions, synonyms, Uzbek language, Turkish language.

Language changing specifications can include itself changes of inter-morphemes meanings. Main aspect in this situation is to determine specification of meaning of the morphemes and categorize them. Known affixes *-гудек* and *-гудай* in Uzbek language by many language scientists confirmed as affixes of adjective and adverb (A.M.Боровков, З.М.Маъруфов). As noticed academic A.P.Khodjiev: Even if affix *-гудек* include itself a meaning of adverb, but it's also a meaning of forming a sign.

Because of agglutination, in Uzbek language many independent words transformed into affixes. It concerns more verb category. Known affixes as *-яп*, *-япти*, *-ётиб* appeared from the forms of *ётиб*, *ётибди*, *тур* (*турфон*). Today possible to observe in Uzbek language, when second part of verb sentences face to the affixation. For instance: *обор* (*олиб бор*), *обер* (*олиб бер*), *обчик* (*олиб чик*), *обке* (*олиб кел*) and *обкўр* (*олиб кўр*). Such kind of transformation interferes strongly in Uzbek oral speech. Mentioned short forms are parts of oral morphemes.

Morphemes in syntagmatics look like allied (or combined) affixes but there are also forms that have other meanings and forms, such kind of forms in some resources known or recommended as allied affixes. These affixes are known as "enhanced" or comprehensive forms.

Prof. Sh.U.Pakhmatullayev correctly noticed: "Necessary to determine difference of union of two affixes from the combination of two morphemes that are near each other." But underlines the author: *-га* and *-ча* aren't comprehensive affixes, because *-га*

divides to affix, so *-ча* to morpheme<sup>1</sup>. Because of that, the affix *-гача* is not formed to have exact meaning. But necessary to underline this question is still disputable.

So, it is clear in modern Uzbek language the affixes *-гунча* and *-гача* like the *-гудек* one are affixes of making future form (*келгудек*), and the affixes *-ларча* (*ўнларча*) and *-тача* (*юзтача*) are parts of Uzbek language. If we divide them separately, so it could harm to the binary-appositive language system paradigm. Because every element in language system, independently simple or allied (combined) has its own position in synchronic system. Of course in this case plays significant role auxiliaries and conjunctions in field of morphemes. So morphemes has its own role in syntagmatics.

Sometimes we are witness when some literatures indicate *-чилик* and *-гарчилик* as "allied (or combined) affixes". Professor Sh. Rakhmatullayev underlined that allied affixes such as *-чилик* and *-гарчилик* appeared from *-чи*, *-гар* and *-лик*, and they're lexemic makers<sup>2</sup>.

Allied (or combined) affixes appear from combination of simple affixes, and such kind of complex can have two or more slave (or secondary) morphemes.

Affix *-гарчилик* in Uzbek language includes itself three combined affixes, but sometimes each affix could be used separately during the speech. But in its

<sup>1</sup> Раҳматуллаев Ш., Ўзбек тилидаги бир синтактик қурилма ҳақида // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1992, pages 16-18

<sup>2</sup> Ш. Раҳматуллаев "Ҳозирги адабий ўзбек тили". Тошкент, 2006.p.121



basic nature with the words одам or ёғин it could be integral and it's simple slave morpheme.

Prof. T.Mirzakulov noticed that affix –**гарчилик** couldn't be use sameway with the affix –**гарй** which origin is Tajik language (одамгарй, намгарй). If affix –**гарй** combine with –**чилик**, so then such kind of combined suffix possible to use in Uzbek language and it indicates familiarity or something has similar attributes(compare: одам+чилик, нам+чилик and одамгарчилик, намгарчилик)<sup>3</sup>. This affix broadens later and opens other possibilities and facilities.

If we observe examples the affix –**гарчилик** is undividable and absolute in the word *одамгарчилик*. Such kind of attributes can be also observed in words *бемазагарчилик*, *эзмагарчилик* and *маҳмадонагарчилик*.

In Uzbek language –**гарчилик** and –**чилик** allied (or combined) affixes have synonymy to each other. In many cases affix –**гарчилик** could be synonym to the affixes –**чилик** or –**лик** in Uzbek grammar: “шарманда/гарчилик // шарманда /чилик // шарманда/лик”<sup>4</sup>

Sometimes allied (or combined) affix –**гарчилик** can broaden its function, and possible to use this affix instead affixes of –**чилик** and –**лик**. (Necessary to underline that such kind of state doesn't appear always). So, Uzbek words *Аҳмоқчилик* and *аҳмоқлик* (foolishness) could be synonym to each other. In this example possible to notice that –**гарчилик** allied (or combined) affix has synonym relationship to the affixes –**чилик** and –**лик**: *шармандагарчилик* – *шармандачилик* – *шармандалик* (disgracefulness); *озодагарчилик* – *озодачилик* – *озодалик* (cleanness); *серобгарчилик* – *серобчилик* – *сероблик* (abundance); *бемазагарчилик* – *бемазачилик* – *бемазалик* (tastelessness).

Abovementioned example indicates that allied (or combined) affix –**гарчилик** could be synonym to the affixes –**чилик** and –**лик** and it has a lot of meaning variations. This attribute of the suffix serves to discover new horizons of Uzbek language.

Prof. of Turkic languages L.P. Melioranskiy correctly divided forms (or parts of affixes in language system) into two types – the first type is “broaden” and “closed”, and the second type is opposite “shorts” forms. According to his study such kind of Uzbek

words сўр-сўра (to ask), қиз-қизи (to heat), бит-бити (to complete), буг-буга (to turn) are broaden forms which origin is short ones.

L.P. Melioranskiy asserted that “broaden” form appears because of repetition of vowel letter that sometimes possible to call them as affixation process.

Finn and Russian scientists G.O.Ramstedt and N.K.Dmitriev gave explanation that in Turkic languages the words сўр-сўра (to ask), буг-буга (to turn) and қиз-қизи (to heat) and their second parts are ancient and they appeared from the first forms. In accordance with this information, possible to conclude that two radix words suitable for Altay family languages.

According to the works of academic A.N.Kononov, the words radix attributes firstly depends on saving of possibilities to make words or losing its specifications, and such kind of attributes or specifications are historical conception; For instance in Turkic languages the word “боғла” (to bind) appeared from the word *боғ*, so here, *боғ* made from the verb *ба-* and *-ғ/г* is noun maker affix.

So, different periods of time could change meaning of radix of the words and making them more comprehensive. Weak affixes become integral to the radices of words, and for strengthening their meaning later they could include themselves new active affixes. This regularity is known in linguistics as fusion, and XX century Uzbek literature language had also “broaden” forms, but some parts of affixes (were) are similar to the allied (or combined) affixes. Necessary to underline that these affixes have some specifications and this aspect demands to study. Below we try to analyze them.

A.A.Potebnyan asserted that the meaning of word could change quicker in harmony to sound, and many scientists support it and confirm that inner side of words are too active and fast develop.

Historical development could change different words and in some degree affixes. This development is reason of changes of language parts (broaden or narrowing).

In Turkic languages, including Uzbek language, some words and affixes and their combination become a reason of changes of their meanings or some total transformation that cause of losing origin type. As example could be the affix **-дан**. Possible to observe that this morpheme is semantic part. In Uzbek language many words use this affix with their radix and when it comes with other affixes it faces to conversion and makes new parts: : **бирдан**, **тўсатдан**, **ичдан**. If comes in composition of word, so in this case the affix changes its function: *тездан*. If we observe such kind of composition of affixes in

<sup>3</sup> Т.Мирзақулов “Грамматика ўқитишининг лингвистик асослари”. Тошкент, 1994. p.36

<sup>4</sup> А.Ғуломов, А.Тихонов, Р.Қўнғуров “Ўзбек тили морфем луғати”. Тошкент, 1977. p.406



words in historical prospect, so in this case possible to notice the changes of meaning and simplification: **бирдан, кўққисдан, ўз-ўзидан(ўзидан ўзи), узундан узун, очикдан очик.**

Today such kind of parts become undividable and does other functions. Sometimes affix (-дан) performs to increase meaning of words, for instance: **камдан кам** (rarely). Affix (-дан) is using in repeated words for making new meanings: **бирдан бир** (just one). Sometimes this affix could indicate if we underline something: **фақатгина** (only). Furthermore affixes -дан, -да, -га, -нинг even -ни possible to use. For instance: бирга (together), бирда (once) and ўзра (another).

Abovementioned examples indicate that in historical prospect could change words meanings and their morphemes and assist of appearance of new functions. Language system is such kind of system where some features have generality and same time have difference. Despite of it these differences are interconnected each other. Such kind of features has morphemics that studies language morphemes. Especially, possible to notice it in field of affixation – affixes and their broaden forms. Affixes and their forms studied in linguistic literatures but not deeply. Because information of broaden forms of affixes didn't study well and still is actual problem in Turkic linguistics. Broaden forms conception is tightly connected with name of Turkic language scientist P.M.Melioranskiy.

In linguistics given a little information about "broaden forms" of affixation system and that information is limited with assertions. For instance could be a form –**моқлик** that is bound with the term of "broaden infinitive" or "complex infinitive".

"Broaden forms" in their structures close (are similar) to allied (or combined) affixes. Because allied (or combined) affixes include themselves two or more elements, so "broaden forms" have same attributes that also includes two or more elements. So, there could be a question: "Are "broaden forms" and "allied (or combined)" affixes belong to the same system? Or Are they different system?" and this situation carries a problem.

In conclusion possible to assert that "broaden forms" has close meaning with allied affixes. "Broaden forms" and allied (or combined) affixes have similarities. For instance, allied (or combined) affixes meaning depends on their components ((-увчи, -моқда, -мас, -диган), furthermore for making new meaning could include itself additional components (affixes) ((-лаб, -ларча, -моқчи). So, in case of "broaden forms" possible to notice that one of the

components could be facultative: in this case could be because of weakness of semantics (-ай, -айин) or could be connected with appearance of a new form (allied (or combined) affix).

Components of allied affix usually are closely spaced and semantically united. So, "Broaden forms" have no such kind of closeness in their components. Furthermore, strengthening component of the "broaden forms" could be without emphasis (-айин ва –ибон second component of the forms). Sometimes second component of broaden forms could face to the reduction (in form of -ибон). This form in its evolution could be shortened.

In Uzbek language impossible to estimate "broaden forms" in a way of either asemanteme or interfix. Because they are part of forms and use for forming expressive meanings (strengthening); some of them are necessary in grammar (for instance: "-ганлик" from -лик).

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