

**NAMANGAN DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.76.04 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

NAMANGAN DAVLAT PEDAGOGIKA INSTITUTI

XABIBILLAYEV NODIRBEK NOSIRJON O‘G‘LI

**O‘ZBEK TILI SO‘Z TARKIBI LUG‘ATINI TUZISHNING
LINGVISTIK ASOSLARI**

10.00.01 – O‘zbek tili

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

**Filologiya fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
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по филологическим наукам**

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida morfemika va soʻz tarkibi sohalarining mustaqil yoʻnalishlar sifatida taraqqiy etishi, lugʻatlarning yaratilishida milliy morfemika va soʻz tarkibini rivojlantirish masalalari hamda bu boradagi tadqiqotlarning amaliy qamrovi kengaymoqda. Bu esa mazkur sohalaridagi ilmiy izlanishlarning amaliyot bilan bogʻliq zarur lisoniy ehtiyoj ekanini yaqqol koʻrsatib beradi. Soʻzlarni tarkibga ajratish borasida bugungi kunda muammolar yetarlicha koʻzga tashlanib, mazkur yoʻnalishda eng koʻp munozarali lisoniy vaziyatlar maydonga kelmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida ilmiy yondashuvlar asosida tilning milliy korpusini yaratish, til birliklaridan samarali va natijador foydalanishni taʼminlash borasida ham koʻplab tadqiqotlar maydonga kelmoqda. Xususan, milliy korpusni yaratishda morfemalarning semantik jihatdan mutanosiblashuvining ilmiy-nazariy asoslarini aniq va mukammal holga keltirish muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. XXI asrga kelib, korpus lingvistikasini ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan oʻrganish harakatlarining kuchayib borishi sezilmoqda. Milliy tillar avtomatik tarjima sifatini yaxshilash, har bir tilga oid soʻzlarni lemmalash, lemmatizatsiyalash, teglash nazariyasi algoritmi hamda lingvistik taʼminotini yaratish, matn tahlil qilish, tarjima dasturlarining ilmiy asoslarini ishlab chiqish va yaratish elektron texnologiyalar davrida zaruriy masala sifatida qoʻyilmoqda. Bugungi davrda informatsion texnologiyalar, jumladan, elektron dasturlar orqali tilshunoslikning sohaviy fanlarini jamiyat hayotiga joriy qilish, milliy leksik birliklarning tarkibi masalalarini ilmiy-sistem tadqiq qilish alohida dolzarblik kasb etmoqda.

Oʻzbek tilshunosligida ham "...respublikamiz hayotining barcha sohalarida yuz berayotgan katta oʻzgarishlar, rivojlangan juda koʻp mamlakatlar bilan aloqalarning tobora kuchayib borayotganligi qisqa vaqt mobaynida oʻzbek tili, xususan, uning leksikasi rivojiga sezilarli taʼsir koʻrsatdi. Ana shunday omillar taʼsirida oʻzbek tili lugʻat tarkibida yuz bergan jiddiy oʻzgarishlar munosabati bilan tilning davr talabiga javob beradigan koʻp jildli izohli lugʻatini tuzish va chop etish"¹ ishlari amalga oshirilganidan soʻng yanada rivojlanmoqda. Tilning lugʻat boyligida boʻlgan oʻzgarishlar va oʻzga tildan kirib kelayotgan morfemalar lugʻatning boshqa turlarining ham yangilanishini, jumladan, soʻz tarkibi lugʻatining yangi variantlariga boʻlgan ehtiyojni yanada oshiradi. Bugungi kunda oʻzbek tilshunosligida morfemikaning va soʻz tarkibining oʻrni, umumiy va xususiy tarkibga ajratish muammolari bilan bogʻliq tadqiqotlar muayyan darajada amalga oshirilayotgan boʻlsa-da, soʻzlarning tarkibi va uning tahlili masalasi muammoligicha qolmoqda. Bunga ushbu tildagi birliklarga yetarli baho bermaslik, oʻzga til tajribalaridan koʻr-koʻrona foydalanish, lingvistik qarashlarda anʼanaviylik, mavjud yangiliklarni tan olmaslik kabi omillar sabab boʻlmoqda. Sohaga oid amaldagi manba sifatida soʻz tarkibi lugʻatini tuzishga bagʻishlangan ushbu dissertatsiya mavzusi ham oʻzbek tilshunosligi oldiga qoʻyilayotgan vazifalarning bajarilishiga ulush boʻlib qoʻshiladi.

¹ Oʻzbek tilining izohli lugʻati. 6 jildli. 1-jild. – Toshkent: Oʻzbekiston milliy ensiklopediyasi, 2023. – B. 6.

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 13-maydagi PF-4997-son “Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini tashkil etish to‘g‘risida”, 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi PF-4947-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”, 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-son “O‘zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi farmonlari, 2017-yil 17-fevraldagi PQ-2789-son “Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyati ilmiy tadqiqot ishlarini tashkil etish, boshqarish va moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2019-yil 4-oktabrdagi PQ-4479-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Davlat tili haqida”gi qonuni qabul qilinganligining o‘ttiz yilligini keng nishonlash to‘g‘risida”gi qarorlari va mazkur soha faoliyatiga tegishli boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda mazkur dissertatsion tadqiqot ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma‘naviy-ma‘rifiy rivojlantirish, innovatsion iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish” ustuvor yo‘nalishi doirasida amalga oshirilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. O‘zbek tilshunosligida so‘z tarkibi va morfemikaga doir qator tadqiqotlar² amalga oshirilgan. So‘zlarni tarkibga ajratishni takomillashtirish masalasiga bag‘ishlangan qator tadqiqot, lug‘at va qo‘llanmalar chop etilgan. Ta‘kidlash kerakki, A.G‘ulomov o‘zbek tilshunosligida birinchi bo‘lib so‘zlarni tarkibga ajratuvchi lug‘at tuzishni boshlab berdi³, keyinchalik va hozirgi kunda ham so‘zlarni tarkibga ajratish masalasi turli tomondan o‘rganib kelinmoqda. Jumladan, so‘zlarni tarkibga ajratish borasida⁴, morfemika borasida umumiy ma‘lumot berilgani⁵, so‘z yasaliishi borasida⁶, shakl

² Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тилининг кўп жилдли изоҳли луғатини тузувчилар учун йўриқнома. 9-бет; Ақобиров С. Ф. Ўзбек тили луғатининг баъзи бир масалалари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти масалалари, 1960; Ақобиров С. Ф. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғатида қўшма сўзлар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти масалалари, 1965, №6; Usmonova M. O‘zbek tilida so‘z morfem tarkibining soddalashishi: fal. fan. dok. ... dis. – Samarqand, 2018; Qo‘ziyev U. O‘zbek tilidagi izohli lug‘atlarda o‘zlashma so‘zlar tadqiqi: fal. fan. dok. ... dis. – Namangan, 2018; Uralov A. O‘zbek tili qo‘shimchalari tizimida murakkab va “kengaygan shakl”lar: fal. fan. dok. ... dis. – Toshkent, 2019.

³ Ғуломов А. ва бошқ. Ўзбек тили морфем луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1977.

⁴ Бердалиев А. Сўз таркиби ва шакл-маъно нумутаносибиги. – Бишкек, 2013. – 154 б; Раҳматуллаев Ш. Тил қурилишининг асосий бирликлари. – Тошкент: Университет, 2002. 58 бет; Раҳматуллаев Ш. Отларда негизлар (биринчи мақола) // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 1971; Раҳматуллаев Ш. Отларда негизлар (иккинчи мақола) // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1971; Тожиёв Ё. Ўзбек тилида эргаши морфемаларнинг семантик-стилистик ва функционал хусусиятлари. – Тошкент, 2014. 267 бет; Mengliyev B., Bahriddinova B. O‘zbek tilining so‘z tarkibi o‘quv lug‘ati. – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2007. – 56 бет; Ғуломов А. ва бошқ. Ўзбек тили морфем луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи – 1977. – 463 бет.

⁵ Бердалиев А. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили, морфемика, сўз ясаиши. Морфонология. – Хўжанд, 2015. – 134 б; Мирзақулов Т. Ўзбек тили морфем парадигматикаси ва синтагматикаси масалалари: фил. фан. док. дис. – Тошкент, 1994; Тожиёв Ё. Ўзбек тили морфемикаси. – Тошкент, 1992.

⁶ Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тили сўз ясаиши тизими. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 2007; Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тили сўз ясаиши. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1989; Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тили морфологияси, морфемикаси ва сўз ясаишининг назарий масалалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2010; Ҳожиёв А. Сўзнинг морфологик ва сўз ясаиш структураси.// Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1976; Mengliyev B. va boshq. O‘zbek tilining so‘z yasaliishi o‘quv lug‘ati. – Toshkent, 2007.

yasalishi borasidagi manbalar⁷ shular jumlasidandir. Tadqiqotning dolzarbligidan kelib chiqqan holda ishimizda o‘zbek tilining izohli hamda imlo lug‘atlarida berilgan lug‘aviy birliklarning tarkibga ajratilishi haqida tavsifiy ma’lumot to‘plandi va to‘plangan ma’lumotlar asosida o‘zbek tilining so‘z tarkibi lug‘ati tuzildi.

Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilayotgan oliy ta’lim va ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti Namangan davlat pedagogika instituti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining “Pedagogik ta’lim va tarbiya transformatsiyasida fundamental, amaliy va innovatsion tadqiqotlarning konseptual asoslari” mavzusi doirasida amalga oshirilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi o‘zbek tili so‘z tarkibi lug‘atini yaratishning lingvistik asoslarini ko‘rsatish va belgilash hamda takliflar ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

mavzuga doir ilmiy manbalarni tahlil qilish va umumlashtirish, shuningdek, o‘zbek tilshunosligida morfemaga bo‘lgan munosabatni ko‘rsatish;

o‘zbek tilining izohli (1981, 2006 – 2008, 2022-yillardagi nashrlar asosida) va morfem (1977-yildagi nashr asosida) hamda imlo lug‘atlaridagi (2013, 2023-yillardagi nashrlar asosida) lug‘aviy birliklarning tarkibga ajratilishi borasida xulosalar berish;

o‘zbek tilshunosligida “sar” shaklining leksema sifatidagi o‘rnini dalillash;

ilmiy manbalardagi affiksoidlar haqidagi fikrlarni tahlil etish hamda ushbu atamaning o‘zbek tilshunosligidagi o‘rniga baho berish;

murakkab tarkibga ega bo‘lgan birliklarning (ravishlar, bir necha prefiksli so‘zlar, o “interfiks”li so‘zlar, arab artiklli so‘zlar, izofali birikmalar, qaratqichli birikmalarning leksikalizatsiyasi, to‘ldiruvchili birikmalar, ega-kesim munosabatli birliklar) tarkibga ajratilishi borasida aniq xulosalar berish;

so‘z tarkibi lug‘atini tuzish.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida o‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘atlarida (1981-yilda nashr etilgan ikki, 2006 – 2008-yillarda nashr etilgan besh jildli hamda 2022-yilda nashr etilgan olti jildli), morfem (1977-yilgi nashr), so‘z tarkibi (2007-yilgi nashr) va imlo lug‘atlaridagi (2013, 2023-yillarda nashr etilgan) mavjud lug‘aviy birliklar tanlab olingan.

Tadqiqotning predmetini o‘zbek tilining izohli hamda imlo lug‘atlarida mavjud lug‘aviy birlik va so‘zlarni tarkibga ajratishga doir muammolarni o‘rganish masalasi tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqot usullari. Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda tavsiflash, tasniflash, qiyoslash, komponent tahlil metodlaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi:

o‘zbek tilshunoslarining morfemaga bo‘lgan munosabati o‘rganilishi natijasida ikki xil qarash: ushbu birlikka nisbatan an’anaviy talqin va yangicha fikr tarafdorlari (so‘zning asos qismini morfema sifatida sanamaydiganlar)ning qarashlari tahlilga tortilgan va morfema so‘zning tarkibiy qismi emasligi dalillangan;

⁷ Ҳожиёв А. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида форма ясалиши. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1979.

“sar” lisoniy elementining 1981-yilda nashr etilgan “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”da bugungi kunga qadar alohida leksema sifatida qayd etilishiga qaramay, manbalarda bu o‘z lisoniy ifoda va vazifasini topmayotganligi masalasi aniqlanib, uning leksema sifatidagi o‘rni dalillangan;

o‘zbek tilshunos olimlarining “affiksoid” borasidagi fikrlari natijasida ushbu terminning ahamiyatsiz ekanligi hozir amaliy faoliyatda bo‘lgan “O‘zbek tilining morfem lug‘ati”⁸ hamda “O‘zbek tilining so‘z tarkibi o‘quv lug‘ati”⁹ asosida uning morfema va alohida mustaqil so‘z sifatidagi o‘rni belgilab berilgan.

manbalarning o‘rganilishi natijasida yo‘l qo‘yilgan kamchiliklar bartaraf etilgan holda yangi “O‘zbek tilining so‘z tarkibi lug‘ati” shakllantirilgan hamda murakkab tarkibga ega so‘zlar (ravishlar, bir necha prefiksli so‘zlar, o “interfiks”li so‘zlar, arab artiklli so‘zlar, izofali birikmalar, qaratqichli birikmalarning leksikalizatsiyasi, to‘ldiruvchili birikmalar, ega-kesim munosabatli birliklar) alohida-alohida guruhlar kesimida tarkibga ajratilgan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari:

so‘zlarni tarkibga ajratishga doir aniq mezon ishlab chiqilgan. Buning natijasida bugungi kunda munozarali mavzulardan bo‘lmish so‘z tarkibi muammosi muayyan darajada o‘z yechimini topgan;

o‘zbek tilshunosligidagi so‘z tarkibi bilan bog‘liq ma’lumotlar o‘rganib chiqilgan, olimlarning mavzuga oid bildirgan fikrlarini bir-biri bilan taqqoslash orqali muammolar o‘rganilgan;

so‘zlarni tarkibga ajratishga oid amaliy xulosalar shakllantirilgan;

hozir mavjud bo‘lib turgan ayrim masalalarga o‘zgartirish kiritish bo‘yicha takliflar bildirilgan (affiksoidlar, “sar” leksemasi, ravishlar va h.k.);

yangi so‘z tarkibi lug‘ati foydalanish uchun tayyor holga keltirilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchiligi o‘rganilgan materiallarning o‘zbek tili tabiatidan kelib chiqqan holda xulosalar qilishga yordam berganligi, ularning asosli ekanligi, metodologik mukammalligi, o‘zbek tili izohli lug‘ati, morfem lug‘ati, so‘z tarkibi lug‘ati hamda imlo lug‘atida berilgan birliklarni tarkibga ajratishda amalda isbotlangan manbalarga tayanilganligi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqotning ilmiy ahamiyati shundan iboratki, o‘zbek tilining so‘z tarkibi lug‘atini tahrir qilish, uni boyitish, amaliy samaradorligini oshirishda ilmiy-nazariy hamda amaliy manba hisoblanadi. O‘zbek tili korpuslarini yaratishning nazariy asoslarini ishlab chiqish, kompyuter lingvistikasi yo‘nalishida tadqiqotlar yaratishda ham ilmiy-nazariy manba sifatida xizmat qilishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqotning amaliy ahamiyati amaliy tilshunoslik bo‘limlari – so‘z tarkibi hamda morfemikaning fan sifatida o‘qitilish jarayonida dastur, rejalar tuzish hamda mavzularni bayon etishda manba vazifasini o‘tashi, bundan tashqari, ishga ilova qilinayotgan “O‘zbek tilining so‘z tarkibi lug‘ati” kitobi so‘z tarkibi masalasida hozirgi davrda eng yirik va ishonchli manba vazifasini o‘tashi mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

⁸ Фуломов А. ва бошқ. Ўзбек тили морфем луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1977. – 463 бет.

⁹ Mengliyev B., Bahriddinova B. O‘zbek tilining so‘z tarkibi o‘quv lug‘ati. – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2007. – 56 bet.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. “O‘zbek tili so‘z tarkibi lug‘atini tuzishning lingvistik asoslari”ni tadqiq etish orqali olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

“sar”ning leksema ekanini ochib berish haqidagi, affiksoid terminining o‘zbek tilshunosligi uchun noo‘rin ekanligi borasidagi, o‘zbek tilida infikslar masalasiga doir ma‘lumotlarni to‘plash va ularning o‘zbek tili uchun xos emasligi, tilshunoslikning so‘z tarkibi hamda morfemika bo‘limlari alohida-alohida ekanligi borasidagi fikrlar, mulohaza va to‘xtamlardan Davlat ilmiy-texnik dasturlari doirasida Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2021 – 2023-yillarda amalga oshirilgan PZ-2020042022 “Turkiy tillarning lingvodidaktik elektron platformasini yaratish” mavzusidagi amaliy loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2024-yil 21-avgustdagi № 04/1-2140 - son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada affiksoid termini, o‘zbek tilida infikslar masalasi, so‘z tarkibi hamda morfemika bo‘limlari yangi ilmiy qarashlar bilan boyitilgan;

zamonaviy o‘zbek tilshunosligining rivojlanishida, o‘zbek tili birliklari lisoniy qiymatini baholash va tasniflashda, ularni Yevropa tillari qoliplaridan chiqarishda, har bir lisoniy qiymatni shu birlik yashab turgan muhitda – o‘zbek tilining tizimiy qurilishini tahlil va tasnif etishda, bu birliklarni qayta baholashda, shu asosda amaliy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqishda muhim ahamiyatga molik xulosalaridan Davlat ilmiy-texnik dasturlari doirasidagi 2020 – 2023-yillarda Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida amalga oshirilgan AM-F3-201908172 “O‘zbek tilining ta’limiy korpusini yaratish” amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan (Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2024-yil 21-avgustdagi № 04/1-2141 - son ma‘lumotnomasi). Natijada lisoniy birliklarni tarkibga ajratishga oid metodologiya yangi nazariy xulosalar bilan kengaygan va boyigan;

murakkab tarkibga ega bo‘lgan birliklarning (ravishlar, bir necha prefiksli so‘zlar, o “interfiks”li so‘zlar, arab artiklli so‘zlar, izofali birikmalar, qaratqichli birikmalarining leksikalizatsiyasi, to‘ldiruvchili birikmalar, ega-kesim munosabatli birliklar) hamda o‘zbek tilining izohli (1981, 2006 – 2008, 2022-yillardagi nashrlar asosida) hamda imlo lug‘atlaridagi lug‘aviy birliklarning tarkibga ajratilishi haqidagi xulosalaridan O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston” teleradiokanali DMning 2024-yilning mart va avgust oylaridagi “Ta’lim va taraqqiyot”, “Adabiy jarayon”, “O‘zbekiston yoshlari” dasturlarini samarali tashkil etishda, ularning dastur va ssenariylarini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (O‘zMTRKning 2024-yil 23-sentabrdagi 04-36-1047-son dalolatnomasi). Natijada efirga uzatilgan ko‘rsatuv va eshittirishlarning tomoshabopligi ortgan hamda ular mazmunan boyitilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 3 ta xalqaro, 4 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha jami 19 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan. Bular O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiyasi komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 11 ta maqola (jumladan, 8 ta respublika hamda 3 ta xorijiy jurnallarda) va tezislarda o‘z ifodasini topgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch asosiy bob, umumiy xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati va ilovadan iborat. Ishning umumiy hajmi 134 sahifa.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **“O‘zbek tilida so‘zlarning morfemik qurshovi va uning o‘rganilishi”** deb nomlangan. Bobda morfemaning o‘zbek tilshunosligiga kirib kelishi va uning o‘rganilishi borasida ma’lumotlar berildi. Tilshunoslarning bu boradagi qarashlari tahlil qilinib, bir-biri bilan taqqoslash orqali ular o‘rtasidagi o‘xshash va farqli jihatlar ko‘rsatib o‘tilgan. Bular o‘zbek tilshunosligidagi morfemaga bo‘lgan munosabatni aks ettiradi.

Tadqiqotning *“O‘zbek tilshunosligida morfema tushunchasining an’anaviy talqini”* deb nomlangan qismida morfemaning o‘zbek tilshunosligiga kirib kelishi va unga bo‘lgan an’anaviy munosabat o‘z aksini topgan. Ya’ni rus tilidagi mazmun-mohiyati bilan kirib kelgan morfema tushunchasining o‘zbek tilida aslida o‘zgacha ekani haqida o‘ylamay, uni shundayligicha tadqiq qilgan olimlarning shu mavzudagi qarashlari ushbu qismdan joy olgan.

Avvalo, ta’kidlash joizki, “morfema” terminiga Boduen de Kurtene tomonidan asos solingan. U morfemaga quyidagicha ta’rif beradi: tilning boshqa mayda morfologik bo‘lakka bo‘linmaydigan eng kichik morfologik birligidir. Olim morfema terminiga slavyan tillari xususiyatidan kelib chiqib ta’rif bergan. Tabiiyki, slavyan tillarining leksik, morfologik va sintaktik xususiyatlari o‘zbek tilining ana shu xususiyatlari bilan mos emas va shu sabab ushbu tillardagi mavjud leksik va grammatik tamoyillarning o‘zbek tiliga kirib kelishi tilda bir qator jiddiy muammolarni keltirib chiqaradi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligiga “morfema” tushunchasi slavyan tilidagi o‘ziga xos xususiyati bilan birga kirib kelganligini unga berilgan ta’rif orqali bilib olish mumkin. Ya’ni morfema – so‘zning tarkibiy qismi, eng kichik, boshqa mayda bo‘laklarga bo‘linmaydigan qism. Quyida morfemani ana shunday birlik sifatida qabul qilgan olimlarning shu mavzudagi mulohazalari bilan tanishamiz.

Ayub G‘ulomov so‘zning yasash tuzilishi bilan morfemik tuzilishini bir-biridan farqlab berdi. Uning ta’kidlashicha, so‘zning morfematik tahlilida uning morfemalari aniqlansa, so‘z yasash tahlilida so‘z yasalma sifatida doimo ikki qismga – yasovchi o‘zak yoki yasovchi negiz, yasovchi affiksga ajraladi. Shunday qilib, olim morfemika va so‘z yasalishi kabilarni alohida o‘rganish lozimligini bildirib o‘tgan. Bu bilan tilshunoslikning alohida bo‘limi – morfemikaning mavjud ekanini aniqlagan. Uning morfemani so‘zning tarkibiy qismi deb hisoblashi so‘zning tarkibiy qismi bo‘lmish asosning ham morfema hisoblashini anglatar edi. Morfema esa nafaqat o‘zbek tilshunosligida, balki agglyutinativ tillarning barchasida shakllanuvchanlik emas, shakllantiruvchanlik xususiyatiga ega bo‘ladi. Olim morfemaga mana shunday qarashni boshlab berganidan so‘ng ana shu tushuncha asosida yangi-yangi qarashlar vujudga kela boshladi. Quyida ana shular bilan tanishib o‘tamiz.

Ra'no Sayfullayeva morfemikani so'zning nomustaqil tarkibiy qismi haqidagi ta'limot ekanini ta'kidlaydi. Bu orqali morfema so'zning tarkibidagina mavjud, so'zdan tashqarida mavjud emas degan fikr anglashilib qoladi. *Olmalarning* so'zida *olma* so'ziga qo'shilayotgan *-lar* va *-ning* morfemalari faqatgina mana shu so'zga qo'shilish uchun xoslangan shakllar emas. Ular *olma* leksemasining xususiyatlariga mos keluvchi boshqa leksemalar bilan ham kelish imkoniyatiga ega. Demak, morfema so'zdan tashqarida ham mavjud. Ya'ni leksik ma'noga ega bo'lmagan ammo xususiy mazmunga ega (*-lar* – ko'plik, *-ning* - qarashlilik) birlik sanaladi. Ular o'z xususiy ma'nosini o'zi birikkan so'zlarga qo'shishi mumkin. Shunday qilib, morfemaga so'zning tarkibiy qismi sifatida qarash unga nisbatan ana shunday xato xulosaga kelishga olib keladi.

Abduzuhur Abduazizov morfemani so'zning tarkibiy qismi deb hisoblaydi. Qo'shimchasi yo'q so'zlarni shu sababdan bir morfemali so'zlar deya ta'riflaydi. Bundan tashqari, u morfemalarning so'zda kelish o'rniga ko'ra uch turi mavjud ekanini bildiradi: prefiks, infiks va suffiks. Prefiks va suffikslar masalasi aksariyat grammatika kitoblarida yoritilgan. Ammo infiks masalasi o'zbek tilida munozarali mavzulardan sanaladi. So'zning o'rtasida keluvchi bunday qo'shimchalar o'zbek tili uchun xos emas.

Yormat Tojiyev morfemaga yana boshqa tomondan yondashib yangicha fikrni ilgari surgan bo'lsa-da uning asosida baribir Ayub G'ulomov boshlab bergan morfemani so'zning tarkibiy qismi sifatida bilish mulohazasi yotadi. Y.Tojiyev qo'shimcha qo'shilmagan leksemalarni morfema sanamaydi. Olimning fikricha, morfema tarkibga ajraladigan so'zlardagina mavjud bo'ladi (Qalandar Sapayev ham morfemaga mana shunday yondashgan edi). Bu bilan olim Abduzuhur Abduazizov va boshqa ayrim tilshunos olimlar fikriga qarshi chiqmoqda. Morfemaga so'zning tarkibiy qismi sifatida qarash ana shunday mulohazaga kelishga sabab bo'ladi.

Ya'ni morfema so'zning tarkibiy qismi bo'lganidan keyin tarkibga ajralmaydigan so'zlarda uni ajratish to'g'ri bo'lmaydi. Shunday qilib, Yormat Tojiyevning morfema borasidagi ushbu qarashlari bugungi kun o'zbek tilshunosligiga mos emas. Ammo o'z davri uchun eng to'g'ri va yangicha qarash bo'lgan.

Abdulhamid Nurmonov morfemalarning mazmun va vazifasiga ko'ra quyidagi to'rt turi bor ekanini bildirib o'tadi:

- *leksik morfemalar*;
- *so'z yasovchi (derivatsion) morfemalar*;
- *grammatik ma'no ifodalovchi morfemalar*;
- *oraliq morfemalar (undov leksema, modal morfemalar);¹⁰*

¹⁰ Nurmonov A. va boshq. O'zbek tilining nazariy grammatikasi. Morfologiya. – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2001. – B. 17.

O'sha davr uchun bunday qarash to'g'ri hisoblansa-da, morfemani bunday turlarga bo'lib o'rganish uning mohiyati o'zbek tilshunosligida aniq belgilanmaganini anglatar edi. Leksik morfemalar deganda so'zning asosiy mazmunini anglatib keluvchi qism – asos (yetakchi morfema, o'zak morfema) tushunilgan. Bu esa rus tilshunosligi ta'siri natijasi hisoblanadi. So'z yasovchi morfema va grammatik ma'no ifodalovchi morfema sifatida bo'linishi esa morfema haqida bildirilgan fikrlarning bugungi kun holatiga mos kela oladi deyishimiz mumkin. Ammo *oraliq morfemalar* deyilishi morfemaning bu turiga qanday nom berishni bilmaslik ortidan kelib chiqqan deyish mumkin.

Dissertatsiyaning "*O'zbek tilshunosligida morfemaning tadqiq etilishiga doir yangicha yondashuv*" deb nomlangan qismida morfemaning o'zbek tili xususiyatiga mos ta'rifining shakllanishi va bunday qarash tarafdorlari bo'lgan olimlarning mulohazalari o'rin olgan.

Azim Hojiyevning fikricha, "morfema" degan tushunchaning mohiyati (fikir yuritilayotgan davrda) to'raligicha anglab yetilmagan. Bu rus tilidagi morfema tushunchasining o'zbek tiliga majburan moslashtirilishi bilan bog'liq. Morfema o'zbek tili lisoniy birliklaridan, ya'ni til qurilishining asosiy birliklari hisoblanuvchi birliklardan farqli holda til sistemalarini shakllantiradigan til birliklarini yasash uchun xizmat qiladi¹¹. O'zbek tilshunosligida morfemaning ana shu muhim jihati hisobga olinmagani sabab morfemaning mohiyati va u bilan bog'liq til hodisalarining mohiyatini to'g'ri va to'la yoritishning imkoni bo'lmadi. Aksariyat manbalarda morfema so'zning tarkibiy qismi deb o'rganib kelindi. Vaholanki, bu bilan morfema deb ataluvchi til birligining mohiyatini to'liq anglab yetish mumkin bo'lmaydi.

Olimning 1979-yilda nashrdan chiqqan "Hozirgi o'zbek tilida forma yasalishi" nomli kitobidan olingan quyidagi fikriga e'tibor bering: so'zning morfologik strukturasi morfemalardangina iborat emas. Forma yasalishida (so'zning morfologik strukturasi) morfemalardan tashqari so'z ham qatnashishi mumkin¹². "Morfema" tushunchasi endigina kirib kelgan paytlardayoq Azim Hojiyev o'zbek tili xususiyatidan kelib chiqib unga yetarli baho bera olganligining isboti mana shu bo'ladi, deyishimiz mumkin.

Yuqoridagi fikrlardan kelib chiqib Azim Hojiyev morfemaga shunday ta'rif beradi: "Morfema – o'z ifoda va ma'no jihatiga ega bo'lgan, so'z yasash yoki so'z shaklini yasash uchun xizmat qiladigan lisoniy birlik"¹³. Ushbu ta'rifdan ma'lum bo'ladiki, olim morfemalarning shakl (ifoda) va mazmun jihatiga ega ekanligini ta'kidlagani holda ularning vazifasiga ko'ra ikki turi:

- *so'z yasovchi*;
- *shakl yasovchi* kabilarga ajratish lozimligini bildirib o'tadi.

A.Hojiyevning ta'kidlashicha, "affiks" "morfema"ga qaraganda torroq ma'no anglatadigan til birligidir. Ya'ni barcha morfemalarni ham affiks hisoblash mumkin emas. Affiks so'zga qo'shib yoziladigan morfema sanaladi. Shu sabab

¹¹ Хожиев А. Ўзбек тили морфологияси, морфемикаси ва сўз ясалишининг назарий масалалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2010. – Б. 23.

¹² Хожиев А. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида форма ясалиши. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1979. – Б. 40.

¹³ Хожиев А. Юқорида кўрсатилган асар. – Б. 40.

uni qo'shimcha deb ham atash o'rinli bo'ladi. Ammo morfema unga qaraganda kengroq tushuncha. Ular ifoda jihatiga ko'ra:

- *affiks morfemalar (qo'shimchalar);*
- *so'z morfemalar (lug'aviy ma'noga ega bo'lmagan so'zlar) kabi turlarga bo'linadi*¹⁴.

Olim lug'aviy sistemani tashkil etadigan birliklar qatorida lug'aviy ma'no anglatmaydigan birliklarning ham qo'shib o'rganilishi mantiqqa to'g'ri kelmasligini ta'kidlagan. Bu jihatdan ana shunday birliklarning "*so'z morfemalar*" deyilishi o'rinli.

Morfemalarda polisemiya, sinonimiya va antonimiya masalasida ham olim o'z qarashlarini keltirib o'tgan. Morfemalar mustaqil leksik ma'no anglatmagani uchun ana shu ma'no bilan bog'liq holda yuzaga chiqadigan polisemiya, sinonimiya va antonimiya hodisalarining ular bilan emas, balki yasama so'zlar bilan birgalikda kelgandagina yuzaga chiqishi ta'kidlab o'tilgan. Ya'ni polisemiya, sinonimiya va antonimiya hodisalari morfemalar bilan emas, ular qo'shib kelgan leksemalar bilan birgalikda yasaliş hodisasi ro'y berganidan keyin yuzaga chiqishi o'z isbotini topgan. Quyidagi holatlarga e'tibor qiling:

1-jadval

Morfemalarda omonimiya, sinonimiya va antonimiya

Omonimiya		
1.	tiqin, yig'in, chaqin... to'lin, erkin, yashirin... ostin-ustin, birin-ketin, qishin-yozin...	Misollarda omonimiya hodisasi yuzaga chiqqan. Ammo shakldoshlik morfemada emas, asos qismning ma'nosi ta'sirida yuzaga kelayotgani ayon. Negaki, morfemaning o'zi asos qismda ajratilganida uning shakldosh ekanini isbotlashning imkoni yo'q. Qolaversa, shakldoshlik hodisasi yuzaga kelishi uchun lug'aviy ma'no muhimdir.
Sinonimiya		
2.	aravachi-aravakash, chopqir-chopag'on, xabarsiz-bexabar, qahramonlarcha-qahramonona-qahramonchasiga...	Misollarda ham shu namoyon bo'ladiki, sinonimlik uchun ham lug'aviy ma'no muhim. So'zlarda sinonimlik hodisasi asos qismning ma'nosidan anglashiladi. <i>-chi</i> – <i>-kash</i> morfemalari alohida olinganida ularni sinonim hisoblay olmaymiz.
Antonimiya		
3.	boodob-odobsiz, mevali-mevasiz, gunohkor-gunohsiz, serunum-unumsiz, serunum-kamunum, vafodor-vafosiz...	Ko'rinib turibdiki, bu misollarda ham antonimlik hodisasi lug'aviy ma'no bilan bog'langan. Keltirilgan misollardagi morfemalar alohida olinganida ushbu hodisa yuzaga chiqmaydi. Demak, yuqoridagi hodisalar (omonimiya, sinonimiya, antonimiya)ning barchasi uchun lug'aviy ma'no zarur. Shunday ekan, olimning bu boradagi fikri o'rinli.

¹⁴ Хожиев А. Юкорида кўрсатилган асар. – Б. 42.

Sho'rolar davrida o'zbek tilshunosligining boshida turgan aksariyat olimlar o'zbek tilining grammatikasi rus tilining grammatikasidan kelib chiqib moslashtirib yuborishgan. U davr uchun bu holatni qoralash xato bo'ladi. Sababi endigina yaratilayotgan grammatikani bu sohada yetarli asosga ega bo'lgan boshqa tilning grammatikasidan andoza olib tuzib chiqish eng to'g'ri yo'l bo'lardi. Ammo rus tili va o'zbek tilining xususiyatlari butkul boshqa ekani grammatikaning hamma jabhalarida bo'lmasa ham, ayrim o'rinlarda keyinroq bo'y ko'rsatdi. Akademik Azim Hojiyev mana shu masalalarga juda noziklik bilan qarab, muammolarni birma-bir hal etganini yuqorida ko'rib o'tdik.

Til birligi uchun muhim jihat mazmun jihatidir. Ana shu jihat nuqtayi nazaridan, Shavkat Rahmatullayevning fikricha, leksema va morfema bir-biridan keskin farq qiladi. Bu ikki birlikning til qurilishining boshqa-boshqa bosqichlariga mansubligi ham ularning ayrim-ayrim birliklar ekanini tasdiqlaydi.¹⁵ Bu o'zbek tilshunosligidan "*o'zak morfema*", "*o'zak*" terminlarining chiqib ketishini anglatadi. Bundan tashqari, olim morfemalarni o'rganuvchi tilshunoslik sohasini morfemika ekanligini ham bildirgan¹⁶. Shunday qilib, olim leksema va morfemani alohida tushunganini yuqoridagi manbadan bilib olishimiz mumkin. Olim Azim Hojiyevning morfema borasidagi fikrlaridan "*oziqlangan*" bo'lishi ham mumkin. Sababi olimning ushbu kitobi 2002-yilda nashrdan chiqqan. Hojiyev esa o'zbek tilshunosligidagi morfema borasidagi o'zgarishlarni 2000-yillarda boshlab bergan edi.

Baxtiyor Mengliyev morfema haqida quyidagicha fikrlarni bildirib o'tadi: Morfema – grammatik ma'no ifodalaydigan yoki so'z yasaydigan lisoniy birlik. Qo'shimcha morfemaning nutqda namoyon bo'lishi, UMISning AHVOga aylanishi. Esda tutish lozimki, yasalgan leksemalar tarkibidagi yasovchilar, garchi leksema lisoniy sathda bo'lsa ham, morfema emas, balki qo'shimcha deyiladi¹⁷. Ko'rinadiki, olim morfemani so'zning tarkibiy qismi emas, balki leksemani shakllantiruvchi birlik sifatida baholamoqda. Bu esa morfemaga o'zbek tili nuqtayi nazaridan berilgan eng to'g'ri baho hisoblanadi. Kitobning davomida olim morfemalarning so'z yasovchi va shakl yasovchi kabi turlari mavjudligini keltirib o'tadi. Bu ham hozirgi o'zbek tilshunosligi uchun o'rinli fikr deb bilamiz. Quyidagilarga e'tibor bering: *Leksemani morfema orqali ta'riflash va uni morfemaning bir turi sifatida qarash, mantiqan, lisoniy qurilishda uning alohida, mustaqil o'rni yo'q deyishning o'zi. Lekin har bir tilning izohli va tarjima lug'atlari mavjudligining o'zi leksik sathning mustaqilligi va alohidaligini ko'rsatib turadi*¹⁸. Olim leksemani morfemadan alohida birlik ekanligini mana shu mulohazalari orqali yana bir bor isbotlamoqda.

Olimning leksema va morfema borasidagi quyidagi fikrlari esa o'zbek tilida bu ikkala birlikning farqlari borasidagi munozaralarga nuqta qo'yadi deyishimiz mumkin: o'zbek tilida lisoniy sath birligi sifatida eng kichik ma'noli birlikning ikki alohida turini – leksema va morfemani qat'iy chegaralash uchun yetarli asos

¹⁵ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Тил қурилишининг асосий birlikлари. – Тошкент: Университет, 2002. – Б. 17.

¹⁶ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Юқоридаги асар. – Б. 26.

¹⁷ Mengliyev B. Hozirgi o'zbek tili. – Toshkent: Tafakkur bo'stoni, 2018. – Б. 39.

¹⁸ Mengliyev B. Hozirgi o'zbek tili. – Toshkent: Tafakkur bo'stoni, 2018. – Б. 110.

mavjud. O‘zbek tilida leksema va morfema boshqa-boshqa hodisa. Rus va arab tillarida leksema – morfemaning bir turi. Demak, turkiy tillarda leksemani morfemaning bir turi sifatida emas, balki lisoniy sathning morfemadan yuqoriroqda turgan va til egasi ongida borliqdagi ma’lum bir voqelik bilan bevosita aloqada bo‘lgan lisoniy birlik sifatida qarash lozim. Ma’lum bo‘ladiki, o‘zbek tilida lisoniy birliklar fonema, morfema, leksema, qolipdir. Flektiv tillarda esa lisoniy birliklar fonema, morfema, leksema va qolipdir.

Ishning ikkinchi bobi **“O‘zbek tilining so‘z tarkibi lug‘atlari: muammo va vazifalar”** deb nomlangan bo‘lib, bunda so‘z tarkibi lug‘atini tuzishdagi bugungi kun muammolari tahlil qilindi. Ushbu muammolar nafaqat so‘zning tarkibiy tuzilishi, balki uning leksik va morfologik tuzilishida ham ayrim o‘zgarishlarga olib kelishini ko‘rsatadi. Bunday bahsli mavzularga ayrim manbalarda qisqacha to‘xtalib o‘tilgan bo‘lsa-da, ular o‘z yechimini topmaganiga guvoh bo‘lamiz.

Tadqiqotning *“O‘zbek tilida “Sar” leksemasi”* nomli qismida fors tilidan kirib kelgan *“sar”* so‘zining o‘zbek tilida leksema sifatidagi mavqeyiga to‘xtalib o‘tilgan. Ushbu so‘zning ma’nolariga e’tibor beradigan bo‘lsak, uning *“bosh”*, *“kalla”*, *“boshlanish”*, *“uch”*, *“cho‘qqi”*, *“eng yaxshi”* kabi semalari mavjudligiga izohli lug‘at orqali guvoh bo‘lamiz. Mazkur so‘z haqida ma’lumotlar manbalarda kam uchraydi. Professor Baxtiyor Mengliyev o‘zining *“So‘z yasalishi o‘quv lug‘ati”* nomli kitobida *sar* ishtirok etgan so‘zlarni ajratmaganiga guvoh bo‘lamiz¹⁹. *“O‘zbek tili grammatikasi”* kitobida ham *sar* leksemasi o‘zbek tili uchun qabul qilinmaganligi ko‘rsatilgan²⁰.

Izohli lug‘atda *“sar”* birligiga alohida izohlar va misollar keltirilgan. Demak, buni so‘z sifatida qabul qilish va u qatnashgan qo‘shib yoziladigan, ikkinchi qismi o‘zbek tilida mustaqil ma’no anglata oladigan so‘zlarni qo‘shma so‘z sifatida qabul qilish maqsadga muvofiq bo‘ladi. Masalan: *Sartaxta – katta, bosh, asosiy taxta*. Shunga o‘xshash so‘zlarni quyida ko‘rishingiz mumkin:

2-jadval

“O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”²¹da keltirilgan “sar” qismli so‘zlar

	“Sar”dan ajragan holda ma’no anglata olmaydigan:	“Sar”dan ajragan holda ma’no anglata oladigan:
1.	<i>Sarosar</i> – ma’nosi “sarbasar”ga teng; barcha, butun, boshdan oyoq;	<i>Sartaxta</i> – katta, bosh, asosiy taxta;
2.	<i>Sarbast</i> – boshi bog‘liq (sar – bosh; bast – bog‘lamoq)	<i>Sarmunshiy</i> – munshiylar boshlig‘i;
3.	<i>Sargardon</i> – boshi aylanuvchi, adashib, daydib yuruvchi;	<i>Sarkotib</i> – bosh, asosiy kotib;
4.	<i>Sargashta</i> – ma’nosi sargardon so‘ziga teng;	<i>Sarnayza</i> – nayzaning “boshi”, ya’ni uchi;
5.	<i>Sardara</i> ²² – bosh, asosiy darvoza (dara degan so‘zga aloqasi yo‘q);	<i>Sarparda</i> – bosh asosiy parda (musiqada ham). Kappa, soyabonli arava va shu kabilarning kata pardasi, yopinchiq;

¹⁹ Mengliyev B. va boshq. O‘zbek tilining so‘z yasalishi o‘quv lug‘ati. – Toshkent, 2007. – B. 91.

²⁰ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – Б. 270.

²¹ O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 6 jildli. 4-jild. – Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2022.

²² Izoh: O‘zbek tilida “Dara” degan so‘z mavjud. Lekin bu so‘z eshik, darvoza ma’nosida qo‘llanmaydi. Qarang: O‘.T.I.L. 1-tom, 556-sahifa.

Ro'yxatni hali yana davom ettirish mumkin. Xulosa sifatida aytish mumkinki, so'z yuritayotganimiz "sar" o'zbek tilida alohida leksema. Uning ishtirokidagi so'zlarni uch guruhga bo'lib o'rganish mumkin:

• "Sar"ning qo'shma so'z tarkibida kelishi: *sarhisob, sarhafta, sarchashma...* (ikkinchi qismi o'zbek tilida mustaqil qo'llana oladigan so'z bo'lgani uchun ana shunday xulosa qilindi);

• "Sar"ning sodda yasama so'z sifatida kelishi: *sarpo'sh, sarbon, sarkash...* (Ikkinchi qismi o'zbek tilida so'z yasovchi qo'shimcha sifatida kelgani uchun shunday xulosa qilindi);

• "Sar"ning sodda tub so'z sifatida kelishi: *sarona, sarkarda, saramas...* (Ikkinchi qismi o'zbek tilida mustaqil qo'llana olmaydigan qismli so'z bo'lgani uchun shunday xulosa qilindi).

Yuqoridagilardan ko'rinib turibdiki, "sar" leksemasi o'zbek tilida boshqa so'zlar singari xarakterlanadi.

Dissertatsiyaning "Affiksoidlar atamasining o'zbek tilshunosligidagi ahamiyati" deb nomlangan qismidan bugungi kundagi so'zning tarkibi borasidagi muammolardan biri bo'lmish affiksoid terminining o'zbek tilshunosligi uchun noo'rinligi masalasi o'rin olgan.

Ayrim so'zlarga qo'shilib kelganida qo'shimcha sifatida, alohida kelganida esa mustaqil so'z sifatida qaraluvchi birliklar "affiksoid" termini ostida bir necha o'n yillar davomida o'rganib kelinmoqda. Manbalarda ularning prefiksoid va suffiksoid kabi turlari ham keltiriladi²³. Muammo shundan iboratki, affiksoidlar qo'shilgan so'zlar o'zbek tilida na qo'shma so'z, na sodda so'z. Ular ishtirokidagi so'zlar bugungi kunda bir qator tushunmovchiliklarga sabab bo'lmoqda. Misol uchun:

a) affiksoidli so'zlarning tuzilishiga ko'ra turi borasida aniq ma'lumot yo'q;

b) affiksoid deb ataluvchi qismning o'zbek tilida mustaqil ma'no anglatishi kerakligi borasidagi qoidaga ayrim o'rinlarda qarshi fikrlar ham uchrab turadi. Boshqa tilda so'z sifatida qo'llanadigan ammo o'zbek tilida mustaqil so'z sifatida qo'llanmaydigan qismlarning ham affiksoid sifatida o'rganilishi muammoni yanada murakkablashtiradi²⁴. Masalan, *-parvar, -parast, -furush, -shunos, -goh...* kabi so'zlarning o'zbek tilida mustaqil qo'llanmasligi;

c) bundan tashqari, o'zbek tilida mustaqil qo'llana oladigan qismli so'zlar asosga qo'shilib kelsa, ular affiksoidli so'z emas, qo'shma so'z sifatida o'rganilayotgan o'rinlar ham mavjud²⁵. Masalan, *kaltakesak, kattaqo'rg'on, itbaliq* kabilar qo'shma so'zlar sifatida o'rganiladi;

d) hatto bir kitobning o'zida affiksoid hisoblangan qism aynan o'sha kitobning o'zida rad etiladi²⁶.

Fikrimizcha, nega ayrim so'zlarga qo'shilib kelgan qismlar mustaqil qo'llansa ham affiksoid sifatida qabul qilinadi-yu, ayrim so'zlar qo'shma so'zlar sifatida o'rganilishi kerak? Nega boshqa tilda mustaqil so'z sifatida qo'llanadigan ammo

²³ Berdialiyev A., Ermatov I. Hozirgi O'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: Tamaddun, 2022. – B. 25.

²⁴ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – Б. 272.

²⁵ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – Б. 260.

²⁶ Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тили сўз ясашиши тизими. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 2007. – Б. 86-87.

o'zbek tilida mustaqil qo'llanmaydigan qismlarning ayrimlari affiksoid sifatida o'rganiladi-yu, ayrimlari, shunchaki, ko'makchi morfema bo'lib qolishi kerak?

Xulosa o'rnida shuni aytish mumkinki, tilshunoslikda muammo bo'layotgan bu holatga yuqoridagi mulohazalar bilan barham berilishi mumkin. Bugungi kunda affiksoid deb hisoblanayotgan birliklarni:

- so'z yasovchi qo'shimchalar: *-parast, -furush...*
- lug'aviy shakl yasovchilar: *-jon, -bek, -oy...*
- alohida so'zlar: *xona, noma, nim, kam...*

kabi guruhlarga bo'lib o'rganish lozim. Bu bilan tilshunoslikdagi mazkur sathga oid tushunmovchiliklarga chek qo'yiladi. Yuqoridagi mulohazalar inobatga olinar ekan, tilning leksik, morfemik va morfologik sathida mavjud bo'lgan jiddiy muammo barham topishi shubhasiz.

Tadqiqotning "*Hozirgi o'zbek tilshunosligida ravishlarning tarkibga ajratilishi*" deb nomlangan qismida ravishlarning o'zni, uning darajalanishi, yasalishi, tarkibi kabi masalalar haqida fikr yuritilgan.

O'zbek tilshunosligida ravishning so'z turkumi sifatidagi o'zni. O'zbek tilshunosligida belgi bildiruvchi so'zlar ikkiga bo'linadi. Shaxs va predmetlarning belgisi yoki harakatning belgisi. Shaxs va predmetlarning belgisi bu sifat. Harakatning belgisi esa ravishdir (ba'zan ravishlar belgining belgisini – *ko'p chiroyli*; yoki predmetning belgisini – *ancha kitob* bildirishi ham mumkin). Bunday grammatik vaziyat nafaqat rus tilshunosligida, balki ingliz tilshunosligida ham mavjud. Demak, ravishlar jahon tilshunosligida ham o'z o'rniga ega. Barcha tillarga xos bo'lgan umumiy grammatika tarkibiga predmetlarni alohida sanash, belgini alohida guruh sifatida o'rganish, harakat bildiruvchi so'zlarni boshqalaridan ayirib tahlil qilish kabilar kiradigan bo'lsa, harakatning belgisini bildiruvchi so'zlar guruhini ham alohida o'rganish shular jumlasiga kiradi. Shunday ekan, o'zbek tilida ham ushbu guruh so'zlarini alohida o'rganish va ma'noviy guruhlarga bo'lish shu til grammatikasi uchun o'rinlidir.

Ravishlarning darajalanishi masalasi. Buxoro davlat universiteti dotsenti To'lqin Asadov o'zining ravish mavzusiga bag'ishlangan bir maqolasida ushbu turkum so'zlarining darajalanmasligi haqida o'z fikrini bildirib o'tgan. Ulug'murod Amonov ham o'zining morfologiyaga bag'ishlangan o'quv qo'llanmasida ravishlarda sifatlardagi kabi daraja kategoriyasining yo'q ekanini ta'kidlagan edi. Ammo muallif ayrim ravishlarning darajalanishini inkor etmagan. Harakatning belgisini bildiruvchi ushbu turkum so'zlari ham shaxs va predmetning belgisini bildiruvchi sifatlari kabi darajalanishi mumkin. Sifatlarda ham darajalanmaydigan ravishlar bo'lgani kabi (*ro'molli, devoriy, kechki*) ravishlarda ham bu holatga duch kelishimiz mumkin (*kuni bilan, birgalikda, beixtiyor*). Shu bilan birga juda sekin, eng avval kabi so'zlarning darajalanmayotganini isbotlay olmaymiz. Ammo bunga o'xshash darajalanishga ega bo'lgan ravishlar juda kam sonni tashkil qiladi. Ravishlardagi daraja ko'rsatgichi sifatlardagi daraja ko'rsatgichiga qaraganda biroz boshqacha ekanini yuqoridagi holat ham ko'rsatishi mumkin. Sifatlarda daraja kategoriyasi sifatlarning doimiy kategoriyasi hisoblanadi. Ya'ni sifat, albatta, qaysidir daraja holatida bo'ladi (hech qanday vositalarsiz oddiy daraja shaklida). Ammo ravishlarda ham mana shunday deb ayta olmaymiz. Sanoqli ravishlarga

bunday xususiyatga egaligi ularning sifatlardagi daraja shaklidan ajralib turishini anglatmoqda.

O'zbek tilshunosligida ravishlarning tarkibi masalasi. Baxtiyor Mengliyevning kitoblari ana shu morfemalarning yaxlitlanishi haqida ma'lumot keltirilgan²⁷. Bundan tashqari yana boshqa bugungi kun olimlari yozgan kitoblarda ham shu mazmundagi ma'lumotlarni topishimiz mumkin. Demak, bugungi kun grammatikasi bilan xulosa qilsak, ravishlar tarkibidagi egalik va kelishik shakllari asosga yaxlitlanib, tarkibga ajratilmaydi. Masalan, bexosdan, qo'qqisdan, kunduzi, kechasi kabi so'zlardagi kelishik va egalik shakllari asosga yaxlitlanib qolgan. Ammo Ayub G'ulomov bexosdan so'zini bexos/dan kabi tarkibga ajratganini ko'rishimiz mumkin²⁸. Bundan tashqari, qo'qqisdan so'zini ham qo'qqis/dan kabi tarkibga ajratilganiga guvoh bo'lamiz²⁹. Demak, sovet davri o'zbek tili grammatikasida ravishlar tarkibidagi kelishik shakllari ajratilgan. Bu qoida keyinchalik o'zgargan. Ravishlar tarkibidagi egalik va kelishik shakllarining asosga yaxlitlanishi haqida ham o'zbek tilshunosligida ko'plab ma'lumotlar mavjud. "*O'zbek tili grammatikasi*" kitobida Ayub G'ulomov ravishlarning so'z o'zgartiruvchi morfemalarni qabul qilmasligi haqida ma'lumot bor³⁰. Bu ravishlar tarkibida egalik va kelishik shakllarining yaxlitlanib qolganligini anglatadi. Ammo shu kitobning o'zida ravish tarkibida kelishik shakllari, ko'plik affiksi *-lar* va *III shaxs egalik shakli -i* qatnashgan bo'lishi mumkinligini keltirgan³¹. Kitobda keltirilishicha, ravishlar tarkibida kelgan kelishik shakllari ikki xil vazifa bajaradi: a) ravishning ma'no jihatdan o'zgacha tusga kirishi. Masalan, *oldin – oldinda – oldiniga; keyin – keyinda – keyinga*. b) ravish ma'no jihatdan o'zgarmay, qo'shimcha ma'noga (ma'no kuchayishi yoki konkretlashtirish) ega bo'ladi. Masalan, *ertalab – ertalabda – ertalabdan; hozir – hozirda – hozirdan*³². Akademik Ayub G'ulomov ravishlar tarkibidagi *-lar* affiksi haqida ham to'xtalib, uning *III shaxs egalik shakli bilan birgalikda* qo'llanishini kechalari, allaqachonlari kabi misollar orqali isbotlamoqchi bo'ladi³³. Shunday qilib, Ayub G'ulomov o'zbek tilida ravishlarning so'z o'zgartiruvchi qo'shimchalarni qabul qilmasligini ta'kidlab o'tgan ilk olimlardan biri hisoblanadi.

Ravishlarning yasalihi. Tilshunosligimizda ravish yasalihi bahsli mavzulardan biri hisoblanadi. Chunki ravishning asosiy qismi asli boshqa turkumga mansub soddalashgan, yaxlitlashgan leksemdir. Shu sababdan aksariyat tilshunoslar ravish yasalihini inkor etishib, ravishlashish (boshqa turkum so'zining ravishga o'tishi) mavjudligini tan olishadi.

Tilshunoslar ravish turkumining yasalihi sistemasiga ega emasligini *-an, -ona* qo'shimchasining arabcha va tojikcha so'z tarkibida uchrashini, *-larcha, -chasiga, -lab* kabining grammatik ma'no ifodalashi bilan va *-iga-, siga, -chasiga* kabi morfemalar bilan yasalgan so'zlarning sanoqli darajada ekanligi bilan izohlaydi³⁴.

²⁷ Mengliyev B., Xoliyov O'. O'zbek tilidan universal qo'llanma. – Toshkent: Fan, 2008. – B. 209.

²⁸ Гуломов А. ва бошқ. Ўзбек тили морфем луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1977. – Б. 45.

²⁹ Гуломов А. ва бошқ. Ўзбек тили морфем – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1977. – Б. 350.

³⁰ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Fan, 1975. – Б. 528.

³¹ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Fan, 1975. – Б. 529.

³² Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Fan, 1975. – Б. 529.

³³ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Fan, 1975. – Б. 529.

³⁴ Sayfullayeva R. va boshq. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2010. – B. 248.

Ravishlarning affiksatsiya usuli bilan yasash xususiyati mavjud ekanini aksariyat tilshunos olimlar tasdiqlashadi. Masalan, Ayub G‘ulomov³⁵, Yormat Tojiyev³⁶, Qalandar Sapayev³⁷, Baxtiyor Mengliyev³⁸, Abduvali Berdialiyev³⁹, Ulug‘ Tursunov⁴⁰, G‘anijon Abdurahmonov⁴¹, Ulug‘murod Amonov⁴², A.Anorbekova⁴³. Akademik Azim Hojiyev esa masalaga mantiqan yondashib ravishlarning yasalishi borasida o‘zining yangi-yangi g‘oyalarini berib o‘tadi.

Ravishlarning yasalishi borasida xulosa qilar ekanmiz, akademik Azim Hojiyevning aksar fikrlari o‘rinli deb bildik. Ayniqsa, *-cha*, *-chasiga*, *-larcha* kabi morfemalar haqida keltirilgan barcha mulohazalar o‘rinli. Sababi *-cha* morfemasi ko‘makchi bilan sinonimlik hosil qilishi va yuqorida olim keltirgan boshqa barcha sabablar ayni haqiqat. *-larcha* morfemasida esa ko‘plik shakli aniq sezilib turibdi. Bu esa uning qo‘shma affiks emas, ikkita alohida affiks ekanini ko‘rsatadi. Ammo yoppasiga ravish yasovchi qo‘shimchalarni yo‘q deyish ayrim morfemalarning xususiyatiga to‘g‘ri baho bermaslik bo‘ladi. Olim aytganidek, so‘z yasalishi uchun muhim bo‘lgan yasashga asos qism va yasovchi vosita kabi tarkiblar ayrim ravishlarda ko‘rinadi. Masalan, *do‘stona*, *barvaqt*, *ko‘ylakchang*, *butunlay* kabi so‘zlarda yasash hodisasi ro‘y bermayotganini isbotlay olmaymiz. Bundan tashqari, olimning *-an* va *-ona* morfemalari orqali hosil bo‘lgan so‘zlarning yasama ravish ekanini tan olmasligiga ularning chet tilidan kirganligini sabab qilib ko‘rsatishi ham biroz munozarali masaladir. Sababi o‘zbek tiliga chet tilidan ham so‘zlar, ham morfemalar o‘zlashishi mumkin. Nega boshqa morfemalarni va boshqa so‘zlarni o‘zlashtirib tarkibga ajratishimiz kerak-u, aynan shu o‘ringa kelganda bu qolip ish bermasligi kerak? Qolaversa, o‘zbek tilshunosligida so‘zlarni tarkibga ajratishning asosiy tamoyiliga (asos deb qaraladigan qism mustaqil qo‘llana olishi kerak, morfema deb qaraladigan qism esa boshqa so‘zlarga qo‘shila olishi kerak) ham yuqoridagi holat zid keladi. Shunday ekan, ularni tarkibga ajratishda va tarkiblarni tahlil qilar ekanmiz, ravishlar derivatsiyasi o‘zbek tilshunosligida o‘z o‘rniga ega degan xulosaga kelamiz.

O‘zbek tilidagi ayrim guruh so‘zlarning tarkibga ajratilishi masalasida yaxlit isonchli manba yo‘q. Borlari ham eskirgan yoki to‘liq emas. Ularda aniq bir qolip ishlamaydi. Ma’lumotlar tarqoq holatida uchraydi. Dissertatsiyaning **“O‘zbek tili so‘z tarkibi lug‘ati birliklarining struktur xususiyatlari”** deb nomlangan bobida ana shu masalalar jam qilingan va muammoli so‘zlarning barchasi yig‘ilib tahlil qilingan.

Prefikslar haqida aksariyat grammatikaga oid kitoblarda ma’lumotlar mavjud. Ularning fors-tojik tilidan o‘zlashgan ekanligi ko‘pchiligimizga ma’lum. O‘zbek tilida bunday morfemalar talaygina. Ammo prefikslarning bir asos tarkibida birdan

³⁵ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – Б. 530.

³⁶ Тожиев Ў. Ўзбек тили морфемикаси. – Тошкент, 1992. – Б. 27.

³⁷ Сапаев Қ. Ҳозирги ўзбек тили. – Тошкент: 2009. – Б. 66.

³⁸ Mengliyev B., Xoliyurov O‘. O‘zbek tilidan universal qo‘llanma. – Toshkent: Fan, 2008. – B. 212.

³⁹ Berdialiyev A., Ermatov I. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: Tamaddun, 2022. – B. 30.

⁴⁰ Турсунов У. ва бошқ. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1992. – Б. 366.

⁴¹ Abdurahmonov G‘. O‘zbek tilining tarixiy grammatikasi. – Toshkent: O‘zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati nashriyoti, 2008. – B. 280.

⁴² Amonov U. Ona tili (Morfologiya). – Buxoro: Durdona, 2021. – B. 176.

⁴³ Anorbekova A. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: Noshir, 2011. – B. 143.

ortiq qo'llanishi mumkin ekanligi haqidagi ma'lumotlarni deyarli uchratmaymiz. "O'zbek tili grammatikasi" kitobida Ayub G'ulomov prefikslar masalasiga to'xtalib o'tgan edi⁴⁴. Ammo kitobda ularning birdan ortiq qo'llanishi haqida ma'lumot yo'q. Ushbu kitobdan ikki yil o'tib nashrdan chiqqan "O'zbek tilining morfem lug'ati" kitobida esa, prefikslarning bir asos tarkibiga birdan ortiq qo'shilishiga guvoh bo'lamiz. Masalan, gidro/geo/log/iya⁴⁵. Ko'rinadiki, o'zbek tilshunosligida ham prefikslarning birgina so'z tarkibida birdan ortiq ishtirok etishi 1977-yildan buyun mavjud. So'zga bitta prefiks qo'shilsa, u prefiks o'zi qo'shilayotgan so'zga o'zining xususiy ma'nosini beradigan bo'lsa, yana bir qo'shimcha prefiks qo'shilganida xuddi shunday holat u so'zda qayta takrorlanadi. Ya'ni ikkinchi prefiks ham o'zining xususiy ma'nosini o'zi qo'shilayotgan so'zga yuklaydi. Shunday ekan, ularga alohida morfema sifatida qarash o'rinlidir.

O "*interfiks*"li so'zlar rus tili orqali o'zbek tiliga kirib kelgan bo'lib, u tilda "o" so'z o'rtasida keladigan infiks sanaladi. Va bu alohida morfema sifatida ajratiladi. Rus tilida ushbu infiksning vazifasi ikki leksemani bir-biriga bog'lashdir. Bunday xarakterdagi so'zlar chet tilidan shundayligicha kirib kelgan. Bundan avvalgi ishlarda bu holatga batafsil to'xtalinmagan, ya'ni bu holatga hali qo'l urilmagan, desak adashmagan bo'lamiz. Professor Ayub G'ulomovning "*O'zbek tilining morfem lug'ati*" kitobida bunday so'zlar tarkibidagi o "*infiks*"i ion/o/gen/lar, shlak/o/blok kabi tarkibga ajratilgan. Kitobda shunday xarakterdagi so'zlar deyarli bir xil tarkibga ajratilgan. Ammo *anarx/o-sindikal/izm*, *anarx/o-sindikal/ist*⁴⁶ so'zlari mana shu tarzda o'zgacha tarkibga bo'lingan. Bu bilan olim nimani nazarda tutgani bizga qorong'u. Boshqa so'zlarning ham ushbu kitobda tarkibga ajratilishiga diqqat qiladigan bo'lsak, bunday so'zlar rus tili ta'siridagi o'zbek tili grammatikasi asosida tayyorlanganini bilish qiyin emas. Ya'ni o'sha davrda o'zbek tili grammatikasi rus tili grammatikasi ta'sirida yaratilgan bo'lib, o'zbek tilshunosligidagi ko'p o'rinlarga rus tili xususiyatidan kelib chiqib xulosa qilingani bugungi kun uchun sir emas. Keyinchalik professor Abduvali Berdialiyevning Ixtiyor Ermatov bilan tayyorlangan morfemika, so'z yasalishi va morfonologiya bag'ishlangan "*Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili*" darsligida aynan bunday so'zlar bo'lmasa-da, ikki asos o'rtasida kelib ularni bir-biriga bog'lab keluvchi *kungaboqar* so'zi *diaxron* so'z yasashning *leksik-sintaktik* usuliga xos ekani ta'kidlab o'tilgan⁴⁷. Bizningcha ham ushbu ta'rif to'g'ri bo'ladi. Sababi bunday xarakterli so'zlardagi "o" o'zbek tilida ikki leksemaning bir-biri bilan bog'lanishi uchun xizmat qilmaydi. Bundan tashqari, bog'lash uchun xizmat qilgan taqdirda ham ular tarixiy so'z birikmasi sifatida baholanib, bugungi kunda *soddalashgan* deya qaraladi. Umuman olganda, o'zlashma so'zlar qaysi tildan kirib kelgan bo'lsa, o'sha til xususiyatidan kelib chiqib tarkibga ajratiladigan bo'lsa, nafaqat o'zbek tiliga, balki bu boshqa tillardagi so'zlarning ham tarkibga ajratilish borasidagi rivojiga jiddiy salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. O'ylab ko'ring: rus tilidan kirib kelgan so'zlarni rus tili qoidalaridan kelib chiqib, arab tilidan kirib kelgan so'zlarni

⁴⁴ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – Б. 81.

⁴⁵ Ғуломов А. ва бошқ. Ўзбек тили морфем – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1977. – Б. 69.

⁴⁶ Ғуломов А. ва бошқ. Ўзбек тили морфем – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1977. – Б. 26.

⁴⁷ Berdialiyev A., Ermatov I. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: Tamaddun, 2022. – B. 99.

arab qoidalaridan kelib chiqib, fors tilidan kirib kelgan soʻzlarni fors tili qoidalaridan kelib chiqib tarkibga ajratilaverishi jarayonni ancha murakkablashtirib, soʻngida ishning mantiqsizligigacha taqab qoʻyishi mumkin. Shu sabab oʻzlashma soʻzlarning ham tarkibga ajratilayotganida asos va qoʻshimchalarga ajratilish borasidagi oʻzbek tilidagi yagona tamoyilga asoslanilishi vaziyatni ancha yengillatadi. Yaʼni asos deb hisoblanilayotgan qism mustaqil leksik maʼno anglatishi kerak. Qoʻshimcha deb hisoblangan qism esa, yana boshqa soʻzlarga ham qoʻshilib oʻzining xususiy grammatik va leksik maʼno(lar)ini qoʻsha olishi kerak. Shundagina tarkibga ajratish borasida aniq tizim ishlay oladi deyishimiz mumkin. Shunday qilib, yuqoridagi tahlillardan shu maʼlum boʻladiki, bunday xarakterli soʻzlar tarkibidagi “o” oʻzbek tilida tarkibga ajratilmaydi.

Oʻzbek tili lugʻat boyligida shunday tarkibga ega boʻlgan soʻzlar borki, ularning tarkibi boshqalaridan murakkabligi jihatidan ajralib turadi. Aslini olganda, oʻzbek tili agglyutinativ til boʻlganligi sababli tarkibga ajratilishi ushbu tilda muammo boʻlmasligi kerak. Ammo tilda uchraydigan fuziya, fleksiya hodisalari, chet tilidan kirib kelgan soʻzlar va ayrim tarixiy soʻzlarning soddalashishi bu jarayonni maʼlum miqdorda murakkablashtiradi. Tadqiqotning “*Murakkab tarkibga ega boʻlgan ayrim guruh soʻzlarning tahlillari*” deya nomlangan qismida ana shu xarakterga ega boʻlgan soʻzlar tahlil qilingan.

Arab artiklli soʻzlarning tarkibga ajratilishi va ularning ayrimlari tahlili. Bunday guruh tarkibiga kiruvchi soʻzlar arab tilidan kirgan boʻlib, tarkibiy qimida *al, ul, il* (bundan tashqari, artikllar shamsiy harflar oldidan kelganida keyingi undoshga qarab oʻzgarishi ham mumkin. Masalan, *assalom, at-Termiziy* singari) kabi qismlar boʻlishi bilan ajralib turadi. Umuman olganda, bunday morfemalar oʻzbek tilida ham mavjud. Ularni arab artiklli soʻzlardan farqlash lozim. Masalan, *-al* morfemasini olaylik. *Fundamental, instrumental, gorizontal* kabi soʻzlarda bu morfema sifat yasash vazifasini bajarmoqda. Ammo *alkimyo, alhol, alhosil, almisoq, alqissa* soʻzlarida esa, arab tilidagi aniqlik artikli hisoblanadi. Tarkibga ajratishdagi bugungi kunning asosiy manbalariga aylanib qolgan ayrim kitoblarda bunday soʻzlarning asos va qoʻshimchalarga ajratilishiga guvoh boʻlamiz. Masalan, *nafs-il-amr*⁴⁸, *al/xim/ik, al/ximiya*⁴⁹ kabilar.

Oʻzlashma soʻzlar qaysi tildan kirib kelgan boʻlsa, oʻsha til xususiyatidan kelib chiqib tarkibga ajratiladigan boʻlsa, nafaqat oʻzbek tiliga, balki bu boshqa tillardagi soʻzlarning ham tarkibga ajratilish borasidagi rivojiga jiddiy salbiy taʼsir koʻrsatadi. Oʻylab koʻring: rus tilidan kirib kelgan soʻzlarni rus tili qoidalaridan kelib chiqib, arab tilidan kirib kelgan soʻzlarni arab qoidalaridan kelib chiqib, fors tilidan kirib kelgan soʻzlarni fors tili qoidalaridan kelib chiqib tarkibga ajratilaverilishi jarayonni ancha murakkablashtirib, soʻngida ishning mantiqsizligigacha taqab qoʻyishi mumkin. Shu sabab oʻzlashma soʻzlarning ham tarkibga ajratilayotganida asos va qoʻshimchalarga ajratilish borasidagi oʻzbek tilidagi yagona tamoyilga asoslanilishi vaziyatni ancha yengillatadi. Yaʼni asos deb

⁴⁸ Mengliyev B. va boshq. Oʻzbek tilining soʻz yasalishi oʻquv lugʻati. – Toshkent, 2007, – B. 65.

⁴⁹ Фуломов А. ва бошқ. Ўзбек тили морфем – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1977. – Б. 25.

hisoblanilayotgan qism mustaqil leksik ma'no anglatishi kerak. Qo'shimcha deb hisoblangan qism esa, yana boshqa so'zlarga ham qo'shib o'zining xususiy grammatik va leksik ma'no(lar)ini qo'sha olishi kerak. Shundagina tarkibga ajratish borasida aniq tizim ishlay oladi deyishimiz mumkin. Quyida arab artiklli so'zlarning tahlili berilgan.

Aksilinqilob/iy so'zi tarkibida ikkita leksema mavjud. Bular *aks* va *inqilob* so'zlaridir. *Aks* so'zi o'zbek tilida *teskari*, *zid*, *qarama-qarshi* ma'nolarini anglatadi. *Inqilob* so'zi esa, *o'zgarish*, *to'ntarish*, *isyon* kabi ma'nolarni anglatadi. *Aksilinqilob* so'zi *inqilobga qarshi* degan ma'noni anglatadi. *-iy* morfemasi hosil bo'lgan so'zdan sifat yasash uchun xizmat qilmoqda. *Aksilinqilob/chi/lik* so'zining tarkibi ham shu so'zning tarkibiga o'xshash bo'lib, bunda so'z yasovchi morfema vazifasini *-chi* va *-lik* morfemalari bajarmoqda.

Aksilharakat/chi so'zining tarkibida ham ikki leksema mavjud: *aks* va *harakat*. *Aks* so'zining ma'nosini yuqorida izohladik. *Harakat* so'zi o'zbek tilida *jismoniy faoliyat natijasida yuzaga chiqadigan jarayon* mazmunini anglatadi. Ikki leksema o'rtasida kelayotgan *-il* qismi arab artiklidir. Hosil bo'lgan so'zdan *-chi* morfemasi ot yasash uchun xizmat qilmoqda.

Bu kabi tahlillarni yana davom ettirish mumkin. Xulosa sifatida shuni aytish mumkinki, arab artiklli so'zlarni o'zbek tilida ko'plab uchratish mumkin. Arab tilida ushbu artikllar bir necha maqsadlarda ishlatilsa-da, o'zbek tiliga o'zlashgan so'zlar tarkibidagi artikllar deyarli bir xil vazifani bajarish uchun, ya'ni so'zlarni bog'lash uchun xizmat qilayotganini yuqoridagi so'zlar tahlili misolida ko'rib o'tdik. Ular so'zning boshida va ikki leksema o'rtasida kelishi mumkin. Ushbu so'zlarning qismlarga bo'lib tahlil qilinishi esa shu guruh so'zlarining ma'nosini yanada aniqroq tushunilishiga yordam beradi.

Izofali birikmalarning tarkibga ajratilishi borasidagi qarashlar va ularning ayrimlari tahlili. Izofali birikmalar bu fors va arab tillarida aniqllovchi-aniqlanmish yoki qaratqich-qaralmish munosabatidagi so'zlar hisoblanadi. Bunday so'zlar o'zbek tilida ko'plab uchraydi. Ularning tarkibga ajratilishi borasida ham bir qancha qarashlar mavjud. Masalan, Baxtiyor Mengliyev o'zining "So'z yasalishi lug'ati" kitobida shu kabi so'zlarning tarkibga ajratilishini keltirib o'tgan. Ammo lug'atda kelayotgan *vaqt-chog'-lik* so'zi imlo lug'atga *zid*. Sababi ushbu so'zda izofa vazifasini bajarayotgan *-i* morfemasi tashlab ketilgan.⁵⁰ Xuddi shuningdek, *vaqtixushlik*, *vaqtibevaqt* so'zlari ham ana shu tarzda tahlil qilingan. "O'zbek tili grammatikasi" kitobida esa, bunday izofali birikmalarning qo'shib yozilishi va ularning o'zbek tilida bir leksemaga teng kelishi ko'rsatib o'tilgan.⁵¹ Bu esa ularning tarkibga ajratilmasligini anglatadi. Bunday birliklarning qo'shib yozilishi yoki ajratib yozilishi borasida "O'zbek tilining katta imlo lug'ati"da aniq fikrlar keltirilgan: Izofali birikmalar ajratib yoziladi. Bunda izofa undosh bilan tugagan so'zlarga *-i* shaklida, unli bilan tugagan so'zlarga *-yi* shaklida qo'shiladi: *dardi bedavo*, *nuqtayi nazar*, *tarjimai hol* kabi. Lekin izofa yozilmaydigan so'zlar, shuningdek, qismlaridan biri yoki har ikkisi o'zbek tilida mustaqil ishlatilmaydigan

⁵⁰ Mengliyev B. va boshq. O'zbek tilining so'z yasalishi o'quv lug'ati. – Toshkent, 2007. – B. 115.

⁵¹ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – Б. 263.

soʻzlar qoʻshib yoziladi: *gulbeor* (*guli beor*), *dardisar* kabi.⁵² “Oʻzbek tili grammatiksi”da yana keltirilishicha, izofali birikmalar tilga qattiq oʻrnashib olganidan soʻng izofa qismi tashlanadi va qoʻshma soʻz sifatida qoʻshib yoziladi. Masalan, *gulbeor*, *joynamoz*, *gulhamishabahor*...⁵³ ushbu mulohaza amaldagi imlo lugʻatida berilayotgan qoʻshib yoziladigan izofali birikmalar haqidagi qoidaga qaraganda ancha oʻrinlidir. Sababi *bulbuligoʻyo*, *dardisar* va *gulhamishabahor* kabi qoʻshib yoziladigan izofali birikmalarning tarkibidagi qismlar oʻzbek tilida mustaqil qoʻllana oladi. “Oʻzbek tili grammatiksi”da keltirilgan yana bir holat diqqatimizni tortdi. Unda yozilishicha, oʻzbek tilining imlo lugʻatida *arz-hol* soʻzi juft ot sifatida keltirilgan. Ammo ushbu soʻz forsiy izofa hisoblanadi. Izofa tushirilganida (-i morfemasi) soʻzlar chiziqli bilan emas, qoʻshib yozilishi kerak (*gulbeor*, *joynamoz*, *gulhamishabahor* soʻzlari kabi). Ammo ushbu soʻz SSSR davridan beri imlo lugʻatlarda haligacha tahrirlanmay ana shunday juft ot sifatida kelayotganligi ajablanarli holat.

Hozirgi oʻzbek adabiy tilida izofiy birikmalarning aksariyati imloda qoʻshib yoziladi: a) *abroʻkamon*, *xamirturush*, *roʻyob*, *poydevor*, *poyustun*, *dilshikasta* kabi soʻzlarda izofa koʻrsatkichi -(y)i qoʻllanmaydi; b) *dardisar*, *bargikaram*, *bahridil*, *obihayot*, *obizamzam*, *obiravon*, *marginush*, *mardikor*, *taxtiravon* kabi soʻzlarda -(y)i izofiy koʻrsatkichi saqlanadi⁵⁴.

Bu kabi tahlillarni yana davom ettirish mumkin. Xulosa qilib shuni ayta olamizki, izofali birikmalar oʻzbek tilida koʻplab uchrashi mumkin. Bunday soʻzlarning tarkibga ajratilmasligini yuqorida koʻrib oʻtdik. Sababi ular tarkibida kelayotgan -i izofasi oʻzbek tili uchun xos boʻlmay, fors tilidan shu holatda kirib kelgan.

Qaratqichli birikmalarning leksikalizatsiyasi. Bunday guruh tarkibiga kiruvchi soʻzlar tarixan qaratuvchili birikma hisoblangan boʻlib, ular tarixiy taraqqiyot natijasida bir sintaktik birlikning mazmuni leksikalizatsiyasidan hosil boʻlgan qoʻshma soʻzlar, deyishimiz mumkin. Professor Baxtiyor Mengliyev ham oʻz kitobida bunday soʻzlarga: “*Sintaktik-leksik usulda soʻz birikmasining vaqt oʻtishi bilan qoʻshma soʻzga aylanishi*”⁵⁵ deya yuqoridagidek fikr berib oʻtgan edi. Ammo soʻz yasalishi lugʻati kitobida *ming* va *boshi* kabi soʻzlarning tarkibga ajratilganiga guvoh boʻlamiz⁵⁶. “Oʻzbek tili grammatikasi” kitobida ham bu soʻzlarning *qoʻshma ot* ekani taʼkidlab oʻtilib, undagi grammatik forma qoʻshma ot yuzaga kelgach oʻz mohiyatini yoʻqotishi va leksemaning doimiy tarkibiy qismiga aylanishi haqida maʼlumotlar bor⁵⁷. Azim Hojiyev ham oʻz kitobida bunday soʻzlarga *sintaktik-leksik usul bilan hosil boʻlgan* deya qarab, ularga soʻz *birikmasining soʻzga aylanishi* ekanini keltirib oʻtgan⁵⁸.

Aslini olganda, qoʻshib yoziladigan qoʻshma soʻzlar tarkibga ajratiladi. Masalan, *choʻlquvar*, *qushqoʻnmas*, *karnaygul*, *otquloq*, *olaqargʻa*, *qizilishton*,

⁵² Mahmudov N. Oʻzbek tilining katta imlo lugʻati. – Toshkent: Kafolat print company. 2023. – B. 17.

⁵³ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – Б. 263.

⁵⁴ Алимова З. Ўзбек тилидаги форсча-тожикча ўзлашмаларнинг фонетик, лексик-семантик хусусиятлари: фал. фан. док. ... дис. – Фарғона, 2020.

⁵⁵ Mengliyev B., Xoliyurov Oʻ. Oʻzbek tilidan universal qoʻllanma. – Toshkent: Fan, 2008. – B. 115.

⁵⁶ Mengliyev B. va boshq. Oʻzbek tilining soʻz yasalishi oʻquv lugʻati. – Toshkent, 2007. – B. 60

⁵⁷ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – Б. 261.

⁵⁸ Хожиев А. Ўзбек тили сўз ясалиши. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1989. – Б. 30.

kirsovun, qashqargul kabi. Ammo *marosim, afsona* kabilarni bildiruvchi qo'shma otlar tarkibga ajratilmaydi: *kiryuvdi, qoryog'di, urto'qmoq* kabi. Ana shu so'zlar singari qaratuvchili birikmaning leksikalizatsiyasidan hosil bo'lgan qo'shma otlar ham tarkibga ajratilmaydi. Ikkala guruh so'zlarining ham birlashtiruvchi belgisi bor. Bular tarixiy jarayondan o'tishdir. Mana shu leksikalizatsiya sabab ular tarkibga ajratilmaydi.

Shunday qilib, bunday tipdagi qo'shma otlarning tarkibga ajratilishi borasida ikki xil xulosa qilish mumkin: *-i* egalik shakli saqlangan qo'shma so'zlarning tarkibga ajratilmasligi va boshqa holatda esa ularning tarkibga ajratilishi. Bunda *buloqboshi, mingboshi, devonbegi* kabi so'zlar tarkibga ajratilmaydi. Ammo *bedapoya, qo'qongul, bilaguzuk* kabilar tarkibga ajratiladi.

To'ldiruvchili birikmalarining leksikalizatsiyasi. Ushbu guruhga kiruvchi so'zlar ham qo'shma otlar bo'lib, ularda ikki leksema o'rtasida kelishik shakllari uchraydi. Ammo tarixiy taraqqiyot natijasida bunday qo'shma so'zlarning leksikalizatsiyaga uchrashi ularning soddalashishiga, yaxlitlanib, bir so'zga aylanib qolishiga sabab bo'lgan. Bunday so'zlar haqida ma'lumot "O'zbek tili grammatikasi" kitobida⁵⁹ ilk bor uchraydi, deyishimiz mumkin. Kitobda keltirilishicha, to'ldiruvchi-to'ldirilmish munosabatidagi so'zlarga *dunyoqarash (dunyoga qarash), kallakesar (kallani kesar)* kabilar kiradi. Ularning ot+fe'l munosabatidagi leksemalar deyilishidan tarkibga ajratilishi kerak, degan fikrni anglab olish mumkin. Demak, kitob mualliflari bunday so'zlarni tarkibga ajratish tarafdori va bu bizningcha ham to'g'ri mulohaza. Yuqoridagi so'zlarning tarkibga ajratilishini Baxtiyor Mengliyevning "*So'z yasalihi lug'ati*" kitoblarida ham uchratishimiz mumkin.⁶⁰ Kitobda shunday so'zlar tarkibga ajratilganiga guvoh bo'lamiz. Shunday fikr Azim Hojiyevda ham mavjud. Olim "*O'zbek tili so'z yasalihi*" nomli kitobida *dunyoqarash* so'zining *-(i)sh* morfemasi orqali hosil qilinganini ta'kidlab o'tgan.⁶¹ Ammo *kallakesar* so'zi haqida kitobda ma'lumot berilmagan.

Yuqoridagilardan ko'rinib turibdiki, qo'shma so'zlar tarkibga ajratilishiga ko'ra ikkiga bo'linadi: tarkibga ajraladigan va tarkibga ajralmaydigan. Tarkibga ajratiladigan qo'shma so'zlarga *kallakesar, dunyoqarash, gultojxo'roz, tokqaychi* kabilarni kiritishimiz mumkin. Tarkibga ajratilmaydigan qo'shma so'zlarga esa, *betgachopar, kungaboqar, dilgayoqar* kabi so'zlar misol bo'la oladi.

Ega-kesim munosabatli so'zlarning leksikalizatsiyasi. Ushbu guruh tarkibiga kiruvchi so'zlar ilk bor "*O'zbek tili grammatikasi*" kitobida uchraydi.⁶² Kitobda bu guruh so'zlar qo'shma otlarni hosil qilishning bir yo'li sifatida baholangan. Bunday so'zlar tarkibidagi sintaktik aloqa vaqtlar o'tib yo'qolgani sabab ularni so'z birikmasi hisoblamaymiz. Grammatik aloqa yo'qolishi natijasida bunday guruh so'zlar soddalashgan deb hisoblash va ularni tarkibga ajratmaslik o'rinli bo'ladi.

⁵⁹ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – Б. 263.

⁶⁰ Mengliyev B. va boshq. O'zbek tilining so'z yasalihi o'quv lug'ati. – Тошкент: 2007. 26- va 45-sahifalar.

⁶¹ Хожиев А. Ўзбек тили сўз ясаиши. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1989. – Б. 48.

⁶² Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – Б. 262.

UMUMIY XULOSALAR

1. Avval tilda mavjud bo'lmagan grammatik birliklarni chet el tilshunosligi andozasida tashkil etish yaxshi samara berishi mumkin. Tilshunoslikda o'zga tillarning tajribasidan foydalanilar ekan, ularni qabul qilishda mazkur til xususiyatidan kelib chiqib xulosa qilinmasa, muammo muammoligicha qolaveradi.

2. Morfemaning o'zbek tilshunosligida o'rganilishiga doir manbalar yig'ib chiqildi va dissertatsiyaning shu mavzuga bag'ishlangan qismida 20 ga yaqin olimning qarashlari berib borildi, tahlil qilindi. Natijada morfemaga so'zning tarkibiy qismi sifatida qaraydigan (yetakchi morfema va ko'makchi morfema sifatida o'rganadigan) olimlar an'anaviy qarash tarafdorlari va morfemani shakllanish xususiyatiga ega emas, shakllantirish belgisigagina egaligini tan olgan olimlar mavjudligi aniqlandi.

3. Morfema borasidagi bahsli mulohazalar ko'rib o'tilib, Azim Hojiyev, Shavkat Rahmatullayev va Baxtiyor Mengliyev kabi olimlarning bu boradagi fikrlari ma'qullandi. Ushbu olimlar o'zbek tilshunosligida morfema faqatgina shakllantirish belgisigagina egaligidan kelib chiqib uning yetakchi morfema (asos) va ko'makchi morfema (qo'shimcha) kabi turlarga bo'linmasligini, bu termin shu tilda faqatgina lug'aviy birliklarni shakllantirish uchun xizmat qilishini o'z asarlarida keltirib o'tishgan.

4. So'z tarkibi lug'atining morfem lug'atdan farqi mavjud ekanligi asoslab berildi. Unga ko'ra, sobiq ittifoq davrida morfema tushunchasiga so'zning tarkibi sifatida qarash o'rinli bo'lganligi sababli so'zlarning asos va qo'shimchalarga ajratishga asoslangan lug'at morfem lug'at deb nomlangan. Keyinchalik Baxtiyor Mengliyev, Azim Hojiyev, Shavkat Rahmatullayev kabi olimlarning ushbu terminga o'zbek tili xususiyatidan kelib chiqib bergan ta'riflaridan keyin ushbu terming abo'lgan munosabat o'zgardi. Endilikda morfema shakllanish (asos) va shakllantirish (qo'shimcha) xususiyatiga ega birlik emas, faqatgina lug'aviy birliklarni shakllantirish xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan birlik (qo'shimcha) sanaladi. Shuning uchun so'zlarni asos va qo'shimchalarga ajratishga asoslangan lug'at "morfem lug'at" emas, "so'z tarkibi lug'ati" deb nomlanishi asoslandi.

5. "Sar"ning leksema sifatidagi o'rni aniq dalillar bilan mustahkamlandi. Bunga uning izohli lug'atda o'zlashma so'z sifatida alohida berilishi va u qatnashayotgan so'zlarda asosiy lug'aviy ma'noni ifodalab kela olish xususiyati sabab bo'ldi. Bundan tashqari, ushbu qism qatnashayotgan so'zlar borasida bir qator xulosalar berildi.

6. Affiksoid terminining o'zbek tilshunosligi uchun ahamiyatsiz ekanligi hozirda mavjud manbalar asosida dalillandi. Qo'shma so'z bo'lishi uchun kamida ikki mustaqil ma'noga ega bo'lgan asos kerak. O'zbek tilshunosligida affiksoidli so'zlar na qo'shma so'z, na sodda so'z (tilshunoslikda ularga so'z-qo'shimchalar sifatida qaraladi. Ya'ni so'z va qo'shimcha oraliq'ida bo'lgan birliklar sifatida baholanadi). Tadqiqot davomida ular ishtirokidagi so'zlar borasida bir-birini rad etadigan yetarlicha mulohazalar mavjud ekani ko'rib o'tildi.

7. Ravishlarning tarkibga ajratilishi borasidagi muammolar o'rganib chiqildi, soha olimlari tomonidan bildirilgan fikrlar tahlil qilindi. Unga ko'ra, ravishlarning

tarkibida egalik, kelishik va ko'plik shakllari asos tarkibiga yaxlitlanib qolishi va yasaliş xususiyatiga egaligi mavjud manbalar asosida isbotlandi. Bundan tashqari, ayrim ravish yasovchi morfemalar borasida xulosalar berildi.

8. O'zbek tilida interfiks masalasiga to'xtalib o'tilgan bo'lsa-da, bu borada aniq ma'lumot berilmagan. Keltirilgan ma'lumotlar mavzuni oydinlashtirishga ojizlik qiladi. Shu sababdan mazkur munozarali masalaga ushbu dissertatsiya ishida to'xtalib o'tildi va uning o'zbek tilshunosligi uchun ahamiyatsiz ekanligi borasida xulosa qilindi.

9. So'z tarkibi lug'atinining qurilishi jarayonida vujudga kelgan murakkab tarkibga ega so'zlar (ravishlar, bir necha prefiksli so'zlar, o "interfiks"li so'zlar, arab artiklli so'zlar, izofali birikmalar, qaratqichli birikmalarning leksikalizatsiyasi, to'ldiruvchili birikmalar, ega-kesim munosabatli birliklar) alohida-alohida guruhlariga bo'lingan holda tahlil qilindi.

10. Tadqiqot natijasida "O'zbek tilining so'z tarkibi lug'ati" ishlab chiqildi. Ushbu lug'at tarkibida 50 mingga yaqin so'zlar tahlil qilingan bo'lib, undan 422 ta qo'shimcha va uning izohi o'rin olgan.

**NAMANGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
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NAMANGAN STATE PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE

KHABIBILLAEV NODIRBEK NOSIRJON UGLI

**LINGUISTIC FOUNDATIONS OF THE FORMATION OF THE LEXICAL
COMPOSITION OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE**

10.00.01 – Uzbek language

ABSTRACT
of dissertation of doctor of philosophy (PhD) on PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

The theme of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation has been registered under the number B2024.3.PhD/Fil4037 at the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Innovations of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of Doctor of philosophy (PhD) dissertation)

The Relevance and Necessity of the Dissertation Topic. The fields of morphemics and word structure have been developing as independent directions in global linguistics, while the creation of dictionaries increasingly requires advancements in national morphemics and word structure. This trend highlights the growing practical scope of research in these areas and underscores the linguistic necessity of connecting such studies with real-world applications. Today, challenges related to word segmentation are becoming more evident, leading to highly debated linguistic issues within this domain.

In global linguistics, the creation of national language corpora based on scientific approaches is essential for ensuring the effective and efficient use of linguistic units. Specifically, developing precise and comprehensive theoretical foundations for the semantic alignment of morphemes during the creation of national corpora is of critical importance. In the 21st century, there has been a notable increase in efforts to explore corpus linguistics from a scientific and theoretical perspective. Developing technologies to improve the quality of automatic translation for national languages, lemmatization and tagging algorithms, linguistic resources, text analysis tools, and translation software is becoming an essential task in the age of electronic technologies.

In contemporary times, integrating linguistic disciplines into societal applications through information technologies, including software tools, and conducting systematic scientific research on the composition of national lexical units have gained significant importance. In Uzbek linguistics, “the substantial changes in the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, influenced by large-scale transformations in the socio-economic life of the Republic and strengthened international relations with numerous developed countries, have had a marked impact on the development of the Uzbek lexicon. Consequently, efforts to compile and publish multi-volume explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language, reflecting these changes, have been undertaken and are driving further advancements in the field”¹. Changes in the vocabulary, particularly the influx of morphemes from foreign languages, have necessitated updates to various types of dictionaries, including the development of new versions of word structure dictionaries. While research on morphemics and word structure in Uzbek linguistics has been conducted to some extent, issues related to word composition and analysis remain unresolved. These challenges arise from factors such as insufficient evaluation of linguistic units in the language, uncritical adoption of foreign linguistic practices, adherence to traditional perspectives, and reluctance to embrace innovations in linguistic theory. This dissertation, dedicated to the development of a word structure dictionary, serves as a valuable contribution to addressing the challenges and tasks facing Uzbek linguistics. By tackling issues specific to word segmentation and composition, the research aligns with the practical and theoretical demands of the field.

Presidential Decrees and Resolutions Supporting the Research. This dissertation research contributes to the implementation of tasks outlined in several

¹ O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. 6 jildli. 1-jild. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston Milliy Ensiklopediyasi, 2023. – B. 6.

regulatory documents, including: Presidential Decree No. PF-4997, dated May 13, 2016, "On the Establishment of the Alisher Navoiy Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature"; Presidential Decree No. PF-4947, dated February 7, 2017, "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan"; Presidential Decree No. PF-5850, dated October 21, 2019, "On Measures to Radically Enhance the Status and Role of the Uzbek Language as the State Language"; Presidential Decree No. PF-6084, dated October 20, 2020, "On Measures to Further Develop the Uzbek Language and Improve Language Policy"; Resolution No. PQ-2789, dated February 17, 2017, "On Measures to Further Improve the Organization, Management, and Financing of the Research Activities of the Academy of Sciences"; Resolution No. PQ-4479, dated October 4, 2019, "On Celebrating the 30th Anniversary of the Adoption of the Law on the State Language of the Republic of Uzbekistan"; and other normative and legal documents related to this field.

Alignment with the Priority Directions of the Republic's Science and Technology Development. The research aligns with the priority direction "I. Development of an Information Society and a Democratic State: Social, Legal, Economic, Cultural, Moral, and Educational Development, and the Promotion of an Innovative Economy" within the framework of the republic's science and technology development strategy.

The Degree of Investigation of the Problem. In Uzbek linguistics, numerous studies have been conducted on morphemics and word structure². Several research works, dictionaries, and manuals dedicated to improving word segmentation methods have been published. It should be noted that A.G'ulomov was the first in Uzbek linguistics to initiate the compilation of a dictionary for word segmentation³. Subsequently, and to this day, the issue of word segmentation has been studied from various perspectives. These include research on morphemics⁴, word formation⁵, and morphological derivation⁶, which provide general information and serve as key resources in this field⁷. Based on the relevance of the

² Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тилининг кўп жилдли изоҳли луғатини тузувчилар учун йўриқнома. 9-бет; Ақобиров С. Ф. Ўзбек тили луғатининг баъзи бир масалалари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти масалалари, 1960; Ақобиров С. Ф. Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғатида кўшма сўзлар // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти масалалари», 1965, №6; Usmonova M. O'zbek tilida so'z morfem tarkibining soddalashishi: fal. fan. dok. ... dis. – Samarqand, 2018; Qo'ziyev U. O'zbek tilidagi izohli lug'atlarda o'zlashma so'zlar tadqiqi: fal. fan. dok. ... dis. – Namangan, 2018; Uralov A. O'zbek tili qo'shimchalari tizimida murakkab va "kengaygan shakl"lar: fal. fan. dok. ... dis. – Toshkent, 2019.

³ Ғуломов А. ва бошқ. Ўзбек тили морфем луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1977.

⁴ Бердалиев А. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили, морфемика, сўз ясалиши. морфонология. – Хўжанд. 2015. – 134 бет; Мирзакулов Т. Ўзбек тили морфем парадигматикаси ва синтагматикаси масалалари: фил. фан. док. дис. – Тошкент, 1994; Тожиёв Ё. Ўзбек тили морфемикаси. – Тошкент, 1992.

⁵ Бердалиев А. Сўз таркиби ва шакл-маъно номутаносиблиги. – Бишкек, 2013. – 154 б; Раҳматуллаев Ш. Тил қурилишининг асосий бирликлари. – Тошкент: Университет, 2002. 58 бет; Раҳматуллаев Ш. Отларда негизлар (биринчи мақола) // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 1971; Раҳматуллаев Ш. Отларда негизлар (иккинчи мақола) // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1971; Тожиёв Ё. Ўзбек тилида эргаш морфемаларнинг семантик-стилистик ва функционал хусусиятлари. – Тошкент, 2014. 267 бет; Mengliyev B., Bahriddinova B. O'zbek tilining so'z tarkibi o'quv lug'ati. – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2007. – 56 bet; Ғуломов А. ва бошқ. Ўзбек тили морфем луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1977. – 463 бет.

⁶ Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тили сўз ясалиши тизими. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 2007; Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тили сўз ясалиши. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1989; Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тили морфологияси, морфемикаси ва сўз ясалишининг назарий масалалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2010; Ҳожиёв А. Сўзнинг морфологик ва сўз ясалиш структураси. Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1976; Mengliyev B. va boshq. O'zbek tilining so'z yasaliishi o'quv lug'ati. – Toshkent, 2007.

⁷ Ҳожиёв А. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида форма ясалиши. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1979.

research topic, descriptive data on the segmentation of lexical units presented in Uzbek explanatory and orthographic dictionaries were collected. Using this data, a word structure dictionary for the Uzbek language was compiled.

Relevance of the Research Topic to the Educational and Research Activities. This dissertation research has been conducted within the framework of the scientific research plan of Namangan State Pedagogical Institute, specifically under the topic “Conceptual Foundations of Fundamental, Practical, and Innovative Research in the Transformation of Pedagogical Education and Training”.

Purpose of the Research The aim of the research is to define and establish the linguistic foundations for compiling a word structure dictionary of the Uzbek language and to develop practical recommendations.

Research Objectives:

Analyze and summarize scientific sources related to the topic and examine perspectives on morphemes in Uzbek linguistics.

Draw conclusions about the segmentation of lexical units in explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language (based on the 1981, 2006–2008, and 2022 editions), morpheme dictionaries (based on the 1977 edition), and orthographic dictionaries (based on the 2013 and 2023 editions).

Substantiate the linguistic role of the element "sar" as a lexeme in Uzbek linguistics.

Analyze scholarly opinions about affixoids and evaluate their relevance in Uzbek linguistics.

Provide specific conclusions regarding the segmentation of complex linguistic units (adverbs, words with multiple prefixes, words with "infixes" elements, Arabic articles, *izofa* constructions, lexicalized possessive constructions, constructions with complements, and subject-predicate constructions).

Compile a word structure dictionary.

Research Object The research object consists of lexical units presented in Uzbek explanatory dictionaries (the two-volume 1981 edition, the five-volume 2006–2008 editions, and the six-volume 2022 edition), morpheme dictionaries (1977 edition), word structure dictionaries (2007 edition), and orthographic dictionaries (2013 and 2023 editions).

Research Subject. The subject of the research is the study of problems related to the segmentation of lexical units and words in Uzbek explanatory and orthographic dictionaries.

Research Methods. The research employs descriptive, classificatory, comparative, and componential analysis methods.

Scientific Novelty of the Research:

An analysis of Uzbek linguists' perspectives on morphemes has identified two distinct viewpoints: traditional interpretations and innovative approaches (which do not consider the base part of a word as a morpheme). The study substantiates that the morpheme is not a structural part of a word.

The linguistic role of the element "sar" has been substantiated. Despite being recorded as a separate lexeme in the 1981 explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, its linguistic expression and function have not been clearly defined in scholarly sources.

Scholarly discussions on affixoids have been evaluated, and based on the "Morpheme Dictionary of the Uzbek Language"⁸ and the "Educational Dictionary of Uzbek Word Structure"⁹, it has been determined that affixoids lack practical relevance and are better categorized as morphemes or independent words.

A new "Word Structure Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" has been compiled, addressing shortcomings in existing resources. Complex words (adverbs, words with multiple prefixes, words with "interfixed" elements, Arabic articles, izofa constructions, lexicalized possessive constructions, constructions with complements, and subject-predicate constructions) have been segmented into distinct categories.

Practical Results of the Research

Clear criteria for segmenting words have been developed, providing solutions to the long-debated issue of word structure in Uzbek linguistics.

Existing information on word structure in Uzbek linguistics has been reviewed, and issues have been analyzed by comparing scholars' opinions.

Practical conclusions on word segmentation have been formed.

Recommendations for revising certain topics (affixoids, the "sar" lexeme, adverbs, etc.) have been proposed.

A new word structure dictionary has been finalized and prepared for use.

Reliability of Research Results The reliability of the research results is ensured by deriving conclusions based on the nature of the Uzbek language, the methodological rigor of the study, and reliance on established resources, such as the explanatory dictionary, morpheme dictionary, word structure dictionary, and orthographic dictionary.

Scientific and Practical Significance of the Research

The scientific significance lies in its contribution to editing, enriching, and enhancing the practical utility of the Uzbek word structure dictionary. It also serves as a theoretical resource for creating Uzbek language corpora and advancing research in computational linguistics.

The practical significance of the research is reflected in its utility for applied linguistics disciplines, specifically in the teaching of word structure and morphemics. The accompanying "Word Structure Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" is positioned as a comprehensive and reliable resource on word structure in contemporary Uzbek linguistics.

Implementation of Research Results. Based on the scientific results obtained from the study of the "Linguistic Foundations for Compiling the Lexicon of Uzbek Word Structure":

The exploration of the lexeme nature of "sar,"

The conclusion that the term "affixoid" is irrelevant for Uzbek linguistics,

The collection of data on the issue of infixes in Uzbek and the assertion of their non-specificity to Uzbek,

Insights regarding the separation of the word structure and morphemics sections in linguistics.

⁸ Ғуломов А. ва бошқ. Ўзбек тили морфем луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1977. – 463 бет.

⁹ Mengliyev B., Bahriddinova B. O'zbek tilining so'z tarkibi o'quv lug'ati. – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2007. – 56 bet.

These findings, considerations, and conclusions have been utilized within the framework of the State Scientific and Technical Programs in the practical project titled “*Creating a Lingvodidactic Electronic Platform for Turkish Languages*” (PZ-2020042022) implemented at the Alisher Navoiy Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature during 2023–2024 (as per reference № 04/1-2140, dated August 21, 2024). As a result, the term "affixoid," the issue of infixes in Uzbek, and the sections on word structure and morphemics have been enriched with new scientific perspectives.

These results hold significant importance in the development of modern Uzbek linguistics, particularly in evaluating and classifying linguistic units of the Uzbek language, moving away from European linguistic models, analyzing and classifying each linguistic unit within the environment of the Uzbek language system, and re-evaluating these units. Based on this, practical recommendations have been developed and applied within the State Scientific and Technical Programs in the 2023–2024 practical grant project “*Creating the Educational Corpus of Uzbek*” (AM-F3-201908172) at the Alisher Navoiy Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature (as per reference № 04/1-2141, dated August 21, 2024). As a result, the methodology for segmenting linguistic units has been expanded and enriched with new theoretical conclusions.

The conclusions regarding the segmentation of complex linguistic units (e.g., adverbs, words with multiple prefixes, words with so-called "infixes," Arabic article-containing words, izofa constructions, lexicalized genitive constructions, complement constructions, and subject-predicate relationships) as well as lexical units in the explanatory dictionaries of Uzbek (based on the 1981, 2006–2008, and 2022 editions) and orthographic dictionaries have been used by the Uzbekistan National Television and Radio Company in its “*Education and Development*”, “*Literary Process*”, and “*Youth of Uzbekistan*” programs during March and August 2024 (as per protocol № 04-36-1047, dated September 23, 2024). Consequently, the quality and appeal of the programs and broadcasts were enhanced, making them more engaging and content rich.

Approval of Research Results. The research findings were discussed at 3 international and 4 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of Research Results. A total of 19 scientific works have been published on the dissertation topic, including 11 articles (8 in national journals and 3 in international journals) recommended by the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan for publishing main scientific results of doctoral dissertations, as well as theses presented in conference proceedings.

Structure and Volume of the Dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three main chapters, a general conclusion, a list of references, and appendices. The total volume of the work is 134 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The first chapter titled "The Morphemic Structure of Words in the Uzbek Language and Its Study." This chapter provides information about the introduction of the concept of morphemes into Uzbek linguistics and their study. The views of linguists on this topic are analyzed, and by comparing them, the similarities and

differences between them are highlighted. All of this reflects the attitude towards morphemes in Uzbek linguistics.

The section titled "Traditional Interpretation of the Concept of Morpheme in Uzbek Linguistics" discusses the introduction of the morpheme concept into Uzbek linguistics along with its traditional interpretation. Specifically, the concept of morpheme, borrowed from Russian, was applied to Uzbek linguistics without considering its unique characteristics. The views of scholars who studied the concept of morphemes in this manner are presented in this section.

It should be noted that the term "morpheme" was first introduced by Baudouin de Courtenay, who defined it as the smallest unit of morphology that cannot be divided into smaller morphological parts. He based his definition on the characteristics of Slavic languages, and naturally, the lexical, morphological, and syntactic features of Slavic languages are not fully compatible with those of Uzbek. As a result, the borrowing of lexical and grammatical principles from these languages into Uzbek led to certain issues, which are discussed further in the research.

The concept of morphemes entered Uzbek linguistics along with its Slavic features, and this can be inferred from the way it was defined. That is, a morpheme is considered a part of a word, the smallest, indivisible unit. Below, we will look at the opinions of scholars who viewed the morpheme in this way.

Ayub G'ulomov's views on morphemes distinguish the morphological structure of a word from its derivational structure. He emphasizes that, in the morphological analysis of a word, its morphemes are identified, while in the derivational analysis, the word is always divided into two parts: a base or root and a derivational affix. Thus, he suggests that the study of morphology and word formation should be done separately, which establishes the existence of morphemics as a separate field of linguistics. His definition of morphemes as parts of a word implies that the base, as a component of the word, is also considered a morpheme. According to him, morphemes are not only characterized by flexibility in agglutinative languages but also by a formational role. This understanding laid the foundation for new perspectives in morphemics, which will be explored further.

Ra'no Sayfullayeva's views on morphemes emphasize that morphemics is the doctrine of the independent structural parts of words. This implies that morphemes exist only within words and not outside them. Naturally, this is an incorrect view. For example, the morphemes "-lar" (plural) and "-ning" (possessive) in the word "olmalar" (apples) are not specific to that word alone but can combine with other lexemes that share similar lexical characteristics. Therefore, morphemes also exist outside the word. They are units that do not have a lexical meaning but carry specific functions like expressing plural or possessive relations. Thus, viewing morphemes only as parts of words leads to incorrect conclusions.

Abduzukur Abduazizov's perspective on morphemes considers them as parts of words. He defines words without affixes as monomorphemic. This view, as we saw earlier, is incorrect. Furthermore, he suggests that there are three types of morphemes based on their position in a word: prefix, infix, and suffix. While the first two are commonly discussed in grammar books, the issue of infixes is controversial in Uzbek linguistics. Such infixes do not exist in Uzbek, which makes this classification problematic.

Yormat Tojiyev introduced a new approach to morphemes, although his underlying idea is still based on Ayub G'ulomov's understanding of morphemes as parts of words. Tojiyev argued that lexemes without affixes should not be considered morphemes. In his view, morphemes exist only in words that can be divided into parts. This challenges the views of Abduzuhur Abduazizov and some other linguists. The idea that morphemes exist only in words that can be divided into parts is not suitable for modern Uzbek linguistics, although it was a correct and innovative perspective for its time.

Abdulhamid Nurmonov, in his views on morphemes, identifies four types based on their meaning and function:

- Lexical morphemes
- Derivational morphemes (word-building)
- Grammatical morphemes
- Intermediate morphemes (such as interjection and modal morphemes)¹⁰

Although this categorization was considered accurate at the time, it reveals that the true nature of morphemes was not clearly defined in Uzbek linguistics. The term "lexical morphemes" refers to the core part of a word, the root, which carries the main meaning. This concept, however, stems from Russian linguistic influences. The distinction between derivational and grammatical morphemes remains relevant, but the notion of "intermediate morphemes" is a result of uncertainty regarding how to classify certain units.

In the section titled "A New Approach to the Study of Morphemes in Uzbek Linguistics," the dissertation explores the formulation of a definition of morphemes that aligns with the specific features of the Uzbek language and presents the views of scholars who support this approach.

Azim Hojiyev's perspective on morphemes states that the concept of "morpheme" was not fully understood at the time it was introduced. He attributes this misunderstanding to the forced adaptation of the Russian concept of morphemes into Uzbek linguistics. According to Hojiyev, morphemes are distinct from other linguistic units, as they serve to shape the systems of a language rather than form part of the primary structure of words¹¹. Due to this misunderstanding, it was not possible to fully and accurately explain the nature of morphemes and their related linguistic phenomena.

In his 1979 book *"Formational Processes in Modern Uzbek"* Hojiyev emphasizes that the morphological structure of a word is not solely composed of morphemes. Words, in addition to morphemes, may participate in the formation of their structure¹². This early recognition of the unique features of Uzbek allowed Hojiyev to provide a more accurate understanding of morphemes in the context of Uzbek.

Based on this, Hojiyev defines morphemes as linguistic units that carry specific meanings and functions in word formation or word-shaping processes¹³. He also classifies morphemes into two types based on their function:

¹⁰ Nurmonov A. va boshq. O'zbek tilining nazariy grammatikasi. Morfologiya. – Toshkent: Yangi asr avlodi, 2001. – B. 17.

¹¹ Hojiyev A. Ўзбек тили морфологияси, морфемикаси ва сўз яналишининг назарий масалалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2010. – Б. 23.

¹² Hojiyev A. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида форма яналиши. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1979. – Б. 40.

¹³ Hojiyev A. Юқорида кўрсатилган асар. – Б. 40.

- Derivational morphemes
- Shaping morphemes

Hojiyev further explains that "affix" is a narrower term than "morpheme." While all affixes are morphemes, not all morphemes are affixes. Affixes are morphemes added to words, and this distinction highlights the broader concept of morphemes, which includes both

- affix morphemes and
- word morphemes (lexemes that do not carry lexical meaning but serve specific grammatical functions)¹⁴.

Hojiyev also discusses the issues of polysemy, synonymy, and antonymy in morphemes. Since morphemes do not carry independent lexical meaning, these phenomena emerge only when morphemes combine with lexemes to form new words. Thus, polysemy, synonymy, and antonymy occur not within morphemes themselves but in the lexemes formed by them.

The above discussions highlight significant points in the dissertation about the evolving understanding of morphemes in Uzbek linguistics.

Table 1

Homonymy, synonymy, and antonymy in morphemes

Homonymy		
1.	tiqin, yig'in, chaqin... to'lin, erkin, yashirin... ostin-ustin, birin- ketin, qishin-yozin...	In these examples, the phenomenon of homonymy has occurred. However, it is clear that the similarity of form occurs not in the morpheme, but under the influence of the meaning of the base part. Because when the morpheme itself is separated in the base part, it is impossible to prove that it is similar in form. In addition, the lexical meaning is important for the phenomenon of similarity of form to occur..
Synonymy		
2.	aravachi-aravakash, chopqir-chopag'on, xabarsiz-bexabar, qahramonlarcha- qahramonona- qahramonchasiga...	These examples also show that lexical meaning is important for synonymy. In these words, the phenomenon of synonymy is understood from the meaning of the base part. When the morphemes -chi – -kash are taken separately, we cannot consider them synonymous.
Antonymy		
3.	boodob-odobsiz, mevali-mevasiz, gunohkor-gunohsiz, serunum-unumsiz, serunum-kamunum, vafodor-vafosiz...	It is clear that in these examples, too, the phenomenon of antonymy is associated with lexical meaning. This phenomenon does not arise when the morphemes in these examples are taken separately. Therefore, lexical meaning is necessary for all of the above phenomena (homonymy, synonymy, antonymy). Therefore, the scientist's opinion on this matter is reasonable.

During the Soviet period, most of the scholars leading Uzbek linguistics adapted Uzbek grammar based on Russian grammar. For that time, this approach would not be criticized, as it was a necessary and logical step to develop a grammar based on a language with a well-established system. However, as the grammatical features of Russian and Uzbek are fundamentally different, this adaptation revealed discrepancies in some areas, though not in all aspects of

¹⁴ Ҳожиёв А. Юқорида кўрсатилган асар. – Б. 42.

grammar. Academic Azim Hojiyev carefully addressed these issues and solved them one by one, as we saw earlier.

Shavkat Rahmatullayev's views on morphemes focus on the semantic aspect of language. From this perspective, the scholar asserts that lexeme and morpheme are distinctly different. The fact that these two units belong to different stages of language construction confirms that they are separate entities¹⁵. This leads to the removal of the terms "root morpheme" and "root" from Uzbek linguistics. Additionally, the scholar also introduced the term "morphology" for the study of morphemes¹⁶. Thus, it can be concluded that Rahmatullayev viewed lexemes and morphemes as separate, which is evident from the sources mentioned. His ideas may have been influenced by Azim Hojiyev's views on morphemes. This is because Hojiyev's book was published in 2002, and his ideas on morphemes in Uzbek linguistics began to take shape in the 2000s.

Baxtiyor Mengliyev's views on morphemes state: "A morpheme is a linguistic unit that expresses a grammatical meaning or forms a word." He also emphasizes that while derivational morphemes may appear in speech, they are not considered morphemes but rather affixes¹⁷. Clearly, the scholar treats morphemes as units that form lexemes, not as structural parts of the word itself. This is the most accurate understanding of morphemes from the perspective of the Uzbek language. In his book, Mengliyev also discusses types of morphemes, such as word-forming and shape-forming morphemes. These are also valid points in current Uzbek linguistics.

It is important to note the following: defining a lexeme through a morpheme and considering it a type of morpheme is illogical, as lexemes have an independent and distinct place in linguistic construction. The existence of explanatory and translation dictionaries in every language demonstrates the independence and distinctness of the lexical level¹⁸. Through these observations, the scholar proves once again that lexemes are separate from morphemes.

Mengliyev's views on lexemes and morphemes provide a clear distinction between the two. He asserts that in Uzbek, lexeme and morpheme are two distinct phenomena. In Russian and Arabic, lexeme is considered a type of morpheme. However, in Turkish languages, lexemes should not be viewed as a type of morpheme, but rather as a linguistic unit above morphemes, which directly relates to certain realities in the consciousness of the speaker. In Uzbek, linguistic units include phonemes, morphemes, lexemes, and forms. In agglutinative languages, linguistic units consist of phonemes, morphemes, lexemes, and forms.

The second chapter of the research, "The Lexicology of Word Composition in the Uzbek Language: Problems and Tasks," analyzes current issues in compiling a word composition dictionary. These issues not only affect the structural composition of words but also lead to changes in their lexical and morphological structures. Although some of these controversial topics have been briefly addressed in certain sources, they have not yet been fully resolved.

¹⁵ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Тил курилишининг асосий бирликлари. – Тошкент: Университет, 2002. – Б. 17.

¹⁶ Раҳматуллаев Ш. Юқоридаги асар. – Б. 26.

¹⁷ Mengliyev B. Hozirgi o'zbek tili. – Toshkent: Tafakkur bo'stoni, 2018. – Б. 39.

¹⁸ Mengliyev B. Hozirgi o'zbek tili. – Toshkent: Tafakkur bo'stoni, 2018. – Б. 110.

In the section titled "The Lexeme 'Sar' in the Uzbek Language," the researcher focuses on the word "sar" borrowed from Persian. The meanings of this word include "head," "skull," "beginning," "three," "summit," and "best," among others, as confirmed by an explanatory dictionary. This word is rarely mentioned in sources. In his book *Word Formation Dictionary*, Professor Baxtiyor Mengliyev does not separate the words involving "sar"¹⁹. The *Uzbek Language Grammarbook* also indicates that the lexeme "sar" is not accepted as a part of the Uzbek language²⁰.

The explanatory dictionary provides detailed explanations and examples for the unit "sar." Thus, it would be appropriate to treat it as a word and accept it in compound words, where the second part of the word can carry an independent meaning in Uzbek. For example, *sartaxta* refers to "large, main, primary board". You can see similar words below:

Table 2

Words with the "sar" part in the “O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati”²¹

	Which cannot be understood without being separated from "Sar":	Able to make sense without being separated from "Sar":
1.	<u>Sarosar</u> – The meaning is the same as "sarbasar"; all, entire, from head to toe;	<u>Sartaxta</u> – big, head, main board;
2.	<u>Sarbast</u> – tied up (sar – head; bast – to tie)	<u>Sarmunshiy</u> – chief clerk;
3.	<u>Sargardon</u> – dizzy, wandering, wandering;	<u>Sarkotib</u> – chief, principal secretary;
4.	<u>Sargashta</u> – meaning is the same as the word <u>sargardon</u> ;	<u>Sarnayza</u> – the "head" of a spear, i.e. the tip;
5.	<u>Sardara</u> ²² – main gate (not related to the word "gap");	<u>Sarparda</u> – the main curtain (also in music). The large curtain of a kappa, a parasol, and the like, a covering;

The list above can still be continued. As a conclusion, it can be stated that the word "sar" is an independent lexeme in the Uzbek language. The words in which it participates can be studied in three categories:

- **"Sar" as part of a compound word:** sarhisob, sarhafta, sarchashma (since the second part can function independently as a word in the Uzbek language, this conclusion is drawn).

- **"Sar" as a simple derived word:** sarpo‘sh, sarbon, sarkash (since the second part functions as a derivational morpheme in the Uzbek language, this conclusion is drawn).

- **"Sar" as a root word:** sarena, sarkarda, saramas (since the second part cannot function independently as a word in Uzbek, this conclusion is drawn).

From the above, it is clear that the "sar" lexeme behaves in the Uzbek language like other words.

In the dissertation's section titled "The Importance of the Term 'Affixoid' in Uzbek Linguistics," the issue of the term "affixoid" being inappropriate for Uzbek linguistics today has been discussed.

¹⁹ Mengliyev B. va boshq. O‘zbek tilining so‘z yasalishi o‘quv lug‘ati. – Toshkent, 2007. – B. 91.

²⁰ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – Б. 270.

²¹ O‘zbek tilining izohli lug‘ati. 6 jildli. 4-jild. – Toshkent: G‘afur G‘ulom nomidagi nashriyot-matbaa ijodiy uyi, 2022.

²² Izoh: O‘zbek tilida “Dara” degan so‘z mavjud. Lekin bu so‘z eshik, darvoza ma‘nosida qo‘llanmaydi. Qarang: O‘.T.I.L. 1-tom, 556-sahifa.

For several decades, elements that are considered affixoids have been studied under this term when attached to certain words, functioning as affixes, but when standing alone, they are treated as independent words. Sources also mention types of affixoids, such as prefiksoids and suffiksoids²³. The problem lies in the fact that affixoid words in Uzbek are neither compound words nor simple words. The words involving these affixoids are currently causing some confusion. For example:

a) There is no clear information about the type of affixoid words in terms of their structure;

b) There are also some opposing views on the rule that the part called affixoid should have an independent meaning in the Uzbek language. The problem is further complicated by the fact that parts that are used as words in other languages but are not used as independent words in the Uzbek language are also studied as affixoids²⁴. For example, words such as -parvar, -parast, -furush, -shunos, -goh... are not used independently in the Uzbek language.

c) Moreover, when elements that can function independently as words in Uzbek are added to a base, they are not considered affixoids, but rather compound words²⁵ (e.g., kaltakesak, kattaqo'rg'on, itbaliq);

d) In some cases, the same element that is considered an affixoid in one part of a book is rejected in the same book²⁶.

In our opinion, why is it that some elements added to words are accepted as affixoids, even when they can function independently, while others should be treated as compound words? Why are some elements that are used independently as words in other languages accepted as affixoids in Uzbek, while others are simply considered auxiliary morphemes?

As a conclusion, we can say that this issue, which is problematic in linguistics, can be resolved with the above considerations. Today, affixoids should be studied by grouping them into:

- Word-forming affixes: -parast, -furush...
- Lexical form affixes: -jon, -bek, -oy...
- Independent words: xona, noma, nim, kam...

This would resolve the misunderstandings related to this level of linguistics. Taking these considerations into account, serious issues in the lexical, morphemic, and morphological levels of the language will undoubtedly be resolved.

In the part of the research titled "The Composition of Adverbs in Modern Uzbek Linguistics," issues such as the place of adverbs, their gradation, derivation, and structure are discussed.

The Place of Adverbs in Uzbek Linguistics: In Uzbek linguistics, words expressing characteristics are divided into two categories: those indicating the characteristics of persons and objects, and those indicating the characteristics of actions. The former category is adjectives, while the latter is adverbs (sometimes adverbs express the degree of a characteristic – e.g., "very beautiful" or the characteristic of an object – e.g., "many books"). This grammatical situation is found not only in Russian linguistics but also in English linguistics. Thus, adverbs

²³ Berdialiyev A., Ermatov I. Hozirgi O'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: Tamaddun, 2022. – B. 25.

²⁴ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – Б. 272.

²⁵ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – Б. 260.

²⁶ Хожиев А. Ўзбек тили сўз ясалиши тизими. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 2007. – Б. 86-87.

have their place in world linguistics as well. In general grammar, which applies to all languages, the group of words that express actions, as well as the separate study of items indicating characteristics, is also relevant to the study of adverbs. Therefore, it is appropriate to study these words separately and classify them into meaningful groups within Uzbek grammar.

The Issue of Gradation in Adverbs: Associate Professor To'liqin Asadov, in an article dedicated to adverbs, expressed the opinion that these words do not undergo gradation. Ulug'murod Amonov, in his textbook on morphology, also emphasized that adverbs do not have a degree category like adjectives. However, the author did not dismiss the possibility of certain adverbs undergoing gradation. Just like adjectives, adverbs can exhibit gradation. Adjectives also have non-gradable adverbs (e.g., "with a suit," "on the wall," "at night"). We can find a similar case in adverbs as well (e.g., "with the day," "together," "unintentionally"). At the same time, we cannot prove that adverbs like "very slow" or "very first" undergo gradation. However, adverbs that exhibit a gradation-like feature are quite rare. The indication of degree in adverbs is slightly different from that in adjectives, as this feature in adjectives is permanent. Adjectives, by definition, are always in some degree (without the use of any other tool, in their regular form). However, we cannot say this about adverbs. Only a few adverbs exhibit this characteristic, which makes them stand out from adjectives.

The Composition of Adverbs in Uzbek Linguistics: Information about the cohesion of morphemes in adverbs can be found in Baxtiyor Mengliyev's books²⁷. Other recent scholars' books also provide similar information. Therefore, in terms of modern grammar, we conclude that the possessive and case forms in adverbs are unified into the base and are not separated. For example, words like *bexosdan* (accidentally), *qo'qqisdan* (suddenly), *kunduzi* (in the day), *kechasi* (at night) retain the case and possessive forms within the base. However, Ayub G'ulomov has separated the word *bexosdan* into *bexos/dan*²⁸ and the word *qo'qqisdan* into *qo'qqis/dan*²⁹. This shows that Soviet-era Uzbek grammars separated case forms within adverbs. This rule was later changed. There is considerable information in Uzbek linguistics about the unification of possessive and case forms within adverbs. In the *Uzbek Grammar* book, Ayub G'ulomov notes that adverbs do not accept word-changing morphemes, which means that possessive and case forms are unified³⁰. However, in the same book, it is stated that case forms, plural affixes (-lar), and third-person possessive forms (-i) may also appear within adverbs³¹. The book mentions that case forms within adverbs serve two functions: a) To change the meaning of the adverb. For example, *oldin* (before) becomes *oldinda* (at the front) and *oldiniga* (to the front); *keyin* (after) becomes *keyinda* (later) and *keyinga* (to the next). b) To add additional meaning (intensification or concretization). For example, *ertalab* (in the morning) becomes *ertalabda* (in the morning time) and *ertalabdan* (from the morning); *hozir* (now) becomes *hozirda* (at this time) and *hozirdan*³² (from now).

²⁷ Mengliyev B., Xoliyorov O'. O'zbek tilidan universal qo'llanma. – Toshkent: Fan, 2008. – B. 209.

²⁸ Гуломов А. ва бошқ. Ўзбек тили морфем луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1977. – Б. 45.

²⁹ Гуломов А. ва бошқ. Ўзбек тили морфем – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1977. – Б. 350.

³⁰ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – Б. 528.

³¹ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – Б. 529.

³² Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – Б. 529.

Academician Ayub G'ulomov also touches on the affix -lar in the structure of verbs, trying to prove its use in conjunction with the third person possessive form through examples such as *kechalari*, *allaqachonlari*³³. Thus, Ayub G'ulomov is one of the first scholars to emphasize that verbs in the Uzbek language do not accept word-modifying suffixes.

The Formation of Adverbs. In linguistics, the formation of adverbs is one of the debated topics. This is because the main component of an adverb is a simplified, consolidated lexeme originally belonging to another word class. For this reason, many linguists reject the idea of adverb formation, acknowledging instead the process of "adverbialization" (the transition of another word class into an adverb).

Linguists argue that the adverb class lacks a clear system of formation, citing the presence of Arabic and Tajik affixes such as "-an" and "-ona" in words, the grammatical meaning expressed by morphemes like "-larcha," "-chasiga," "-lab," and the relatively small number of words formed with morphemes like "-iga," "-siga," and "-chasiga"³⁴.

Most linguists confirm that adverbs can be formed through the process of affixation. Scholars such as Ayub G'ulomov³⁵, Yormat Tojiyev³⁶, Qalandar Sapayev³⁷, Baxtiyor Mengliyev³⁸, Abduvali Berdialiyev³⁹, Ulug' Tursunov⁴⁰, G'anijon Abdurahmonov⁴¹, Ulug'murod Amonov⁴², and A.Anorbekova⁴³ support this idea. Academic Azim Hojiyev approaches the issue logically and offers new insights regarding adverb formation.

Upon concluding the discussion of adverb formation, we find that the views of academic Azim Hojiyev are valid, especially his analysis of morphemes like "-cha," "-chasiga," and "-larcha." The "-cha" morpheme, in particular, is argued to form synonymy with the auxiliary, and all other reasons presented by scholars confirm this. The "-larcha" morpheme, on the other hand, clearly indicates plurality, suggesting that it is not a compound affix but two separate affixes. However, it would be incorrect to entirely dismiss the existence of adverb-forming suffixes, as some words like "do'stona," "barvaqt," "ko'ylakchang," and "butunlay" demonstrate the occurrence of derivation.

Furthermore, the view that words formed by the morphemes "-an" and "-ona" are derived from foreign languages rather than being adverbs is somewhat debatable. This is because both words and morphemes can be borrowed from foreign languages into Uzbek. It is inconsistent to separate morphemes and words when borrowing; why should this rule be applied here and not elsewhere? Moreover, the principle of word analysis in Uzbek linguistics (that a base part must

³³ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – Б. 529.

³⁴ Sayfullayeva R. va boshq. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2010. – B. 248.

³⁵ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – Б. 530.

³⁶ Тожиёв Ў. Ўзбек тили морфемикаси. – Тошкент, 1992. – Б. 27.

³⁷ Сапаев Қ. Ҳозирги ўзбек тили. – Тошкент: 2009. – Б. 66.

³⁸ Mengliyev B., Xoliyurov O'. O'zbek tilidan universal qo'llanma. – Toshkent: Fan, 2008. – B. 212.

³⁹ Berdialiyev A., Ermatov I. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: Tamaddun, 2022. – B. 30.

⁴⁰ Турсунов У. ва бошқ. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. – Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1992. – Б. 366.

⁴¹ Abdurahmonov G'. O'zbek tilining tarixiy grammatikasi. – Toshkent: O'zbekiston faylasuflari milliy jamiyati nashriyoti, 2008. – B. 280.

⁴² Amonov U. Ona tili (Morfologiya). – Buxoro: Durdona, 2021. – B. 176.

⁴³ Anorbekova A. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: Noshir, 2011. – B. 143.

function independently, while a morpheme can be added to other words) contradicts this stance. Therefore, we can conclude that adverbial derivation plays a significant role in Uzbek linguistics.

In the issue of separating words in Uzbek, there is no universally accepted authoritative source. Existing sources are either outdated or incomplete, with no consistent pattern. Information on this topic tends to be fragmented. The section titled "Structural Characteristics of Word Units in Uzbek" in the dissertation addresses these issues and compiles all the problematic words for analysis.

Regarding prefixes, much has been written in grammar books, noting their origin from Persian-Tajik. Uzbek contains many such morphemes, but it is rare to find information about the use of multiple prefixes within a single word. For example, Ayub G'ulomov's "Uzbek Grammar" briefly touches upon prefixes but does not mention their use in conjunction⁴⁴. Two years later, his "Uzbek Morphological Dictionary" presents examples of multiple prefixes used within one base word, such as "gidro/geo/log/iya"⁴⁵.

Therefore, it is evident that the phenomenon of multiple prefixes within a single word has existed since 1977 in Uzbek linguistics. When one prefix is added to a word, it imparts its specific meaning, and if another prefix is added, it repeats the same process, transferring its own meaning. Thus, it is appropriate to view them as separate morphemes.

The concept of "interfix" words, introduced via Russian, enters Uzbek with the "o" placed between two lexemes. This interfix serves to link two words, which is why it is considered a separate morpheme. This phenomenon was not previously explored in depth, but Professor Ayub G'ulomov's "Uzbek Morphological Dictionary" analyzes such words with "o" as the interfix (e.g., "ion/o/gen/lar," "shlak/o/blok"). While some examples such as "anarx/o-sindikal/izm" and "anarx/o-sindikal/ist"⁴⁶ appear to diverge from this pattern, the reason for this distinction remains unclear. If we pay attention to the classification of other words in this book, it is not difficult to know that such words were prepared on the basis of the grammar of the Uzbek language under the influence of the Russian language. That is, the grammar of the Uzbek language at that time was created under the influence of the grammar of the Russian language, and it is no secret to this day that many places in Uzbek linguistics were concluded based on the characteristics of the Russian language. Later, in the textbook "Current Uzbek Literary Language" prepared by Professor Abduvali Berdialiyev with Ikhtiyor Ermatov, devoted to morphemics, word formation and morphophonology, it was emphasized that although there are no such words, the word *kunabaqar*, which comes between two bases and connects them, is characteristic of the lexical-syntactic method of diachronic word formation⁴⁷. In our opinion, this definition is also correct. The reason is that the "o" in such characteristic words does not serve to connect two lexemes with each other in the Uzbek language. In addition, even if it serves to connect, they are considered historical word combinations and are considered simplified today. In general, if borrowed words are divided into

⁴⁴ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – Б. 81.

⁴⁵ Ғуломов А. ва бошқ. Ўзбек тили морфем – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1977. – Б. 69.

⁴⁶ Ғуломов А. ва бошқ. Ўзбек тили морфем – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1977. – Б. 26.

⁴⁷ Berdialiyev A., Ermatov I. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: Tamaddun, 2022. – B. 99.

components based on the characteristics of the language from which they came, this has a serious negative impact not only on the Uzbek language, but also on the development of the division of components into components of words in other languages. Think about it: dividing words from Russian based on the rules of the Russian language, words from Arabic based on the rules of the Arabic language, and words from Persian based on the rules of the Persian language can greatly complicate the process and ultimately lead to illogicality. For this reason, the fact that the division of borrowed words into components is based on the single principle of the Uzbek language regarding the division into bases and suffixes greatly simplifies the situation. That is, the part considered as the base must have an independent lexical meaning. The part considered as a suffix must be able to add its own grammatical and lexical meaning(s) to other words. Only then can we say that a clear system for division into components can work. Thus, from the above analysis, it becomes clear that the “o” in such characteristic words is not divided into components in the Uzbek language.

There are words in the Uzbek vocabulary that have such a composition that their composition differs from others in terms of complexity. In fact, since the Uzbek language is an agglutinative language, division into components should not be a problem in this language. However, the phenomena of fusion, inflection, words imported from foreign languages, and the simplification of some historical words in the language complicate this process to a certain extent. In the section of the study entitled “Analysis of some groups of words with complex structure”, words with this character are analyzed.

The division of words with Arabic articles into parts and the analysis of some of them. The words included in this group came from the Arabic language and are distinguished by the presence of parts such as al, ul, il (in addition, when the articles come before the sun letters, they can also change depending on the next consonant. For example, assalamu, at-Termiziy). In general, such morphemes also exist in the Uzbek language. They should be distinguished from words with Arabic articles. For example, let's take the morpheme -al. In words such as fundamental, instrumental, horizontal, this morpheme performs the function of forming an adjective. But in the words alkimyo, alhol, alhosil, almisaq, alqissa, it is considered a definite article in Arabic. In some books that have become the main sources of today's classification, we witness the division of such words into bases and suffixes. For example, nafs-il-amr, al/xim/ik, al/ximiya, etc.

If borrowed words are classified based on the characteristics of the language from which they came, it will have a serious negative impact not only on the Uzbek language, but also on the development of the classification of words in other languages. Think about it: dividing words that came from Russian into components based on the rules of the Russian language, words that came from Arabic into components based on the rules of the Arabic language, and words that came from Persian into components based on the rules of the Persian language will greatly complicate the process and may eventually lead to illogicality. For this reason, when dividing borrowed words into components, it is much easier to base the situation on the single principle of the Uzbek language regarding the division into bases and suffixes. That is, the part considered as the base should have an independent lexical meaning. The part considered as a suffix should be able to be

combined with other words and add its own grammatical and lexical meaning(s). Only then can we say that a clear system for dividing into components can work. Thus, from the above analysis, it becomes clear that the “o” in such characteristic words is not divided into components in the Uzbek language.

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If loanwords are classified based on the language from which they came, it will have a serious negative impact not only on the Uzbek language, but also on the development of words in other languages in terms of classification. Think about it: dividing words from Russian based on the rules of the Russian language, words from Arabic based on the rules of the Arabic language, and words from Persian based on the rules of the Persian language can greatly complicate the process and ultimately lead to illogicality. For this reason, the situation will be greatly facilitated by the fact that when loanwords are classified into bases and suffixes, they are also based on the single principle in the Uzbek language regarding the classification of bases and suffixes. That is, the part considered as the base must have an independent lexical meaning. A part that is considered an addition must be able to be combined with other words and add its own grammatical and lexical meaning(s). Only then can we say that a clear system of classification can work. Below is an analysis of Arabic words with articles.

The word Aksilinqilob/iy contains two lexemes. These are the words aks and inyol. The word aks means opposite, opposite, opposite in Uzbek. The word inyol means change, coup, rebellion. The word aksilinqilob means against the revolution. The -iy morpheme serves to form an adjective from the word formed. The structure of the word aksilinqilob/chi/lik is similar to the structure of this

⁴⁸ Mengliyev B. va boshq. O'zbek tilining so'z yasalishi o'quv lug'ati. – Toshkent, 2007, – B. 65.

⁴⁹ Гуломов А. ва бошқ. Ўзбек тили морфем – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1977. – Б. 25.

word, in which the function of the word-forming morphemes is performed by the -chi and -lik morphemes.

The word aksilharakat/chi also contains two lexemes: aks and harakat. We explained the meaning of the word aks above. The word harakat in Uzbek means the content of the process that occurs as a result of physical activity. The -il part that comes between the two lexemes is the Arabic article. The -chi morpheme from the resulting word serves to form a noun.

Such analyses can be continued. In conclusion, it can be said that Arabic articles can be found in many words in the Uzbek language. Although these articles are used for several purposes in Arabic, we have seen in the example of the analysis of words above that articles in words adopted into the Uzbek language serve almost the same function, namely to connect words. They can appear at the beginning of a word and between two lexemes. Analyzing these words into parts helps to more clearly understand the meaning of this group of words.

Views on the division of isomorphic compounds into components and analysis of some of them. Isomorphic compounds are words in the Persian and Arabic languages that have a determiner-determiner or referent-referent relationship. Such words are found in many words in the Uzbek language. There are also several views on their division into components. For example, Bakhtiyor Mengliyev in his book “Dictionary of Word Formation” cited the division of such words into components. However, the word vaqt-chog‘-lik in the dictionary contradicts the spelling dictionary. The reason is that the -i morpheme, which performs the function of a suffix, has been omitted in this word⁵⁰. Similarly, the words *vaqtixushlik*, *vaqtibevaqt* were analyzed in the same way. In the book “O‘zbek tili grammatikasi”, it is shown that such suffixed compounds are written together and that they are equivalent to one lexeme in the Uzbek language⁵¹. This means that they are not divided into components. The “O‘zbek tilining katta imlo lug‘ati” gives clear opinions on the division of such units into components or into separate ones: In this case, the suffix is added to words ending in a consonant in the form of -i, and to words ending in a vowel in the form of -yi: such as *dardi bedavo*, *nuqtayi nazar*, *tarajyi hol*. However, words that are not written with a suffix, as well as words one or both of whose parts are not used independently in the Uzbek language, are written with a suffix: such as *gulbeor* (*guli beor*), *dardisar*⁵². As it is also stated in the “Uzbek language grammar”, after the suffixed compounds are firmly established in the language, the suffixed part is dropped and they are written as a compound word. For example, *gulbeor*, *joynamoz*, *gulhamishbahor*...⁵³ this opinion is more appropriate than the rule about suffixed compounds given in the current spelling dictionary. The reason is that the parts in the suffixed compounds such as *bulbuligo‘yo*, *dardisar* and *gulhamishbahor* can be used independently in the Uzbek language. Another case cited in the “Grammar of the Uzbek Language” caught our attention. It states that the word *arz-hol* is listed as a compound noun in the Uzbek spelling dictionary. However, this word is considered a Persian suffix. When the suffix is omitted (the

⁵⁰ Mengliyev B. va boshq. O‘zbek tilining so‘z yasalishi o‘quv lug‘ati. – Toshkent, 2007. – B. 115.

⁵¹ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – Б. 263.

⁵² Mahmudov N. O‘zbek tilining katta imlo lug‘ati. – Toshkent: Kafolat print company. 2023. – B. 17.

⁵³ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – Б. 263.

-i morpheme), words should be written with a hyphen, not with a hyphen (like the words *gulbeor*, *joynamoz*, *gulhamishbahor*). However, it is surprising that this word has been in spelling dictionaries since the USSR and has not been edited as such a compound noun. In the current Uzbek literary language, most compound nouns are written with a hyphen: a) in words such as *abro'kamon*, *khamturosh*, *royob*, *poyustun*, *dilshikasta*, the suffix indicator *-(y)i* is not used; b) in words such as *dardisar*, *bargikaram*, *bahridil*, *obihayot*, *obizamzam*, *obiravon*, *margimush*, *mardikor*, *takthiravon*, the *-(y)i* suffix is preserved⁵⁴.

Such analyses can be continued. In conclusion, we can say that there are many suffixed compounds in the Uzbek language. We have seen above that such words cannot be divided into components. The reason is that the suffix *-i* in their structure is not typical for the Uzbek language, but came from Persian in this case.

Lexicalization of compound words. Words that are part of this group have historically been considered compound words, and we can say that they are compound words formed from the lexicalization of the content of a syntactic unit as a result of historical development. Professor Bakhtiyor Mengliyev also gave the above opinion in his book on such words: "The transformation of a word combination into a compound word over time in the syntactic-lexical method"⁵⁵. However, in the book on word formation, we see that words such as *ming* and *boshi* are divided into components⁵⁶. The book "Uzbek language grammar" also emphasizes that these words are compound nouns, and there is information that the grammatical form in it loses its essence when a compound noun is formed and becomes a permanent component of the lexeme⁵⁷. Azim Hojiyev also considered such words to be formed by a syntactic-lexical method in his book, and argued that they are the transformation of a word combination into a word⁵⁸.

In fact, compound words that are written by adding are divided into components. For example, such as *cholkunar*, *kushkanmas*, *karnaigul*, *atkulaq*, *alaqarga*, *kizilishton*, *kirsovun*, *kashkargul*. However, compound nouns that denote rituals and legends are not divided into components: such as *kiryuvdi*, *qaryogdi*, *urtoqmoq*. Like these words, compound nouns formed from the lexicalization of a compound with a focus are also not divided into components. Both groups of words have a unifying sign. These are the passage of a historical process. This is due to this lexicalization, they are not divided into components.

Thus, two conclusions can be drawn regarding the classification of compound nouns of this type: compound words with the possessive form *-i* are not classified into components, and in other cases, they are classified into components. In this case, words such as *buloqboshi*, *mingboshi*, *devonbegi* are not classified into components. However, words such as *bedapoya*, *kokangul*, *bilaguzuk* are classified into components.

Lexicalization of compounds with complements. Words belonging to this group are also compound nouns, in which there are forms of agreement between

⁵⁴ Алимова З. Ўзбек тилидаги форсча-тожикча ўзлашмаларнинг фонетик, лексик-семантик хусусиятлари: фал. фан. док. ... дис. – Фарғона, 2020.

⁵⁵ Mengliyev B., Xoliyorov O'. O'zbek tilidan universal qo'llanma. – Toshkent: Fan, 2008. – B. 115.

⁵⁶ Mengliyev B. va boshq. O'zbek tilining so'z yasaliishi o'quv lug'ati. – Toshkent, 2007. – B. 60

⁵⁷ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – Б. 261.

⁵⁸ Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тили сўз ясаиши. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1989. – Б. 30.

two lexemes. However, as a result of historical development, the lexicalization of such compound words has led to their simplification, rounding off, and transformation into one word. We can say that information about such words appears for the first time in the book "Grammar of the Uzbek Language"⁵⁹. The book states that words in the complement-complement relationship include worldview (to look at the world), kallakesar (to cut off the head). Since they are called lexemes in the noun+verb relationship, it can be understood that they should be divided into components. So, the authors of the book are in favor of dividing such words into components, and this is also a correct opinion in our opinion. We can also find the division of the above words into components in Bakhtiyor Mengliyev's books "Dictionary of Word Formation"⁶⁰. We can witness that such words are divided into components in the book. Such an idea is also found in Azim Hajiyeu. In his book "Uzbek Language Word Formation"⁶¹, the scientist emphasized that the word worldview was formed using the -(i)sh morpheme. However, the book does not provide information about the word kallakesar.

As can be seen from the above, compound words are divided into two categories based on whether they can be broken down into parts: those that can be broken down and those that cannot. Examples of compound words that can be broken down include *kallakesar*, *dunyoqarash*, *gultojixo'roz*, *tokqaychi*, etc. Compound words that cannot be broken down include *betgachopar*, *kungaboqar*, *dilgayoqar*.

Lexicalization of words with a subject-predicate relationship. These words are first encountered in the book *Uzbek Language Grammar*⁶². In the book, these words are considered one way of forming compound nouns. However, the syntactic connection within these words fades over time, and as a result, we do not consider them word combinations anymore. Due to the loss of grammatical connection, it is reasonable to view such words as simplified and not to break them down into parts.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

1. Establishing grammatical units that were previously absent in the language, based on foreign linguistic models, may yield positive results. In linguistics, when drawing on the experiences of foreign languages, if these are not adopted with consideration of the specific characteristics of the language in question, the issue will remain unresolved.

2. Sources regarding the study of the morpheme in Uzbek linguistics have been collected, and in the section of the dissertation dedicated to this topic, the views of nearly 20 scholars have been presented and analyzed. As a result, it became evident that there are scholars who support the traditional view, considering the morpheme as a constituent part of a word (analyzing it as the main morpheme and auxiliary morpheme), and those who accept that the morpheme does not have a formation feature, but only a defining characteristic in its structure.

⁵⁹ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – Б. 263.

⁶⁰ Mengliyev B. va boshq. O'zbek tilining so'z yasaliishi o'quv lug'ati. – Тошкент: 2007. 26- va 45-sahifalar.

⁶¹ Хожиев А. Ўзбек тили сўз ясаиши. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1989. – Б. 48.

⁶² Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975. – Б. 262.

3. Controversial opinions regarding the morpheme were examined, and the views of scholars such as Azim Khojiyev, Shavkat Rahmatullayev, and Baxtiyor Mengliyev on this matter were endorsed. These scholars, based on the fact that a morpheme only has a defining characteristic, argued that it should not be divided into main morphemes (stems) and auxiliary morphemes (affixes). They pointed out that the term is specifically used for forming lexical units in their works.

4. It was substantiated that there is a difference between the morpheme dictionary of word composition and the regular morpheme dictionary. During the Soviet era, the concept of the morpheme was rightly considered as part of a word, leading to dictionaries based on the division of words into stems and affixes being termed as morpheme dictionaries. However, after the definitions provided by scholars like Baxtiyor Mengliyev, Azim Khojiyev, and Shavkat Rahmatullayev based on the characteristics of the Uzbek language, the understanding of this term changed. Now, a morpheme is not considered a unit that possesses the features of word formation (stem) and modification (affix); it is now seen as a unit that solely serves the purpose of forming lexical units (affixes). Therefore, dictionaries based on the division of words into stems and affixes should be called "word composition dictionaries" rather than "morpheme dictionaries."

5. The position of "Sar" as a lexeme was reinforced with solid evidence. This is due to its classification as a borrowed word in explanatory dictionaries and its ability to express the primary lexical meaning in the words it participates in. Additionally, conclusions were drawn about the words that include it.

6. It was proven, based on existing sources, that the term "affixoids" is of no significance in Uzbek linguistics. To be considered a compound word, a base must have at least two independent meanings. Words with affixoids in Uzbek linguistics are neither compound nor simple words (they are treated as word-affix combinations in linguistics, i.e., as units between the word and the affix). The research found that there are sufficiently opposing views regarding the words in which they participate.

7. The issues regarding the classification of adverbs were studied, and the views expressed by field scholars were analyzed. It was proven that the possessive, case, and plural forms in adverbs are unified into the main structure and have specific features of formation based on existing sources. Additionally, conclusions were drawn regarding certain morphemes that form adverbs.

8. Although the issue of the interfix was briefly mentioned in Uzbek linguistics, there is no definitive information about it. The provided details were insufficient to clarify the topic. Therefore, this controversial issue was discussed in the dissertation, and it was concluded that it holds no significance for Uzbek linguistics.

9. During the construction of the word composition dictionary, complexly structured words that emerged (adverbs, words with multiple prefixes, words with "interfixes", Arabic article-based words, possessive constructions, modified constructions, complementary constructions, and units with subject-predicate relations) were analyzed in separate groups.

10. As a result of the research, the "O'zbek tilining so'z tarkibi lug'ati" was developed. This dictionary contains the analysis of nearly 50,000 words, including 422 affixes and their explanations.

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НАМАНГАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

**НАМАНГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ
ИНСТИТУТ**

ХАБИБИЛЛАЕВ НОДИРБЕК НОСИРЖОН УГЛИ

**СОЗДАТЬ СЛОВАРЬ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА ОСНОВЫ
ЛИНГВИСТИКИ**

10.00.01 – Узбекский язык

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована под номером B2024.3.PhD/Fil4037 в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан.

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Автореферат диссертации размещен на трех языках (узбекском, английском, русском (резюме) на сайте Ученого совета (www.namdu.uz) и на информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNet» (www.ziyo.net).

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Защита диссертации состоится «17» март 2025 года в 11⁰⁰ часов на заседании Научного совета PhD.03/04.06.2020.Fil.76.04 при Наманганском государственном университете. (Адрес: 160107, город Наманган, улица Бабуршах, дом 161, Тел.: (+99869) 227-06-12; Тел: (+99869) 228-85-01, факс: (+99869) 228-85-02. Web-sayt: www.namdu.uz, e-mail: info@namdu.uz, факс: (+99869) 227-07-61; www.namdu.uz, e-mail: info@namdu.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Наманганского государственного университета (зарегистрирована за № 1780). (Адрес: 160107, город Наманган, улица Бабуршах, дом 161. Тел.: (+99869) 228-85-01).

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (автореферат кандидатской диссертации(PhD))

Цель исследования показать и определить лингвистические основы создания словарного запаса узбекского языка и разработать предложения.

Задачи исследования:

анализ и обобщение научных источников по теме, а также показ связи с морфемой в узбекском языкознании;

дать выводы о классификации лексических единиц в толковых (на основе публикаций 1981, 2006-2008, 2022 гг.) и морфем (на основе публикаций 1977 г.) и орфографических словарях (на основе публикаций 2013, 2023 гг.) узбекский язык;

обоснование положения формы «сар» как лексемы в узбекском языкознании;

проанализировать мнения об аффиксоидах в научных источниках и оценить место этого термина в узбекском языкознании;

единиц сложного содержания (прилагательные, слова с несколькими приставками, слова с «инфиксом», слова с арабскими артиклями, изофазные соединения, лексикализация указательных соединений, сложные слова с дополнениями, притяжательно-причастные реляционные единицы) дать четкие выводы о разделении на содержание;

создание словаря состава слов.

Объект исследования были выбраны в толковых словарях узбекского языка (два тома изданы в 1981 году, пять томов изданы в 2006-2008 годах и шесть томов изданы в 2022 году) морфема (издание 1977 года), словосочетание (издание 2007 года) и существующая лексика в орфографических словарях (издание 2013, 2023 гг.)

Предметом исследования является изучение проблем, связанных с разделением лексических единиц и слов на содержание в толковых и орфографических словарях узбекского языка.

Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

В результате изучения отношения узбекских лингвистов к морфеме были проанализированы две разные точки зрения: традиционная трактовка этой единицы и взгляды сторонников новой идеи (тех, кто не считает основную часть слова как морфема) и что морфема не является компонентом слова доказанное;

Несмотря на то, что языковой элемент «сар» зафиксирован как отдельная лексема в «Аннотированном словаре узбекского языка», изданном в 1981 году, источник установил, что он не находит своего языкового выражения и функции, а также своего места как лексема доказана;

В результате мнений узбекских лингвистов об «аффиксоиде» факт малозначительности этого термина основан на «Морфемном словаре узбекского языка» и «Словосоставе узбекского языка», находящихся в настоящее время в практическом употреблении. Определяется морфема и ее место как отдельного самостоятельного слова.

В результате изучения источников был сформирован новый «Словарь словесного состава узбекского языка», устранивший недостатки, а также

слова со сложным составом (прилагательные, слова с несколькими приставками, «интерфиксные» слова, слова с арабскими артиклями, изофазными соединениями, лексикализацией указательных соединений, соединениями с наполнителями, придаточно-причастными реляционными единицами) выделены в отдельные группы.

Внедрение результатов исследований. На основе научных результатов, полученных при исследовании «Лингвистических основ состава словарного запаса узбекского языка»:

о выявлении того, что «сар» является лексемой, о нецелесообразности термина аффиксоид для узбекского языкознания, сборе информации о проблеме инфиксов в узбекском языке и их уникальности для узбекского языка, слова лингвистики из мнений, комментариев и возражения относительно выделения составного и морфемного разделов Ташкентского государственного узбекского языка имени Алишера Навои в рамках Государственных научно-технических программ и Он использовался в практическом проекте ПЗ-2020042022 «Создание лингводидактической электронной платформы турецкого языка», реализованном в 2023-2024 годах в Литературном университете (Ташкентский государственный университет узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои №04/1). -2140 от 21 августа 2024 года (справка). В результате термин аффиксоид, вопросы инфиксов в узбекском языке, структура слова и морфемные отделы обогатились новыми научными взглядами;

в развитии современного узбекского языкознания, в оценке и классификации языкового значения единиц узбекского языка, в извлечении их из образцов европейских языков, в анализе и классификации каждого языкового значения в среде, в которой эта единица обитает, - в анализе и классификация системного построения узбекского языка, при переоценке этих единиц Алишера в 2023-2024 годах в рамках Государственных научно-технических программ с важных мест и выводов при разработке практических рекомендаций на этой основе АМ-F3-201908172 реализован в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Навои. Он был использован в практическом грантовом проекте «Создание учебного корпуса узбекского языка». (Обращение №04/1-2141 от 21 августа 2024 года Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои). В результате методика деления языковых единиц на содержание была расширена и обогащена новыми теоретическими выводами;

единиц сложного содержания (прилагательные, слова с несколькими приставками, слова с «инфиксом», слова с арабскими артиклями, изофазные соединения, лексикализация указательных соединений, сложные слова с дополнениями, притяжательно-причастные реляционные единицы) и пояснительных (на основе издания 1981, 2006-2008, 2022 гг.) и орфографические словари узбекского языка. Исходя из выводов о разделении лексических единиц на содержание, Национальной телерадиокомпанией Узбекистана телерадиоканал ДМ эффективно организует передачи

«Образование и развитие», «Литературный процесс», «Молодежь Узбекистана» в Март и август 2024 года, использованы при подготовке своих программ и сценариев (УзМТРК от 23 сентября 2024 года №04-36-1047). документ). В результате увеличилась аудитория передач и передач, они обогатились контентом.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех основных глав, резюме, списка использованной литературы и приложения. Общий объем работы составляет 134 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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