

MORFEMALARNING STRUKTUR TASNIFI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada morfem birliklar strukturasi, ularning qanday yo'llar bilan murakkab affiksga aylanishi haqida fikrlar bildirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: morfema, struktura, sodda morfema, murakkab morfema.

СТРУКТУРНАЯ КЛАССИФИКАЦИЯ МОРФЕМ

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается строение морфемных единиц и то, как они превращаются в сложные аффиксы.

Ключевые слова: морфема, структура, простая морфема, сложная морфема.

STRUCTURAL CLASSIFICATION OF MORPHEMES

Abstract. This article examines the structure of morphemic units and how they are transformed into complex affixes

Key words: morpheme, structure, simple morpheme, complex morpheme.

INTRODUCTION

Structure (lat. structure — structure, connection) — 1) the structure, construction of certain things; the interconnection of components; 2) a set of stable connections that characterize the integrity and identity of an object, that is, preserve its main properties during external and internal changes. [1.657] In linguistics, structure means the interconnection of language units (phoneme, morpheme, word, sentence) and their place in the system. For example, sentence structure is the systematic arrangement of parts such as possessive, participle, determiner, complement, case.

Morpheme structure means the internal structure of morphemes.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

There are two types of morphemes in terms of structure. Simple morphemes and complex morphemes differ in structure. A simple morpheme is a morpheme that was previously a single-meaning unit and remains a single-meaning unit at the present time. Complex morphemes are morphemes formed by the combination of two simple morphemes.

For example, the morpheme -niki is a morpheme formed by the combination of the accusative case and the possessive affix.

Such types of morphemes are called differently in the scientific literature. The book “Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms” provides information about the terms simple and compound morphemes. [2.139]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Currently, we can observe the appearance of compound morphemes in two different states. Through linguistic evidence, it can be determined that some complex morphemes are the results of the combination of two morphemes and have now become a whole, and we can witness that they are divided into separate meaningful parts in some lexemes, and in some lexemes they are not divided into meaningful parts. It can be observed that morphemes such as **-niki**, **-dagi**, **-garchilik** have become a whole from the combination of two or more morphemes and are not divided into meaningful parts at present. Complex morphemes such as **-chilik**, **-lan**, **-lash** have the property of being divided into meaningful parts in some lexemes. For example, the **temirchilik** lexeme is divided into morphemic components in the form of **temir/chi/lik**. The **dehkanchilik** lexeme is divided into meaningful parts in the case of **dehqon/chilik**. There is a **temirchi** lexeme, but there is no **dehkanchi** lexeme. Therefore, the affix **-chilik** in the lexeme **dehqonchilik** is considered a compound morpheme. Morphemes such as **-lan**, **-lash**, **-lab** also have the same property. For example,

Shoxlarida mitti qushchalar

Chug'urlashib, tuyishar huzur.

Ay, olisda meni sog'ingan

Daraxtlarim, ming bora uzr (G.Mo'minova).

The morphemes **-la** and **-sh** in the word form of the **chug'urlashib** used in this poetic fragment are considered separate meaningful units. In the following example, we pay attention to the indivisibility of the highlighted lexeme. For example,

Bir vaqtlar jo'r bo'lib o'tli yoshlikka

Yurardim hech so'nmas tilagim bilan.

*Bugun-chi, **dardlashib** turibman yakka*

Shu majruh, shu xasta yuragim bilan (A.Oripov).

The morphemes **-niki**, **-dagi**, **-garchilik** differ from the complex morphemes with the above two divisions. These morphemes are considered to consist of only one meaningful part. However, there are different views among linguists about the morpheme **-dagi**. The problem with this morpheme is not that it is a complex affix, but rather from a functional point of view. While one group of linguists considers this morpheme to be a word-forming morpheme, another group of linguists considers it to be a lexical form-forming morpheme. In his early works, A. Hojiyev called the morpheme **-dagi** under the name of the place-marking form of a noun. [3.55]

Recent scientific works emphasize that the form *-dagi* does not exist, and that the suffix *-gi* is added to the lexeme in the form of a place-marking agreement. "The morpheme *-gi* in the modern Uzbek language has the ability to form a word form that denotes a place-marking sign. In the formation of this form, the verbal form of the noun with the affix *-da* serves as the basis for the formation of the form; the morpheme *-gi* forms a non-categorical verbal form from this basis. [4.239] Sh. Rahmatullayev emphasizes the form *-da* as a morpheme expressing the meaning of "attributing to a place". [5.149] In the morpheme dictionary of the Uzbek language, the morpheme *-da* is recognized as a single affix. [6.410] The morpheme *-da* is not considered a categorical form of a specific category. This morpheme can be added to words in different categories. For example, it can appear in the noun lexeme in the house, in the pronoun lexeme in the sen, in the adjective lexeme in the adult, in the adverb lexeme in the surrounding, in the verb lexeme in the swimming, in short, in the lexemes of many categories. Summarizing these examples, it can be said that in a lexeme with the morpheme *-gi*, semantic similarity is observed.

For example, an event in the house is an event in the house, a feature in adults is a feature in adults, and processes in swimming are processes in swimming. If we say that the morpheme in *-* is not divided, it is considered a compound affix, this view again leads to the formation of a problem in terms of function. Some linguists define this morpheme as a word-forming affix, and some scholars as an affix that forms a lexical form. It would not be wrong to say that the most optimal choice for solving problems is the definition of A. Hojiyev. Because this affix can be added to all categories, and since it comes with a place-time agreement, the sign of specificity to place and time is perceived through the meaning of the agreement form in *-*. Morphemes that form lexical forms are also added to lexemes according to a certain pattern, like word-forming morphemes. Affixes in the categories of ratio, non-division, degrees of quality, and number are considered to be specific to this category only. The addition of the affixes *-dagi*, *-niki*, and *-gacha* to words in different categories is also considered problematic. Some linguists have also evaluated the affix *-gacha* as a conjugation affix rather than as a morpheme that forms lexical forms. It has been concluded that the morpheme *-gacha* has a place among the conjugations that convey local meaning. [7.69]

CONCLUSION

From the above analysis and theoretical considerations, it can be concluded that morphemes can merge over time, becoming a whole. As a result of such linguistic changes, a paradigm of simple and complex forms of morphemes is formed.

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