International Journal of Community Service & Engagement
e-ISSN: 2746-4032
Vol. 2, No. 2, May 2021

Brief Description of the Date of Origin Some Suffixes in Uzbek Language

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Annotation

The article discusses the use of affixes in the modern Uzbek literary language, the views of linguists on affixes, the phonetic variants of affixes in Turkic languages, the origin of suffixes, based on existing scientific literature, case, detected.

Keywords: Affix, Variant, History of Uzbek Language, Etymology, Turkic Language

1. Introduction

It is known that in Uzbek linguistics there is a lot of research on different levels of language. Our linguists, especially since the 50s and 60s of the last century, have studied our language extensively and published the results of their research in various scientific publications. Our linguists include A.Gulamov, Z.Marufov, G.Abdurahmanov. But there are still many unresolved issues in our science. We can find it in any branch of our linguistics: For example, in the section "Lexicology" there are different aspects of variance; The Syntax section can include compounds such as *bolalardan biri va bolalarning biri*, the use or non-use of the term morpheme, and problematic situations in word formation. This article seeks to shed some light on one of the lesser-known issues of morphology, the etymology of suffixes, based on the available literature.

2. Main part

2.1 The use of the affixes -roq, -ov, -ala.

N.K. Dmitrev says that the *(i) roq* affix is the basic quantitative level of the notion of a sign and that *(i) roq* can be directed in different directions, if this affix serves to reinforce the concept of the main character in one case, in the second case it signifies a lack of character on the other hand. A.M. Shcherbak expresses the opinion that the - *(i) roq* form is not a comparative degree form, it has never performed this function. Nevertheless, in the grammar of almost all Turkic languages, in agreement with N.K. Dmitrev, the affix - *(i) roq* is referred to as the only comparative degree suffix in turkic languages. The level of comparison also plays an important role in the expression of quality markers. This level is used to determine whether a character is overweight, overweight, or underweight by comparison. That is, the objects themselves or their features are compared. One of the most important tools for making the comparative degree form is the *-roq* affix. However, just adding the *-roq* affix to a sign word does not make a comparison. The meaning of this degree is realized only in the text. For a comparative degree, it is possible to cite statements made in the following order. Comparison usually occurs in the presence of two objects (event, event, situation). However, if it is understood from the process of speech or logical comparison, then the object on which the comparison is based can be omitted, and only the element added by the suffix -roq can make a comparison by participating in the sentence. – *Nafas ololmayotibman, shabadaroq joyga olib boring* (I can't breathe, take it to a place where the wind blows). If the idea in this

Published by:

International Journal of Community Service & Engagement
e-ISSN: 2746-4032
Vol. 2, No. 2, May 2021

example is fully restored, it would take the form of, "Nafas ololmayotibman, bu yerdan ko‘ra shabadaroq joyga olib boring (I can't breathe, take it to a place that's more windy than here)". The meaning of the affix *-roq* depends more on the text, and then the meaning of the affix *-roq* depends on the means of comparison, the modal attitude of the subject: *Ahmadning bo‘yi baland. Yoki Valining bo‘yi undan qam balandroq*. (*Ahmad is tall. Or, Vali is taller than him*). In the next example, the word *balandroq* (*taller)* means the same as *baland (tall)*, which means you can use the word *baland (tall)* instead of *balandroq (taller). Eng, yanada* (Most and more) words are often used as a means of comparison. When using these tools, the text must be comparative: *Mevalar ichida eng yaxshisi uzumdir. Bugungi shamol kechagiga qaraganda yanada kuchliroq. (The best of the fruits are grapes. Today's wind is stronger than yesterday's).* The comparison in these examples is aimed at expressing the excess of the sign. The suffix *-roq* is also a comparative affix, but it is also used to form a diminutive degree in adjectives, i.e., it can indicate whether the meaning of a sign has reached the norm or not, a little low, a little*: U eskiroq, juda tor kamzul, oyog‘iga erkakcha tufli kiygan* (*It is older, very wearing a narrow jacket and men's shoes on his feet).* The meaning of the *eskiroq* (*older*) word in this example did not reach the dead meaning of the *eski (old)* word, so the *-roq* affix served to reduce, not to compare, the meaning of the sign in it. The comparative degree of ravish is also formed by the affix *-roq*: as slower, earlier, later, far, behind, before. However, at this level, the two distinct signs do not always compare with each other at the same time, but rather show that the sign of the movement is strengthened or weakened in the abstract. *Nariroqda birto‘p odam* (*There are a lot of people in the distance)*. Sometimes comparative strengthening or weakening can be achieved through expressive means. In this case, the comparative forms are preceded by *sal, yana, tobora* (*a little, again, and more*): *yana tezroq, yana ilgariroq, tobora, yaqqolroq, salnariroq, salbo‘g‘inroq (*faster, earlier, more clearly, a little farther, a little more articulately): *Sal burunroqo‘tkazilsa, ancha bo‘y bergan bo‘ladi (The earlier it is done, the longer it will last).*

3. Obtained results and their analysis.

The appendix –ro qis explained in the Uzbek dictionary as follows:

-roq1) The suffix *-roq* is added to the adjectives and is a form-forming suffix, which means that the meaning of the sign does not reach the norm, is a little low, and at the same time compares: *oqroq, sovuqroq, qalinroq, qorong‘iroq* (*whiter, colder, thicker, darker).*

2)Is added to the adverb to form one or another level of the action sign: *tezroq ertaroq (faster, earlier).*

In the Uzbek morpheme dictionary compiled by A.Gulamov, A.N.Tikhonov, R.Kungurov, the affix -roq is explained as follows:

-roq. (I) A form-forming affix that adds to adjectives to indicate a minority. In this sense, it is close to the affix *-ish*: *oq/roq // oq/ish, ko‘k/roq // ko‘kish.* ***(II)*** *Forms a comparative level of adverb: tez/roq, erta/roq, sekin/roq (fast/faster, early/earlier/, slow/slower).* ***(III)*** It also means the same thing when you join a verbal adverb: *o‘xshabroq, uyali/b/roq, torti/n/ib/roq.* ***(IV)*** The same is true of adjectives: *o‘xshagan/roq, qizargan/roq.* In modern language, this affix is not used in the sense of comparison. Because this meaning (the degree of comparison) is expressed by such means as " *... dan+ko‘ra, ... gaqaraganda, ...ganisbatan (from… to +, than to…, to…)*". *-roq* means "a little" of excess or deficiency [7,470] In other Turkic languages, this affix is widely used in the form *–roq // - rek.*

The etymology of the affix *-roq* is in the form of an ancient *arax* preposition, which was later

International Journal of Community Service & Engagement
e-ISSN: 2746-4032
Vol. 2, No. 2, May 2021

affixed. In the Khakas, Shor, and Tuva languages, the affix *(i) raq* was *arah, aaraq* meaning "*bir oz (a little)": Huzul arah (redder), kok arah (chest).* In the Shor language, the preposition *aarah* is affixed in the form *-aruq // -araq*: like *quzulaaraq // quzularaq // quzularuq.* In Altaic, it has become an affix of a completely different form: *agaruq (more white)* [2,109].

The affix ***-ov (allomorphs: -av // - ev // - ov // -oo // -yy // -yo // ia [2, 116])*** also forms a cumulative number. [7,434; 1,131,2,116; 8,586] This addition is also actively used in Turkic languages: like Uzbek (***ikkov, uchov, to‘rtov***), **Altaic** (*birru, ikku, uchuu*), ***Bashkir*** (*birav, ikav, uchagu*)**, Kazakh** (*birav, ikov, uchov*), **Karakalpak-Balkar** *(ekev, altov*), **Kyrgyz** (*biro, ekoo, uchoo*), **nogai** (*ushoov, altav*), **Tatar** (*ikav, altav, jidav, unav*), **Turkmen (***bashav , altav*), **yoqut** (*ikie, altik*). This affix does not add up to all the numerals, but rather to the numbers 2, 3, 4 together (this affix, when added to a word, means an indefinite person, and becomes a pronoun). Aggregate numbers formed by the *-ov* affix are always used in conjunction with possessive affixes of the second, third person singular, and I, II, and third person plural. Numbers formed by the addition of this affix do not have the property of coming as an adjective in a sentence like other numbers. That is, they often do not show a sign according to the quantity of the object. This is due to the fact that it is used in conjunction with possessive affixes - close to the horse. *Yuz sentnerchi qizlarning beshovi ham saharlab dalaga yugurishga qaror qilishdi. (Five hundred girls working in the field decided to run in the field in the morning.)*

The etymology of this suffix is explained in the historical grammar of the Uzbek language as follows: it is formed on the basis of the affix *-agu, -ägü: ana-gü> anavu> onav, üçäv> üçävu> üçäv).* The *-ag'u / -ägü* affix was originally in the form *-ğu / -gu,* that is, when this affix is added to two or six digits, the vowels [i], [ı] at the end of the number becomes[e], [a] and becomes an affix (*ikigü> ikägü, altıqu> altağu).* On this basis, this affix is added to other numbers in the form *-ag'u / -ägu* (such as *üç + ägü on + ag'u),* while the *-ag'un / -ägün* affix is a means to the *-ag'u / - ägü* affix formed by the addition of the suffix *-n (üçägü + n> üçägün)* [1,131]. Great Turkologists: A. Gulyamov and academician A.H. Kononov explains: In the modern Uzbek literary language, the form of the compound number *-ov* undergoes the following developmental changes: *-gun> + -a>g'u + -a> ag '> -ov* [8,169]. Therefore, the place and period of application of this suffix are of special importance. This affix is more common in numbers two, three, four, five, but less common in numbers six and seven. In literary language, it is almost impossible to add numbers higher than them. The addition of this affix also results in the following change in the core structure of the numbers: like ikk(i)alamiz, uchalasi, A number with the -ala affix is also used in conjunction with all possessive and number possessive affixes except I person singular. In general, when the affix -ala is added to numbers, it is noticeable that the affix is added directly to the numbers *two, three (*sometimes *four*). When the affix ala is added to the numbers *four, five, six* and *seven*, it is not added directly to the stem, and the participle comes after the *–ta* affix: *to‘rttalamiz, beshtalamiz (beshchalamiz), oltitalamiz.* Sometimes, to reinforce and emphasize the meaning, numbers that have the affix *-ov, -ala* can be preceded by person, show pronouns, or every word: like *biz ikkovimiz, siz uchalangiz, sen ikkalang, har ikkalasi (we are two, you are three, you are two, both)*: Evidence of this can be seen in examples such as *Ayvonchani, xar ikkala uyni, hovlini tozaladi* (*He cleaned the porch, both the house and the yard*).

Sometimes a pronoun and word *har (every)* can come together in front of a number: *siz har ikkalangiz, biz har uchchovimiz* (*you are both, we are all three).* But a word that takes this affix can be a determiner (commentator) in a sentence without a possessive affix, a possessive, a complement, a cut, a preposition when it takes possession: *ikkala qiz so’zladi,*

Published by: Training & Research Institute JERAMBA ILMU SUKSES

International Journal of Community Service & Engagement
e-ISSN: 2746-4032
Vol. 2, No. 2, May 2021

ikkalasi birga ishlaydi, Terimchilarning uchalasiga ham mukofot berildi (*both girls spoke, the two work together, and all three of the pickers have been awarded)* Sometimes *the -ala and -ov* affixes can be used together: *Bolalarning uchalovi babbaravar o'sishdi.*(*All three children grew up together*). From the addition of the affixes *-ov + la + b or -ov + la + sh + ib* to numerals, the together number are formed: *Bu vazifani ikkovlab ishladik. O'roz og'am bilan akam ikkovlashib bir hovlini ijaraga olshyapti. (We did this task in pairs. My brother Oroz and my brother are renting a yard).*

The appendix is explained in the Uzbek dictionary as follows:

-a l a (I) is a compound number form that is added to some numbers to mean something together makes: *beshala, ikkala, to'rtala, uchchala (five, two, four, three*). *-a l a (II) (- a + -l a)* is added to the verbs to express the meaning of intensity: *qaytalamoq, quvalamoq* (*to repeat, to chase)* [8,573].

A. Gulomov, A.N. Tikhonov, R. Kungurov's "Dictionary of Uzbek morphemes" explains as follows: *-ala (I)* forms the form-maker, the sum of two, three, four, five numbers (*uch / ala,to'rt / ala, besh / ala).*

-ala (II) (-a + -la) is added to the verbs to express the meaning of intensity: *quv / ala / moq, qayt / ala / moq* [7,402].

The use of the suffix *-ala* in etimology and periods has been studied by great Turkologists: A.H. Kononov, A.Gulyamov, A.M. Shcherbak, F.G Iskhakov, N.X. Baeva conducted serious research .A.Gulyamov, F.G.Iskhakov show the origin of the suffix -ala as follows: *-ala <av + lag '<agu + la.* A.N. Kononov gives the origin of the affix -ala in the form *-ala <av - la + -n.* Linguists such as Brockelman, Ryasyanen, and Zayonchkobsky have also noted this etymology in their works [4,169]. This suffix is used in some modern Turkic Altaic, Tuva, and Shor languages. This suffix connects the *-la* element in V. Bang with the word *-laju,* which is quite reasonable if we look at the compound numbers in many Turkic languages and their dialects: *osävlän, dürtävlän , altavlap, altavlaship*.

4. Conclusion

Apparently, a lot of research has been done on shaping additives. Despite this, the scope of application of the appendices in the Uzbek language has not been fully resolved. Because controversial ideas have not been resolved. The etymology of the suffixes is one of the most controversial. As we have seen in the etymology of the *-roq* affix in relation to the ancient *arax* load and its use in periods, this affix is also used to form a comparative degree of quality, in turn, a form of a reduced degree. The -ov affix is used in conjunction with the numbers 2, 3, 4, and its etymology is based on the affixes *-agu, -ag'u.* The affix *-ala* is actively used in the formation of the modal form of the verb, as well as in the formation of the compound number form. Each of the affixes discussed above has its own variants in Turkish.

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