

Main Principles for Simplifying in the Uzbek Language



Linguistics

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Abstract

The article is devoted to study the principles of simplification in the Uzbek language. The author along with the principles of simplification specified by A.Gulyamov, specifies also an aspiration principle to easier pronunciation.

In the ‘Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary, the word is interpreted **omil** -1 (factor) as follows: **Omil** - [a - cause: the power of influence]. The subject or phenomenon, which became the cause of action, events and etc [1].

It follows that the word **omil** due to one of the values is synonymous with the cause, and such synonymous words have an excuse base meaning. Getting to simplify the analysis of the phenomenon in the language with this position one can determine its root properly.

An analysis of the Uzbek language materials found that the main reason for the phenomenon is the desire to simplify the ease of speaking to the pronunciation. Also in writing it may occur simple statement of principle, too. However, the analysis of this principle is not included in the object of our study. It is advisable to explore it in a separate research.

The desire for a more simple pronunciation, according to A. Nurmonov, requires compliance with the principle of economy [2, pp. 6-21]. In particular the lexical tie of languages (including Uzbek), requires great desire for a simplified pronunciation of root words and borrowed words. For example, for the characteristic of Uzbeks to say borrowed words *rais, doim, hukm, fikr, stantsiya, spravka, bank, tank, kiosk, doctor so`zlarini; to`rt, yigirma, o`n besh, past, sust, kitob, maktab, baland, Toshkent, Samarqand, borayotibdi, O`g`il kabi yuzlab so`zlarni doyim, rayis, hukum, fikir, istansa, ispravka, banka, tanka, kioska, duxtir kabi yoki to`rt sonini to`r, ikirmani-yigirma, o`mbesh (shanbani-shamba kabi), pas, sus, kitop, maktab, balat, Toshkan, Samarqan, boropti, ulim.*

Phonetic circle evaluates all the above examples, as well as the phonetic changes. In particular, the principle of economy can keep track of such phonetic changes as metathesis (*to`rg`a - to`g`ra*), assimilation (*ket-di-ketti: tuz-siz – tussiz*) dissimilation (*zarur – zaril, koridor – kolidor, zarar – zalal* and etc.), reduction (*bilan-blan*), haplology – *mineralologiya – mineralogiya, qaysi yoqqa qayoqqa – qaqa, qayinotasi – qaynotasi, qaysinisi – qaysisi, qanaqa – qanaqangi* and contraction of the words: *bora yotibdi – boryapti – boryapti* (dialects borvotti), *boro tururman – boradirman, borar edim – borardim, borar ekan – borarkan, borar amish – borarmish*

assimilation or suffixes (*borabiz – borarmiz*), as well as the contraction of the names of their own (Normuxammad - Normamat - Normat). The word education abbreviated or complex, or even one-compound words from phrases such as **bu kun – bugun** in tier syntactic expression of thought via conjunction less proposals, communication means mononuclear or incomplete proposals which are in fact the results of this principle. The pronunciation of the Uzbeks, for example, there is a doubling of consonants in the pronunciation of adjectives *issiq, qattiq, achchiq, sassiq* which actually have pronounced *isiq, qatiq, achiq*. All this once again confirms how much influence in the Uzbek commitment is shown to the principle of a simplified pronunciation.

All morphological changes in word formation system in the Uzbek language, and all the phenomena of such changes in the composition of word forms forming this system are influenced by this principle.

In addition, almost all phenomena are complex, paired and repeated in words which are the result of the principle of striving for simplicity. There are many examples of this phenomenon: *obke, obchiq, obket, qo`yvor (qo`yib yubor) ketayozdi, og`ayni (og`a-ini), opog`oyi, boybuva, boyvuchcha, dag`dag`a, sharshara, varrak (badbadak-varvarak) chug`urchuq boshmaldoq (bosh barmoq), hol buki, hoynahoy. vaholanki, gij-gijlamoq, jonivor, yo`lbars, odamovi, nechun, ro`yjo, ro`yhat, sarvqad, sarvnoz, subhidam.*

Since the composition of these words is subject to change under the influence of the principle of simplification, then a word **holbuki** occurred along with the semantic and grammatical integrity (lost its importance to the relations of subject and predicate); there was a shift towards modalities in the semantics of the word **holbuki**, these words have found a single accent and became a common word with the accent [3]. It is provided to simplify this phrase. The phrase simplified to the level of a simple un-compounded words.

It should be emphasized that the phenomenon manifests itself not only to simplify the form of nodules roots and affixes, but also word combinations in the form of conversion into a compound word. In this connection, it should appeal to some reflections by Professor S.Usmonov who states that: "The formation of complex dialects different from the formation of complex nouns and adjectives, especially, the fact that the complex dialects used the word *har, hech, bir, alla* are very common in the part of pronouns and having a broad abstract meaning, such as the words *allqachon, bir oz, bir zum, bir yo`la, allavaqt, bir muncha, hech qachon*. Such complex adverbs designate one real concept... The above dialects of both groups can not be separated from each other, if separated, then the word will lose its meaning [3, p. 19] the scientist suggests that there is a "crystallization" in the same way, resulting in differences between the complex words and phrases, thus explaining:.. "difficult words are the result of the conversion in set phrases – lexicalization of single words. These are transition phrases in the language phenomenon" [4, p. 114].

This scholar alludes to the fact that, in the phrases there is a shift in the direction of simplification. The author gives examples of the type of *mosh rangi yahshiroq*. However, due to the

fact that our study focuses on simplification in the composition of roots and affixes, part of compound words will not be touched on our topic as part of simplifying expressions.

As indicated above, based on the principle of simplification, we believe that one should list the following cases.

If the pronoun **nima** (what) as a part of a compound word **nima uchun** (for what) turned out as a result of the simplification and metathesis, the pretext **uchun** took the form of **chun** resulting ellipse at the first sound **u**. These events were the cause of the interrogative pronouns *nechun; dag`dag`a* word was simple word from simplification (changed meaning, repeatability lost its significance, because of this, it is spelled with a hyphen); independent word as part of the phrase **jonivor** due to phonetic change is taking shape and becoming a thief a thief allegedly taking shape affix, so it merges with the first word, and there is a semantic change; as a result of striving for easier pronunciation of vowel and as a part of the word **og`a-ini** (**og`a** - elder brother, **ini** - younger brother), in respect of an Uzbek pair word changes in a consonant **y** and **i** now pronounced **og`ayni** whose value is now not brothers, and friend, comrade. Its part of losing property morphemic: *Og`aynilarni ichkariga taklif qilmaysanmi?* (In speech). Word **og`ayni** in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" first given as the **og`a-ini**, and explains how the brothers, and then recorded as **og`ayni**, and is interpreted as a close friend, comrade [1, p. 184.].

K. Usmonov in his monograph particularly emphasizes that: a) in the process of word formation as a result of striving to easy pronunciation of phonetic changes appears that the contraction was a factor of two morphemes; b) in the combination of fundamentals and formation of formative affixes there occur phonetic changes, and this in turn contributes to the contraction of the two morphemes; c) there was a phonetic change (or other changes) as a result of a combination of certain words that in fact is also the result of the desire for ease of pronunciation; g) other cause of phonetic changes is also a desire for convenience, ensuring simplification [4, p. 6].

The phenomenon of simplification in the Uzbek language was studied in details by Professor A. Gulamov and S. Usmanov. Of particular note is the work A. Gulamov, in which the author analyzes the factors that simplify indecomposable words that now are not divided into morphemes. Although A. Gulamov does not indicate separately on the factor of desire for an easier pronunciation, still underlines the main two reasons for the phenomena which simplify pronunciation by listing three other factors:

1) In the course of the historical development of the derivative base out of use (for example, words *yumshamoq, o`hshamoq yumshamoq*. The word comes from the use of the historical basis of **yum**, in a word **o`hshamoq** came from historical basis **o`q** their historical significance now lost its significance;

2) In cases where the derived words, historically formed by joining morphemes, lost its connection with the derivative basis for a variety of reasons, that is, when the invisible semantic link between the word and generating derivative foundation.

3) The principle of phonetic change adjustment combining linguistic means. At the same phonetic changes between a derivative word and generating a basis in common values contribute to the loss and the appearance of simplicity: *o`rinlatmoq – o`rillatmoq*. In addition, it points out that the contraction morpheme is very important phonetic redistribution [5, p. 10].

We would like to add to the list the above factors, the factor of desire for an easier pronunciation. Because, for example, in the modern Uzbek language has a verb **unnamoq** who gained this form by adapting it to a lighter pronunciation: process **ur-in-a → ur-na → unna** is a demonstration of the principle of commitment to easy pronunciation. In words, such as: **yaylov, yasha (yosh + a) bo`ya-bo`yoq, quri-q > quruq** we can notice the same thing. Similarly, we can keep track of the desire to simplify the words *qa ysi yoqqa → qayoqqa. o`sha-n-cha, buncha yoki kichik-kina → kichkina, bo`yinsunmoq → bo`ysunmoq, yo`maloq yoki dumaloq → tumaloq*.

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