

Functional-Semantic Features of Productive Noun-Forming Morphemes for Tools and Objects in the Uzbek Language

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the function of morphemes that form object-tool nouns in the Uzbek language and their lexical-semantic characteristics. It examines how object-tool nouns are mainly derived from noun and verb roots, with a focus on the active role of verb bases in this process. Additionally, the word-formation mechanisms of Turkic languages, their history, and morphological features are studied. The article classifies object-tool nouns formed through various derivational morphemes and analyzes their grammatical and semantic aspects.

Keywords: object-tool nouns, derivational morphemes, Turkic languages, word formation, morphology, verb-noun relation.

INTRODUCTION

In our language, object-tool nouns are mainly derived from noun and verb roots. Verb bases are quite active in the formation of object-tool nouns. The word-formation mechanism of the Turkic language fully demonstrates its potential in the creation of object-tool nouns. In fact, with the appropriate derivational morpheme and functional-semantic valency, a noun can be formed from almost any verb. This phenomenon is related to the historical linguistic condition known as "noun-verb identity," which once existed in the history of Turkic languages.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

The word-formation system of Turkic languages is highly developed and reflects the historical formation processes of the connection between nouns and verbs. The earliest lexical units emerged in the form of noun-verb identity. This phenomenon, i.e., the semantic relationship between nouns and verbs, is clearly manifested in the activity of derivational suffixes in Turkic languages. In our language, object-tool nouns are mainly derived from noun and verb roots. Verb bases are quite active in the formation of object-tool nouns. The word-formation mechanism of the Turkic language fully demonstrates its potential in this process. In fact, with the appropriate derivational morpheme, a noun can be formed from almost any verb. When a derivational morpheme and functional-semantic valency necessitate it, a noun can be formed, which is related to the phenomenon of "noun-verb identity" that once existed in the history of Turkic languages. According to Prof. J. Eltazarov, who has specifically studied this phenomenon, the earliest lexical units (words) formed in the language appeared in the form of noun-verb identity. This means that the primary word class had both noun and verb characteristics, expressing both objectivity and action within a single form.

The fact that nouns and verbs, though seemingly opposed, actually share common roots supports this idea. Indeed:

- In almost all languages, the subject and predicate agree in person and number; the relationship between an action and its performer is always based on concordance and harmony.
- In Turkic languages, both components (nouns and verbs) express person and number. The possessive category in nouns conveys both person and number, while the verb system reflects person-number agreement and mood categories using personal pronouns or their shortened forms (*-m < men; ng < sen* etc.).
- Nouns and verbs, in most cases, function as the subject and predicate – the main components of a sentence – and serve to express a statement (judgment). The predicate (verb), due to

its formal grammatical markers and cognitive (conceptual) connections, can directly refer to the subject (noun) in speech.

- Other word classes, apart from nouns and verbs, cannot function as the main components of a nominative sentence. It is practically impossible to construct a meaningful phrase without at least one of these two fundamental categories, demonstrating that they form the core of the word-class paradigm.

Additionally, the ability to derive nouns from verbs and, conversely, verbs from nouns (when valency necessitates it) indicates that this ancient feature, characteristic of Turkic languages, including Uzbek, has been preserved to some extent.

RESULTS

Nouns, due to their derivational properties, stand out distinctly compared to other word classes. Specifically, noun-forming suffixes that create object-tool nouns are numerous, contributing to the formation of many new words and facilitating language development.

As the number of derivational suffixes continues to change over time, this phenomenon can be observed in the data presented in the following table.

Linguistic-discursive realization of productive morphemes forming object-tool nouns

| Pattern type | General grammatical meaning of the derived word | Specific grammatical meaning of the derived word |
|---|--|---|
| I. Object-tool nouns | | |
| Verb + -gich, -kich (-g'ich, -qich) derivational morpheme | A concrete noun denoting an object, item, or tool associated with performing the action implied by the root verb | Forms nouns semantically related to the verb root. These suffixes vary according to the phonetic structure of the root morpheme: <i>suzg'ich</i> (filter), <i>o'tkazgich</i> (conductor), |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | <i>ko'rsatkich</i> (indicator), <i>chizg'ich</i> (ruler), <i>ochqich</i> (opener), <i>tutqich</i> (handle) |
| Verb + -k, -ik, -uk, -uq, -iq, -oq, -ak derivational morpheme | A concrete or abstract noun referring to a tool required for performing an action or an instrument that facilitates the action | Forms nouns semantically related to the verb root: (a) nouns denoting work-related objects: <i>kurak</i> (shovel), <i>elak</i> (sieve), <i>g'ildirak</i> (wheel), <i>o'roq</i> (sickle); (b) nouns denoting essential items: <i>taroq</i> (comb), <i>to'shak</i> (mattress), <i>sochiq</i> (towel), <i>pichoq</i> (knife); (c) abstract nouns: <i>chaqiriq</i> (call), <i>hayqiriq</i> (shout), <i>tilak</i> (wish) |
| Verb + -m, -im, -um derivational morpheme | A concrete noun denoting an object, item, or tool associated with performing the action implied by the root verb | Forms nouns lexically and semantically related to the verb root: (a) object nouns: <i>kiyim</i> (clothing), <i>bichim</i> (cutting pattern); (b) action nouns: <i>terim</i> (harvest), <i>kirim</i> (income), <i>chiqim</i> (expense); (c) abstract nouns: <i>oqim</i> (flow), <i>bosim</i> (pressure) |
| Verb + -gi, -ki, -qi, -g'i derivational morpheme | A concrete noun denoting a tool or instrument related to performing the action implied by the root verb | Forms object-tool nouns lexically and semantically related to the verb root: <i>supurgi</i> (broom), <i>suzgi</i> (strainer), <i>chopqi</i> (cutter), <i>cholg'i</i> (musical instrument) |
| Verb + -qin, -g'in derivational morpheme | A concrete noun denoting a state resulting from the action implied by the root verb | Forms nouns denoting events, processes, and objects: <i>toshqin</i> (flood), <i>qirg'in</i> (massacre), <i>to'lqin</i> (wave); in combination with figurative words, forms nouns expressing states |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | and processes: <i>shovqin</i> (noise), <i>yorqin</i> (brightness); also seen in constructions like <i>tiqin</i> (blockage) from <i>tiq+qin</i> , and <i>yorqin</i> (bright) from <i>yorq+qin</i> |
| Verb + -in (-un) derivational morpheme | A concrete noun denoting a state resulting from the action implied by the root verb | Forms nouns denoting events, processes, and labor-related activities: <i>ekin</i> (crop), <i>tikin</i> (stitching), <i>yig'in</i> (gathering), <i>yog'in</i> (precipitation) |
| Verb + -ma derivational morpheme | A concrete noun denoting an object formed as a result of the action implied by the root verb | Forms nouns related to food items: <i>qaynatma</i> (boiled dish), <i>dimlama</i> (stew), <i>damlanma</i> (infusion), <i>eslatma</i> (reminder), <i>qovurma</i> (fried dish); also forms nouns describing various life situations: <i>bostirma</i> (cover), <i>eslatma</i> (reminder), <i>ko'rgazma</i> (exhibition), <i>hovliqma</i> (hurry), <i>topilma</i> (finding), <i>tortma</i> (drawer) |

Verb + -indi Derivational Morpheme

| Pattern type | General grammatical meaning | Specific grammatical meaning |
|---|---|---|
| Verb + -indi derivational morpheme | A concrete noun denoting an object resulting from the action implied by the root verb | Forms nouns that denote objects formed as a result of the action implied by the root morpheme: <i>yuvindi</i> (washings), <i>chiqindi</i> (waste), <i>kuyundi</i> (burnt residue) |

Verb + -don Derivational Morpheme

| Pattern type | General grammatical meaning | Specific grammatical meaning |
|--|--|--|
| Verb + -don derivational morpheme | This affix is borrowed from the Persian-Tajik language, derived from <i>doshtan</i> ("to hold"), and has been affixalized in Uzbek | Combines with noun bases to form nouns referring to objects used for storage: <i>tuzdon</i> (salt container), <i>siyohdon</i> (inkwell), <i>tovadon</i> (pan holder). This affix is one of the few borrowed morphemes used to form object nouns. |

DISCUSSION

Since affixation is the primary word-formation method in Turkic languages, including Uzbek, the number of affix morphemes in nouns, adjectives, and verbs is significantly large both diachronically and synchronically. The mechanism of affix morphemes forming new nouns and adjectives is straightforward and productive, as it results from the mutual interaction of two linguistic elements.

In Uzbek, new words are mainly formed morphologically by adding derivational suffixes to root morphemes. This process typically follows the templates: noun + noun-forming morpheme, verb + noun-forming morpheme, descriptive word + noun-forming morpheme, adjective + noun-forming morpheme, **and** modal word + noun-forming morpheme. Additionally, in Uzbek, the pattern "root morpheme + affix morpheme," where both components are borrowed from Persian, is frequently used in forming personal nouns.

Lexical layers in the language vary in structure and semantics, and word-formation processes play a crucial role in their development. The formation of object-tool nouns in Uzbek and their morphological characteristics... (to be continued if necessary).

The study of this topic is one of the pressing issues in linguistics because object-tool nouns are widely used in both

everyday speech and scientific discourse. Additionally, they play an active role in enriching the language's vocabulary. In linguistics, the process of word formation is studied in relation to the combination of morphemes and their impact on lexical and grammatical meanings.

In Turkic languages, including Uzbek, the formation of object-tool nouns primarily occurs through derivational morphemes. These morphemes appear in various forms, expanding the semantic scope of words or adapting them to a specific context.

This article analyzes the morphemes that form object-tool nouns in Uzbek, examining their lexical-semantic properties, usage domains, and role in the language. Furthermore, the study explores the characteristics of word formation specific to Turkic languages, its evolution, and its current state. The research is conducted by reviewing linguistic theories and perspectives of scholars, providing an analytical approach within the scope of the topic. The findings of this study offer a deeper insight into the formation mechanisms of object-tool nouns in Uzbek and their contribution to lexical richness.

CONCLUSION

As a result of the conducted analysis, the morphological, semantic, and comparative characteristics of morphemes that form object-tool nouns in Uzbek have been identified. This research serves as a foundation for further in-depth studies on word formation processes in the Uzbek language. Additionally, it may serve as a valuable resource for linguists and lexicographers in developing new words and terminologies.

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