

ON THE RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND PROBLEMS OF WORD FORMATION IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

Asadov Tulqin Hamroyevich

associate professor of Uzbek linguistics and journalism department of Bukhara State University,
candidate of philological sciences

Mardonova Sarvinoz Oripovna

a teacher of the department of Uzbek linguistics and journalism department of Bukhara State
University

Annotation. This article summarizes the ideas about word formation in Uzbek linguistics, the attitude to word formation and related theoretical views. The article describes the problems of word formation in Uzbek linguistics in seven paragraphs, as well as methods of word formation, active and inactive word formation, including criteria for word formation, word-forming components, and their theoretical basis. Examples from modern Uzbek literature show that the formation of new words by affixation and composition is in full swing. Special attention is paid to the method of reduplication of word formation, active and inactive word-forming affixes, their possibilities in word-formation today are described in detail. In Uzbek linguistics, there is a personal approach to problematic issues related to word formation.

Key words: word formation, word formation methods, phonetic method, lexical-semantic method, affixation method, composition method, reduplication, conversion, active and inactive word-forming affixes, lexemes.

Introduction. In Uzbek linguistics, a number of works have been carried out on the issue of word formation and the study of concepts related to word formation and their classification. The issue of the formed word and its position in the construction of the language is directly related to the place of the word in language and speech, and the solution problems in this regard. In Uzbek linguistics, a number of works have been carried out on the relationship of words, including formed words, to language and speech [8;9;12]. For instance, academician A. Hojiyev's series of articles on linguistic and speech units [24;25;26], his views on the issue of the relationship of a made-up word to language and speech [23] expanded the theoretical ideas related to word formation in Uzbek linguistics. Such studies about words, formed words and their nature, position (place) in language and speech have an important place and position in Uzbek linguistics.

One of the first works related to the issues of word formation in the current Uzbek literary language was carried out by the linguist scientist A. Ghulomov[18,4-46], and the next - as a research that occurred in the last ten years A. Hojiyev's book "Word formation system of the Uzbek language" can be said that this study brought the issue of word formation in Uzbek linguistics to a new level [27].

The research results of professors Sh.Rakhmatullayev and H.Nematov should be recognized among the researches that can serve to fill the theoretical ideas about the issue of word formation in Uzbek linguistics and update the views on this matter. In this regard, Sh.Rahmatullayev puts forward theoretical ideas related to terms such as "making a lexeme", "root lexeme", "formed lexeme" ("derivative lexeme") [14,16], H.Nematov stressed the need to distinguish between "form of word formation", "made up word", "formed word" and expressed reasonable opinions about the role of formed word in language and speech. [11]

The main part. Observations show that the issues related to word formation in Uzbek linguistics are traditional, complete, general interpretation of this phenomenon [18; 27], historical, modern word formation; problems of productive and ineffective word formation [5;10;18;22;27], the question of the role of formed words in language and speech [11;14;23], which directly and indirectly acquire unity with formed words, relatively little-studied language phenomena - interpretations of specialization, simplification, rounding, terminization, lexemization [4; 10], etc. are determined by.

These ideas show that a lot of work has been done on word formation in the grammar of Uzbek linguistics. But it cannot be said that the creation of the word and the problems related to it have come to an end. In this regard, problematic situations, controversial issues, conflicting interpretations are still encountered. In our opinion, the following are the reasons for this:

- 1) a complete solution has not been reached on the issue of word formation methods;
- 2) there is no firm conclusion on the issue of the relationship of the formed word to language and speech¹;
- 3) productive and unproductive, historical and modern word formation, as well as the possibility of word-forming affixes in creating speech derivatives is not fully covered;
- 4) an acquired affix, the formation of a word related to it - the opinions about whether or not this word can be formed do not have a logical solution;
- 5) the popularization of modern research on the problems of word formation is very slow;
- 6) there is no linguistic dictionary that can meet today's requirements and can reasonably divide formed words into their components, etc.

It shows that in Uzbek (as well as in many other Turkic languages) there are issues to be done regarding the phenomenon of "word formation".

Academician A.Hojiyev in his study entitled "Word formation system of the Uzbek language" agrees with A.Gulomov's views on the formation of words in the Uzbek language and defines the following types of formation:

- 1) grammatical word formation (word formation using an affix - affixation, word formation by adding words - composition, moving a word from one lexical-grammatical category to another category, categorical change (conversion));

¹ There is diversity in the use of terms related to word formation. For example: productive-unproductive, active-inactive, well productive-poor productive; word formation model, word formation pattern, word formation construction; historical creation, diachronic creation or modern creation, synchronic creation, etc

- 2) creating a lexical-semantic word (formation of a new word through a change in meaning);
- 3) phonetic word formation (phonetic means - formation with the help of various phonetic changes) [27,7].

Of course, it is emphasized that the affixation and composition methods of word formation lead in the formation of new words.

The sources also contain information on "phonetic word formation". This includes two events: 1) the formation of a word as a result of a phonetic change in a word; 2) the method of forming words by changing the position of the stress.

As A. Hajiyev rightly noted and explained, the word formation method known as the "phonetic method" of formation cannot justify itself as a word formation [27,7]. As noted, there is no specific system for the occurrence of such words, moreover, there are very few such words. These cases rightfully overshadow the "phonetic method" of word formation. Unfortunately, in recent years, in some studies related to word formation, phonetic word formation has been recognized as a specific type of word formation [7,23], which overshadows the logical basis of word formation classification.

A. Hajiyev also denies the "lexical-semantic" method of word formation (or semantic word formation). In this regard, the researcher expresses the following opinion: "In the method of word formation, which is described as the "lexical-semantic" ... method, there is a phenomenon of word come up due to some reason, but there is no phenomenon of word formation" [27,8]. During his views, A. Hojiyev evaluates words like *ertaga*, *birdan*, *kunda* (tomorrow, suddenly, today), which are considered to be the product of the phenomenon of simplification, in the way words are formed by the "morphological-syntactic" method and emphasizes that these cannot be made up either.

In our opinion, words with new meaning are created through "semantic" (lexical-semantic) and "morphological-syntactic" (a method of lexeme formation - simplification) word formation methods. Their artificiality can also be seen in the rejection of their previous meanings. For example, *gap II* (a party held in turn among friend - equals, colleagues in turn) [19,485] more than a century has passed, which has been separated from its original meaning and acquired a new meaning. Example: *Bugun juma bo'lgani uchun Hakimboyvachcha va Mirzakarimboy o'z ulfatlarinikiga – gapga ketishgan.* (Oybek) In our opinion, there is no need to explain that the word "gap" is used in a new sense.

It seems that *burun II* (geographical term - *Chukotka buruni*), *qosh II* (craftsmanship term - *Sandiq sirtiga qosh bilan bezak berildi.*), etc., formed on the basis of polysemantic words are independent lexemes with a completely new meaning. Although the formation of words with this method does not take place actively, one or two words appear from time to time. Therefore, it shows that this method, the "lexical-semantic method", cannot be completely rejected.

Formation of new words in the "morphological-syntactic" method of word formation is directly related to different grammatical forms [27,8]. This means that either the base form or the additional form of a given word, or both forms, are separated from their nature (the meaning of the word or the affix becomes obsolete) and become a whole (simplification, consolidation). For example, *silliq*, *qizg'in*, *yurak*, *ichak*, *ipak*, *nari*, *beri*, *qishloq*, *ovloq*, *sarg'ish*, *ilon*, *ildiz* (a somewhat

complicated form of simplification), *birdan*, *birga*, *olg'a*, *oldin*, *o'ngga*, *yaqinda*, *chapga*, *ortga* (simple form of simplification) dozens or even hundreds of words are the result of this method. These are the units that have become full lexemes or are undergoing the lexemization process.

As the general sign for word formation is "creating a new lexeme", through simplification (its manifestations are rounding, rooting, specialization) words with a new meaning of one or another level appear from their previous meaning. Only this situation does not happen quickly and easily, but over a long period of time, sometimes before the eyes of one or two generations.

So, word formation by "lexical-semantic" and "morphological-syntactic" methods is an existing phenomenon in the Uzbek language, and it is considered an inactive type of word formation.

In Uzbek linguistics, formed words can be classified as follows without rejecting the ideas related to the ways of word formation.

1. Word formation by grammatical method: affixation method; method of composition; reduplication method; conversion method.

In Uzbek linguistics, sufficient opinions on word formation by means of affixation and composition have been recognized. However, there are few opinions about reduplication and conversion related to word formation, and at the same time, they are not popular among the general public. It is known that even with the method of reduplication (repeating words, creating words by pairing) [3,484] sometimes new words are created. We can see that this was not specifically addressed in special studies on word formation. In linguistics dictionaries, this method is explained as "doubling of the base", "repetition", "word with two bases". The scope of this method is wide, and we can see that it is used not only in the context of words, but also according to the doubling of sounds [3,484].

By the reduplication method, in Uzbek language, words belonging to the adverb group usually appear. In academic grammar, the following opinion is given in this regard: "The repetition of a word is also considered a useful method. ... the main semantic function of the word in repetition (reduplication) is generalization. If the repeated words remain within their category, the meaning of generalization prevails; When words go out of their category through repetition, a new word is formed. [18,534].

In our researches related to adverbs, we focused on this [1;2]. The fact that repeated and paired words leave their category and move to another category (for example: the transition of words such as *yo'l-yo'l*, *rang-barang*, *mosh-guruch* from noun to adjective) is actually a new word due to the occurrence of them. The expression of words such as *hovuch-hovuch*, *izma-iz*, *takror-takror* in explanatory dictionaries can also indicate that they are made-up words (lexemes). However, there is no need to explain that dictionaries cover lexical units (literally, formed words) and not speech units.

Ahyon-ahyonda, *basma-bas(iga)*, *bekordan-bekorga*, *birin-sirin*, *bobma-bob*, *bora-bora*, *boshma-bosh*, *vazmin-vazmin*, *gala-gala*, *galma-gal*, *guruh-guruh*, *dona-dona*, etc. the units have already left their category ("parent category") and have been collected in another grammatical category (adverbial category). The important thing is that the number of such words is not limited to the examples given above. Their composition is growing in relation to society and time. For example,

such words as *vagon-vagon (un)*, *mashina-mashina (tuproq)*, *samolyot-samolyot (oziq-ovqat)*, which deviate from their meaning and specialize in expressing the meaning of quantity, appeared in a relatively later period.

The creation of a new word by the method of conversion ("transition", "migration", "transposition"), which is interpreted as a method of forming a grammatical word, also requires special observation, analysis and classification. This phenomenon between grammar and lexicology has a somewhat controversial interpretation in the matter of word formation in the Uzbek language. In the studies related to this issue, it is emphasized that the criteria related to the phenomenon of conversion and its limits are not strict not only in Uzbek linguistics, but also in general linguistics, this is the same fact.

In the work of J. Eltazarov, dedicated to the study of this issue in Uzbek linguistics, the interaction and migration occurring in the paradigm of word groups, the origin, differentiation (emergence) of word groups; In the modern Uzbek language, nouns, adjectives, numbers, pronouns, verbs, etc. have been analyzed [17]. Word formation is not active in this way.

2. Lexical-semantic word formation method. In the sources, it is said about this method, "The transformation of a word form into a new word (lexeme) as a result of acquiring a lexical meaning, and the formation of a new word, between the meanings of a polysemous word the formation of a new lexeme as a result of the loss of a connection (semantic connection)" [22,29]. However, the comment in the first paragraph of the definition in the form of "a new word is formed as a result of the acquisition of a lexical meaning of a word form" does not refer to the "semantic method" of word formation. It corresponds to the phenomenon of word formation by the "morphological-syntactic" method.

In the sources, it is said that homonymous words are formed from polysemous words by the lexical-semantic method of word formation. Some sources indicate the following as criteria for creating a lexical-semantic word: 1) moving away from the original meaning of the word as a result of the transition of the lexical meaning to a different semasiological system; 2) to have a unique formal feature in the construction corresponding to the recognized new meaning [7,22].

In general, the "starting point" of the historical-genetic differentiation of word groups, which word group was primary in the primitive language, the fact that there is no consensus in science (J. Eltazarov) casts some shadow on this method of word formation.

In fact, in our speech (in general, in Turkic languages) there are dozens of units that have arisen on the basis of polysemantic words, and it is very difficult to find their primary, main meaning. In Turkish languages, *ko'ch I* and *ko'ch II*, *shish I* and *shish II*, *to'y I* and *to'y II*, *ko'k I* and *ko'k II* etc. such as speech, that is, out of context, there are a number of words that express both the concept of object and action at the same time, and it is impossible to determine the primary meaning - which one grew out of which one [6,80]. Word formation in this style is very slow.

3. Morphological-syntactic word formation. Most of the Turkish (Uzbek) words in our speech, according to their origin (etymology), are characterized by the fact that they acquire integrity in terms of structure and content and express a whole meaning. This is determined by the antiquity

of these words. In different periods of language development, the transition of word forms to lexemes was active, as a result, hundreds of words were formed in this way.

In Uzbek language, the method of "morphological-syntactic word formation" is also studied under the term "lexemization". This can be the basis of a logically correct classification, because this method is directly related to the acquisition of a new content (form) and meaning of a word form or compound.

Examples of such ways of word formation include simplification, generalization, (specialization), lexemization, terminization. Such terms and theoretical views related to them emerged mainly in the last decades of the 20th century [4], and began to be studied and classified.

In relatively new studies related to the vocabulary layer of Uzbek language, its enrichment, simplification is directly related to word formation (in the morpheme structure of the word, independent morphemes are joined together, combining the base and suffix to form an inseparable whole[21,36], as well as expressing a completely new meaning), rounding up (ideomatization or specialization - the pattern of creating a word or form of a historically formed lexeme meaning moving away from its meaning, disconnection), terminization (terminologizing - the transformation of a social word into a scientific term), lexemization (lexicolization - as a result of the disruption of syntactic communication in units that historically are the result of word combinations, sentence patterns, stable, ready turning into a unit) is evaluated as active methods of new lexeme formation [10,43-45]. In fact, it is, for example, *birdan, kunda, birga, yaqinda* (simplification), *uchuvchi, quruvchi, ishchi, yig'ilish, qurilish, kechuv, o'ynash* (specialization), *to'ldiruvchi, aniqlovchi, ega, kesim, izohlovchi* (termization), *marmartosh, ohaktosh* (lexemalizing) are considered units that took place later in the vocabulary of Uzbek language. Another important fact is that the formation of words by such methods cannot be put on the same level as the formation of words by means of affixation and composition, the most important thing is that these methods are relatively inactive.

4. In the Uzbek language, word formation is active with the methods of affixation and composition. However, in this process, there are sometimes unethical creations - occasional uses [15]. As a rule, poets and writers create speech-making words as a product of style and expression of thought. They also help to ensure expressiveness and imagery of speech.

Uzbek language has dozens of suffixes as word-forming affixes. This idea is also characteristic of verb-forming affixes. But most of them have already lost their productivity. There are unique reasons for this. For example, there is no need to explain that the affix *-illa (-ulla)* serves only to form verbs from imitation words (for example: *taqillamoq, lovullamoq*). You can make a verb from any imitation word using this form. This is widely explained in the sources. In order for this affix to form a new verb at the same time, first of all, a new imitative word is needed, so that this affix can form a verb. The "viability" of the affix *-illa (-ulla)* is directly related to the development of imitative words. This addition requires a new imitation word to activate. The same and similar thoughts can be said about many passive verb-forming affixes. Words formed (historically formed) with these additions (in general, ineffective word-forming affixes) should be evaluated as root words (lexemes).

Now let's look at another situation. Observations show that many artificial words related to the verb are associated with the affixes -la, -lan, -lash. The -la affix is an active, productive verb builder, and its meaning possibilities are very wide. This affix acquires character by forming new words (*soyalamoq, salqinlamoq, rulonlamoq, dasturlamoq, dalalamoq, safarlamoq, programmalamoq, skanerlamoq, kodlamoq, dizinfeksiyalamoq*). The same can be said about the affixes -lan, -lash.

The fact that the affix -la is active in verb formation in oral and written speech can be widely observed in the work of the talented writer T. Murad "Fields left by my father". Here are some examples from the work: 1. *Yo'l, majnuntol soyalab o'tadi. Bobomiz ana shu yo'ldan sahar-sahar dalalaydi.* 2. *Qiblalatib belbog' yoyadi.* 3. *Men bo'xchamni orqalatib tashqarilayman.* 4. *Qaldirg'ochlar afg'on yurtga safarlabdi, kuz oxirlabdi-da.* Although these formations are of the type of speech unit, occasional word formation, it is natural that over time, their scope of use will expand. This situation, i.e. whether or not a made-up word (neologism of the author's speech - speech derivative) turns into a made-up word (usual unit - lexical unit) is related to the further "fate" of these words. More precisely, the formed verbs listed above can remain within this work as a speech unit or become popular and become a lexeme.

So, among the active and middle active affixes in the Uzbek language, including -la, -lan, -lash, -lantir, -lashtir (verb maker); -chi, -kor, -shunos, -paz, -xo'r, -ma, -lik (noun maker); -li, -siz (adjective maker); -larcha, -chasiga, -ona (adverb maker) can be examples.

Including *nuqratan, telefonxat* (U.Azim), *sohibdil, kiyikso'qmoq, oyqovoq, chaqmoqtuyoq, sirtlonpanja* (M.Yusuf), *kajboshlik, oromkursi* (X.Do'stmuhammad) can be cited as examples.

Such speech formations used in the examples have an intermediate status compared to neologisms and occasionalisms, they are close to common words - neologisms, and occasionalisms as a speech phenomenon [15,13] in terms of compliance with the laws of word formation (basis + basis).

The vocabulary of Uzbek language is enriched on the basis of dialect (local) words. In this process, necessity, need is implied, that is, the "speech need" criterion is relied on as the main criterion. A specific dialect word or unit known and understood by a wide range of people is included in the literary language.

In general, the development and enrichment of vocabulary is integrally and closely related to national dialects. As the Uzbek literary language is enriched due to the composition of the national language, not only lexical units, phraseological units can serve in this [13,60-62].

5. The method of enriching Uzbek language based on an external source (external opportunity) occurs in connection with the appearance of neologisms in the vocabulary layer. Along with social life, our vocabulary layer is getting richer and richer with the words such as *algoritm, sensor, market, antivirus, xaker, shou, chat, sayt, koronavirus, vunderkind, motivatsiya, pandimeya, karantin*, etc. Although some of these words existed before, they were not popular and actively used as they are today.

Conclusion. So, the enrichment and development of the Uzbek language vocabulary layer in terms of form and content (numeral and adjective) is related to the above-mentioned word formation methods, and their Uzbek language vocabulary the possibility of enriching the vocabulary layer is

different. In this case, it is observed that word formation by affixation, composition method, moreover, the creation of new words is actively taking place based on external sources (words specific to other languages) in the enrichment of our vocabulary.

List of used literature

1. Asadov T. *The adverb in the system of word categories*. - T.: "Editor", 2010.
2. Asadov T. *Spiritual and methodological features of adverbs in the Uzbek language*. - Bukhara: Bukhara Publishing House, 2011.
3. Akhmanova S. *Dictionary of linguistic terms*. – M.: «Union. encyclopedia», 1966.
4. Begmatov E., Ne'matov H., Rasulov R. *Lexical microsystem and its research methodology (Theses of system lexicology)* // *Uzbek language and literature*, 1989, issue 6, pp. 35-40.
5. Gulyamov A. *Problems of historical word formation in the Uzbek language*. ADD. - T. 1955.
6. Kononov A.N. *Grammar of the language of 7th-9th century Turkic runic monuments*. - L.: Science, 1980.
7. Najimov P. *The word-formation system of the Karakalpak language*. DDA. – Nukus, 2019. 23-p.
8. Ne'matov H. *Reconstruction strategy and tasks of Uzbek synchronous linguistics (Language and speech differentiation)* // *Uzbek language and literature*, 1987, issue 3, pp. 27-31;
9. Ne'matov H. *Word, its place in language and speech* // *Uzbek language and literature*, 1988, issue 6, pp. 38-43.
10. Ne'matov H., Rasulov R. *Fundamentals of Uzbek system lexicology*. –T.: "Teacher", 1995.
11. Ne'matov H. *On word-formation pattern, made and artificial word* // *Uzbek language and literature*, 2007, issue 1, pp. 14-18.
12. Nurmonov A., Sarimsokov B. *The role of words in the language system and the problems of categorizing words* // *Uzbek language and literature*, 1999, issue 5, pp. 19-23.
13. Orifboev D. *On dialectal phraseology* // *Uzbek language and literature*, 1974, issue 6, pp. 60-62.
14. Rahmatullaev Sh. *Basic units of language construction*. –T.: "Universitet", 2002.
15. Toshaliyeva S.N. *Occasional word formation in Uzbek language*. NDA. –T. 1998.
16. Turdiboev T. *Auxiliary word conversion in Uzbek language*. NDA. –T. 1996.
17. Eltazarov J. *Interaction and migration of word groups in Uzbek language*. DDA. –T. 2008.
18. *Grammar of the Uzbek language. Volume 1* Edited by G.Abdurakhmanov. –T.: "Fan", 1975.
19. *Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language. Volume 1* –T.: "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", 2006.
20. Xudaybergenov M. *Morphological phenomena in the Karakalpak language*. DDA. – Nukus, 2004.
21. Hojiev A., Reshetova L. *A concise glossary of grammatical terms of the Uzbek language*. - T.: "Teacher", 1980.
22. Hojiev A. *Uzbek word formation*. –T.: "Teacher", 1989.

23. Hojiev A. *Is the artificial word a linguistic unit or a speech unit?* // *Uzbek language and literature*, 2004, issue 1, pp. 49-54.
24. Hojiev A. *Comments on the basic units of language construction (on the "lexical" and "grammatical" morphemes)* // *Uzbek language and literature*, 2004, issue 3, pp. 29-35.
25. Hojiev A. *Comments on the basic units of language construction (second article)* // *Uzbek language and literature*, 2004, issue 5, pp. 33-43.
26. Hojiev A. *Comments on the basic units of language construction (third article)* // *Uzbek language and literature*, 2005, issue 2, pp. 45-49.
27. Hojiev A. *Uzbek word formation system. –T. : “Teacher”, 2007.*