



Compound Verb Formation in Modern Uzbek Language

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ABSTRACT

Word formation means the formation of a new word in current linguistics. Word formation in relation to derivation is considered as the formation of a new word in Uzbek linguistics, which is both the formation of a word and the emergence of a new lexeme on the basis of internal possibility of a word-formation pattern. This article provides an overview on compound verb formation in Modern Uzbek language.

Keywords:

Compound verb, auxiliary verb, case, noun, nominative case, possessive case, ablative case, locative case, dative case, verb patterns, formation.

Introduction

The recent changes in the socio-political, economic and cultural life of our country have opened a new era in the development of linguistics as one of the symbols of the state, an important means of communication and a socio-spiritual phenomenon. The demand for native language norms has increased as the official language of the independent state. One of the urgent tasks of Uzbek linguistics is the development of mother tongue education of the state language, the further improvement of language policy in the country aimed at studying new lexemes in the language, simplification, specialization in lexical level of the language. One such task is to distinguish between structural, derivational-morphologically compound verb-like units widely used in our speech - fixed conjugation, auxiliary verb conjugation, conjugation + verb pattern conjunctions, and lexemes that do not complete the lexicalization process. This requires the study of the phenomenon of compound verb formation in the mirror of

modern linguistic paradigms, in particular, in terms of the theory of derivation.

Materials and Methods

Derivation (Latin word *derivatio*, means task, learning) - the simplest case - the process of formation of a new linguistic unit (derivat) on the basis of another unit through the expansion of meaning through affixation or compound word formation, word formation or form formation. (1) In other words, derivation is the process of formation of a new unit in language, which is based on the concepts of *re-formation, transformation into something else, re-emergence*.

The idea in current linguistics, "word formation means the formation of a new word in any way" (2, 167) has become a linguistic archaism. The gradual differentiation of language and speech in language made it necessary to determine the relation of the derivative meaning of any artificial word to language and speech. Word formation in relation to derivation is considered as the formation of a new word in Uzbek linguistics,

which is both the formation of a word (*[ishchi-worker], [ishla-work], [kitobxon-reader]*) and the emergence of a new lexeme on the basis of internal possibility is (*[kelishgan-agreed], [ixtisoslashuv-specialization], [o'qigan-read], [birov-someone]*). It seems true that any artificial word is formed on the basis of a word-formation pattern. Even if word-formation pattern becomes linguistic and not follow its structure, the connection with the unknown pattern is still preserved.

The word-formation pattern consists of two parts: a) the formal side of the pattern; b) the semantic side of the pattern. (3, 164)

There are several ways in which a new word is formed in a language. This requires a historical (diachronic) and modern (synchronous) approach to the phenomenon. "For example, when a word takes on a new meaning, a new word can emerge. Let's say the word *[ishbilarmon-businessman]* has taken on a new meaning. But there is no new word to be formed here. Therefore, it is necessary to distinguish the phenomenon of word formation, construction and lexemation of words that have acquired a new meaning" (3, 165).

The formal side of the derivation pattern consists of two parts - the constructive base and the constructive tool. If the new form and content correspond to this pattern, it can be considered as a product of this pattern. In textbooks and manuals (4, 371; 2, 201), which deal with the issue of compound verbs in Uzbek linguistics, there is almost no difference between verbs and lexemes of verbs.

B.Bahriddinova noted that the form is similar to compound verbs in modern Uzbek literary language, the verbs that can not be included in word combinations, phrases or other auxiliary verb combinations, as well as a product of both of the above patterns of compound verb formation. However, we might not find their own classification in existing textbooks and manuals, and their omission in scientific interpretations, causes problems with the teaching of the subject. (5, 8-10) The formation of the [verb + ib verb] pattern, which is based on the need to approach the formation of compound verbs from the point of view of

derivation by connecting two or more independent or auxiliary verbs through the adjunct form, i.e. this pattern is a combination of three derivatives - a compound verb and can be related to a phrase.

The compound verb is divided into two forms in Uzbek linguistics, - [independent verb + independent verb] and [non-verb word (noun) + auxiliary verb], and as its derivatives are *sotib olmoq- to buy, borib kelmoq- to go, olib ketmoq- to take, kelib ketmoq- to come; himoya qilmoq-to protect, betob bo'lmoq-to be ill, yod olmoq-to memorize, shod aylamoq-to rejoice, hayol surmoq-to fantasize, oh demoq-to moan, oh urmoq-to moan, dod solmoq-to cream, to yell, dard chekmoq-to suffer, to be in trouble.*

We use common phrases such as order, dance, come to a decision, get to work, get up, achieve the goal are sometimes considered as a combination of words (6, 31), and in some places as a stable connection in our speech. The textbook "Modern Uzbek Literary Language", which covers the achievements of national linguistics during the years of independence, provides about information about the formation of a compound verb on the topic "Verb derivation", two existing traditional patterns are cited, and pointed out that compound verb with the verb phrase was not clearly defined in our linguistics. (3, 192)

Let's analyse the following derivative stereotypes, which have already become essentially a compound verb, but have not yet found a real scientific solution in scientific grammars and native language textbooks:

[Noun + definite or indefinite adverb + auxiliary verb] = *e'tiborini tortmoq-to draw attention, tazirini bermoq-to punish, hayolini chalg'itmoq-to distract, ko'ngilni-g'ash qilmoq-to upset, uy qurmoq-to build a house, o'rin solmoq-to make room, chapak cholmoq-to clap, o't yoqmoq-to light a fire, uy solmoq-to build a house, rasm chizmoq-to draw;*

[Noun + direction verb + auxiliary verb] = *tartibga keltirmoq-to regulate, to make order, bo'g'ziga kelmoq-to fed up, dunyoga kelmoq- to be born, o'ziga kelmoq- to realize oneself, voyaga yetmoq-to grow up, daxshatga solmoq-to terrify, g'azabga solmoq-to anger, hayratga solmoq-to amaze, daxshatga tushmoq-to terrify, tushga*

kirmoq- to dream, *raqsga tushmiq-*to dance, *rasmga tushmoq-*to picture, *jangga kirmoq-*to enter into battle, to fight; *kuchga to'lmoq-*to fell strong, *mag'lubiyatga uchramoq-*to fail, *baxsga chorlamoq-*to argue, *oyoqqa turmoq-*to feel well, *g'amga botmoq-*to grieve, *musibatga botmoq-*to grieve, *qo'liga olmoq-*to control, *sarosimaga tushmoq-*to worry, *tartibga keltirmoq-*to make order, *ishga kirmoq-*to hire a job, *vayronaga aylanmoq-*to destroy, *xarobaga aylanmoq-*to make ruin, *xayoliga kelmoq-*to think, *unutishga urinmoq-*to try to forget;

[Compound noun + dative case + auxiliary verb] = *ming kuyga solmoq-* to make in trouble, *bir qarorga kelmoq-*to come to a decision, *bir xulosaga kelmoq-*to come to a conclusion, *bir to'xtamga kelmoq-*to come to a conclusion;

[Noun + dative case + compound verb] = *ichkilikka ruju qo'ymoq-*to get drunk, *taqdirga tan bermoq-*to admit one's destiny, *umidsizlikka g'arq bo'lmoq-*to drown in despair, *yo'liga ravona bo'lmoq-*to go on one's way;

[Noun + ablative case + auxiliary verb] = *o'rnidan turmoq-*to get up, *mukkasidan ketmoq-*to get accustomed, *hayolidan o'tmoq-*to think;

[Noun + possessive form + ablative case + auxiliary verb] = *ishonchiga kirmoq-*to enter into trust, *murodiga yetmoq-*to attain, *tushlarimga kirmoq-*to enter into my dreams;

[Noun + locative case + auxiliary verb] = *sukutda qolmoq-*to remain silent, *quvg'inda bo'lmoq-*to be persecuted, *yodda tutmoq -*to remember, *yodda saqlamoq-*to memorize.

In fact, the first part in these patterns is the possessive, dative, and ablative case, and sometimes even the auxiliary participle instead of the consonant, makes them a phrase (*kitob o'qimoq-*reading a book, *choy ichmoq-*drinking tea, *sahar turmoq-*getting up in the morning, *maktab bormoq-*going to school, *to'satdan qichqirmoq-*suddenly shouting, *birga ketmoq-*going together, *tezda kelmoq-*coming quickly) or phraseological units.

The transformation of most adjective phrases into a compound adjective is the process of forming a new linguistic unit (derivative) on the basis of another units such as *qattiqo'l-*strict, *oqko'ngil-*honest, *ichiqora-*covetous, *qo'likalta-*can't afford, *ko'ngli bo'sh-*gloomy, *rangi sovuq-*cold, *yuragi toza-*warm-

hearted, *avzoyi bejo-*angry, *dili siyoh-*unhappy, *kayfi buzuq-*sad. In fact, these qualitative lexemes are reflected in their structural-derivative structure, spelling form, is reflected in current textbooks and manuals. Similarly, the derivatives of to like to dislike which in some places are considered as phraseological units and the compound verbs.

These patterns are not included in the list of compound verbs, phrases, or phraseological combinations confuses the views on the differentiation of phrases and compound verbs in mother tongue education. The presence of a dative case in the first part, often in the form of an indefinite possessive case, leads to these conjunctions sometimes being regarded as a controlled phrase, sometimes as a phrase. The independence of the parts of speech (*kitob o'qimoq-*reading a book, *bilib gapirmoq-*speak knowingly), the perceptibility of a figurative meaning in expressions (*ko'z oldiga keltirmoq-*imagining, *hayol surmoq-*thinking, *yuragi yorilmoq-*to fear, *ko'ngli ko'tarilmoq-* fell excited, *holdan toymoq-* to fell exhausted) leading us to conclude whether it is appropriate to include into compound verbs.

Conclusion

There is no grammatical means between the base formation and the means formation in both recognized predominant patterns of compound verbs - [independent verb + independent verb] and [non-verb word (noun) + auxiliary verb] in Uzbek linguistics. In linguistics, it is also known that compound words are derived from free conjunctions. However, this process never happens in the short term. It sometimes misses the centuries. We believe that it would be scientifically sound to consider the above-mentioned pattern derivatives as "intermediate third parties" in the transition phase who "experience" the lexemeization processes of the control phrases. In fact, a sentence contains a single question, acts as a part of a sentence, has an emphasis and, most importantly, acquires a new lexical-semantic meaning, is the reason why we consider the above-analyzed formations as compound verbs.

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