

Approach Of Morphema To Lexema

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Abstract

Some literatures divide morphemes into two: basic morpheme, affixal morpheme. This is especially true in traditional linguistics. The article shows that although a morpheme does not mean a concept independently, it has a definite form, and a lexeme can serve a meaning even if it means a concept. It is said that both a lexeme and a morpheme as a unit of language are equal to a certain part and serve to express a certain concept. It is based on the fact that a lexeme, from the point of view of its series, becomes a whole and begins to speak only after it has received a grammatical description.

It has also been proved by examples that in the process of morpheme analysis, it is correct to divide any word into lexemes + morphemes (s) when we divide them into components. As with other phenomena of language, it has been shown that the historical path of word forms has undergone some changes.

Keywords– morphemes, suffix, affix, affixoid, lexical morpheme, lexeme, base, suffix, prefix, grammatical meaning, analytic formant, compound affix, semantic aspect, idiomatization, integral formant, word group, co 'makchilar, adjectives, augmentative units, auxiliary verbs

1. Introduction

Some literatures divide morphemes into two: basic morpheme, affixal morpheme. This is especially true in traditional linguistics. “An affix is a morpheme that is not used independently, but is attached to the stem, and serves to express different meanings related to the lexical and grammatical features of the stem. The fact that a word is a whole formed from the unity of interconnected semantic parts, that the meaning it expresses is derived from the meaning of the morphemes in that composition, from the sum of them, is very closely connected with the core of affixes. clearly shows that. Affixes have a number of features in terms of external - formal aspects, meanings, functions and applications ”[4.77]. This aspect is a view that morphemes should be studied in relation to the lexeme.

Although a morpheme does not mean a concept independently, it has a definite form, and a lexeme must serve meaning as well as a concept. A morpheme is the basic unit of language construction after a lexeme and, unlike a lexeme, serves to express grammatical meaning. Because the layout of the linguistics departments is based on this. Although a lexeme externally serves as a linguistic term for a dictionary, it is also an object of morphology in terms of expressing the internal capabilities of a language. In this case, the lexeme plays a key role in the manifestation of morphemes.

Both a lexeme and a morpheme as a unit of language are equivalent to a particular part and serve to express a particular concept. It is only after the lexeme has received a grammatical description from the point of view of its class that it becomes complete and begins to speak. A morpheme also makes sense by adding to its own lexeme. A lexeme appears as a leading unit, while a morpheme appears as an adjunct. In this sense, it is appropriate to consider a lexeme as a word and a morpheme as an adjunct. The sign of the independent use of a lexeme can also be distinguished from the sign of the inability of a morpheme to be used independently.

A morpheme, like a lexeme, is an abstract unit: it is represented as a symbol in the linguistic memory part of the brain, in which case it is called a linguistic unit. As a linguistic unit, a morpheme consists of a whole in terms of expression and content. For example, the -m part at the end of the infinitive is equal to the morpheme; the phoneme m is its expression; and the content aspect means “attributing the first person

to the unit" [5.114].

In linguistics, the content of a morpheme is determined by the grammatical meaning it represents. That is, a morpheme is attached to a specific lexeme and then appears in the plan of expression. A morpheme is always used with a lexeme, and it adds additional meaning to the lexeme. Its content aspect is also distinguished by the simplicity of the lexeme in terms of content. A lexeme is the name of a concept and has a nominative function, while a morpheme has no nominative function, only a signifier function: it expresses grammatical meaning. In other words, a morpheme is not formed without a lexeme.

The symbol of a morpheme in the form of a linguistic unit contains information about its aspect of expression and its characteristic features, as well as about the content aspect and its characteristic features. Each use of a morpheme is made by copying the symbol from which this information is concentrated; a representative of a morpheme that appears as a material unit as a result of such a process is called a morph and is called a speech unit. Hence, it is necessary to distinguish the state of the linguistic unit in the linguistic memory part of the morpheme and the state of the speech unit as a unit of pronunciation [5.114]. For this reason, it is observed that some linguists also consider a lexeme as a morpheme. In fact, morphemes, like lexemes, exist in our minds, and we form certain concepts with their participation.

Observations show that there are some similarities between a lexeme and a morpheme: in both of them the phoneme serves as a form of expression, both of which are equivalent to a part as a linguistic unit, and both have a certain character in the mind. appears as For example, we use the form "-s" in our minds to form a plural. Lexemes and morphemes are distinguished by other important features. It is also incorrect to interpret a morpheme as a single linguistic unit and a lexeme as a type of morpheme. We don't think that's right. If we agree with this misconception, we are in favor of the idea that the lexical stage of language construction does not have its own independent unit. This can lead to other language errors. This view contradicts the study of the stages of language construction as a system.

A lexeme is a unit belonging to the lexical stage of language construction, a morpheme is a unit belonging to the morpheme stage of language construction; lexeme - lexical unit, morpheme - grammatical unit. A morpheme is the smallest linguistic unit that serves to express grammatical meaning [5.114-115]. It should be noted that treating a lexeme that gives rise to a morpheme as a morpheme unit raises other problems with the term. Therefore, in textbooks, it is appropriate to define the basic term as a lexeme and the additional term as a morpheme.

In some literatures the morpheme is considered as a speech unit, while in others it is interpreted as a linguistic unit. A morpheme is the smallest meaningful part of a language because it is considered to be a constituent unit of language structure. As an example, the word "programmer" can be divided into two morphemes. In this case, "program" is considered as a basic morpheme. It should be noted that the concept of "program" as a basic morpheme is defined here in terms of its relevance to this unit of speech, so the unit of "program" as a speech unit should be considered as a morpheme and a lexeme in lexicology and morphemics. The morpheme -chi can serve as a morpheme in any section.

In general, in the process of morpheme analysis, when we divide any word into components, it is a good idea to divide it into lexemes + morphemes (s). Even if the lexeme does not contain a morpheme (which may have zero form), this law holds.

In the paradigm, some forms of a word that do not have a suffix - morpheme (form) are distinguished by the fact that they do not have a special suffix (form). This is the zero form: in the general agreement, in the unit: noun (melon - melon, melon, from melon ...); command verb in the second person singular (stay - stay, stay, stay ...).

As with other phenomena of language, the historical way of word forms shows some changes: 1. The ancient means of speech have been replaced by the analytic form (*autumn - with autumn*); this agreement is detached from its paradigm, which has hardened with its own index, and some of the words that come with this accent have moved into the form (like summer-winter, morning-evening). Here we see the phenomenon of lexicalization of the grammatical form (compare: in some cases we see the opposite: the word *sari* used to mean "side" and is varied. then completely variable, the form becoming a word. This is a phenomenon of grammaticalization). 2. Fortunately, we see the solidification of the forms of agreement and possession in modal words and forms, such as forward, apparently, really, suddenly, and the specialization of the word in this form. In this case, they are no longer a form of paradigm. 3. The use of the possessive affix as a predicative affix (which is found in the old Uzbek language) by adding it to the nouns of the character type is completely contrary to the norms of the modern Uzbek language (compare: in the future tense: your - «yours»). »In the sense of).

The concepts of word and morpheme or lexeme and morpheme are often controversial. Examining the morphological structure of a word involves phenomena such as determining the relationship between a word and a morpheme (stem morpheme and affix morpheme in some literatures), stem and base, and the structure and classification of morphemes in different languages. In Turkic languages, including Uzbek, lexemes and morphemes are always interchangeable. When we look at the grammatical structure of a word, we see that it has parts that have a certain meaning, that these parts are interconnected. The morphological structure of a word is that it is made up of such grammatical elements that have some meaning - the division into grammatical parts. Such an indivisible, smallest part of a word is recognized as a morpheme. The morphological structure of a word, the nature of its division into morphemes, suggests that these elements between it consist of a lexeme and a morpheme.

A morpheme, one of the most important units of language, is the minimal, smallest part of a word. For example, our children. This morphological unit cannot be divided into parts without losing its meaning: the subsequent division (separation into syllables and some phonemes) shows a phonetic feature rather than a morphological structure: when sounds serve to differentiate the meaning of a word both, but not directly related to meaning. It follows that the smallest part of a morpheme is the one that directly expresses the connection of linguistic phenomena with meaning - the one that gives meaning, the one that shows the boundaries of connection.

It is more accurate to describe a morpheme as "the smallest semantic unit of a language" than as a "smallest semantic unit of a word"; but it is also incorrect to include the lexical unit as "least meaningful unit." It should be noted that the main feature of a morpheme is the unit of grammatical meaning. Then the concepts and terms "lexical morpheme" and "core morpheme" are abandoned, and the term lexeme itself is used instead. At the same time, of the "additional (generalized, affixal, grammatical) morpheme" comments, only the "grammatical" comment is sufficient [5.115]. It is therefore logical to call a morpheme the smallest unit of grammatical meaning in the construction of a language.

Morphemes come in many forms and shapes. The first type is pure morphemes-affixes in the form of additional from the outside (in Uzbek affixes are used instead of suffixes); the second type is affixoids, which are shifted from independent words to affixes, used both as independent words and as affixes; the third type is recognized as a lexeme, but they are lexical morphemes that do not have an independent meaning like an affix, but serve to express a grammatical meaning like an affix, even though their appearance is like a word. In general, we can divide morphemes into affix, affixoid, lexical nature morpheme kabu types.

1. An affix is a morpheme that is used in conjunction with a part, including a lexeme (base, base, word). The affix is derived from Latin and means "affixus" - "attached". Affixes are added to a specific lexeme. A lexeme with an affix is called a base. For example, there are 4 units in the

word woodcutters: woodcutters. The morphemes -chi, -lar, -ni in this word are equal to the affix and are added to the base one after another. The -chi morpheme is added directly to the wood lexeme, the -s morpheme to the woody word, and the -ni morpheme directly to the woody part.

There are different types of affixes, depending on which part of the lexeme they are added to. These are called suffixes and prefixes.

If an affix is added after a lexeme, that is, after a base, it is called a suffix. The suffix is derived from Latin and means "suffixus" - "attached". The affixes -chi, -lar, -ni mentioned above are suffixes.

If a morpheme (affix) is added before a lexeme, that is, before a base, such an affix is called a prefix. The term prefix is derived from Latin, "praefixum" - "prae" means "before", "fixus" means "attached". For example, no-, be-, ser- prefixes are added from the front in the words wrong, bad, lucrative. Prefixes are not inherent in the Uzbek language. Most of the prefixes are in Tajik. Initially, it was added to Tajik words, but as a result, it was added to Uzbek and other languages.

1. **An affixoid** (as mentioned above) is essentially a lexical unit, which then serves to express grammatical meaning, such as an affix, and has the property of joining several lexemes, such as an affix. Affixoids can also be lexemes. Affixoid is derived from the Latin word "affixoid" meaning "affix-like". For example, there is both the lexeme "bek" and the morpheme -bek: Amir Temur was originally from the family of beks. Ozodbek sang the people's pain. Another feature of the affixoid is that it can be added to many words.
2. A morpheme of lexical nature differs sharply from an affix (as well as an affixoid): it is not closely attached to the lexeme to which it belongs, but retains some of it, and the lexeme-like feature is manifested in this feature. But grammatical meaning is equivalent to an affix. Such a unit can be called a morpheme of lexical nature on the basis of its content (grammatical meaning) rather than its external (non-dense attachment to the lexeme) [5.116]. Such lexical morphemes include -ber-, -ol-, -bol-, -chiq-, -koy-, -sol-, -yoz-, -kor-... units of the verb family. . By joining a lexeme that externally resembles an independent verb, we can obtain analytical forms of the same type that appear as morphemes. This feature is evident in analytical forms, but it must be distinguished from the compound affix.

The analytic formant consists of an auxiliary word that looks like an independent word with a means of attaching it to the base of the verb: - (i) b send- (laugh-), -a sol- (say) sol-), -a yoz- (yiqila yoz-), -a chiq- (ayta chiq-) ... Analytical formants differ from compound affixes. A compound affix can consist of two or more parts: -gar + chi + lik: precipitation, - (i) n + qi + ra: invasion. The analytical formant is always in two parts: -sa edi (read), -y kör (ask blind). Although it consists of more than two units, it is usually divided into two parts. Like I said.

While the compound affix can occur in certain syntags in different - strong, weak positions, the second part of the analytic formant comes in a strong position as a closing member of the syntagm: - (i) b çık - (read), - (i) b send (tell-). Compound affixes can be derived from analytic forms (-makta turur-> -maktadur-> -makta-> -cud), in turn, compound affixes become the first part of analytic forms: -makdi, was standing.

This means that any analytical formant acts as a morpheme in language, expressing a specific meaning. The morphemes that make up the analytic formant are not independent, they are semantically abstracted and form a meaning due to idiomatization. This meaning, formed in the process of language development, is expressed by the formant as a whole, and not by the individual parts that make up the analytic formant. The semantic contribution of the second part of the syntagm is clearly readable in this holistic meaning.

(We'll talk about that later.)

Professor Shavkat Rakhmatullayev also introduces auxiliary verbs from the lexical nature of morphemes, such as, for adjectives.

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