



OSCAR
PUBLISHING SERVICE



Research Article

Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ajps>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

FROM THE HISTORY OF STUDYING THE MORPHEME STRUCTURE OF THE WORD IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS

Submission Date: April 06, 2024, **Accepted Date:** April 11, 2024,

Published Date: April 16, 2024

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ajps/Volume04Issue04-09>

Kuchimova Gulmera

PhD student, Jizzakh state pedagogical university, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Uzbek linguistics, at first, morphemics was not separated as a separate department, and later the issues studied in morphemics were included in the research of morphology at that time. Consequently, the issues within the scope of morphemics have been studied in our linguistics in the same narrow scope as the concepts of word structure and morphological structure of the word. Morphemics in traditional linguistics considered only the parts of the word consisting of the stem and the affix, and the grammatical function and meaning-carrying parts were considered. Due to the serious and large-scale research carried out later, our linguistics has passed the path of development from the description of the morpheme as an element in the morphological structure of the word to the morpheme-to-word principle. This article talks about the history of the study of the morpheme composition of words in Uzbek linguistics, research conducted by scientists and their results, research methodology.

KEYWORDS

Uzbek linguistics, morphemics, morpheme structure, traditional linguistics, modern linguistics, AG'ulomov, A. Tikhonov, R. Kongurov.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that in Uzbek linguistics, many studies have been conducted on the morphological and morphemic levels of the language. These studies can be conventionally divided into two groups: preliminary

studies based on traditional linguistic methods, postulates of Russian grammatical theory, and modern linguistic research methods and studies based on the linguistic nature of the Uzbek language. First, let's

dwell on the researches carried out in the traditional way.

Representatives of Uzbek linguistics, especially from the 50s and 60s of the last century, began to study our language on a large scale . The morpheme level of the Uzbek language also began to attract the attention of researchers from this period.

It should be said that in the late 1940s, Prof. In his research on the issue of word formation, Agulomov notes that the grammatical theory of Indo-European linguistics prevailed in the studies of Uzbek linguistics at that time, and therefore scientists are approaching the Uzbek language, which is considered an agglutinative language, with methods of testing adapted to other languages: "So far, we have been looking at the issue of word formation on the morphological level, while word formation is the creation of a new word by any means.

According to the old grammar, word formation and word change were considered in morphology. In fact, these are only formally similar, functionally different phenomena: the first is a lexical phenomenon, the second is a syntactic phenomenon. From this it is understood that the morphological consideration of word formation is based on the principles of Indo-European language knowledge; Indo-European linguistics works with a formal method and, paying attention to phonetics and morphology, "relegates"

the question of words to a secondary place, completely ignores the phenomena of semantics... the doctrine of the meanings of words» . Research on morphemics was not exempt from this. Prof. who wrote the gradual development of Uzbek linguistics. A. Nurmonov writes about research on morphemics: "In our linguistics, morpheme was originally considered as a component of a word, so it was extracted from the word. This is based on the word. Due to the fact that morphology studies word forms, views on morpheme are described in the structure of morphology. Indeed, at a certain stage of the development of our science, such views about the morpheme prevailed. The main feature of agglutinative languages, to which the Uzbek language belongs, is the emergence of a new meaning and syntactic relationship in words and lexemes through the expression of auxiliary morphemes added to the root, which was mentioned above by AG'ulomov. scientists like

METHODOLOGY

In particular, since the number of auxiliary morphemes in our language is larger than in other languages, it required a deeper study of word structure, therefore, morphemes were initially examined within the framework of the problem of word structure. One of the first researches on the structure of words in which such approaches are manifested is Saidzoda Usmanov's monograph "Morphological structure of words in the Uzbek language" published in 1964. This

work consists of two parts devoted to the study of morphological structure of words and grammatical forms of words in Uzbek language. First of all, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that in the book, the author gave ample space to describe the scientific views of the Soviet and foreign linguists of his time on the subject. In particular, the work contains definitions of the term morpheme given by major world scientists of that time. It can be said that the scientific ideas and opinions expressed in the monograph are important not only for that time, but also for the present time.

In the early period of independence, our linguistics distinguished from European linguistics about 80 years later that language and speech are interdependent and parallel ruling semiotic systems, linguistic research methodology and grammatical theory were created for our language. As a result, our linguistics has become the national linguistic science that is developing most dynamically in the Turkic world in the next quarter of a century. It should be noted that prof. In S.Usmonov's work, in contrast to the linguistic studies created in those years, the concept of language and speech is consistently differentiated, language and speech units are defined separately: "Language and speech are interconnected, one exists without the other. are non-existent but different social phenomena. Language provides material for the communication process, speech is the formation of speech from this material. If language facts are created

from speech facts, a new speech is created from language facts. Therefore, language can be described as a common potential means of communication of society, and speech as an act of direct application of language. In addition, language units and speech units are consistently differentiated in the monograph, and they are divided into separate groups. (More precisely, they are given as language elements and speech elements). The following are included in the list of language units : "1. Some derived words are aggregates, that is, root words. 2. Morphemes. 3. Stable compounds. 4. The phoneme system of the language. 5. Existing grammatical rules. 6. Phenomena such as permanent synonymy, homonymy, polysemy". The following are included among speech units (also called event in the work): "1. Modal and inflectional forms of the word. 2. Free phrases. 3. Complex (i.e. compound) verbs, complex numbers. 4. Talk. 5. Concrete speech sounds, that is, variants of phonemes. 6. Newly made words, neologisms. Based on this approach, the monograph defines a morpheme as a "component of a word": "A morpheme is the smallest meaningful part necessary in the structure of a word, which is part of the word forms of artificial words. included and separated in such words and forms. In other words, the morpheme is separated in words with an affix. Such a definition was the result of the existing views on morphemes in old Soviet (Russian) linguistics at that time.

At this point, it should be said that in the large studies created more than ten years later, there are also opinions contradicting these definitions given by the scientist to the morpheme. In particular, we find such approaches in the "Dictionary of Morphemes of the Uzbek Language" prepared in 1977 by AGulomov, A. Tikhonov and R. Kongurov. In the introduction of the book, we come across such a definition: "Words with one morpheme consist of a stem, and are usually considered a root word." As we can see, this definition contradicts the above sentence that "a morpheme is separated only in words with a suffix".

When talking about the root in the work, it is defined as follows: "The root is a permanent part of a word or word forms to which an affix is added. This definition implies the synthesis of the word. If we consider the analysis of the word, the root is the part that remains after separating each affix of the word or word form. We can read a definition that corresponds exactly to this definition in the research of linguist Y. Tajiyev on morphemics. But in "Grammar of the Uzbek language" this term is given a completely different definition. In addition, the scientist distinguishes three types of base - lexical base, morphological base, syntactic base: "The structural analysis of words in Uzbek shows that both affixes and parts to which they are added are divided into three large groups : lexical basis, morphological basis, syntactic basis". The classification of affixes into three types is used as a basis for dividing them into

three types. In this case, the word-former is added as the lexical base; the morphological base, the part to which affixes are added, which we call modal form; the syntactic base is the part to which the syntactic form is added. The facts of the Uzbek language and agglutinative languages in general prove that this situation is reasonable. At the same time, we rarely find such rigorous scientific approaches in studies written in later periods. The above views are based on the author's Turkish agglutination mechanisms of scientists such as FF Fortunatov, AKBorovkov, the acquisition of word-forming and word-modifying suffixes, and thus the formation of its morpheme composition is a speech process - the combination of thought categories and language constants. shows that he is closely familiar with the ideas related to word formation and sentence formation.

DISCUSSION

It is known that the term morpheme was first introduced into the Uzbek language by A. Ghulomov. The scientist describes his views in this regard in the first volume of "Grammar of the Uzbek language" - "Morphology" section. Although A. Ghulomov in the introduction of the book emphasizes that morphemics can be a separate level of a separate language and an independent research field of linguistics in relation to word formation and morphology, he describes his theoretical views on morphemes in the morphology part of the book. does. It contains a detailed

description of the morpheme and its types, the principles of dividing words into morphemes, the origin of their equivalent morphemes, other concepts related to word structure, phonetic changes that occur in the word structure historically and synchronously. is done, explained in depth. Such scientific ideas and comments in the book were a great achievement for the linguistics of that time. Our linguists refer to it again and again because they have not lost their value even now.

"Dictionary of the Uzbek language" was published in 1977 as the first conclusion and result of the research on morphemics and word structure carried out in Uzbek linguistics since the 50s of the last century. This dictionary was prepared by famous linguists A. G'ulomov, A. Tikhonov, R. Kongurov, and is the first morpheme dictionary of the Uzbek language. "The morpheme dictionary of the Uzbek language" is a work in which morpheme analysis of words, diachronic and synchronic changes in the composition of word morpheme, and various phonetic phenomena are deeply researched in our linguistics.

Before the creation of the "Morphem dictionary of the Uzbek language" in 1977, the issue of word structure was studied in morphology, now these issues have been formed as a separate branch of linguistics, and prof. Agulomov's students and followers continued in Tashkent, Samarkand and Khojand. In particular, Y. Tajiyev's manual "Uzbek language morphemics" was

created. Although this manual was published in 1992, it was written based on a traditional view of morphemics. The morpheme and its types are approached based on the views that existed before the creation of the manual. That is, a morpheme is defined as a meaningful part of a word. The reason for saying this is that in the 70s of the last century, the morpheme was recognized as a linguistic unit in Russian linguistics, and the previous views on it began to change dramatically. This was the case when a manual was created in Uzbek linguistics (in particular, the linguist T. Mirzakulov's research) had already found its reflection.

Regardless of all these statements, this study of Y. Tajiyev is considered a significant scientific study for its time as the first work dedicated to the department of morphemics in Uzbek linguistics. But it can be said that some scientific views in it are somewhat objectionable.

By the time of independence in Uzbek linguistics, as in all areas of this science, research on morphemics began to be carried out on the basis of new theoretical views and approaches based on the linguistic nature of our language. In particular, as a result of the consistent distinction between language and speech units, the morpheme was defined as the smallest unit of the language. Acad. A. Hajiyeu also took into account the same things and divided scientific views on morpheme into two directions: "1) study of morpheme as a component of a word, 2) study of morpheme as the smallest unit of language." . In addition, as A.

Nurmonov noted above, at first morphemics was not separated as a separate department, and later the issues studied in morphemics were included in the research of morphology at that time. This situation can also be seen in "Grammar of the Uzbek language". In this book, the question of word structure is given in the part of morphology.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, it can be observed that new views about the morpheme and its essence began to enter Uzbek linguistics. Now the morpheme began to be evaluated not as a "component of a word", but as a small but important meaningful unit of language. As a result, some changes were observed in the object and content of morphemics. New views in this field were reflected in the scientific researches of the linguist Tursunali Mirzakulov and became very important in our linguistics. A. Nurmonov also pointed out this situation in his book "History of Uzbek Linguistics".

T. Mirzakulov emphasizes that the following should be included in the units of morphemics: " 1) root and affixal morphemes; 2) semantic-functional equivalents of affixes (auxiliaries, incomplete verbs, affix-loads, most, very words) 3) zero morphemes; 4) "chameleon" morphemes (second part in repetitions of choi-poi, meva-cheva types); 5) supersegment tools; 6) repetitive-reduplicative parts of the form (gradually, crimson); 7) asemantic elements - submorphs, which carry the idea of connection, attachment, meaning and

function enhancement; 8) residual material (amorphous, rudiment, irregular forms: -im, -gu elements in the words plant, borgudek).

As a result of these, the word is not the main unit of the language, but the morpheme becomes the main unit of the language. In general, after the popularization of these studies, such cases, that is, considering the morpheme, not the word, as the main unit of the language, began to be found in the researches of other scientists. This is due to the introduction of morphocentric theory into our linguistics. Linguists-scientists A. Nurmonov and B. Sarimsakov spoke about the morphocentric theory and emphasized the need to solve the problems of classifying words on the basis of this theory. Similarly Sh. Rahmatullayev mentions phoneme, morpheme, lexeme as the material units of language in his work "Language Construction Units". He denies the existence of a unit called the root morpheme. Adds it to the lexeme string. (It is known that such a situation is now in a priority position) . He considers the word to be a combination of a lexeme and a morpheme, and notes that it is a secondary unit. This situation can be said to be a result of the deep differentiation of language units from speech units and the approach of going from phenomenon to essence. It can be said that these views are related to the progress of world linguistics entering Uzbek linguistics.

One of the serious scientific studies in the field of morphemics is the manual "Semantic-stylistic

properties of ergash morphemes (affixal meaning)" written by Yormat Tojiyev and others. This manual was published in 2012. Although the manual is devoted to the study of the phenomenon of adverbial semantics, it contains very important information and opinions on other issues in morphemics. It is known that the phenomenon of the relationship of form and meaning in adverbs is observed more in the sphere of word-formers. In this guide itself, it is mainly about the synonymy of word-forming adverbs. The work contains important new information about the meanings of adverbs.

An important research in the field of morphemics in Uzbek linguistics in the last ten years is the monograph "Morphology of the Uzbek language and theoretical issues of word formation" by the famous scientist A. Hajiyeu. It can be said that this monograph is devoted to the discussion of some important problems in Uzbek linguistics. In the morphemic part of the monograph, it is noted that the original meaning of the morpheme in our language is not defined correctly.

A. Hajiyeu pays special attention to the learning process of the morpheme in Uzbek linguistics and divides this process into two periods. The first period is called the period of "learning the morpheme as a word structure", the second period is called the "learning the morpheme as a language unit".

In the following years, 3 generations of researchers of the Tashkent school of morphemics, founded by AGulomov, published their research related to the system analysis of morphemes in our language, and it is gratifying that research in this direction continues in the right direction.

RESULTS

So, as a result of research on morphemics in Uzbek linguistics for almost 60-70 years:

In Uzbek linguistics, morphemics was not separated as a separate department at first, and later the issues studied in morphemics were included in the research of morphology at that time. Consequently, the issues within the scope of morphemics have been studied in our linguistics in the same narrow scope as the concepts of word composition and morphological structure of words. Morphemics in traditional linguistics considered only the parts of the word consisting of the stem and the affix, and the grammatical function and meaning-carrying parts were considered. Due to the serious and large-scale research carried out later, in the study of morpheme, our linguistics has progressed from defining it as an element in the morphological structure of the word to the principle of morpheme-to-word;

the range of issues that morphemics studies is related to many other levels and phenomena in language, it is a wider and more complex field than imagined in

traditional linguistics. The conclusion that morphemics is the doctrine of special, unique types of elementary units with meaning - morphemes - was accepted by all researchers.

in Uzbek, a typical agglutinative language, the concept of morpheme is out of the scope of the word; it was defined that morpheme is the smallest and most important unit of language/speech dichotomy, it is the concept underlying word and lexeme; It has been proven that this science covers not only the morpheme structure of the word, but also the types of morphemes, the concepts related to the morpheme, various historical and phonetic phenomena in the morphematic process, and the types of auxiliary morphemes according to the relationship of form and meaning.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that as a result of traditional and modern studies of scientists in our linguistics, the subject of morphemics and morphemes was rediscovered, and the study of morphemes in our linguistics began based on the agglutinative nature of our language. Morphemics in traditional linguistics considered only the parts of the word consisting of the stem and the affix, and the grammatical function and meaning-carrying parts were considered. Due to the serious and large-scale research carried out later, in the study of the morpheme in our linguistics, from the

definition as an element in the morphological structure of the word to the morpheme-to-word principle, a step-by-step path and scientifically based conclusions were announced.

The range of issues that morphemics studies is related to many other levels and phenomena in language, and it has proven to be a wider and more complex field than imagined in traditional linguistics. The conclusion that morphemics is the doctrine of elementary units with meaning, special, unique types - morphemes, was accepted by all researchers, and a new stage of studying the morpheme structure of words began in Uzbek linguistics.

REFERENCES

1. Ghulomov A. G'. About ways of forming words in Uzbek . Works of the Institute of Language and Literature. Book I. Materials from the grammar of the Uzbek language. -T.: UzFAN, 1949, p. 38.
2. Nematov H., Bozorov O. Language and speech. - T., 1993.
3. Nematov H., Rasulov R. Basics of system lexicology of the Uzbek language. - T., 1995.
4. Nurmonov A., Mahmudov N., Akhmedov A., Solikhohjaeva S. Meaningful syntax of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent, 1992.
5. Nurmonov A., Shahobiddinova Sh., Iskandarova Sh., Nabieva D. Theoretical grammar of the Uzbek language. Morphology. -Tashkent , 2001.

6. Rahmatullaev Sh. Basic units of language construction. -Tashkent , 2002.
7. Rahmatullayev Sh. Current literary Uzbek language. - T., 2006.
8. Rasulov R. General linguistics. Part 1. -Tashkent , 2005.
9. Rasulov R. General linguistics . Part 2. -Tashkent , 2006.
10. Rasulov R. General linguistics. - Tashkent: Science and Technology, 2007. - 256 p.
11. Iskandarova Sh. A field-based approach to language systems. - Tashkent, 2007 and others.
12. Usmanov S. The morphological structure of the word in the Uzbek language . -- T.: Science, 1964. - 20 p.
13. Ghulomov A., Tikhonov A., Kongurov R. Uzbek language morpheme dictionary. - Tashkent: Science, 1977. -3 p.
14. Tojiev Yo. and others . Semantic-stylistic features of affixal morphemes in the Uzbek language.- Tashkent, 2012. -264 p.
15. Grammar of the Uzbek language. I. -Tashkent: Science, 1975. -535 p.
16. Uralov A. B. Complex and "extended forms" in the system of suffixes of the Uzbek language: Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation on philological sciences. -Guliston , 2019. -48 p.
17. Mirzakulov T. About the object and units of morphemics of the Uzbek language// Uzbek language and literature. - Tashkent, 1989, No. 4. B. 35-40.
18. Nurmonov A., Sarimsakov B. The place of the word in the language system and the problems of dividing words into categories // Uzbek language and literature . - Tashkent, 1999, 5 issues. -19-21 p.
19. Hojiev A. Uzbek language morphology, morphemics and theoretical issues of s own formation. --T.: Science, 2010. -16-18 p.
20. Nurmonov A. History of Uzbek linguistics. -T.: Uzbekistan, 2002. -120-121 p.

OSCAR
PUBLISHING SERVICES