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SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2016 Issue: 11 Volume: 43

Published: 02.11.2016 <http://T-Science.org>

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### SECTION 29. Literature. Folklore. Translation Studies.

## 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

**Citation:** Usmanova M (2016) SOME NOTE OF SIMPLIFICATION OF MORPHEMIC STRUCTURE OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 11 (43): 27-31.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-11-43-6> **Doi:**  <http://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS>

### 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. Hojiyev, 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'yin-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'shliqni egalla(t)*”, 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 Turkish language, 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 qoniqish holati*”, as a result of joining to it of an affix *-z* (*-y*). (ЭТЯ, 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'shliqni egalla*



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(t)”, by means of affix joining -l, designating returnable value. (ЭТЯ, III, 275). The word is in the same way described in partitioning to‘l-1. (ЭТЯ, III, 258). **To‘q** “ovqatga bo‘lgan talabi qongan” (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 egalla(t)”, by means of affix joining -q: to+q=toq (ЭТЯ III, 253); ПДП, 432; ДС, 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 components 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 morphoneme** 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, suyuq – today’s roots of words sug‘orish, suyuqla, 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 us(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, uyqu, qayg‘u, ko‘krak, yurak, sovimoq, olg‘a, ilg‘or, ilgari, oldin, pismiql, yig‘lamoq, yorug‘, yarim, dumaloq, yumaloq, ajriq, ayri, aylana, ayiq, adashmoq, ayg‘ir, ayqash, aqtar (axtar), olacha, alag‘da, ariq(oriq), archi, art, butoq, burda, arqon, bo‘rsiq, ovul, og‘dar(ag‘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); ayrim, ajrim, ayiril, ajiriq, 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 alternated a vowel ä, the sign of hardness of a vowel was gone ы: 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 ayiril consist of two parts. Initial part of these words ayri. Ayri means separate branches on two parties”; separate stick “tayoq” or the tool “asbob”. This word has occurred as a result of affix joining -i (ы Kirill Alphabet) to a verb азыр which meant “ajrat” (have undressed) in old Turkish language (D. S.15); as a result of affix joining the narrow vowel of a syllable has ceased is said (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 alternated vowel ä, the sign of hardness of a vowel ы was gone: azir+i=aziri>azri>azri>ayri>ayri ( айри). Leaves, that a word ayir being a basis of words ayrim and ayiril 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 äz which in old Turkish language meant “alohida bo‘l” (separate) (ESTYA, 1,115:DS,15); further a consonant alternated from a consonant (KRS, 36-bet), then in the Uzbek language the vowel a alternated vowel ä, the sign of hardness of a vowel ы was gone: azir:az+ir=azir>ayir>ayir ( айир) [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 йыр. (ESTYA, IV, 203); the sign of hardness of a vowel was gone in the Uzbek language ы: йыр> 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, ayiril



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too can be connected with this root: yiroq means “ikki narsa bir-biridan uzoqlashgan - uzoqda” (two things are in are far from each other). “**Yirik** narsaning yirilgan holatini ifodalaydi” ko’zingni yir – och. Word **Yirik** (a large) designates the expanded position of a thing: (narsaning yirilgan holati - ko’zingni **yir** - och) open-razshir eyes. In a consequence of expansion of that or its size increases. Roots of words ajrat (ajirat), ayir are very close with a root yir. Because as a result yirish (expansions) one uniform becomes on two parts and it is called yarim (half). Here there is an alternation of vowels i>a. As a result of division of two things from each other appears yoriq (crack) and there is an alternation of vowels i>o. Alternation of consonants q <g’ occurs for the account labializations a vowel in which result there was an alternation narrow, unlabializations the word yorug’ (bright) has arisen a vowel i with labializations a vowel “u” and Means, words yor> iq; yor> ug’ in the ancient were considered as the single-root.

The word *yir* in dialects is said as *jir*. On it as a result of alternation of consonants y>j 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 I sconnected 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 adjective is formed from a verb *uyra* which in old Turkish mattered “uzoqlash” gave) (PDP), (DS, 268), as a result of joining to it of an affix -q (ESTYA, IV, 226); in Uzbek language vowels “a”, which stays in front of consonants -q, in the Uzbek language the vowel a which faces to a consonant -q, alternated from vowel ä, the sign of hardness of a vowel ы was gone: *uyra+q=uyraq>uyraq* [7, p. 157]. This etymological definition not so authentic. Because, it is difficult to believe to that the verb *yira* is considered non-productive. Actually this verb could have such structure, as *yir+a*. It is not dependent on that that the vowel a mattered duration, it was considered as a separate morpheme. At the analysis of words *ayrim*, *ayril* it is possible to consider, that affixes join a root *ayir* - (i) m, - (i) l in which result occurs losses of a vowel of the second syllable i as in a word *o’yin-a = o’yna*. But a - the vowel of word *Ayir* remains to the unknown person. This element P.Azimov considers as the rudiment –unit with the left part [2], P.Azimov considers this element as a rudiment-edinitsoj with character of the rest and we join this opinion.

Certainly, definition of structure of these words demands more serious etymological analysis. But, the main thing that words *ayrim*, *ayril* - *ayri*, *ajrim*, *ajrat* - (*ajirat*-), *yarim*, *yoriq*, *yorug’*, *yiroq*, *yirik*, *yirtqi*, *yirtqich* which during today's time are

considered non-productive, actually are subjected simplification which occurs as a result of draining of two, and can be and three morphemes for the account of dump of a root yir from the general use. Even the word jar (is gone) the Uzbek language with the point of view of its occurrence can to 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: **айыр+ан=айыран>айран> айран**. This word mattered - “sutdan yog’ ayirib olinganidan keyin qoladigan suyuqlik” (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 teng 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+jir+a+t) (divide into parts), as a result of joining to it of an affix ым. (ESTYA, IV,147): as **йар-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 jarohat, 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 йыр 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 (sur+t), turt (tur-it) = turt, tort (“o’ziga tomon sur - push in the party, pull” a-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

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means of affix joining-ut to a root sur: sur+ut=surut-surt.

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 **arit** (art) the Uzbek language is revealed and in this word there is a merge of an affix to a root: ar+i+t=art. 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 "yonboshga as a result turns out yumala – sweep sideways". Actually this word is formed with affix joining-in to a verb a:g' which in old Turkic language mattered "bir tomonga egil-bend in one party" (ESTYA, 1, 75, ДС, 18). Further as a result of some changes of a sound (alternation, loss...) finds next form: ag'+in=ag'in+a=a'ina=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=ag'-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, oqsa (og'sa), oqsoq, og'iz, og'riq, 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'ri; og'ir-in (og'-ir-in)=og'rin). The word og'iz too is formed from a verb ag' (oq-oqmoq): og'iz - og'+iz, here-iz an affix designating a duality, "narsalar oqib 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 oqsoq 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 oqsoq 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 oqsoq 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=aqisa=aqsa+q=aqsaq. 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, oqsoq 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 (morphē – 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 **lexicocentric**. 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 effected only as the corresponding constituent functions of the word as a whole.

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