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 **Research Article**

SPECIFIC MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SOME INDEPENDENT WORD GROUPS USED IN THE COMIC WORKS OF ABDULLA QADIRI

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ABSTRACT

In the works of Abdulla Qadiri, independent word groups perform the main task in speech, therefore, grammatical tools play a very important role in adapting them to perform a specific grammatical task, the grammatical meaning of independent words and the performance of specific tasks change according to the requirements of the approach from the point of view of the period.

KEYWORDS

Object, descriptive texts, possessive and participle, case and subjunctive, adjective, explicative and unexplained, cognate languages, activating principle.

INTRODUCTION

Independent word groups perform the main function in speech, therefore, grammatical tools play a very

important role in adapting them to perform a specific grammatical task. For example, there is an approach

that requires the object-item to be the primary one and direct other independent words to explain and complete it, and there is also a principle that activates the verb group, taking the action as the primary one from the communicative point of view. In this sense, it is necessary to determine which independent word group is more actively used in comic texts.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

B. Mengliyev "Languages are also classified according to their mutual grammatical features. For example, in the Uzbek language, the participle as the center of the sentence organizes all other parts around it, the possessor is optional, the adjective comes before the qualifier, in which there is no inversion, the possessor and participle, the subject and the object have a bilateral relationship, the complement, the case, the qualifier and the qualified, such as the one-sided relationship between the interpretant and the interpreted ensures that it enters the same language family together with other related languages. But this does not deny the existence of differences between all languages belonging to the same language family. For example, in the syntactic construction of Turkish languages, there are more similarities, and more differences in the morphological construction".

The extent to which independent word groups are used may also depend on the content of the text. If the text is descriptive in nature, then the noun phrase is used more than others. /Otam 1242 hijriy – 1823

melodiy yillari Toshkendda tug'ulub, alhol, 99-100 yoshlaridadir. Ruslar istilosi vaqtida 42 yoshida bo'lub Toshkandni ruslardan mudofaa qilg'an мудофаа qahramonlarning biridir. Turkiston xonlaridan Sheralixonni, undan so'ng Xudoyorxon, Mallaxon ham bu orada yillab va oylab xonliq qilub o'tkan Murodxon, Said Sulton va boshqa xonlarni, Toshkand beklaridan (hokimlaridan) Muhammad Sharif otaliq, Salimsoqbek (bu zot Buxoro amiri tomonidan Toshkand bekligiga qo'yilgan edi. Musulmonql tomonidan o'ldirildi), Azizbek, Normuhammad qushbegi, Shodmon o'roq, Qanoat shoh, Mirza Ahmad qushbegi, Mallaxon (Mallaxon og'asi Xudoyorxonning xonlig'i vaqtida Toshkandda uch yillab bek bo'lib turg'andir). Eng oxiridan Qo'shdodholarning bekligini ko'rub, o'tkuzgan. Xonliqning bosh noziri va qo'mondoni o'rnida bo'lg'anlardan Musulmonql va mulla Alimqullarni ko'rgan va urushlarda bo'lg'an. Piskatlik Qashg'ar amiri mashhur Yoqubbekni Qashg'arg'a kuzatarkan ./ (H.Q. Kulgulik) In particular, personal nouns such as bek, beklik, otaliq, xon, qushbegi, qo'mondon can be used even today in business and administrative work.

Adjective words usually go hand in hand with nouns. In figurative texts, adjectives are used more often than others with nouns: /Ammo xon zamonlarini o'ylagan choqlarda : «Ey, xo'b zamonlar bor edi, tilla jobduqlik otlaru va basavlat beklaru o'rdalarda har kun qarsa bazimu ... O'tub ketdi endi bir zamonlar », deb afsus yeb qo'yadir. Chorlar zamonni to'g'risiga kelganda.

We have described the changes in the morphological structure of independent words in the following table:

Nº	Noun	Adjective	Numeral	Pronoun	Verb	Adverb
1.	xonliq	orsiz	elli yil	bizim	Tomoq qilmoq	vaqtsiz
2.	go'sh		miri		chinlab	
3.	jonvor go;sh		yarim qadoq		natijalandi	
4.	Qo'yning gavdasi		o'ttuz quloch		kelur	
5.	etukchi		chorak qadoq		O'qimak	

There are also words related to numerals family, but some of them are pronounced differently than today. It may have come to this state because it was written according to what is said: /Shundoq qilub, **qirq yillab** musulmon xonlari zamonini, **elli yillab** Rusiya chor istibdodini va endi **besh yillabdirki** mehnatkashlar hokimiyatini ko'radir. Tabiiy, otam, Rusiya chor hukumatini sira ham tilamayadir. Chunki uning **ellik yillik** istibdodini o'zi istiqbol etkan, Chorning achchig'-chuchugini ko'b tatig'an. Bu kungi mehnatkashlar hokimiyatiga ham uncha do'st emas. Buning ham sababi ma'lum. Sho'rolar hukumi to'g'risida ul hech bir tushuna olmaydir. Sho'rolar hukumi haqida **yuz qat** istifsoz qilub unutadi./ Counting words are used in the text together with numbers. Although some of the accounting words used by the author are colloquial, they do not exist in economic transactions. For example, **miri** is a counting word: /Oradan yo **uch kun** o'tadi va yo o'tmayadir. Eski turmush bilan zaharlanib qolgan cholingiz boyagi bir mirilikdak qilub ro'molg'a tugub berilgan tushundirishni unutadir-da, bolshevikni

bir shaxs, kambag'aldan chiqg'an ulug' bir oq podshoh deb bila boshlaydir :

—Bolshevoyer juda ham Boturboy yigit ekan-da, askari bir-ikki lak bordir?

—Ha, besh –olti lak bor!.. (A.K.,114).

At this point, it should be noted that some words, more precisely, nouns, together with the grammatical meaning, also express a stylistic meaning, for example, the words grandfather and young man express a new meaning in connection with the context: /O'bba bachchataloq... o'zi ham hirs qo'pg'an ekan. O'zimning biro oz darmonim yo'qroq-da, o'g'lim. Bo'lmasa, bolshevoyeringga yigit bo'lub kirar edim. Agar bolshevoyeringga oldig'a chiqsang mendan salom degin. Sani degin, boboy duo qildi degin... Bachchatalog'ingni bechoraparvar deb **eshitaman**: ko'ynak-ishtonga besh-o'n olchin mata so'rasang berarmikin?.. Xayr, bermasa ham go'rga. Ishqilub soliqlardan darhon qilsa bo'ldi. Hammadan ham boqqa ko'z olaytira ko'rmasun.

(A.K.,121) In the text, it is understood that the tenses of some verbs are adapted to the comic context.

As U.Tursunov noted, "The loss of a sound at the end of a word is called an apakopa: *rost—ros*, *xursand—xursan*, *gazeta — gazet*— *gazit*, *go'sht — go'sh*, *Toshkent —Toshken* for example. These phenomena occur as a result of some sounds in the word structure not being pronounced under certain phonetic conditions".

The content of Abdulla Qadiri's comic "Dumbasi tushib qolgan emish" is also related to this word meat. /*Otingdan urgulay go'sh!.. Nega muncha o'zingni bizdan aziz tutding? Biz sening qadringga yetmadikmi?.. Men o'quvchining go'sh haqindagi holini bilmayman. Lekin o'zim go'sh otini eshitsam , og'zimdin kalabakalaasuvlar keladir. «Go'shning qadog'i o'tguz olti so'm, mulla aka!» (Ul mulla aka !) O'ttuz olti so'm! Ramazon iyididan beri jonvor go'shning ishtiyoqida oh-voh ila kun kechirib, Oziq sho'basining marhamatiga intizorlikda kelmoqda edim. To'g'risini aytmoqg'a majburdirmanki , bu orada butun kechalar go'sh ishtiyoqida u xlabelbolmadim. Ko'z ilinganda ko'rilgan tushka ham go'shdan boshqa nimarsa kirmaydi./* [Tursunov U.,

Mukhtorov A., Rahmatullayev Sh. Modern Uzbek literary language Textbook revised, updated third edition. T.: Uzbekistan, 1992 - p. 30]

The object of morphology is related to the change of the word, that is, the morphological structure. The morphological structure of the word is a grammatical morpheme, the system of the grammatical morpheme is a morphological category, a system based on the change of the word (for example, a system of change based on the agreement category of the lexeme book, book, book, to book, in the book, from the book [book]), the way and method of formation of the word form, medium, these are the types of tools.

Let's determine the morphological structure of some words used in the following text. /*Ertaga Oziq komiteti go'sh berar emish, degan xabarlar yuriy boshlab, yuragim azbaroyi xursandlikdan tors yorilayozdi . Bu xabar halidan hali to'g'rilingig'a chiqib , dilim urmoqqa boshladi. Butun sabru qarorim qo'ldan ketdi... Uy ichimizniendi surishtirmay ham xam,yetti yashardan tortib to yetmish yashargacha go'sh xursandligiga chiday olmay raqsga (tansaga) kelgan edi./* (A.Q., 127).

For example, the word joy has its own morphological structure, which can be represented in Table 2.2.2 as follows:

Nº	The whole structure of an independent word	Base	Word-forming part	Form-forming morpheme
1.	xursandlikdan	xursand	-lik	-dan
2.	surishtirmay	surishtir		-ish , -may
3.	to'g'rilingig'a	to'g'ri	lik	-y, -ga

When we observed the expression of the verb group in comic texts, we witnessed various changes in its functional forms, including nouns of action, adjectives and adverbs. "Traditionally, a grammatical category has been defined as "a system of two or more mutually contradictory, mutually exclusive and, in turn, negative grammatical forms united under a single grammatical meaning." According to this definition, like the forms of other categories, the action noun has at least three ([-moq], [-ish], [-uv]), the adjective sometimes has three, sometimes five ([-gan], [-aygan], [-adigan], [-ayotgan], [-ar]), six ([-ib], [-aly], [-gach], [-guncha], [-gani], [-gach]) forms of the adverbs.

Sh.Rakhmatullayev states that it is correct to name the adverbial form, which is called "noun of action" in the main literature, as "pronominal form of the verb".

CONCLUSION

In our opinion, it is better not to change the term, the function it performs in the context is more important than the name. It is of particular importance that the morphological indicators of action names were different in different periods. Only morphological forms -sh -ish (active in the present tense) and -v-uv (active in the time of A. Qadiri) give the text the spirit of the era: /Ertagi go'sh shodligi ila bu kun kechasi butun uy ichimizda uyqu o'rniga ertaga oladirgan go'shning qay holda tomoq qilmoq maslahati edi ./(A.Q., 129)

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