Characterıstıcs, Optıons Of Morphema

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Abstract

Each lexical unit has its own stage of historical development, and in this respect the formal and semantic evolution of words in turn has a sufficient influence on morphemes. The article argues that words and adjectives can be combined, and some words and adjectives can be combined. As a result of such additional densification, it is observed to break away from its invariant morpheme. It has been proven that changes in meaning in the language system at different times have led to the complication of the core. As a result, affixes with obscure meanings and limited scope of use are integrated into the core structure, and a new active unit (affix) is added to restore and strengthen the previous meaning. In morpheme syntagmatics, asymmetry of content and form reflects the fact that two or more forms express the same content in compound affixes and analytic forms.

***Keywords–** morpheme, analytic and synthetic forms, morpheme units, syntagma, morph, lexeme, word, affixoid, morpheme syntagmatics, grammatical meaning, linguistics, duplication, rounding, evolution, invariant, core, basis, basis*

1. Introduction

We all know that morphemes are a means of grammatical communication and are the smallest unit that represents a grammatical relationship in linguistics. The knowledge of the system of morphemes was formed long ago. The formation, development, transformation, deepening, rounding, simplification, and unification of such units are the result of historical development.

Development shows that each lexical unit has its own stage of historical development. In this sense, the formal and semantic evolution of words in turn has a sufficient effect on morphemes.

As a result of language development, as well as the semantic and phonetic structure of a word, there are significant changes in its morphemic structure. Because it is the result of a long history of development, not everyone is happy. Special tests should be performed to determine this. There are different types of morphemes, which can be expressed as: deepening, rounding, simplification, merging. Y. Tojiev divides affix morphemes into word-makers and form-makers, and then gives their internal classification [10. 6-15]. When it comes to morphemes, their synchronous and diachronic sides should not be confused. Changes in language also affect the structure of a word, and as a result, it gradually changes. Such changes are almost imperceptible, but can be detected only by observation. We know from the history of linguistics that word structure changes in three (mostly two) ways. These are: "simplification, restructuring, complication" [12. 135] or "simplification, redistribution, complication" [9. 129]. This means that changes in linguistics do not bypass the properties of morphemes.

In Turkic languages, including Uzbek, the morpheme structure of a word does not change, but in fact it has a complex changing nature. The following idea, which is often found in works of general linguistics, is a very relative description of the idea that the boundary between morphemes in a word based on the principle of agglutination, the points of connection are always clearly visible (A.A. Reformatsky). According to AA Reformatsky, if the base is a locomotive, wagons are affixes. He sees agglutination as an event in which the basis is added one after the other, the meaning and function of which are clear to each other, and the gaps between them are clearly visible. The phenomenon of fusion also proves that these ideas are relative. By relative description, it should be noted that the distinction between lexemes and morphemes is not always clear. Over time, as fusion processes take place, the processes of sound

change, aggregation, simplification, and redistribution take place, and the state of "openness" between them changes. *Brother + brother - brother, go + a + I - go* also caused fusion by agglutination.

The term fusion is Latin for "melting, absorption." This process, which is associated with changes in the internal structure of language, in the history of linguistics is called hyperagglutination (VVRadlov), morphological absorption and pereintegration (NVKrushevsky), simplification and morphological redistribution (VABogoroditsky), contamination (G.Paul). , called fusion (E.Sepir, AN Kononov). Among them, the term fusion better reflects the essence of the phenomenon: the tight integration of parts into a new unit, the impossibility of direct separation into parts, the loss of boundary signals between them (pause, emphasis) such cases are understandable.

Fusion is divided into diachronic and synchronous types. According to A. Reformatsky, synchronous fusion, without denying diachronic fusion, helps to reveal the nature of fusion bases: the possibility of repetition of existing suffixes in word formation in fusion languages is the result of their extinction in fusion into a new whole. the thing is simplification in the synchronous plan. This same process is also present in agglutinative languages. In particular, the -sh affix is sometimes added to the stem twice to reinforce the common meaning in Uzbek, to distinguish one meaning from another: to speak, to argue, to embrace. Compare: *tiktirtir., cake, lamb, small, bedroom…* such pleonastic repetitions are common to many languages and play an important role in the emergence of new units.

Another aspect of morphemes is that the process of combining words and suffixes (lexemes and morphemes) leads to different situations. The word and the suffix can be combined to form a word: high, high. In this case, the word-forming lexeme is associated with an artificial relationship: such a relationship is a word-formation relationship. When the spiritual connection between these units becomes imperceptible, no word-formation relationship is formed, and the word-formation becomes a primitive lexeme. This situation is called the phenomenon of simplification in linguistics. When we say word formation, we mean the unity of form and meaning between these two units. The meaning of the word artificial is based on the meaning of the word maker: the word made develops the meaning of the base, expresses a new meaning without moving away from the base, i.e. comes from the base: based on. Accordingly, the relationship between the two elements is the motivating relationship: the first element is the motivator, the second element is the motivator (morpheme). So the word "motivated" means "made." "Motivator" means "the basis, the creator." That is why the meaning of the artificial word, its origin is clear, perceptible (through the motivator: as the word in the nomadic sense is perceived through the word in the original sense. ”Uzbek grammar ”(1975)“ The word “rooster” meaning “brave” is derived from the word “rooster” meaning “petux” - (hence its derivation), but the meaning of the original word is not: yasama sa There is no motive in them - a comparative identification of parts and related words. Therefore, very few original words are determined genetically (through historical and etymological research): their structure is determined.

As a result of historical development, word structure can take many forms. The structure of some words is becoming inseparable from today's point of view. The division of a word into morphemes is based not on its status in ancient times, but on its structure in the modern language: whether a word is primitive or artificial is determined by how it is separated today. Although some words are historically (diachronically) formed, over time, for various reasons, their state disappears: their state of formation becomes imperceptible, and they become an integral word. So, what this word means and the events lose their ability to be understood through the medium - it becomes directly interchangeable: the artificial word becomes the root word: the word korpacha is actually formed from the units korpa + cha 'lgan. The same can be said of coalIt is formed by adding the morpheme -mir to the melody lexeme, which means to burn. This can be seen in other words: teenager (grow) - growing, rain (fat) - raining; mile (call) - the distance that can be called ...

This type of word formation is common in science. It should be noted that the root words are not synchronously separated, but are determined by diachronic examination, and today are considered root words.

The relationship between a lexeme and a morpheme changes from two (or more) units to one, and simplification occurs. As a result, the artificial word becomes the root word (the base is the core, and the artificial is the base): the number of morphemes decreases. The phenomenon of simplification can also be observed in morphemes. "For example, compound affixes derived from the combination of the verb -da (actually a variant of the -li affix) and the noun-formative (broadly) -sh affixes (-da + sh) later became part of the historical development process. lum has become a simple affix for a number of reasons *(hand-in-hand - comrade; comrade, comrade, comrade-in-arms)* "[5. 112]. *We'll talk more about that later*

Since language is a modern system that adapts and enriches to the needs of the development of human society, in its synchronous system, the units of the previous period continue to live in different functions. The suffix -gi, -gu (an adjective of the present-future tense), which was very actively used in the Old Turkic language and the old Uzbek language, lost its activity in later periods and became part of some forms. One such form *I want to go, I want to read, I want to say is the analytical form of. I went, I read, I said* the -gim (-gum) affix, which is complicated in word forms such as.

It is well known that compound, double, and repeated words, phrases, and sentence patterns (simple sentences, compound sentences) are the product of historical development, and morphological categories and word-formation patterns are no exception. Language patterns and their derivative units (whether simple or compound) are units that are stored in memory as a whole, manifested in this way, are hesitant, syntagmatically *two* can also be divided into *two*. But this is the diachronic nature of language, the disregard for the paradigmatic relations between the units of the language system, the separation that takes place as a result of the denial of language development. Because the above distinction is a historical distinction, in the modern language has acquired the status of a single joint affix (there are no such constructions, so in the modern language it is not *two*, but it is correct to divide it into two parts); The compound affixes are regular units of meaning and function that have become indicators of time (present tense), tendency (purpose inclination).

When some words and adverbs are combined, they can be rounded up: *one, any, annoying*. As a result of such additional condensation, it can be separated from its invariant morpheme.

Semantic changes in the language system at different times lead to the complication of the core. Affixes with obscure meanings and limited scope of use are rounded up to the core structure, and a new active unit (affix) is added to restore and strengthen the previous meaning. Due to the law of fusion, modern Uzbek also has "expanded" forms of short forms, some of which resemble compound affixes. But the fact that there are significant differences between them makes it necessary to study these phenomena as units with different statuses and positions.

The genetic development of affixes indicates that they can be added or simplified. Some complex or compound affixes may deviate from the meaning of the word to varying degrees or may be used to reinforce the meaning. This, in turn, affects the meaning of the word.

In morpheme syntagmatics, asymmetry of content and form reflects the fact that two or more forms express the same content in compound affixes and analytic forms. In this regard, it is especially difficult to determine the relationship of compound affixes with synthetic forms and their differences. Complex units (which N.Y. Marr called "existing complexes" - "hodyachie complexes") - compound affixes, criteria for distinguishing between analytical and synthetic forms have not yet been developed in linguistics, but there are some exceptions. A.A. Reformatsky evaluates compound affixes and forms as

different phenomena: if the first type of complex units consists of following morphemes, the formant consists of a combination of suffix and flexion. This idea is reflected in special linguistic dictionaries; the second type is a suffix rounded with a compound ending that complicates the word formed by the fusion of derivational and relational affixes.

Studies in Turkic studies also identify two types of suffixes, depending on the degree of assimilation of personal pronouns with the bases of inclination and time: in the first round the paradigm elements are "separate", in the second round they are closely intertwined. Dense conjugation is observed in short forms of person-number forms -m (received), -ng (before), -Ø (received), -k (received), -ngiz (received), -lar (received): the bases of tense, person-number, and inclination, unlike the bases of adjectives, cannot be separate linguistic units without affixes of the category of person, which is not true. However, due to the shortening of the old complete analytical forms, the interconnectedness of certain paradigm elements allows them to be perceived as a holistic element.

Morphemics can also be simplified by the shift of auxiliary words to affixes. Auxiliary verbs became part of the leading verb as a result of historical development, and later became part of the word, gaining the status of a follow-up morpheme. This phenomenon, of course, occurs in long-term language development. For example, lying in verb forms is no longer an auxiliary verb, but a morpheme that forms a modern verb form. Because the alien auxiliary in these verb forms has completely lost the essence of the verb, this unit as a whole is a linguistic unit - a morpheme that forms the modern verb form. There are variants of the same morpheme in Uzbek dialects, which is adopted in the literary language -yap.

The formation of a particular linguistic model is due to factors such as disproportion in the language system, confusion of meanings, multifunctionality, semantics, competition in the use of forms (increasing preference of one form, archaicization of another form). In particular, the rounding of the -maq form was based on the archaicization of -moq.

The compound affixes formed in morphemes, the expanded forms, and the analytical and synthetic forms have historically had different forms of binary contradictions. Compound affixes arise from the functional-semantic rounding of two or more constituents; expanded forms, in contrast to compound affixes, have a conditional separation of parts into new units; in synthetic forms, the combination of base and affix does not have the ability to "form a word". This situation is also observed in some analytical forms. (We'll talk more about that later.)

-gudek / -guday forms are formed from the rounding of the future-modern adjective form -gu and -tek // -dek, -day, which means analogy-comparison; During the period of active use of the form -gu, the combination of these forms was relatively free, -dek, -day suffixes in the predicative position served as an optional unit that strengthens the assumptions of the future tense; The limitation of the meaning and function of the suffix -gu became noticeable as early as the 15th century [1. 120]. That is why the compound -gudek becomes a whole and is one of the regular forms of the old Uzbek language. Alisher Navoi also pays special attention to the features of this form and writes: "There is another kind, and if there is a person who suspects something, they attribute it to him, whether it is due to investigation, but due to mazanna and suspicion. but there is a lot of focus here. And it will not be in Persia, as it is said, and as it is said, and as it is said, and as it is said, and as it is said, and as it is said, and as it is said. 117].

Loss of morphemes, historical stems and suffixes (heart (yur + ak), village (winter + la + q), together (bir + ga), birov (bir + ov), whole (but + un), the knife (pich + white) is now associated with social development, the expansion of the division of labor, the development of society and human spirituality, worldview.

The same can be seen in the use of the forms -chi, -lik, -gar, -chilik, -garchilik:

1. It is known that -chi, -lik, -gar are word-forming morphemes. Among them -chi and -gar person horse maker (waterman, florist, merchant, jeweler); Abstract nouns and adjectives (goodness, independence, blanket) are considered as affixes. There are many other functions of the affix.

2. -chilik, -garchilik units exist as compound affixes and expanded forms. In this case, these affixes come together to form new units: drought (not in the form of dry + chi + lik, dry does not mean dry), minority, trade, farming, rain, moisture ...

3. There are cases when the affixes -chi, -lik, -gar, -chilik, -garchilik appear in a word and reinforce the meaning. There are many types of inequalities in this situation. In particular, the -chi, -lik, -gar forms can come as independent affixes, but can also be combined in series. There is almost no change in the grammatical or lexical meaning of the word. Consequently, the partially perceived meaning also tends to reinforce the meaning of the word. For example: stupidity - stupidity - stupidity; rudeness - rudeness - rudeness; nonsense - nonsense - nonsense; slavery is slavery, poverty is poverty.

Linguistic evidence fully confirms the prevalence of fusion in the Uzbek language and the fact that its laws are also present in our language. For example, consider the word refugee. The word has historically been in the form kach + qoq, with the -qaq affix shortened, fused, and -ak; simplification occurred as a result of the initial "q" being "absorbed". In fact, the structure of this word is completely different: it has the composition escape + iq + white, and when -aq is added, the i in the escape part is dropped, and then - q is rounded with -aq to form -oq. In our opinion, the front of it has fallen off, leaving only the white. Bil-ik-ir - bilgir or qis-iq-ich - tongs.

The form -moqlik (-maqliq) was one of the most active forms in the old Uzbek language, especially in the time of Navoi and Babur. Archaic in the modern language, it is found mainly in poetic works. The affix -lik performed a significant semantic function in the early stages of the rounding of the -mlik, significantly weakening the verb signs of the infinitive, strengthening its position in the substantive positions, bringing it closer to horse-type constructions. Later, as the functional activity of -moq in the substantive positions became more limited (this is also due to the -ish affix form of the action name), the -moq became an additional (redundant) part of -moq. This means that if in previous periods the semantic rounding of the parts in the -moklik was much stronger, then the connection between them will decrease. This is especially noticeable when comparing the expanded form of the noun with the - / i / sh affix to the / - i / shlik: by nature, the / / i / sh affix form has more substantive features, so the expanding element is never the same as the -moq form. could not be rounded. Example: It is not the believer's job to oppose the motherland. It is necessary to stand firm in religion.

With the formation and differentiation of the Turkic literary languages in the command-desire paradigm, new forms of -ng, -z, -lar, which have different areal and dialectal distribution, are formed in two directions - grammatically and modally. formed: -ng, -ngiz modal meanings predominate and begin to be used for the meaning of respect for the individual. In the early days, -ngiz, -nglar, -ngiz appeared as an expanded form of the -ng affix in terms of meaning, but later they were rounded up and became compound affixes. Of these, the form -gizlar is rare in the old Uzbek language, so it is included in the text with the requirement of poetic weight, and in the modern Uzbek literary language it is almost not used, but in the Kipchak dialect of the Uzbek language this form is one of the main indicators of the corresponding tendency. is considered

When thinking about word structure, the separation of bases and affixes itself is lacking, implying circumstances such as their origin, change, solidification, absorption, redistribution, division boundary, addition or separation need to keep. This is described in detail in A. Gulyamov's book "Related phenomena in the system of Uzbek suffixes."

The morpheme division of a word is given by some examples of the possibility of a gradual change in the phenomenon of division. The most important diachronic changes in the morphological structure of a word are simplification and morphological redistribution. The connection between a word and a suffix can be simplified: soft, hard. Invariably, the word that is made and the word that makes it are inextricably linked, that is, the word that is made does not move away from the base: the connection between them is called the word-making relationship. When the spiritual connection between these units becomes imperceptible, there is no word-formation relationship, the artificial word becomes the root word, and there is no simplification.

Simplification is the phenomenon of compound words formed by adding words into simple words, multi-morpheme words into single or less morpheme words [9. 129], i.e., the transformation of compound words into simple words, and words with several affixes into single-affixed words [12. 135]. The process of simplification does not happen automatically in language. For a form to be simplified, it must go through a certain historical development. This implies the formation of a low morpheme unit based on changes in the phonetic (mainly), grammatical and semantic, functional aspects of the word structure. One of the morphemes weakens or loses its function, in another case two lexemes (bases) merge and become inseparable: eighty, ninety, brother-in-law, brother, today, shoe, butter, slate (black) wood).

Simplification is common in lexemes. Compound words also retain the common features of formation - the semantic (semantic) and formal (formal) connection in the comparison, but this connection is also invisible for various reasons, including phonetic change. . This is a case of simplification between lexemes.

These words are diachronically made up of two bases, and today the structure of the bases is completely lost and simplified. It is known that the eighty and ninety forms are historically formed from eight + ten, nine + ten. These words are combined with a sibling number (ten) to form a decimal system of numbers (eight, nine).

In the morphemes of brother-in-law and brother-in-law, the forms brother-in-law and brother-in-law are also connected diachronically. The form of the mother-in-law is also reduced from the form of the mother-in-law to the form of the mother-in-law (similar to the mother-in-law), which is inseparable from the form of the mother-in-law. The form of brother also formed the form of brother + y + ni, and the addition of the shortened (simplified) form ni (ini) to the base of brother is an increase of one "y". In today's form, this + day is the combination of two bases, the main sound of the word "day" in the second base is changed to "k" "g". As a result, a re-relationship occurs and the two bases are simplified as one morpheme. The head lexeme is a combination of the basics of the head and fingers.

Another change in word structure is redistribution, which involves changing the boundaries of morphemes in a word and resulting in the formation of new affixal morphemes. Such changes in word structure are rare in Uzbek. According to Sh. Rakhmatullayev, the -s indicator is not a form of a number category, but an integral part of the possessive or possessive. Historically, the base morpheme "ul" and the affix morpheme "-s" in the word ul + have come into contact with each other, causing the phoneme "-l" in the base to fall. There was a major split. Today, the form "ul" has become the form "u". This feature can also form another morpheme as a "-ar" residual as a result of the addition of the "-s" to the "ul" personal pronoun. In other words, the phoneme "-l" in "ul + ar" is attached to the affix.

According to Mirzakulov, as a result of shifting meanings in morphemes, it is possible to observe their transformation into new units. In morphological phraseology, a morph of an existing morpheme creates a new unit based on a shift in meaning, and due to simplification, the language enriches the vocabulary or grammar with a new morpheme. One type of this process is the transfer of the indicators of verb tenses (-ga, -ka, -qa, -da, -dan) to a different category of words, the disconnection of certain morphs from the

paradigm: true , suddenly, abruptly, suddenly, together, other, abruptly, again, suddenly [3. 34]. As the morpheme moves toward the base, new units are formed, and the morpheme moves away from its function and into a new form. Such cases are grounds for simplification.

Over time, a word can become an adverb, and complex adverbs can merge, that is, they can merge: is going - is going - is going; as + ki = niki. This includes compound affixes. Although divided into two or more units in terms of content, the content remains inseparable. That is, the syntagm does not have a special meaning.

Compound affixes "are formed as a result of changes, contractions, mergers, collisions of existing affix morphemes: -cha - -ch (hawk - hawk) -ch morpheme -cha morpheme, which actually means reduction shortened; -dar (ogdir-agdar), -g'in (refugee, flood, massacre); -kar - -kaz (etkar-transmission); -ma - -m + a (bos + im + a - bosma); -gancha, -guncha (borguncha - by the way); -q, -v (foot - foot, measure - measure; -dosh (-la-sh) (hand-sh - hand-sh); -gich (scraper, clamp); -chilik (-chi-lik); -garchilik (-gar-chilik); -lan (-la-n); -lash (-la-sh); -kari, -karu (-garu) (internal, high); -loq (-la-q) (village); -qi (vaysaqi); -niki (of + ki) "[10. 25]. It is clear from the quotation that morphemes change form, shorten and multiply. may also increase in return.

With the passage of time, words develop, meaning may move away from the meaning of the noun, undergo a strong sound change, or some morphological forms may lose their function and "harden" [2. . 10]. This hardening creates a compound affix or a new lexeme.

In morpheme syntagmatics, there are also units in the form of compounds that are similar to compound affixes but differ in meaning and structure, and such units are recommended as compound affixes in some sources. These are extended or complicated forms of an affix. In particular, -moqlik (to go), - (i) shlik (to go), - (a) yin (go), - (i) bon (baropon) in syntagms -lik, -in, -on parts -moq, The affixes - (i) sh, - (a) y, - (i) b are optional units acquired in order to strengthen the meaning and function. These forms can be morphemes that retain their relative independence in syntagmatics and do not merge into their predecessors. The same can be seen in words where the affixes -lik and -chilik can be added in parallel: superficiality - superficiality, old age - old age, coldness - coldness. As in the above optional forms, in the second (old-age) construction, the -th part has the function of reinforcing the meaning, concretizing the general meaning; however, the unnaturalness of such syntagms as qari, yuzakichi, and sudukchi led to the merging of the -chi and -lik parts into a joint affix. So the -chilik morpheme in this word is a single form in the form of a compound affix.

Many of the examples given are historical. Such phenomena are still happening today, it is impossible to understand at a glance, they can only be identified by comparison. A clear example of this is the fact that the morpheme dictionary, created 43 years ago, contains the rural lexeme winter + la + q. Today, it is studied as an artificial lexeme.

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