



## ON THE MORPHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE WORD IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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<b>Received:</b> 11 <sup>th</sup> March 2022	This article will focus on the role and meaning of word combinations in the formation of scientific views on morphology in Uzbek linguistics. Information is provided on the analysis of independent, auxiliary and separate parts of speech, as well as on the grammar of related languages.
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The formation and development of Uzbek linguistics, as noted in the literature, has a long history. In fact, Uzbek linguistics, which is defined in the style of "Turkic linguistics", is closer to the fact that it began to take shape in the early periods, first under the influence of Indian, and then, mainly, Arabic linguistics.

The first examples of views on the history of the language are observed in the work of Aristotle, the great scientist of antiquity. [2, 3-49] seasons of the work, such as "language and Thought", "Fragments of speech", "types of nouns", include direct morphological views. It should also be noted that in 170-90 BC, Dionysius Frakisky, one of the representatives of the Alexander school, allocated eight word categories for the ancient Greek language (noun, verb, adjective, artikl, pronoun, auxiliary, adverb, connecting). The view of Dionysius on the separation of word categories is distinguished by its accuracy: "the noun species is a category of words, an expression of the body or thing and general as well as special". The recording of eight word series Socrates is observed in the XVI-XVII centuries (in Slavic languages). This is M.V. Lomonosov also showed his influence in the famous book "Russiyskaya grammatics". Then the adjective is replaced by a category of adjective (Vostokov), followed by P. The P. Pavsky and F.I. Buslaev in this row separately enter the number series.

In Russian linguistics in the XX century, downloads among word categories also took a strong place, and this system was fixed in the style of 10 categories [3,8]. The L. After certain analyzes (combining morphological and syntactic bases together as a single grammatical basis), bulanin in determining the bases (criteria) for the parsing of word categories notes the semantic and grammatical basis [3, 8-22]. It is noted that the meaning of the word category Bunda is determined by different scientists by different terms ("main meaning" - A.M. Zemsky; "general, ma'n meaning" - A.I. Smarnisky; "generalized meaning" - Russian language of the present time (1964); "generalized-abstract meaning" - A.V. Dudnikov; "lexical-grammatical meaning" - N.S. Valgina; "categorical meaning" - grammatics (1970); "classifying meaning" - A.N. Tixonov; "matikmatic meaning" - A.N. Gvozdev, Steblin-Kamensky), but from this it was confirmed that it is worthwhile to choose a more "lexical meaning" term for the essence of the phenomenon. It was also correct that in the classification, the morphological and syntactic bases were combined and recorded as a grammatical basis.

Views on morphology in Turkic linguistics began to take shape in the IX-XI centuries under the influence of Arabic linguistics. Location Qashgariy devoted a large part of his work "Devonu dictionary Turkish" [7, 41-71] to "word-building "and" morphology", and the 2nd volume of the work mainly reflected the views of the scientist on morphology. First of all, the scientist divides the words into 3 categories, within which he expresses his views on the forms of the verb and the verb. Prof. The A. Nurmonov noted. The work of Qashgari "Devonu dictionary Turkish" is an encyclopedic work that gives a complete idea of the morphology of Turkic languages of the X-XI century" [8, 48]. In the work, the scientist describes his views on the forms of the verb tense, Masdar (name of action), the declination of the verb, the expression of the form of the number, the form of respect, the form of division, the form of proportion. In Turkic linguistics, the grammatics given after the dictionary of the work "At-tuxfatuz zakiyatu filluğatit Turkey" [13, 3-450], whose author is unknown and whose place of writing is controversial, is considered significant in two ways: 1) the work can be called the first grammatics of Turkic languages; 2) the first example of comparative (mixing) grammatics can be called (A. Nurmonov). 29-89-pages of the book are given in the form of lexical-grammatical essay, the main grammatical views are in this part.

Some views on the morphology of the Turkic language (the old Uzbek literary language) are found in Alisher Navoi's work "Mukhkamatul lokhugatayn". In the game-sh (-ish) and-T,-th,-Dec,-about the functions of gachiksiks, about the application of some auxiliary verbs (forearm, hand, ketakor, leader, etc.), about the intensiveness of

adjectives (op-White, coal-blue, crimson...), the functions of-Vul and-L affiks are also given [1, 116-117].

XIX Of Course, A.Navoi did not write a special work on the morphology of the Turkic language. The author is limited to recording some morphological aspects of nouns and verbs inherent in Turkic languages. The A.In a special study of Navoi's activity as a linguist, it is known that his views on this area are illuminated at the level of possible [4, 14-41].

In the second half of the XIX and early XX centuries, in order to keep the local population of Central Asia in captivity and communicate with them, the need to know the Uzbek language (Turkic languages) was born in Russian owners. Due to this need, they began to be studied and some practical implications were created. Location The M.A. Terentyev's "Grammar Turkish, Persian, Kyrgyz and Uzbek" (St. Petersburg, 1876); I.A. Belyaevn's "A guide to the broad Sart language" (Issue 1-4. Vol., 1906) and others from the sentence Shular. But to the extent that these works provide the formation of scientific morphology, there is almost no data.

Phyrate's activity as a linguist, his views on mathematics, including morphology, are also studied in Uzbek linguistics. Toychibayev, M. Studied by such scientists as Kurbanova [5, 4-41; 6, 3-28; 10 24-26]. At the same time a.Nurmonov and N. In the textbook "History of Uzbek linguistics" mahmudovs paid special attention to the morphological views of Fitrat [5, 148-159].

In addition, the history of the study of the morphological system of Uzbek linguistics in the 20th century was a special research object. In this work, "Uzbek language lessons" and manuals written by Munavvar Kari, Qayum Ramazan, Shorasul Zunnunlar, as well as the work of "Sarf" of Fitrat were analyzed at the possible level and 13 punts were given the conclusion on the status of this period linguistics. By bringing one of these conclusions, it is possible to draw a logical generalization about the state of the study of the morphological system of the Uzbek language. Works of this period, reflecting the morphological construction of the Uzbek language, were created at different levels. Elbe's" writing paths " works are presented in software format, m.Type Of Building Ramadan, The works of Zun are illuminated as school, course textbook knowledge, and the sources of the Fitrat as scientific works. In this way, when we draw the fifth and sixth conclusions, the situation becomes clear: "in the 20-ies there was not really created a science (morphology) of the Uzbek language, but the work of Fitrat is also an "experiment" in this direction, no more. "The Uzbek language was consistently lacking in morphological construction. Since there were no theoretical rules for distinguishing word categories, the word category was distinguished from 4 to 7 soles. Although the meaning of the word and affiks (suffix) is understood, it is customary to refer to affiks as a word, as a result of which all affiks under the term "signs" are separated as a separate Word category".

In 20-40-ies of XX century "Uzbek language grammatics" (1936) by Gazi Alim Yunusov, M.Shamsiev and others. "Uzbek language grammatics" (1932), H.Kayumiy, S.Dolimov's "grammatika" ("consumerism" and "Nahv" 1933-1934), o.Osman and B.Azizov's " grammatics "(morphology and syntax, 1938), E.D.Such works of polivanov as "Kratkaya grammatika uzbekskogo yazika" (1926) were created. It should also be said that Qayum Ramadan in 1913 year, in cooperation with Munavvar Kari Abdurashidov and Shorasul Zunnun, created the textbook "language lessons". The memory of the writer about his participation in the writing of the textbook is B.Yerbaev came up with: " in the formation of the book" Language Lessons "also wrote heavy sections Qayumjon as the composition of the word structure, composition-morphology and the composition of sounds" [12, 124]. It is natural that this textbook served as a source for the work on the morphology of the Uzbek language, which was created in the 20-ies.

In conclusion, in Uzbek linguistics, extensive information was given on the history of the formation of scientific morphology in special works [9, 25-56]. The A.Proceeding from the analysis of some of gulomov's works, we tried to explain, based on his views, the formation of scientific morphology. In the formation of scientific morphology of the Uzbek language s.Usmonov's services are also incomparable. Because it is known to all of us that the book "morphological structure of the word in the Uzbek language" by the scientist is one of the most serious studies in this regard. However, the scientific activity of the scientist, referring to the need for a separate study of views, professor Yo.We are limited by the opinions expressed by tojiev.

Views on morphology began much earlier in Turkish Studies, and its first period was M.Goes to Kashgari. Created later, the author of the work" at tuhfa "( "a unique line about the Turkic language") focuses on the study of the morphology of Turkic languages. These morphological views were a source and motivation for the creation of special works on morphology in the Uzbek linguistics of the 20th century. In this way, at the beginning of the XX century (20-30 years) Qayum Ramadan, E.D.Polivanov, Fitrat, H.Kayumiy, P.Dolimov, M.Practical, in part, scientific morphology of the Uzbek language was formed by scientists such as shamsiev and Sherbek. The textbook or manual-style materials created by these authors also provided for the purpose of satisfying the needs of that period and facilitating language learners. Nevertheless, in Uzbek linguistics, such works as the beginning of in-depth scientific research of the Uzbek language construction, as well as the initial efforts for the creation of Uzbek science, have acquired an important significance. The morphology-related parts of the works created in Turkic linguistics until the 40s of the XX century, undoubtedly, served as an important source in the formation of scientific views on the morphology, which was formed in the later period in Uzbek linguistics.

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