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COMPREHENSIVE AND EXTENDED FORMS OF SUFFIXES IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

Abstract: In this article given information about comprehensive and extended forms of suffixes of Turkic languages, where also included compare analysis with Uzbek language. Moreover, in the article given point of views of scientists of Turkic languages. Also, in the article given detailed analysis of comprehensive and extended form affixoids, such kind of: -xona, -chilik, -garchilik, -moq, -ish, -(a)yin, -gan, -ayotgan, -lik, -sinlar, -niki, -ag'on.

Key words: affixes, morphemes, affixoids, null form morphemes, modal forms, meaning changes, functionality, assemantems, interfix.

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Introduction

The famous scholar orientalist in the field of Turkic languages P.M. Melioransky in his work gave information about the "extended" forms, as well as the so-called "short" forms of the morphemic part of the Turkic languages. So the scientist believes that the wordsso'r – so'ra (to ask), qiz – qizi (to heat), bit – biti (to write), bur – bura (to remote) are "extended" forms that have arisen from "short" forms [4:59-64].

Materials and Methods

When it comes to semantic units, or rather affixoids, one should take into account the scientist of the 50s in the field of Germanic languages, M. D. Stepanov, who introduced the concept of "semi-affixes", "semi-prefixes" and "semi-suffixes". According to the scientist, during the construction of words, the second half of the element in the word plays an active role and partially or completely changes its meaning and practically performs the function of the suffix. An obvious example is the –xona (room, house; spell: khona) language in Uzbek. On account of this in various sources are some thoughts. For this reason, we consider an affixoid-xona, in various cases and how it changes its value and function.

Initially, the word xona (room, house) comes from Tajik, but in Uzbek it means a room, or a part of a house or place (in Tajik, this affixoid also functions as a part of a word) [5:31]. From the above,

it should be noted that this affixoid is widely used in the Uzbek language, and is a suffix morpheme for meaning "a separate part of a house or room".

Another property is that if you attach an affixoid-xona, then it can also give the values of various revenge, in particular:

1) The place where the objects stand: kitobxona (library), tovuqxona (hen house);

2) The place where a certain function is performed: ishxona (workplace), bosmaxona (printing house), to'yxona (banquet hall), ovqatxona (canteen);

3) It also creates new meanings and units of words: Issiqxona (greenhouse), ustaxona (workshop), pashshaxona (mosquito nets), bojxona (customs).

With the addition of this affixoid to the root of the word, one can observe a connection and at the same time various incompatibilities (or asymmetries).

- Some word-formation suffixes, joining the root, they give meanings close to it: o'txona is where firewood is stored (associated with wood).

- Remoteness with the meaning of the root, but harmonized with other meanings: dorixona – a specialized place where medicines are stored and sold (Pharmacy).

- Significant distance with the value of the root, and the formation of units with the new value: Oshxona. Initially, oshxona is a place where various dishes are cooked – soup, kebabs, samsa, tea, etc. In addition, this word has its meaning where people

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gather and have their conversations or drink tea, eat or have different services in the area of meals in different rooms.

Full distance from the meaning and the formation of new values: pashshaxona. Although it has a connection with mosquitoes, there are no mosquitoes in this place, a place where you can protect yourself from mosquitoes. But, in fact, it is a specialized thin fabric from mosquito protection (mosquito net).

We can also witness the affiliation of forms of affixes -chilik, -garchilik in various literatures in the Uzbek language, and they are referred to as allied affixes. Professor Sh. Rakhmatullaev argues that the allied affixes chilik, -garchilik are comparable to lexeme affixes -chi, -gar and -lik [6:121].

"Allied affixes are formed from simple affixes, and thus it is noticeable that they have two or more morphemes"

Joint affixes -chie + face should be different from the allied affix -chilik. Often, one can observe a sequence of affixes, chi and -lic. However, they should be distinguished from allied affixes -chilik. It is not difficult to notice in a few examples. For example, they can be distinguished in the following words: hasharchilik, ovchilik, yetakchilik [All examples: 12]. In this case, each separate part of the word can be an independent part, that is, they are considered independent morphemes. Similar allied morphemes and their sequence, joining the main morpheme, contribute to the creation of new values. And thus morphemes join each other. A morpheme -chi is added to the main root, and then a morpheme -lik. In some cases, such words morpheme-person cannot join directly. For comparison: paxta + chi + lik, hashar + chi + lik -hashar + lik, ov + chi + lik -ov + lik, yetak + chi + lik -yetak + lik. Examples show that in unusual word formations there is a lack of meaning, and in some cases the formation of new meanings (Hasharlik). You can also notice that the morpheme -lik has similarity with the morpheme -li (Pakhtalik - Pakhtali).

In some cases, when words are created with the help of the allied affix -chilik, then in this case a different meaning is also formed: oshna + chilik, usta + chilik, xafa + chilik.

Based on the above, when the synonymy of affixes -chilik and -lik changes, then you can see a partial hue of the meaning of the words: bemalol + chilik - bemalol + lik, xursand + chilik - xursand + lik, ayyor + chilik - ayyor + lik. In this case noticeable weakening of values; banda + chilik - bandaliksedative value; yuzaki + chilik - yuzaki + lik, dallol + chilik - dallol + lik, ezma + chilik - ezma + lik, teng + chilik - teng + lik accuracy value; hunarmand + chilik - hunarmand + lik meaning of reduction; ezma + chilik - ezma + lik value of specification. Such subtleties are sufficiently noticeable in oral speech.

Affixes -gar, -chi, -lik tend to properties as if like allied affixes, since they can follow in sequence. Allied affixes in terms of diachronicity are formed from simple affixes. The words *zargarchilik*, *misgarchilik* were originally *zargar* and *misgar*, but later the affix -chi joined them, forming new words, and then the affix -lik joined, which made it possible to construct new words at the end. At present, the affix -chi (*zargarchiningdo'koni* - jewelry workshop), closely joining the affix -lik, forms a stable affix -chilik in the Uzbek language. This indicates that with the development of language and civilization, allied affixes become the most used in the modern Uzbek language.

"-garchilik is the formation of three affixes, but in the Uzbek language they are found as well as a single whole. When a -garchilik joins the base (*odam*, *yong'in*), then in this case it is a simple auxiliary morpheme" [8:42].

According to the works of Professor T. Mirzakulov, the affix -garchilik cannot easily join the affix -chilik. The professor came to this conclusion after comparing it with the Tajik suffix "-gariy", which creates abstract nouns (in the Tajik language: *odamgariy*, *namgariy*), also compare in the Uzbek language (*odam + chilik*, *nam + chilik*). Proceeding from this, it should be emphasized that the suffix -gar (from -gariy) gives a value about the similarity of something, if this suffix is added to the suffix -chilik: *odamgarchilik*, *namgarchilik*; The suffix -garchilik gives in the Uzbek language about the similarity, if this suffix is added to the base of the word. This allied affix becoming a common need, then gave other possibilities in the formation of new words.

Allied affix -garchilik, with a synonym for affixes -chilik and -lik, can give different meanings and meanings in the Uzbek language. These subtleties of meanings or meanings open up new perspectives for the Uzbek language. As an example can serve the words *ozodagarchilik* from *ozodachilik*; *ozodachilik* from *ozodalik*.

Analysis of the above words:

1. *Ozodagarchilik* - means that all things are done carefully.
2. *Ozodachilik* - means that all executable deeds are executed carefully.
3. *Ozodalik* - means that all things are done carefully.

It can be seen that the first word has a more extensive semantic field than the second and third. In the first example, underlining and stress are stronger than in the second and third. In the second word, the stress is slightly weaker than in the first word, and there is also a softening of the meaning. In the third word, simplicity and lack of emphasis are evident. In this case, it indicates that the alternate contiguity of the suffixes -lik, -chilik and -garchilik in the Uzbek language gives a vertical tint to the meaning.

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The suffix *-moqlik* is an extended form, as the verb *-moq* means about action, and the suffix *-lik* in the modern Uzbek language is an active educational part.

In the modern Uzbek language, for expressing desires in the verb method and its assertions, the suffix is used in the form *-chi*. So, it is obvious that the form *-moqchi* has its own evolution and is an extended form. Over time, to express desires in the verb form, the suffix *-chi* became widely used, and then the form of the suffix *-moq* evolved to express a strong desire to perform any actions. It should be emphasized that the suffix *-moq* was synthesized with the suffix *-chi*. The suffix *-moq* today can also be used as a value for determining the time that came from the reduction of the analytical formant *-makda*.

The extended form of the affix *-moqlik* from which the *-moq* originated also has its own history. Historical appearance is associated with the functionality of the most similar forms, place of use, as well as the causes of differences.

In modern Uzbek language, the form *-(i)sh* is often used to express the activity of something. However, this form differs from the forms that are formed from the affixes *-moq* and *-uv*.

According to Academician A.P. Khodzhev, the form of action that is formed with the affix *-(i)sh* can also be used in conjunction with the affix *-lik*: *borishlik*, *o'qishlik*. The forms “*chopish*” and “*kelish*” have an unambiguous meaning. However, the affix *-(i)sh* can form unambiguous values independently. In this case there is no need to use an affix *-lik*, this phenomenon is not considered normal for the literary Uzbek language. The following can serve as an example: *Kuyovigaxatyozdirib, Gulchiroydanko 'z-quloqbo 'libturishlikniso 'radi.*

(J.Abdullakhanov) – *He wrote a letter to the Bridegroom and asked for Gulchiray to stay close to him.* Or U qayerdaligini, qandayqochishliginibilmasa ham, erta-yukechshuningpayidabo 'ldi. (M.Ismaili) – *He did not know where he was, nor how he would run away, but he want it every day.* (M.Ismoilij).

In the ordinary language of the Uzbek language, when the form of affix is used *-(i)shlik*, then there is a loss of the consonant letter [k]: *borishli-kelishli*.

In the modern literary Uzbek language, the suffix *-gan*, which performs the function of an adjective, means not only meaning (*o'qigan bola* – clever boy), but also performs the function of field-functions, that is, a model of time. Thus, we can conclude that this form is polyfunctional. This suffix is not only combined with verbs, but is also combined with nouns with the suffixes of *-lik*: *borganlik*, *o'qiganlik*, *aytganlik*.

Describing the possibilities of graduation *-lik*, academician A.P.Hodzhev also emphasizes its importance: word formation, which is connected with the earth: “*jar + lik, do'ng + lik, qiya + lik*”. Similar

words can also be used without an affix *-lik*: *jar, do'ng*. If the affix *-lik* is used, then the words are more accurate [13:257]. According to Professor A.G. Gulyamov, the affix *-lik* also has the ability to transform words. In these cases, the affix does not perform a word-forming function. For example: *Isroil juda odobli yigit* (Israel is very polite guy) – *Isroilning juda odobli yigitligini bilaman.* (I know that Israel is very polite guy). *U kechakekgan* (He came yesterday). – *Uningkechakekganliginibilaman* (I know that he came yesterday).

The verb figurative forms *-moq*, *-(i)sh* and *-gan*, *-yotgan*, express the meanings of the substantive position, and the adjectives *-lik* give meanings of analogy and form the substantive form. Although the suffix is a distance from word formation, however, this suffix provides syntactic positions, which reinforces the significance of the noun. In this case, the suffix *-lik* performs the function of syntactic, and occupies a syntactic unit. Thus, the suffix *-lik* performs a morphological and syntactic function, and is also fully considered a unit of syntactics. Based on the foregoing, the function of word formation in grammar proceeds from the wide use of units, as well as from the general meaning. The suffix *-lik* in this case plays the role of a semi-functional unit.

The following thoughts emerge about the history of the development of the allied affix *-(i)bon*: the second part is connected with the strengthening of the case, which is connected with the performance by some means, and also the function of approval has weakened, which, in turn, lost its significance function. Forms that become less significant, they fall out at the end of the word (the absence or weakening of accents), and similar cases are observed also in the Turkic and in other languages of the world [7:445].

Compare the suffix *-in*, where it has a similar function: *-mayin* (ko'rmayinbosdimtikonni...), *-layin* (*tiriklayin*), *-dayin* (*shundayin*), *-(a)yin* (*kelayin*).

The first component *-(a)y* becomes the most active, and this led to a “re-separation of morphology”, where the form *-(i)n* became less of a strong unit, and the main part of the form *-(a)y* became a facultative form that reinforced the meaning. In the history of linguistics, the reduction of holistic forms contributed to the fact that they became more mobile and convenient. This can be seen in the suffix *-(a)yin*, which is divided into affix and unit.

The suffix *-sin* in ancient manuscripts could be used both in the third person and in the plural, since this suffix was neutral to the numeral. For this reason, the suffix *-lar* served a facultative function in the plural: *keltursunlar* “let them bring” (*keltur-bring*) [3:663].

The suffix *-lar* in the old Uzbek language is also used and performs a similar function. So, the

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scientist A.M. Shcherbak argues, although the suffix-*sunlar* expresses a single complex, but often the meaning of the plural is expressed in the form of *-sun/-sūn* and without additional designation [11:158]. Similar properties can also be seen in the modern Uzbek language. In addition, in the third person one can notice harmony: the suffix-*sinlar* are new forms in the grammar of Turkic languages [2:164].

In this case the affix *-(i)sh*, which indicates relativity is equivalent to a functional suffix-*(i)sh*, which is actively used in modern Uzbek [2:95].

Thus, the suffix-*sūnlar*, which is used to indicate the value comes from the extended form *-sūn + lar*.

Indeed, this phenomenon was widely distributed both in the Uzbek language and in the Turkic languages. This can be seen in the Turkic languages in the second person, which was used to express the imperative. In the Turkic languages, and in the Uzbek language, the terminations *-ingiz*, *-nglar*, *-ingizlar*, and *-laring* were used in the second person.

For the formation of an imperative or desirable verb in the second person, the forms *-ngiz*, *-nglar*, *-ngizlar*, *-laring* are used, and *-ng* is used as the basis. This affix in the ancient Turkic language served as a plural or unification into a single group (see the works of Academician A.N. Kononov). Then this affix lost its meaning and transformed to express respect, including *-z* and *-lar*. Due to the archiatization of the affix *-z*, the suffix-*ngiz* has been transformed to the end, which gives respect.

The paradigm of narrative verbs, which include the suffix-*ng*, *-z* and *-lar*, which was widely used in the literature of the Turkic languages contributed to the spread of dialects and the formation of new modal forms: In a single number, the suffix-*ng*, *-ngiz* have a respectful form. From the initial-*ng* it was considered a “wide” form of an affix that over time appeared allied affixes *-ngiz*, *-nglar*, *-ngizlar*, which then became one. Of these, the form *-ngizlar* is rarely found in the old Uzbek language, unless it is also used in modern Uzbek in poetry [11:156], but in the Kipchak dialect this suffix has the meaning of a narrative, which is also relevant for Kazakh and Kyrgyz.

Affix-*larning* is the product of the modern language and is most commonly used by the Tashkent dialectic, which also has a modal-methodological meaning. This affix also gives meaning to the disrespect of the speaker towards the audience: *borlaring* “go out (plural)”, *turlaring* “stand up (plural)”, *aytlaring* “tell me (for plural)”... [10:165]

It is obvious that changes in forms in the composition of the paradigm give rise to new meanings and play an important role in the development of the language. This process is called in linguistics as a process of paradigmization.

In modern Uzbek, the suffix-*niki*, which has the meaning of affiliation, originated from the suffix-*ning*, which the affix *-ki* also joined to. In this process, the predictability is realized, since the words formed from nouns initially instead of the predicate were executed by the union affix preactive, that is, the words had the following structure: Noun + preactive suffix + numeral affix. This phenomenon is also observed in the old Uzbek language. In the old Uzbek language, the preactive affixes were performed by the verbs: *tur* (*turmoq*), *er* (*ermoq*)[1:34]. This phenomenon also applies to pronouns. The affix of the possessive case had the value of having something, and served as the case:

Bu tayaqMusaningturur. – “That stick is Musa’s”

Bu qamug’ kimningturur? – “Whose is that all?”

Aydi: Bu o’g’lanningturur. – “Said: It is boy’s (stick)”

O’g’lankimningturur? – “Whose child is that boy?”

Aydi: Ibrahimum. – “Said: Ibrahim’s (child)”

The suffix-*ning* matters the possession of something or the belonging of something to someone, and in antiquity with the addition of an affix, *-ki* gave an extensive meaning: *-ning + kiturur>-nikiturur> -nikidurur> -nikidir> -niki:bizniki* (“ours”), *sizniki* (“yours”), *non tandirniki* (“The bread is earthen sotve’s”), *kitobdo’stimniki* (“The book belongs to my friends”).

Mo’minqo’shchinikiqishloqchekkasidaedi (“Mumin’s (house) situated in outskirts of village”).

The suffix-*niki* is derived from the evolution *-nikiturur* + suffix of the numeral and the person; and then the conjunction-*turur* underwent a reduction, and a model was formed, consisting of “*-niki* + affix of a numeral or person”.

In the history of the grammar of the old Uzbek language is given information about the suffix-*niki*, which is used to indicate abstract estates. An abstract estate is formed with the suffixes *-niki* or *-ningki* (*-ingki*), which was very rarely used in the old Uzbek language. The use of the aforementioned affixes can be found in some legacies of the 15th century. Even so, they joined the personal pronoun [1:33].

The suffix-*sizlar* was also formed by the means of language development, which forms the second person in the modern Uzbek language: *borasizlar* – “you will go (plural)”, *o’qiysizlar* – “you will read (plural)”.

It should be noted that the suffix-*siz* historically arose from the end of the pronoun *-si* and the suffix-*-z*, which had the meaning of the plural, which then became the single pronoun – *siz* (“you”) and allowed to take place in the paradigm of a personal pronoun. Then the affix-*siz* eventually lost the plural and acquired the meaning of a respectful character. But

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then to the end of *siz* joined the *-lar*, which allowed for the formation of a new suffix *-sizlar*.

Within the formation of an asymmetric paradigm, as well as the formation of a paradigm, analogies in terms of functionality and meaning can contribute to harmonious symmetry. In it, of course, the suffix *-lar* plays an important role. This can be represented as follows: *Senborasan* (singular) – *Sizborasiz* (plural). *Senborasan* (singular) – *sizlarborasizlar*(plural)

In these examples, there is an asymmetric contradiction, rather than modal, and at the same time, an imbalance is observed:

Senborasan –*Sizborasiz*; *Senborasan* – *Sizborasiz*.

In oral speech, the suffix *-izlar* provides comfort, where the formant *-z* weakens and forms the *-silar* form: *silar* (*sizlar*) *borasilar* (*borasizlar*) become part of the morphology in the Uzbek language.

If the suffix *-ag'on* is used as modern adjective forms, then in Kazakh, Yakut, Chuvash, and Azerbaijani, and to a large extent in Uzbek, it forms a verb form.

Thus, we can conclude that the suffix *-a* to *-ag'on* was the suffix that gave a reusable value. Then it was transformed to express repeated actions: *bur* ("remote" + "once"), *bura* ("many times"); *so'r* ("ask" + "once"), *so'ra* ("many times"). In this case, the element *-a* has become embedded in the affix *-ag'on* (here word formation has become shattered) and the words formed with *-ag'on* have

become part of the adjectives. The element *-a* has largely lost its significance in the *-ag'on* form, and at the suffix *-g'onit* has a unit of asemantics, that is, sound communication, however it is difficult to call it that. Since *-ag'on* gives the meaning of much used (*suzag'on*, *kulag'on*, *chopag'on*...), and the suffix *-a* is natural for the above affix and forms the suffix *-ag'on*. Both of these forms were form-building, which formed the properties of some kind of action and were adjectives of a noun nature, and also contributed to the formation of asymmetry in word formation and satisfied the need for creating diachronic processes.

Conclusion

As a conclusion, it should be noted allied affixes, which are closely related and are semantic-integral. In "extended forms", such integrity is weaker, even the reinforcing component in them can become an element without stress. In some extended forms, the second component is confronted with the reduction of semantics, which is clearly visible in the form of *-ibon*. The function of these forms tends to decrease relative to the beginning of the end of the word.

In Uzbek, there are no grounds for evaluating the optional element of "extended forms", such as the asemantem and interfix. Because, firstly, it is part of a particular form, and secondly, it has an expressive meaning (gain); and some play the role of grammatical means (for example, *-lik* from "*-ganlik*").

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