

## Units Completely Simplified on Morphemic Structure



### Linguistics

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### Abstract

The collected materials during research show, that degree simplifications is not identical. Considering examples is possible to come to a conclusion that transformation to one uniform morpheme as a result of draining among themselves several morphemes occurs in different kinds. It: a) Full draining; b) Draining occurs in an average measure; c) Draining occurs in small degree. To units victims full simplification can correlate words which in today's cannot be divided into morphemes. For division of these words into morphemes the etymological analysis during times they were compared to one-syllabic words is required. Simplification these words has begun with ancient times of development of language and proceeded very long. Further examples simplifications which occur owing to draining are resulted.

Let's consider on draining of a root and a word affix to'y-1, to'y-2, to'l-2, to'q, which in today's time have turned to a non-productive word. First two phonemes of these words the identical. This position, according to S.Ahmanov is possible to name phones time. This position gives possibility to draw a conclusion that there is an affinity in an origin of these words and specifies that in their designations there is an identical scheme.

Professor A.Gulomov considers *to'y* and *to'l* these units in word-formation system. Estimates them as words arisen by the internal change, arisen in a consequence of alternation of consonants  $y > l$  [3, p. 25]. If concerns a problem from this point of view not probably to speak about simplification because elements of these words й или л cannot be estimated as separate morphemes. Means, about draining of the resulted two morphemes cannot be and speeches. In analyses of the scientist a word *to'q* there is not an attention. And also it is spoken that (*to'y*, *to'q*), units which have arisen, owing to alternation of consonants, designate the different parties of one value. Such analysis is spent over units *suq – siq – tiq*; *art – arch* [46 зю 26-36].

In researches A.Gulomov occurrence of units *ko'z – ko'r* (the word *ko'm*) is not taken in attention; *yoz – yoy*; *yon – yoq*; *bo'z – bo'r*; *yog' – yoq*; *suv – sut*; *ko'z – ko'l*; *tuz – buz*; *old – ort*; *kel – ket*; *ol – or*; *olg'a – orqa* too it is estimated as word-formation owing to alternation of consonants. The hint, that units is given *chot – chat*; *tosh – tish*; *ota – ada*; *biq*; *dam – dim* were formed owing to alternation of vowels. Thus, the opinion simplifications to these units is rejected.

As it is told earlier if to carry out the serious etymological analysis of units exposed simplification, there is other picture. In the dictionary «O'zbek tilining etimologik lug'ati» (Etymological Dictionary of Uzbek language) morphemic structure of words *to'y*, *to'l*, *to'q* it is described thus: “*To'y*, *ziyofat*, *o'yin-kulgi bilan o'tkaziladigan marosim*” (*to'y* – wedding).

The noun which meant, this value and in language, was to verb synonyms *to'y*, meaning “*ovqatga bo'lgan talabni qondir*”.

Comparing with a word *to'+q=toq* considers that a noun *to'y* existed in old Turkic language, and considers that it was formed from a verb *to'y*, which meant “*ma'lum bir bo'shliqni egalla(t)*”, as a result of joining to it of an affix *-y*: *to'+y=to'y*. *To'y* – “*ovqatga bo'lgan talabni qondir* -”, “*qonib yeb-ich* -”.

As confirms Mahmud Koshgari this verb, which meant the same value and in old Turkish language, actually it was said in a kind *toz*, and during too time there was a sound alternation  $z \text{ в } y$ : *toz*->*toy* (Divan, III,

262). Comparing this verb with a verb *tol* and with adjectives *toq*, last components of words *-z (y)*, *-l*, *-q* Are considered equal to an affix. In a consequence of this point of view the verb turns out that *toz-* (*toy*), which existed in old Turkic language was formed from a noun *to*, which meant “*yeb-ichib qoniqish holati*”, as a result of joining to it of an affix *-z (-y)*. (ЭСТЯ, III,252).

**To‘l-2** “bo‘sh joyi qolmay egallangan” (without an empty seat). The verb which existed in Old Turkic language with such value actually is formed from a verb *to*, the meaning “*ma‘lum bir bo‘shliqni egalla (t)*”, by means of affix joining *-l*, designating returnable value. (ЭСТЯ, III, 275). The word is in the same way described in partitioning *to‘l-l*. (ЭСТЯ, III, 258).

**To‘q** “ovqatga bo‘lgan talabi qongan” (full up). It is the adjectives which had the same value in old Turkic language is formed from a verb *to*, which meant “*ma‘lum bir bo‘shliqni egalla(t)*”, by means of affix joining *-q*: *to+q=toq* (ЭСТЯ III, 253); ПДП, 432; ДС, 576) [7, p. 366-367].

The resulted all three examples are considered as derivative words. They consist of two parts. As a result of development roots of these words – *to* left structure wide usage of it. Means, in these words there was a simplification connection of two words. The etymological analysis shows, that morphemes *-z(y)*, *-l*, *-q*, final components of words *to‘y*, *to‘l*, *to‘q*, **derivations which formed** morphemes. Professor Y.O.Tojiev analyzing the lexical units with such structure in some researches if initial two sounds of these words identical these sound combinations names **phonetime**, and the following element which is equal to a phoneme and is swept obviously up as an affix, **the morphoneme** gives the term. Also considers, that actually, these elements are making affixes and these words during ancient time were specific on a part [8, p. 28-31].

**Meaning** such words which in today are considered non-productive and a problem 0 that they consist of two morpheme, it is possible to see at the analysis of many words. Because, in due course morphemes of words merge in one uniform and turn to the non-productive. For example, academician A.N.Kononov confirms that, *sug‘or*, *suyuq* – today's roots of words *sug‘orish*, *suyuqla*, historical roots of these words – *sug‘/suy/suv/*.

Arguing on a word *oyoq* A.N.Kononov gives opinion, that: a historical root a word *oyoq*, which the phonetic form identical or similar in Turkish languages, is considered *oyo* (*oyo*), and *-q* – it an affix designating pair. And also, roots *us(t)*, *ko‘(z)*, *og‘(iz)* [5, p. 130], from the etymological point of view, admit as historical roots of words *ost*, *ust*, *ko‘z*, *og‘iz*. It is possible to result set of such examples. B.Abdushukurov studying product language “Qissasi Rabguzi” considers, that *abu*, *qar*, *uv* – it is historical roots of words [1, p. 70-71]. It becomes clear, that these words consist of two morphemes and as a result simplifications are connected.

In today's Uzbek language the analysis of numerous words *semir*, *semiz*, *tiril-tirik*, *uyqu*, *qayg‘u*, *ko‘krak*, *yurak*, *sovimoq*, *olg‘a*, *ilg‘or*, *ilgari*, *oldin*, *pismiq*, *yig‘lamoq*, *yorug‘*, *yarim*, *dumaloq*, *yumaloq*, *ajriq*, *ayri*, *aylana*, *ayiq*, *adashmoq*, *ayg‘ir*, *ayqash*, *aqtar* (*axtar*), *olacha*, *alag‘da*, *ariq(oriq)*, *archi*, *art*, *butoq*, *burda*, *arqon*, *bo‘rsiq*, *ovul*, *og‘dar(ag‘dar)*, *yum*, shows, that actually, from the etymological point of view consist of different parts.

It is not difficult to define parts of words similar on above-stated, as words *yirik*, *yiriq*, *yiroq*, *yirt*, *yirtiq*, *yirtqich*, *yor*, *yarim*, *yorug‘* (*yoriq*); *ayrim*, *ajrim*, *ayiril*, *ajriq*, and to understand that they are subjected simplification.

Further etymological analyses of some abovestated words will be carried out. **Ayrim**, **alohida**. It is an adjectives formed from a verb by means of affix addition *-in* which result the narrow vowel of a syllable has ceased is said (KRS, 34), in further a vowel *a* alternated a vowel *ä*, the sign of hardness of a vowel was gone *ɛ*: *ayir+im=ayirim* > *ayrim* > *ayrim* [10, p. 224].

This word consists of two parts and as a result simplifications it was transformed to one-morphemic unit. Words *ayrim* and *ayril* consist of two parts. Initial part of these words *ayri*.

*Ayri* means separate branches on two parties”; separate stick “*tayoq*” or the tool “*asbob*”. This word has occurred as a result of affix joining -i (*ы* Kirill Alphabet) to a verb *азып* which meant “*ajrat*” (have undressed) in old Turkish language (D. S.15); as a result of affix joining the narrow vowel of a syllable has ceased is said (D. 1, 146-bet). In further the consonant *s* alternated from a consonant *y* (KRS, 33-bet), then in the Uzbek language the vowel *a* alternated vowel *ä*, the sign of hardness of a vowel *ы* was gone: *azir+i=aziri>azri>azri>ayri>ayri* (*äüpu*).

Leaves, that a word *ayir* being a basis of words *ayrim* and *ayril* it was in turn divided on two morphemes. Thus the word “*ayir*” can will be divided into morphemes: the word *ayir* was formed by means of an affix of incentive pledge from verb *äz* which in old Turkish language meant “*alohida bo'l*” (separate) (ESTYA, 1,115:DS,15); further a consonant alternated from a consonant (KRS, 36-bet), then in the Uzbek language the vowel *a* alternated vowel *ä*, the sign of hardness of a vowel *ы* was gone: *azir:az+ir=azir>ayir>ayir* (*äüup*) [7, p. 22].

Means, the etymological analysis confirms general provisions put forward by us, in spite of, the word *ayir* actually consisted of two morphemes and in further in a consequence of connection of a making root with a making affix has occurred simplifications.

But the semantic structure of the above-stated words and semantically the analysis of words close to them puts forward other position. Instead of the historical parity of the above-stated words of the Uzbek language is connected with a word *yir*.

*Yir* - “*kuch bilan orasini och*”-, “*ker* (have undressed, break off). The verb meaning such, and also other values in old Turkish language was said as *йыр*. (ESTYA, IV, 203); the sign of hardness of a vowel was gone in the Uzbek language *ы: йыр> yir* - [7, p. 156].

In the Uzbek language there are words *yirik*, *yiroq* and *yirt*. All of them mean “*kuch bilan narsani bir-biridan ajrat* -” (with force separate things) or “*narsaning o'zini kuch bilan bo'laklarga ajrat* -” (with force have undressed a thing).

Time in ancient Uzbek language is available a word *yir* which means “*kuch bilan orasini och*” (with force separate), other definition is not known yet, means words above-stated us are connected with this root.

Words *yiroq*, *yiriq*, *yirtqich*, *ajrat*, *ayrim*, *ayril* too can be connected with this root: *yiroq* means “*ikki narsa bir-biridan uzoqlashgan - uzoqda*” (two things are in are far from each other). “*Yirik narsaning yirilgan holatini ifodalaydi*” *ko'zingni yir - och*. Word **Yirik** (a large) designates *the expanded position of a thing: (narsaning yirilgan holati - ko'zingni yir - och) open-razshir eyes*. In a consequence of expansion of that or its size increases. Roots of words *ajrat* (*ajirat*), *ayir* are very close with a root *yir*. Because as a result *yirish* (*expansions*) one uniform becomes on two parts and it is called *yarim* (*half*). Here there is an alternation of vowels *i>a*.

As a result of division of two things from each other appears *yoriq* (*crack*) and there is an alternation of vowels *i>o*. Alternation of consonants *q <g* ' occurs for the account labializations a vowel in which result there was an alternation narrow, unlabializations the word *yorug* ' (*bright*) has arisen a vowel *i* with labializations a vowel "u" and Means, words *yor> iq; yor> ug* ' in the ancient were considered as the single-root.

The word *yir* in dialects is said as *jir*. On it as a result of alternation of consonants  $y > j$  the word *ayirim* is said as *ajirim* (*ajrim*). Also the explanation to understand is not necessary that these words are formed from one root. The word *yirtqich* which is available in the Uzbek language too I connected with this root.

In the etymological dictionary of the Uzbek language (O'zbek tilining etimologik lug'ati) the word *yiroq* (*uzoq, olis – it is far*) is described as follows:

The adjectives is formed from a verb *йыра* which in old Turkish mattered “uzoqlash” *gave* (PDP), (DS, 268), as a result of joining to it of an affix *-q* (ESTYA, IV, 226); in Uzbek language vowels “*a*, which stays in front of consonants *-q*, in the Uzbek language the vowel *a* which faces to a consonant *-q*, alternated from vowel *ä*, the sign of hardness of a vowel *ы* was gone: *йыра+қ=йырақ>йурақ* [7, p. 157]. This etymological definition not so authentic. Because, it is difficult to believe to that the verb *yira* is considered non-productive. Actually this verb could have such structure, as *yir+a*. It is not dependent on that the vowel *a* mattered duration, it was considered as a separate morpheme. At the analysis of words *ayrim*, *ayril* it is possible to consider, that affixes join a root *ayir* - (*i*) *m*, - (*i*) *l* in which result occurs losses of a vowel of the second syllable *i* as in a word *o'yin-a = o'yna*. But a - the vowel of word *Ayir* remains to the unknown person. This element P.Azimov considers as the rudiment –unit with the left part [2], P.Azimov considers this element as a rudiment-edinitsoj with character of the rest and we join this opinion.

Certainly, definition of structure of these words demands more serious etymological analysis. But, the main thing that words *ayrim*, *ayril* - *ayri*, *ajrim*, *ajrat* - (*ajrat-*), *yarim*, *yoriq*, *yorug* ', *yiroq*, *yirik*, *yirtiq*, *yirtqich* which during today's time are considered non-productive, actually are subjected simplification which occurs as a result of draining of two, and can be and three morphemes for the account of dump of a root *yir* from the general use. Even the word *jar* (*is gone*) the Uzbek language with the point of view of its occurrence can to be connected with words *yar-> yir* - “ajratilgan” (divided). For the present not completely thorough, above specified etymological analyses show, that in these words there was a simplification. The structure and word meaning *ayron* which is given in the etymological dictionary certifies our assumptions: *айыр+ан=айыран>айран> айрән*. This word mattered - “*sutdan yog' ayirib olinganidan keyin qoladigan suyuqlik*” (*a liquid which remains after a capture of fat from milk*) [7, p. 24]. This word during today's time is considered non-productive, but actually it occurs as a result of the simplification occurring for the account of draining of two morphemes. The word structure *yarim* specifies that a root of the above-stated words - *yir*: *yarim* - *biror narsaning ikki teng qismidan biri* (one part among themselves equal two parts of that or). This word is formed from a verb *ya:r*, in old Turkic language mattered “*bo'laklarga ajrat*” (*a+jir+a+t*) (*divide into parts*), as a result of joining to it of an affix *ым*. (ESTYA, IV,147): as *йар-ым*[7, p. 142]. In today's time it is a word it is considered simplified and do not share on morphemes. And also, the word *yara* (*yara*) (*wound*) is exposed to simplification. This word matters – *tanada hosil bo'ladigan jarohat, chiqiq, yorilgan joy* (*a wound, the dislocations, the broken place on a body*). This noun too is formed from a verb with a pronunciation *ya:r* which in old Turkish language mattered “*bo'laklarga ajrat – have undressed on a part*), as a result of affix joining -*a*: *yar+a = yara* [7, p. 141]. Let's argue now word simplification *yirt*. That use in a separate kind of a word *yir* in the use on is much reduced is characteristic which matters “*narsani ikkiga ajrat-have undressed a thing on two*”, and instead of it the form *yirt* is used. Really, this words is formed from joining of an affix of incentive pledge -*m* to a verb *йыр* which in old Turkish language mattered “*kuch bilan orasini och*”, “*ker*” - (*with force separate an interval*) (ESTYA, IV,203). Further for the account of recession from the part use *yir* the affix -*t* has merged with a root and now to divide it into morphemes does not coincide with a problem. Because, in norm the use not *yir*, and *ko'yлакни yirt* (*tear a dress*), *qog'ozni yirt* (*tear a paper*). Words of the Uzbek language *surt* (*sur+t*), *turt* (*tur-it*) = *turt*, *tort* (“*o'ziga tomon sur - push in the party, pull*”) a-word which had such value in old Turkish language that is formed a verb *tar* (Devon,III,196), As a result of joining to it of an affix – having values of strengthening (DS, 537): *tar+it=tart-tartiq-tortiq*) too are connected with this word;

*surt* it is formed by means of affix joining-*ut* to a root *sur*:  $sur+ut=surut-surt$ . There is much quantities of such words and they certify, that words *yirt* is exposed to simplification. Presence of an affix of incentive pledge and strengthening-*t* in a word *arit* (*art*) the Uzbek language is revealed and in this word there is a merge of an affix to a root:  $ar+i+t=art$ .

Analyses show, that in the Uzbek language are available set of simplified units which in today do not share on morphemes and in an origin are connected with a verb (root) - *yir*. As it was mentioned a root *yir* goes out of use also affixes attached to it merge with a root earlier.

In today's literary Uzbek language there are words *ag'darmoq*, *ag'namoq* (*ag'anamoq*), *ag'ana*. The root morpheme of these words too has lost the independence. The simplified word *ag'ana* which means “*yonboshga* as a result turns out *yumala-sweep sideways*”. Actually this word is formed with affix joining-*in* to a verb *a:g'* which in old Turkic language mattered “*bir tomonga egil-bend in one party*” (ESTYA, 1, 75, ДС, 18). Further as a result of some changes of a sound (alternation, loss...) finds next form:  $ag'+in=ag'in+a=a'ina=ag'ana=ag'na$ , also do not share on morphemes. In this word three morphemes merge in one uniform.

Verb simplification *ag'darmoq* the Uzbek language occurs in such kind: a word *ag'dar* - “*tik holatdan ko'ndalang holatga o'tkaz - lay*” it is formed as a result of joining of an affix of incentive pledge-*dar* to a verb *ag'* which in old Turkish language mattered “*bir tomonga egil-bend in one party*” (ESTYA,1 74).

Certainly, there are no doubts, that this word too is formed from a verb *ag'* - (*og'moq*), but that the word affix was in form -*dar* is inconsistent. Because, actually the affix -*dar* is not considered simple, opposite it is formed as a result of draining, the smallest, three morphemes. Here, in our opinion, there is a redecaposition and as a result affix joinings -*ar* the vowel *i* drops out also a part *t* joins with an affix-*ar* in a consequence of that the affix-*dar*, in a kind  $ag'-it-ar=ag'-tar=ag'dar$  is formed. The analysis can be complicated, as, the verb *ag'darmoq* is formed as a result of draining of two or three morphemes, and in a word there is a simplification. Besides roots of words *og'ir*, *oqsa* (*og'sa*), *oqsoq*, *og'iz*, *og'riq*, *og'ishmoq* the Uzbek language too is the verb *ag'* which is directly connected with value “*bir tomonga egil-bend in one party*”, available in Turkish language:  $og'ir - og'+ir=og'ir$ ;  $og'iri-og'ri$ ;  $og'ir-in (og'-ir-in) =og'rin$ . The word *og'iz* too is formed from a verb *ag'* (*og-oqmoq*):  $og'iz - og'+iz$ , here-*iz* an affix designating a duality, “*narsalar oqib kiradigan joy a-place which the liquid*” flows;  $og'ishmay - og'+ish$ , here *ish* the-affix with value is not enough +*ma* a negativity-affix +*y* an affix making a verbal adverb:  $og'+ish+ma+y$ ; *refers that* a word *oqsoq* too it is connected with a verb *og'* - (*oq-*), and it is used to the person who goes having bent in one party. Correct definition in the relation to this word leaning on the analysis wordformation the word *oqsoq* is formed from a verb *aqsa* by means of joining to it of an affix-*q*. Because, the derivative word consists of two parts: a making basis + a making element. In this connection the word *oqsoq* is formed from  $aqsa+q$ . The part *aqsa* can be divided in a kind  $og'(aq) +sh+a$ , here-*sh* a-affix of the functional form of a verb (*ag'ish*),-*a* a-affix a making verb and meaning duration, strengthenings. As a result of redecaposition-*sh* and-*a* have incorporated in one uniform, and -*sh* alternated with -*s*. Then the affix joins this basis  $(aqsa)-q: aq+ish+a +q=aqisa=aqsa+q=aqsaq$ . In last word *og'izaki* at the moment of joining to it of an affix -*aki* the vowel -*i* words *og'iz* drops out, in which result there is a simplification. The word meaning *og'iz* has lost the function, touch between a root and an affix was gradually lost.

And so, the above-stated analyses show, that words *ag'namoq*, *ag'anamoq*, *ag'darmoq*, *og'ir*, *og'rin*, *og'ishmoq*, *og'iz*, *oqsoq* modern Uzbek language in old Turkic language consist of two or more morphemes, a root of these words a verb *ag'* - (*og' - oq-*), following morphemes (affixes) make draining simplification.

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