

## AFFIXES IN THE STAGES OF FORMATION OF MORPHOLOGY OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE AND THEIR DIVISION INTO TYPES ACCORDING TO THEIR FUNCTION

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**Annotation:** This classification reminds that affixes are divided into three main groups in modern Uzbek language - word-changing, form-forming and word-forming. Indeed, based on the facts they cite (excluding their shortcomings), such a conclusion can be drawn.

**Keywords:** "Ways of dealing", "Signs", true signs, "Separation signs".

In the 1920s, the Uzbek language, as a work reflecting the rules of its internal law, was published in 1919 by Chigotay Gurungi in the "Ways of Agreement", in Fitrat's series "An Experiment on the Rules of the Uzbek Language", published several times from 1925 to 1930. We can show such works as "Sarf" (Morphology) and "Nahv" (Syntax), "Uzbek language koi dalari" written by M.Qori, Q.Ramazon, Sh.Zunnun for primary schools in 1925.

The issue of affixes is explained in Chapter IV "Uzbek language lesson" in the group "Symbols" and is understood as a separate group of words, but there is no general definition specific to them. Shorasul Zunnun's "Rules of the Uzbek Language" defines such characters as far from being understood as words: "When they are spoken alone, meaningless links are called 'signs'" (p. 25). So he could feel that the characters were not words. The "characters" are divided into three groups according to their functions:

1. Distinguishing marks;
2. Variation marks;
3. Yasov signs.

This classification reminds that affixes are divided into three main groups in modern Uzbek language - word-modifier, form-maker and word-builder. Indeed, based on the facts they cite (excluding their shortcomings), such a conclusion can be drawn.

"Distinctive signs" are semantically divided into 8 types: true following, indivisibility, analogy, possession, interrogation, plural, small, diamond. This, of course, can also be thought of as a peculiar classification. In this classification, all affixes except "true followers" and "indivisibility signs" are basically consistent in naming, but these affixes ("true followers" and "indivisibility signs") require special explanation. The affixes listed in the "signs of indivisibility" correspond to form-forming, word-forming affixes (-ma, -may, -mas, -na, -be, -siz) that have a negative meaning. In this respect it is true that they have a common name, but agree on affixes called "true followers" (-da, -dan, -ga / -ka / -qa / -ga, (historical and dialectal -a / -na) and -ni, -ning) affixes, -gacha // -kacha / -qacha form makers and causal construction are given. Of course, it is clear that the sentence takes into account the general grammatical nature of the affixes and auxiliaries that provide the syntactic connection of words. The word causation has been grammaticalized in recent times and shifted to the auxiliary, which in this respect was also to some extent the basis for what is called true follower signs. At the same time, it should be noted that the authors were right on this issue from the point of view of their time. Their theoretical shortcoming is that, as noted above, they are not fully armed with theoretical information about word categories and word structure. Especially in this period prof. There was an opportunity to use the works of ED Polivanov on the theory of grammar of the Uzbek language.

Thus, affixes, which are called punctuation marks, correspond mainly to word modifiers. However, although they have actually tried to differentiate between modifiers and form-makers, they also include word-

formative and form-forming affixes in some places, along with punctuation marks. Even words specific to the auxiliary, linking, and loading categories are included. According to the "distinguishing signs" there are conjunctions (affixes and prepositions), possessive and person-number affixes, and possessive and person-number affixes are called "diamond signs", which we will focus on in the interpretation of grammatical categories.

At this point, we comment on the issue of naming variables as "Distinguishing Signs". This should be sought from the nature of definitions and affixes. Punctuation is explained in the Uzbek Language Lesson as follows:

We would like to point out that the definition of "separating parts of speech from words" in this definition is not exactly understood, but the role of affixes and words in the formation of parts of speech, the ability to ensure the syntactic relationship of words in the sentence, as well as should not be overlooked. In addition, it is appropriate to understand the same situation as the authors' own views.

The affixes, called "variation marks," correspond mainly to the present-day form-forming affixes. He himself is again divided into three groups. These are:

Verb tense signs. "Verb modification marks" (called definite verb marks). It is known that this affix in modern Uzbek literary language is sometimes used in the future tense and in other senses in connection with stylistic aspects. -mish (called a figurative verb), -bdir (written and indicated as a story verb), -gan / -kan / -qan / -gan (without comment - Kadyrov Kuvondiq), -yot, -yap, -yatib (called the present verb), -ar / -r (will be a verb), -adir, -a, -y, -makda (continued verb), -sa (conditional verb), -gay / -qay / -gay (third verb), -makchi / -maqi (wish verb), -gu / -ku / -qu / -g'u (next verb), -gach / -kach / -qach / -gach, -guncha / -kuncha / -quncha / -guncha (time verb), -gali / -kali / -qali / -gali (cause verb), -a / -y / -b (hol verb) affixes are given. Such a classification is in line with current semantic principles, but it is not fully followed, ie the semantic and functional properties of affixes are mixed, and -a / -y affixes are given in two places, which also shows that the function of the affix is not fully separated.

The suffixes -lab, -tacha, -tadan, -larcha, -avlab, -ov / -av, -ala, -nchi are used in the definition of semantic types of numbers. They are still said to be affixes that form the meaning types of numbers. However, information on the use of the -avlab / -ovlab affix is unreliable. Because we have no information about the use of affixes that combine and form a number. The exception is when the two have become verbal.

The "quality variable marks" include affixes that form quality levels, diminutive and augmentative adjectives. In this respect, the 'adjective variation marks' correspond entirely to the form-forming affixes. However, among the affixes quoted, there is also the affix -k, which is not known because it is not an example of a word in which the affix -k is present.

Apparently, the form-forming affixes in the horse category were not seen among the "type marks." It should be noted that the term "suffixes" and its definition were preferable to the use of more modifiers rather than forms, as it was explained: . However, only the affixes quoted indicate that the idea is going on about the form-maker. Hence, definition and terminology cannot define the phenomenon to be expressed, because the concept of variation cannot be concrete and delineate a specific concept. However, this term means that in our modern linguistics, words take on conjunctive suffixes.

When we say 'creative signs', we mean word-forming affixes.

Thinking about the concept of word formation, that is, "making different words from one word to another" (Uzbek language lesson, p. 65), the authors divide them into three groups: verb signs, noun signs, and adjective signs. Of course, the use of verbs, nouns, and adverbs is a creative approach of the authors, but this thing was not later mastered in linguistics in this way. The constructive suffixes they cite are given in the commentary on the artificial words.

It should be noted that the authors of the "Uzbek language lesson" classify affixes into three types according to their function, which, despite the fundamental errors in it, can be considered as one of the great achievements of linguistics of this period.

It should be noted that in Uzbek linguistics it has been a tradition to study affixes according to their function, first as word-forming and word-changing groups. Since the 1950s, it has been classified as a word-maker, form-maker, and word-changer. We noted above that the classification of affixes in works created in the 1920s is close to this classification.

At the same time, the results of the analysis showed that the works created in the 1920s reflected the main features of the grammatical structure of the Uzbek language.

## References:

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