



## **PHENOMENON OF HISTORICAL AND PRESENT WORD FORMATION IN THE UZBEKI LANGUAGE**

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<b>Received:</b> 7 <sup>th</sup> August 2022 <b>Accepted:</b> 7 <sup>th</sup> September 2022 <b>Published:</b> 11 <sup>th</sup> October 2022	This article discusses aspects of historical word formation that are different from today's word formation and their use. The division of historically created words into meaningful parts and their etymological analysis is considered.
<b>Keywords:</b> Artificial Word, Synchronic And Diachronic, Description Of Historical Words, Materials.	

### **INTRODUCTION.**

There are many artificial words in the modern Uzbek language, which were interpreted differently in certain periods. To be more specific, a word that was historically considered to be artificial may not be artificial from today's point of view. Accordingly, they can be divided into two groups:

1. Current (synchronous) word formation
2. Historical (diachronic) word formation

Synchronous (Greek synchronos-simultaneous, periodic; syn-together + chronos-time, period) is a term related to the description of the language of the same period, independent of period, time factor and linguistic changes. Synchronic linguistics is also known as descriptive linguistics and general linguistics.

Diachron (Greek: dia and chranos-time, time) is the historical development of the language system as a source of linguistic research. Learning language units from the point of view of time.

In the 2nd half of the 20th century, the issues of diachronic approach and studying the history of the language by periods began to be considered.

### **ANALYSIS AND RESULTS.**

In linguistics, the concepts of synchronicity and diachrony are opposed to each other.

In modern (21st century) Uzbek linguistics, of course, there should be a spiritual connection between the parts of artificial words: bil+im+don+lik.

This rule cannot be fully applied to the formation of historical words. Until today, textbooks, books and manuals contain enough information about the phenomena of word formation in the Uzbek literary language of the 21st century. Ayyub Ghulamov, the scientist who conducted the most research on the problems of word formation in Uzbek linguistics. He gives his definition of word-formation phenomena as follows:

"Word-making is the creation of a new word by any method, by any means."

But the information about the historical formation of the word is very rare today. That is why it is permissible to dwell more widely on the creation of the historical word. Historical formation is determined not through spiritual connection, but through special investigations and historical observations. The following example is given in the manual "Basics of Linguistics" by O. Sharipova and I. Yoldoshev:

"...blanket, which is the core of the word blanket, means something covered with cotton or other material; and affix means diminution. But the word "blanket" does not mean a small blanket, but rather something that is spread over a sitting place.

So, the meaning of the word "blanket" cannot be based on the meaning of "blanket" and "blanket". That is why the formation of this word is considered a historical word formation."

A number of other words can be cited as examples of historical word formation. For example: words such as hard, smooth, liquid, dark, coal are made in historical formation.

In the hard word, the base is considered to be a verb, it is made in the same way as a soft verb, which is considered a synthetic word in the current construction. The word "hard" is considered a fictitious word due to the presence of the act of placing the meaning.

The word "smooth" is derived from the verb sili, referring to the extreme flatness of the object.

The words liquid and thick are meaningful parts related to the verbs to separate and pour

included in the list of fictitious words for league.

But nowadays, since the verb *sili*, which can be the basis of the word *smooth*, does not exist, and the words *liquid* and *thick* are considered to be integral words, these are not considered artificial words.

Since coal is dug out from the ground and buried, it is formed by adding *-ir* to the verb *kommaq*: *kom+ir=coal*

This word, like the above words, has lost its meaning today.

If we pay attention to the etymology of suffixes in the Uzbek language, among the historical suffixes there are also suffixes such as *-gari*, *-kari*, *-kari*, *-karu*. The words "inside" and "outside" are made as a result of adding these additions. The core means the inner part; and the outside is called *tash* (Nowadays, this base is an inactive word and has been preserved only in certain places: The animal's body is in the *tash*, and the human's is inside). The suffixes *-kari* and *-kari* were added to the bases of *ich* and *tash* to form new words. It should be noted once again that all the quoted words are diachronic, i.e., historical word formations, and today they do not have the characteristics of their creation.

We cannot say that words such as "living" and "living" cannot be made because they are not divided into meaningful parts despite the fact that they have affixal parts. In the Uzbek language, there are many words that require the same explanation. A. Hojiyev, doctor of philology, linguist, in his manual "Word formation in Uzbek" dwells on such words and says:

"Although the presence of an independent meaning part or a constituent African, or both (an independent meaning part and an affix) is noticeable in the structure of this or that word, but the parts of the word that seem to be able to separate the meaning are not comment with if there is no lip, such a word is not included in the formation of a synchronous word".

### CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS.

Citing words such as *thug*, *whiteness*, *village*, *boss*, as examples, the academic scientist emphasizes that such words are not considered artificial, but only a simplification phenomenon. It should be mentioned that A. Hajiyev is the author of manuals such as "Word formation in Uzbek language", "Word formation system of Uzbek language". These manuals are important because they contain new and valuable information about the formation of words in the Uzbek language.

In conclusion, it is recommended to work directly on the basis of the materials of the Uzbek language when distinguishing between diachronic and synchronic word formations. In this, the dictionary of historical words, the explanation of words in the Uzbek language, and etymological manuals are of great importance.

When studying the formation of words in the Uzbek language, it is certainly appropriate to consider their historical alternative.

In recent years, a number of scientific studies have been conducted on the phenomena of new word formation in the Uzbek language. As a result, many valuable manuals and books have been published. Of course, the services of Uzbek linguists such as U. Tursunov, A. Gulomov, A. Hojiyev are incomparable in such researches.

Taking into account the fact that the scope of research in this direction is expanding over time, each opinion and opinion about the formation of words can be considered as a scientific and theoretical source.

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