

MORPHOLOGICAL PECULARITIES OF WORD ACQUISITION IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

Kuziyev Umidjon,

Namangan davlat universiteti dotsenti

e-mail: kuziyevumid77@gmail.com

Abstract: The article analyzes word acquisition as a complex process. In the process of analysis, it was found that although borrowed words appear as a pattern and are the object of research of the lexicology department, the spiritual and content filling of this pattern is associated with various social, political, and cultural factors. In fact, language is a social phenomenon, and no change in it occurs without the participation of society, we have distinguished the attempts of the state and society to make drastic changes to the language as a non-linguistic factor, and the gradual adaptation of phonetic, lexical, and grammatical adaptation of the word acquisitions to their own language pattern over time as a linguistic phenomenon.

Key words: morphological acquisition, terminological elements, convergence, morphological acquisition, morphological standardization.

Introduction

The acquisition of vocabulary has been assessed by some scholars as a qualitative “universal acquisition”, and by others as a result of a systemic influence arising from various social relations. There are different levels of vocabulary acquisition, which are divided into phonetic, lexical and grammatical stages. The most influential layer of these is the vocabulary layer, while the grammatical and phonetic layers are considered a relatively stable and higher stage of vocabulary acquisition. Since the phonetic and grammatical aspects of vocabulary acquisition are directly related to words, their thematic groups and stable connections, they are also included in the linguistic problems of vocabulary acquisition in a complex way.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODOLOGY.

The issue of morphological borrowings is being studied by F. Gardani, A. Bacchus, L. Behrens at the University of Zurich in Switzerland, B. Bikel, J. Nichols at the University of Cambridge in Great Britain, and J. Blevins at the University of Oxford in the USA. In Russian linguistics, scientists such as A.V. Superanskaya, O. Akhmanova, R.S. Kimyagarova, D.S. Schmidt, S.V. Gornostayev have paid attention to the cases of grouping of borrowed words (substantivation, glagolization (verbalization), adjectivalization), adaptation of the gender category, etc.

In Uzbek linguistics, morphological adaptation of words borrowed from Russian has been studied [4],[5], in Urgench State University, the standardization of words borrowed from Germanic languages [7], and in Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies, Turkic morphological adaptations in Persian [6].

RESULTS

B. Grande notes that the lexical layer is mainly active in the process of borrowing, and grammatical rules and phenomena are acquired later. Examples of morphological adaptation of a loanword include the dropping of the suffixes -os in Greek, -um in Latin, and articles (the, a, ap, la, le, die, das) in Indo-European languages. Articles express concepts such as definiteness-uncertainty, gender, and do not appear as grammatical categories in Uzbek.

Among the studies on the morphological borrowing of words, the “Typology of Loanwords” project by Haspelmath and Tadmor stands out [2]. There are two important points of this project. One is the formation of a database of comparative meanings of borrowings from different languages, and the second is the classification of languages according to the contribution of borrowings to their lexicon. Tadmor notes that synthetic languages are considered the most difficult to acquire words, in which, firstly, verbs are difficult to acquire, and secondly, other categories must also be brought into a morphosyntactically favorable position. Therefore, in synthetic languages, the acquisition of nouns is relatively more active [1].

One of the methods for dividing words into native or borrowed layers is to comply with the rules of language analysis, that is, the composition and structure of borrowed words are not as easy as those of native words. Even if partially deduced, the remaining morpheme turns into an incomprehensible part, such as a term-element.

In science and technology, the use of words of Latin or Greek origin, stem morphemes, affixes and prefixes as “terminoelements” is noticeable. Various terms, for example, according to V. Flood, in the 70s of the 20th century, 1150 foreign language elements were used in English, 1129 according to D. Heller, and 1100 according to N.V. Yushmanov in Russian. According to experts, from 50% to 80% of neologisms in Russian, English, and French are terms formed on the basis of these elements, which are perceived as artificial and unconventional [9].

The following aspects are considered important in the morphological assimilation of a word:

1. Structural compatibility, such as similarity of the relationship between its parts, preservation of word order.
2. Structural similarity, i.e. the transfer of a compound to a compound, a word to a word, due to the similarity of affix types.
3. Filling a gap, i.e. the assimilation morpheme performs a specific function, and there is no separate morpheme for such a function in the acceptor language.
4. Morphological change.
5. Convergence, that is, the morpheme in the word structure, which is borrowed from the donor language, loses its distinctive sign and becomes part of the root or remains as an additional part: the suffix -an, which was borrowed from Arabic, has lost its function as a declension suffix, its meaning of expressing the state of action is exaggerated and in Uzbek it has become a declension: the suffix -an, which came from Arabic, forms a declension of state in Uzbek, the declension of place in Uzbek also takes on this function, and variant cognates are formed in words:

sometimes - sometimes, actually - as a lion.

In some cases, the suffix -an is used in the form of a shortened form -a/-o: as in lyunqo, avvalo.

The linguistic factors of morphological change are as follows:

1. Similarity of word order.
2. Similarity of affix type: contractor.
3. Retention as a category.
4. Allomorphy.

The Russian scholar R.A. Budirov showed that lexical borrowings have eight types of relationships between their form in the native language and their form in the recipient language:

1. A word with a specific meaning can also express an abstract meaning in the new language. 2. Some words related to gender become words related to the species when they are borrowed into another language. 3. Words change from single-meaning words to multiple-meaning words when they are borrowed. 4. Some words enter other languages without alternatives. 5. Non-archaic words can become archaic words. 6. The lexical independence of borrowed words is lost. 7. Terms from one language become words when they are borrowed. 8. Some words become word combinations [8].

In the morphological assimilation and standardization of words, the gender category is also often noticeable. In the Uzbek language, under the influence of the Arabic language, the -a morpheme began to be observed in expressing the gender category. In this case, the presence of a word expressing the masculine gender in standard use indicates that the adaptation has been completed: such as muallim - muallima, merkezi - merkezira.

B. Djafarov and Z. Arifdzhonov, who studied Turkic assimilations in Persian, show that some Turkic assimilations are used in the broken plural in Arabic:

khan – khavonin (khans)

turk – atrok (Turks)

turkman – tarokima (Turkmens). [6]

Adjectives that have been adopted from Turkic into Persian are few and most of them are not used alone [6]: aqpar, aqshom, qoranay (clarinet).

In the process of assimilation of words, along with the root of the word, a part of it - a morpheme - is also assimilated, but the affix assimilated differently from the root is redundant because it does not have a semantic basis. As a result, two different variants of the word arise: agar - agarda, guyo - guyoki, afsus - afsuski, khayriyatki – khayriyat and etc.

In loanwords, there are cases of non-assimilation of the plural forms in the native language: Ajda(r)ho in Persian means dragons, and in Uzbek the plural suffix -ho has lost its function, as a result of which two variants of the word have emerged: ajdar, ajdarho.

In Uzbek, the -on form, typical of the Persian-Tajik language, is added to verbs and serves to provide weight and intonation: debon, aylabon, korubon, obodonchilik, nogahon.

CONCLUSION

Morphological adaptation took place under the dominance of the agglutinative Uzbek language, and morphological indicators in the composition of loanwords from Arabic, Persian, and European languages have lost their semantic significance, and some of them have been replaced by other forms suitable for Uzbek.

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