



Words Arising From Simplification In The Uzbek Language

Usmanova Mokhira
Kenjayevna

Associate Professor, Department of Uzbek Language and
Literature,
Karshi State University

ABSTRACT

This article investigates the reasons behind the structural complexities of words in contemporary Uzbek that have undergone simplification in their morphemic structure throughout historical development.

Keywords:

morpheme, word composition, affix, simplification, imitative words, etymological, cognate, descriptive words, word structure, auxiliary, historical form, functional, phonosteme, root morpheme.

In contemporary Uzbek, there are simplified words that start with an auxiliary morpheme *k* and are essentially composed of two or more morphemes. Over time, these auxiliary morphemes have become obsolete, resulting in a fusion of affixes with the root words. There are more than 150 such words. Examples include: *kallak*, *kaltak*, *keyin*, *kekkeymoq*, *kemik*, *kemir*, *kemtik*, *kemshik*, *kepchimok*, *kengash*, *kertik*, *kigi*, *kira*, *kichik*, *kovlamoq*, *koyimok*, *kudunglamoq*, *kuzatmoq*, *kuramoq*, *kova*, *koza*, *koylak*, *kokay*, *kokrak*, *koks*, *kolaga*, *kolmak*, *komak*, *kopik*, *ko'mir*, *koprik*, *koppak*, *korpa*, *kocha*, *kora*, *kosak*, and *kikirdak*, among others. All of these words are historically composed of several morphemes. However, the root components of these words have become obsolete in modern usage, although the presence of affix morphemes can still be discerned within them (for instance, *kudung+la*, *ko'la+ga*, *koyla-k*, *kopr+ik*, *kokrak*, *kov+la*, etc.). The root morphemes have lost their original significance. Nearly 100 of such words have been documented and described in the Uzbek Language Encyclopedia (UTF), providing evidence that they are currently regarded as root words. For instance, the word "*ko'makchi*,"

which is indisputably acknowledged as a root word, is analyzed as follows: *kabi* – "like," "similar."

This word "*ko'makchi*" originates from the ancient Turkic term meaning "similar," with the possessive suffix *-i* added (Devon, III, 131: *kibi*: exactly like). *Kibi + i = kibi > kabi*. Thus, the word "*kabi*" is also formed of two morphemes, with its root part (*kib*) now being entirely obsolete. Similarly, the analysis of words like *kavsh*, *kavsha*, *kapalak*, *keyin*, *kengash*, and *ketmon* is presented in the explanatory dictionary.

Of course, it is natural that the core part of such words in etymological dictionaries may not always be accurately identified. For example, when the verb "*qollamoq*" is explained, it is stated that its core part is derived from the verb "*köl*," which means "to accumulate water," with the suffix *-la* that expresses the notion of intensification (ESTYA, III, 69). In our opinion, this word is essentially formed through that affix from the noun or adjective "*köl*." In the Uzbek language, there indeed exists the noun "*köl*," which conveys the meaning of a place where water accumulates. Secondly, Professor A. Ghulomov has noted that the word "*köl*" is

related to the word "ko'z" (eye) 3.26-31-32. If analyzed more rigorously, it may be composed of the elements ko and l, due to the presence of a phonestem. Thus, as we have seen, the morpheme designated as the core morpheme in the etymological dictionary may also be divisible into semantically meaningful parts. Therefore, it can be said that the roots of simplification date back to a very long time.

Although words beginning with "k" such as "kômak" (help), "kômir" (coal), "kôlmak" (layer), "kôrk" (beauty), "kôrkam" (beautiful), "kôchat" (seedling), "kôchki" (migration), "kôchmanchi" (nomad), "kuyuk" (thick), and "kuya" (lazy) are noticeably formed from the roots "kôm," "kôl," "kôr," "kôch," and "kuy," simplification has also occurred within them.

Considering that the process of simplification of such words will be explained in more detail in the subsequent section, we will not delve deeply into them here. However, we find it necessary to discuss the simplification of two specific words in Uzbek.

The word "kichik" is originally formed by adding the suffix *-k* to the verb "kichi," while the word "kichkina" is derived from "kichik" by adding the suffix *-gina*. When the suffix is added, the vowel 'i' from the root part "kichik" is lost, leading to a phenomenon of simplification based on abbreviation.

In contemporary Uzbek, due to the process of simplification, a considerable number of words starting with 'y' have transitioned into root words. It can be said that they have emerged based on either phonetic similarity (the similarity of three or two vowels within the root) or semantic similarity. If we classify these words according to their similarities, we can identify certain distinct groups. For example, the following groups can be noted:

1. *yirik, yiroq (yirt), yirtoq, yirtqich;*
2. *yig', yig'im, yig'in, yig'indi, yig'iq, yig'loqi, yig'i, yig'lamoq, yig'inchoq, yiqilmoq, yiqitmoq;*
3. *yÿriq, yÿllanma, yÿnash, yÿndirmoq, yÿrgak, yÿrma, yÿrtmoq, yÿrga, yo'qol, yo'qot, yo'qsa;*
4. *ko'mir, ko'mach, ko'mik, koylak, kokak, ko'kanak, ko'kat, ko'klam, ko'ksa, ko'kcha, ko'ksov;*
5. *kesak, keskin, kesatq, kesaki;*

6. *ko'pik, ko'pincha, ko'pak, ko'prik, ko'ptirmoq;*
7. *kemir, kemik, kemtik, kemti, kemshik.*

This grouping can be further extended. For instance, the relatedness of the words "kosak" and "korek" can be inferred from the similarity of their first two phonemes. Similarly, the historical connection of the words "ko'laga," "ko'lam," "ko'lanak," and "ko'lmak" can be identified through the exactness of their first three phonemes.

All the words listed above have undergone simplification as a result of the merging of two or more morphemes into root words. It is not difficult to observe that in the words "ko'mir," "ko'mach," and "ko'mik," the root part "ko'm-" serves as a historical root. Likewise, in the words "yig'in," "yig'im," "yig'indi," "yig'iq," and "yig'il," the root "yig-" is evident, and etymological analysis demonstrates that this part is also composed of several morphemes.

In this context, examples of words starting with the consonant 'k,' which share the same initial two or three vowels, have been provided to substantiate the existence of a relationship in terms of their origin among the words that begin with the consonant 'y.' Indeed, this comparative method further confirms that there is phonetic kinship within this group of words. Furthermore, scholars acknowledge the unique role of this method in establishing the occurrence of simplification.

In contemporary Uzbek, the number of words starting with the consonant 'l' is relatively few. As we know, the majority of words that begin with 'l' belong to the borrowed layer of the language. Despite this, there are about 20 words that are predominantly used as indigenous words in our language. These include words such as *lagan, lallaimoq, laqab, laqay, liqqa, laqqa, lopillamoq, lokidon, lukki, lõkcha, lotti, luppi, luqillamoq, liqildoq, limillamoq, laycha, lochin, and laqma*. Most of these words are formed from imitative verbs of motion. For instance, *lopillamoq (lõl-lõp), liqqa (liq-liq), and luqillamoq (lõk-lõk)* are examples of this. Among these, the word *laycha* is noted to be formed by adding the affix *-cha* to the root *lay*, which originally means 'puppy' (*lay + -cha = laycha*). Similarly, the words *laqqa* and *laqma*

are believed to have been formed by adding the suffix *-ma* to the now-obscure root *laq* (meaning 'to deceive') or by appending the emphatic suffix *-a* to the *laq* component. Nowadays, these words function as root words.

The etymology of the word *lochin* in Uzbek has not been fully explained. It is mentioned that it was pronounced as *lachun* in ancient times; however, this explanation is incomplete. If it truly pertains to the Uzbek language, it should be divisible into the components *lach + -in*. In our view, it consists of the components *lach + -in* as well. However, at present, it is not possible to break it down into parts using etymological analysis. The "Etymological Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" presents only 13 words, of which it is shown that five are derived from descriptive words. The root of the word *laqillab* is identified as *laq*; however, this is not accurate. This is because the suffix *-illa* is primarily added to descriptive (imitative) words, and it is not far

from possibility that *laqma* and *laqqa* also belong to this category. In conclusion, several words that exist in contemporary Uzbek and begin with the consonant 'l' have historically been fragmented, and their roots are known. Today, these words are utilized in their simplified form as root words.

References:

1. Раҳматуллаев Ш. Ўзбек тилининг этимологик луғати. – Т.: Университет, 2000. – Б.226
2. Гулямов А.Г. Словообразование путем внутренних изменений слова в узбекском языке. А.Ғуломовнинг илмий мероси. 1-китоб. – Т., 2003. – Б. 26-31-32.
3. Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. 1-том. Морфология. – Т.: Фан, 1975. – 612 б.
4. Ғуломов А., Тихонов А., Қўнғуров Р. Ўзбек тилининг морфем луғати. – Т., 1977. – б. 15-21.