

The History and Challenges of the Formation of Modern Morphological Canons in the Uzbek Linguistics

Journal of Research in
International Education
2023, Vol. 22(2) 133–137
© The Author(s) 2023
Article reuse guidelines:
sagepub.com/journals-permissions
DOI: 10.1177/14752409222999133
<https://www.jrie.org>


F G Sharipov

Doctor of Philology, Associate Professor, Gulistan State University, Republic of Uzbekistan

Abstract

Textbooks, manuals and scientific publications created in the 60s and 70s of the 20th century were the period when Uzbek scientific morphology was fully formed, after which special attention was paid to each section of the science. In particular, word formation began to be given as a separate section.

Keywords

Morphology, word groups, categories, noun, verb, adjective, article, pronoun, auxiliary, adverb, conjunction.

Introduction

According to the latest research in the field of the Uzbek language, it is accepted that the Uzbek language historically originated from the Turkic languages. Thus, the so-called Old Uzbek language variant, which was very popular and usable in the end of the 18th century and in the second half of the 19th century, is important in determining the issues of historical development of the Uzbek language's morphological system. In particular, the struggle of the great poet and thinker Alisher Navoi for the development of literary language plays an important role in the history of the Uzbek language particularly, and in the formation of the Uzbek culture in general. As a truly patriotic poet and scholar, Navoi set an example not only to his contemporaries, but to all subsequent generations by using the inexhaustible sources of the vernacular, demonstrating its richness and elegance. The author used the rich treasures of the Uzbek language, as well as elements of other languages in accordance with the traditions of that time, forming the basics of the future literal Uzbek language. Later, a number of linguists and scientists tried to define the borders of the Uzbek language, to reveal its morphological and syntactical characteristics. The further discussion is devoted to some of those attempts.

Methodology

Systematic, etymological, historical and synchronous analysis, comparative and component analysis, logical and content analysis methods were used in the research process.

Results and Discussion

The first views on morphology are observed in the work of great scientist of antiquity Aristotle titles as "Poetics" (on the Art of Poetry) [Aristotle 1980, 39-47]. The following sections of that famous work such as "Language and Thought", "Speech Fragments", "Types of Nouns" directly contain certain views on morphology.

Corresponding author:

Fazliddin G. Sharipov, Doctor of Philology, Associate Professor, Dean of Philology Faculty, Gulistan State University, 120100, 4th-microregion, Bo'ston mahalla, campus of GulSU
Email: fazliddin_sharipov@gmail.com

It should also be noted that in 170-190 BC, Dionysius Thracian, a representative of the Alexandrian school, distinguished eight word groups (noun, verb, adjective, article, pronoun, auxiliary, adverb, conjunction) for the ancient Greek language [Bulanin 1936, 8].

In Turkish linguistics, Makhmud Koshgari devoted a large part of his work "Devonu lug'otit turk" [Koshg'ariy 1961, 41-71] to the problems of "Word formation" and "Morphology". The second volume of his work mainly reflected the views of the scientist on morphology. First of all, the scholar divides the words into three categories and expresses his views on verbs and verb forms within them. Thus, professor A. Nurmonov stated that "Makhmud Koshgari's "Devonu lug'otit turk" is an encyclopedic work that gives a complete picture of the morphology of Turkic languages of the 10th-11th centuries" [Nurmonov & Mahmudov, 48].

The work by unknown author titled as "At-tuhfatuz zakiyatu fillug'otit turkiya" took quite a controversial place writing in Turkish linguistics, nevertheless it is noteworthy not only from the point of view of lexicology and lexicography, but also from the point of view of morphology and word groups. The grammar section in this book follows the dictionary, and the grammar there is studied from two aspects [Fozilov & Ziyaeva 1978, 3-450].

Professor E.A. Umarov, who also touched this problem, particularly focused on the views mentioned in this book and related to morphology [Umarov 2014, cited in O'rinboev & Qurbonov 2006, 124].

Some important views on the morphology of the Turkish language (the old Uzbek literary language) are also observed in Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" [Navoiy 1964, 116-117]. In fact, Alisher Navoi did not write a special work on the morphology of the Turkic language. Although the author is limited to recording some morphological aspects and semantic functions of nouns and verbs specific to Turkic languages, there are aspects of them that serve as a basis for today's morphological teaching. In particular, the views on the leveling of verbs and gender relations of nouns are valuable even today [Doniyorov & Sanaqulov 1990, 14-41].

In the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, Russian leaders needed to know the Uzbek language (Turkic languages) due to the need to communicate with the local population of Central Asia in order to keep them captive. Due to this need, they began to study grammar (of the Turkic languages), and some works of practical importance were created at that time, including the works of M.A. Terentev [1876], I.A. Belyaev [1906] and others.

As it was mentioned above, Abdurauf Fitrat created the first example of the Uzbek language grammar by writing his book "Sarf va Nahv". The scientist showed that morphology and syntax are interconnected and justified that these two sections actually constitute grammar. His book "Sarf" is a preliminary source and study of word groups in the Uzbek language.

Ghozi Olim Yunusov [1936], M. Shamsiev and A. Shcherbek [1932], H. Qayumiy and S. Dolimov [1934], O. Usman and B. Azizov [1938] and E.D. Polivanov [1926] carried out some noteworthy works and used to categorize words in the Uzbek language in the 20s-40s of the 19th century. Furthermore, it should be mentioned that in 1926 Qayyum Ramazan created the textbook "Language Lessons" in cooperation with Munavvar Qori Abdurashidov and Shorasul Zunnun [Ramazan, Abdurashidov & Zunnun 1913]. In general, information on the history of the formation and development of the scientific morphology of the Uzbek language is given in some special works [Modern Uzbek Language. Morphology 2007].

By this time, the notes on morphology in general began to gradually move to the study of each morphological phenomenon separately. In 1940, the linguist A. Gulomov started the work in this direction with the treatise research titled as "Cases in the Uzbek Language" [G'ulomov 1941]. Soon, the scientist created the work "Plural category in the Uzbek language". In this way, more than 30 scientific studies were directly devoted to the scientific interpretation of one or another important phenomenon related to the morphology of the Uzbek language.

As noted by M. Jo'raboeva, it is a clear fact that "dozens of valuable articles of the scientist, equal to great works, remain unique in the scientific treasure, and still serve as a foundation for research in new directions without losing their value" [Jo'raboyeva 1996, 7].

In any of the studies it is impossible to see a lack of systematicity. After all, the principles of dialectical knowledge require this. Because it is impossible to approach each phenomenon (each unit) of language without taking into account its various relations with other phenomena and units, just as each phenomenon (in knowledge) is approached in the world. This is a fact, and none of the different approaches will produce the expected results, leading to biased conclusions.

Reacting to such situations, Professor H. Nematov expresses the following right opinion: "Both the structural (including substantial) interpretation of the linguistic unit and the formal interpretation are on their way - opening only one side of each of its very rich sources of research - the linguistic unit. only gives. Opening the remaining edge is the task of science. Time and development will reveal new sides of it. Therefore, in modern Uzbek linguistics, different approaches and interpretations can be seen in the description of the morphological system of the same language - the Uzbek language" [Nematov 1993, 8].

In the manual titled as "Modern Uzbek Language, morphology" it is concluded that "Therefore, removing it from the structure of the category is nothing more than ignoring the essence of the system... Linguistic essence "consists of the contradiction of the formless state with the formal state" [Modern Uzbek Language. Morphology 2007, 210]. This situation was also emphasized in the article written by Yo. Tajiev on "transitivity and intransitivity".

In other words, each linguistic unit, each linguistic phenomenon, as linguistic material to which it belongs, will be thoroughly researched based on the specific characteristics of this language, applying general theoretical ideas and views about language, treating them on the basis of a substantial approach.

In general, Professor A. Gulomov analyzed the grammatical categories of Uzbek scientific linguistics from specific to general and gave a correct assessment of the grammatical category and the circumstances of its occurrence. This situation serves as a basis for the study and research of further grammatical categories in linguistics.

After all, all the grammatical categories noted by Professor A. Gulomov are being studied on the basis of new methodologies in all other scientific research works created up to now. For example, it is observed that the composition of the agreement category requires revision [G'ulomov 1941]. Because the demonstrative conjunction, first of all, connects the noun to the noun. In other words, it represents the noun+noun relationship, while the other conjugations represent the noun+verb relationship — a very big difference.

The form of the accusative case is of course used together with the possessive form, which expresses the relationship between a noun and a noun, and together they express the meanings of belonging and belonging in the Uzbek language: "Karimning kitobi" [Karim's book], "uyning to'ri" [type of the house], "mening ukam" [my little brother] etc. Having studied this phenomenon separately and assuming that in the Uzbek language the following tools such as "-dagi", "-niki", "-lik", "-iy(viy)" also express the meaning of "possessiveness" and "belonging", and that the words belonging to the noun group are connected with the words belonging to this group, in the Uzbek language, possessiveness-belonging to nouns (an attempt is made to justify the existence of the possessiveness) category. It is emphasized that this needs to be separately substantiated.

Also, it should be mentioned that it is time to consider the classification of word groups in a different way, even taking into account certain views, there are 6 independent word groups (noun, adjective, number, pronoun, adverb, verb); 3 intermediate word groups (modal words, imitative words, exclamations); It is also clear that it is necessary to approve the separation of two groups of auxiliary words (auxiliary, conjunction). Word loadings are combined into modal words; it is believed that affix loading should be studied as a series of affixes (not within a word group).

In Uzbek linguistics, the closeness of morphology with lexicology is clearly visible, especially in the morphological way – in the formation of words through affixes or in the transition of a word from one category to another category. The fact is that the word has an independent, integrated structure, which has interconnected phonetic, lexical-semantic and grammatical aspects. This shows that the word has three interrelated structures: first, the semantic aspect of the word; secondly, the phonetic aspect of the word; thirdly, as the morphological aspect of the word.

The most common, leading method of word formation is the method of affixation, since such formation is formally, outwardly identical to the formation of word forms, this phenomenon has long been included in the structure of morphology, while there are also syntactic, phonetic, and lexical-semantic methods of word formation. Phonetic and lexical-semantic types of word formation (methods other than grammatical word formation) are far removed from morphology. Word formation is the creation of a new lexical unit. It is understood that the function of word formation is lexical, it is very close to lexicology. Accordingly, in some works it is said that word formation is included in lexicology [Grammar of the Uzbek Language 1975, 59].

If we summarize the function of word formation, all methods and tools, its relationship with various aspects of the language system - in general, its nature, its specific features, we will see that it is an independent department, field in linguistics. So, word formation is a certain branch of the science of language, and at the same time, one of its aspects is related to morphology, of course.

In 1989, academician A. Hojiev's manual "Word formation in Uzbek language" was published in order to find a solution to the problems related to word formation in Uzbek linguistics and to summarize the opinions of scientists. The book was republished in 2010 [Hojiev 2010].

Professor A.G. Gulomov notes that word formation is related to grammar and lexicology, and notes that it has its own object of investigation and is a separate field. The scientist states that in the description of the fields dealing with morphemes, first morphemics, then word formation and morphology are given as separate fields, and in the specified scientific grammar, this case is "scientifically well-founded and has advantages from a practical point of view" [cited in Grammar of the Uzbek Language 1975, 6].

It is necessary to pay special attention to another situation, that by 1955, fundamental research "Historical Problems of Word Formation in Uzbek" was created in Uzbek linguistics. On this subject, A. Gulomov successfully defended his doctoral thesis in Moscow [Gulomov 1955]. The work also deals extensively with the phonetic changes that occur during affixation. After a certain period of time, if we dwell on the terms of word formation paradigm, word formation category and their essence in the Uzbek language, these terms do not express a redundant, separate essence, as Academician A. Hojiev noted. However, the term "word formation paradigm" can be used conditionally instead of the term "word formation type". This is the essence of the type. Model is = stem+affix (first model); given in the form of affix+stem (second model).

In almost all of the studies conducted on word formation in world linguistics, we can see that they are focused on their methods and appearances. In particular, this issue has been touched upon in works on word formation in Turkic languages. There are even many works in which word-formation methods are a special object of research. Among other works in Uzbek linguistics, two special works are dedicated to revealing the essence of this issue [G'ulomov 1949; Sayfullayev & Ubayeva 1958].

Conclusion

Thus, the history of the Uzbek linguistics is full of challenges, and the linguists tried to overcome those difficulties and preserve the purity and originality of the Uzbek language's morphological traditions. The number of research papers in the field helped to achieve significant points in the field of scientific in-depth study of all units of the Uzbek language, taking into account its internal features. Serious attention was paid to the standardization of official and scientific methods, which was always a weak point. All that resulted in the formation of morphological canons in the Uzbek language: it is considered to be one of the most important fact in the process of the language development. Nowadays, the urgent task is to create a textbook for different levels of education, which would take into consideration the latest achievements of the Uzbek linguists, would completely meet the requirements of the modern era, and would reflect the spirit of modern state of nation.

Funding

The authors received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

References

- Aristotle. *Poetics* [Poetika]. – Tashkent: "Adabiyot va san'at", 1980. – P. 3-149; 39-47.
- Belyaev I. A. *Manual to Learning Sart Language* [Rukovodstvo k izucheniyu sartovskogo yazyka]. 1906 № 1-4.
- Bulanin L. L. *Antic Theories of the Language and Style. Difficult Questions of Morphology* [Antichnyye teorii yazyka i stilya. Trudniye voprosy morfologii]. – Moscow: Sotsekgiz, 1936. – P. 8.
- Doniyorov X., Sanaqulov U. *Alisher Navoiy as Linguist Scientist* [Alisher Navoiy tilshunos olim]. – Tashkent, 1990. – pp. 14-41.
- Fozilov E., Ziyaeva M. T. *Exquisite Gift to the Turkish Language* [Izyskanniy dar tyurkskomu yazyku]. – Tashkent: Fan, 1978. – pp. 3-450.
- G'ulomov A. *Cases in the Uzbek Language* [O'zbek tilida kelishiklar] // AS in USSR Uzbekistan branch archives. Vol. 2. Philology. – Tashkent, 1941.
- G'ulomov A. *Index of References* [Bibliografik ko'rsatkich]. – Tashkent: National University of Uzbekistan, 2004. – P. 7.
- G'ulomov A. *On the Ways of Word Formation in the Uzbek Language* [O'zbek tilida so'z yasash yo'llari haqida] // Til va adabiyot instituti asarlari. – Tashkent: Fan, 1949. №1. – pp. 37-87.
- Grammar of the Uzbek Language* [O'zbek tili grammatikasi]. – Tashkent: Fan, 1975. – P.59.

- Hojiev A. *Theoretical Issues of Morphology, Morphemics and Word Formation of the Uzbek Language*. – Tashkent: “Fan” Publishing House, 2010. – 256 p.
- Jo‘raboieva M. *Teachers* [Ustozlar]. – Tashkent: National University of Uzbekistan Press, 1996. – 80 p.
- Koshg‘ariy M. *Devonu lug‘otit turk* // Translator and editor – S.M. Mutallibov. – Tashkent: Fan, 1961. №2. – pp. 41-71.
- Mamatqulov M. R., Rahmonov J. S. Problems and Prospects of the Uzbek linguistics [O‘zbek tilshunosligining muammolari va istiqbollari] // *Talqin va tadqiqotlar*, 3, 2022. – pp. 55-58. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/ozbek-tilshunosligining-muammolari-va-istiqbollari/viewer>
- Modern Uzbek Language. Morphology* [Zamonaviy o‘zbek tili. Morfologiya]. – Tashkent: Mumtoz so‘z, 2007. – P. 210.
- Navoiy A. *Works* [Asarlar]. Vol. 14. – Tashkent: Fiction Publishing House named after G‘.G‘ulom, 1964. – pp. 116-117.
- Ne‘matova D. S. Interpretation of the Morphological Structure of the Word in the Work “Surf” [“Sarf” asarida so‘zning morfologik strukturasi talqini] // *Research Focus*, 1(3), 2022. – pp. 178-181. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/sarf-asarida-so-zning-morfologik-strukturasi-talqini/viewer>
- Nematov H. Requirement, Need and Possibility [Talab, ehtiyoj va imkoniyat] // *Ma‘rifat*, 3(18), 1993. – pp. 3-9.
- Nurmonov A., Mahmudov N. *The History of Uzbek Linguistics* [O‘zbek tilshunosligi tarixi]. – Tashkent: Qatortol–Kamolot, 2000. – P.48.
- O‘rinboev B., Qurbonov T. *History of Uzbek Linguistics* [O‘zbek tilshunosligi tarixi]: manual. – Samarkand: Samarkand State University Press, 2006. – P. 124.
- Polivanov Ye. D. *Short Grammar of the Uzbek Language* [Kratkaya grammatika uzbekskogo yazyka] – Moscow: Turkpechat, 1926. – 123 p.
- Qayumiy H., Dolimov S. *Grammar* [Grammatika] // «Sarf» va «Nahf». – Tashkent, 1934.
- Ramazan Q., Abdurashidov M., Zunnun Sh. *The Uzbek Language Lessons* [O‘zbekcha til saboqligi]. Tashkent, 1926.
- Sayfullayev A., Ubayeva F. *Ways of Word Formation* [So‘z yasash usullari]. – Bukhara, 1958.
- Shamsiyev M., Scherbek A. *Grammar of the Uzbek Language* [O‘zbek tili grammatikasi]. – Tashkent, 1932.
- Sharipov F. G. Professor Ayyub Gulomov’s Contribution to the Development of Uzbek Linguistics // *AIJCR*, 11(1), Paper 9. – pp. 1-4. URL: https://www.aijcr.org/files/ugd/c51627_fd00548c11ae41fb829370d2e813a5cd.pdf
- Sharipov F. G. *The Formation, Development Tendencies and Prospects of the Modern Uzbek Morphology Theory* [Ўзбек замонавий морфологик назариясининг шаклланиши, тараққиёт тенденциялари ва истикболлари]. DSc Thesis. – Gulistan, 2022.
- Sharipova M. The Role of Language history in the Formation of Uzbek Linguistics // *Proceedings of International Conference on Scientific Research in Natural and Social Sciences*, 2(6), 2023. – pp. 5-12. URL: <https://econferenceseries.com/index.php/srnss/article/view/2098>
- Terentyev M. A. *Turkish, Persian, Kyrgyz and Uzbek Grammar* [Grammatika turetskaya, persidskaya, kirgizskaya i uzbekskaya]. SPb, 1876.
- To‘gayev T. M. “Sarf” and “Nahf” – the first Uzbek language grammar [“Sarf” va “Nahf” – birinchi o‘zbek tili grammatikasi] // *Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, Educational, Natural and Social Sciences*, 3(3), 2023. – pp. 560-564. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/sarf-va-nahf-birinchi-o-zbek-tili-grammatikasi/viewer>
- Tojiyev Yo. *Grammar of the Uzbek Language* [O‘zbek tili grammatikasi]. – Tashkent, 1992. – 68 p.
- Umarov E. A. *Research on Ancient Turkic Manuscripts* [Исследования по древнетюркским памятникам]. – Chisinau: Palmarium Academic Publishing, 2014. – 84 p.
- Usmon O., Azizov B. *Grammar // Morphology and Syntax* [Grammatika // Morfologiya va sintaksis]. – Tashkent: Fan, 1938.
- Yunusov G‘ozi Olim. *Grammar of the Uzbek Language* [O‘zbek tili grammatikasi]. – Tashkent, 1936.

Auhtor biographies

Fazliddin G. Sharipov, Doctor of Philology, Associate Professor, Gulistan State University, Republic of Uzbekistan.