

ON THE ISSUE OF DERIVATION OF COMPOUND VERBS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

Shahnoza Burievna Nashirova

Senior Lecturer Of Karshi State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

This article highlights the current issue of derivation of compound verbs in Uzbek language in which requires the study of the phenomenon of compound verb formation in modern linguistic paradigms, in particular, in terms of the theory of derivation.

KEYWORDS:- Compound Verb Formation, Modern Linguistics, Theory Of Derivation, Compound Verbs, Verb Conjugation, Consonant, Noun, Auxiliary Verb.

INTRODUCTION

The development of the state language, the further improvement of language policy in our country, the expansion of the lexical level of the language, simplification and specialization are one of the urgent tasks of Uzbek linguistics and mother tongue education is to work on the emergence of new lexemes in the language due to the processes of deepening. One such task is to distinguish between structural, derivation-morphologically compound verb-like units

widely used in our speech - fixed conjugation, auxiliary verb conjugation, consonant + verb pattern conjunctions, and lexemes that do not complete the lexicalization process. This requires the study of the phenomenon of compound verb formation in modern linguistic paradigms, in particular, in terms of the theory of derivation.

Derivation (Latin derivatio - task, learning) - the simplest case - the process of formation of a new linguistic unit (derivat) on the basis of another unit through the expansion of meaning

through affixation or compound word formation, word formation or form formation.

(1) In other words, derivation is the process of formation of a new unit in language, which is based on the concepts of re-formation, transformation into something else, re-emergence.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In linguistics today, the idea that “word formation means the formation of a new word in any way” (2, 167) has become a linguistic archaism. The gradual differentiation of language and speech in language made it necessary to determine the relation of the derivative meaning of any artificial word to language and speech. In Uzbek linguistics, word formation in relation to derivation is considered as the formation of a new word, which is both the formation of a word ([worker-ishchi], [work-ishla], [reader-kitobxon]) and the emergence of a new lexeme on the basis of internal possibility ([agreed-kelishilgan], [specialization-ixtisoslashtirilgan], [read-o’qogan], [someone-kimdir] learns. True, any artificial word is

formed on the basis of a word-formation pattern. Even if the product becomes linguistic and breaks away from its mold, it still retains the connection with the unknown mold (if the mold is viable).

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

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

The formal side of the derivation mold consists of two parts - the constructive base and the constructive tool. If the artificial form and content correspond to this pattern, it can be considered as a product of this pattern. In

textbooks and manuals (4, 371; 2, 201), which deal with the issue of compound verbs in Uzbek linguistics, there is almost no difference between verbs and lexemes of verbs. Commenting on this issue, B.Bahriddinova noted that in modern Uzbek literary language the form is similar to compound verbs - such verbs that can not be included in word combinations, phrases or other auxiliary verb combinations, as well as a product of both of the above patterns of compound verb formation, their failure to find their own classification in existing textbooks and manuals, and their omission in scientific interpretations, causes problems with the teaching of the subject. (5, 8-10) The need to approach the formation of compound verbs from the point of view of derivation is due to the formation of the pattern [verb + verb] based on the connection of two or more independent or auxiliary verbs through the adjunct form, i.e. this pattern can belong to three derivatives - compound verb is happening.

In Uzbek linguistics, the compound verb is divided into two forms - [independent verb +

independent verb] and [non-verb word (noun) + auxiliary verb], and as its derivatives are to buy-sotib olmoq, to go-bormoq, to take-olmoq, to come-kelmoq; to protect-himoya qilmoq, to be ill-betob bo'lmoq, to memorize-yod etmoq, to rejoice-shod aylamoq, to fantasize-xayol surmoq, to say oh-oh demoq, to strike-oh urmoq, to shout-dod solmoq, to suffer-dard chekmoq. We turn our attention to the following derivative stereotypes, which have already become essentially a compound verb, but have not yet found a real scientific solution in scientific grammars and native language textbooks:

[Noun+ definite or indefinite adverb + auxiliary verb] = to draw attention, to touch, to stiffen the neck, to distract, to upset, to build a house, to make room, to clap, to light a fire, to build a house, to draw;

[Noun + directional conjugation + auxiliary verb] = to regulate, to come to the throat, to come into the world, to come to oneself, to grow up, to terrify, to anger, to amaze, to terrify, to dream, to dance, to picture, to enter into battle to fill, to be defeated, to be

normalized, to challenge, to stand up, to grieve, to be troubled, to be taken in, to be fooled, to be confused, to be put in order, to be put to work, to be ruined, to be ruined, to be ruined, to be ruined, to be ruined, to be ruined to try to forget;

[Compound noun + directional verb + auxiliary verb] = to put into a thousand tunes, to come to a decision, to come to a conclusion, to come to a conclusion;

[Noun + direction verb + compound verb] = to get drunk, to admit one's destiny, to drown in despair, to go on one's way;

[Noun + exit verb + auxiliary verb] = to get up;

[Noun+ form of possession + future tense + auxiliary verb] = to enter into trust, to attain, to enter into my dreams;

[Noun+ place-time conjugation + auxiliary verb] = to remain silent, to be persecuted, to remember, to memorize.

In these patterns, the fact that the first part is in the infinitive, direction, and exit verbs, and sometimes even the auxiliary participle instead of the consonant, makes them a phrase (reading a book, drinking tea, getting up in the

morning, going to school, suddenly shouting, going together, coming quickly) or phraseological unit (to pass, to confess).

The transformation of most adjective phrases into a compound adjective is the process of forming a new linguistic unit (derivative) on the basis of another unit. In fact, mood disorders have become a qualitative lexeme, even reflected in their structural-derivative structure, spelling form, is reflected in current textbooks and manuals. Similarly, the derivatives of good and bad, which in some places are considered as phraseological units, have already taken place among the common verbs.

CONCLUSION

In Uzbek linguistics, in both recognized predominant patterns of compound verbs - [independent verb + independent verb] and [non-verb word (noun) + auxiliary verb], there is no grammatical means between the constructive base and the constructive means. In linguistics, it is known that compound words are derived from free conjunctions. However, this process never happens in the

short term. We believe that it is scientifically sound to consider the above-mentioned pattern derivatives as “intermediate third parties” in the transition phase who “experience” the lexemeization processes of the control phrases. The fact that a sentence contains a single question, acts as a part of a sentence, has an emphasis and, most importantly, acquires a new lexical-semantic meaning, is the reason why we consider the above-analyzed constructions as compound verbs.

Tashkent: Fan, 1975. - 612 p.

5. Baxriddnova B.M. Problems of teaching compound verbs // “Language and literature education” Tashkent, 2016, issue 10.

REFERENCES

1. Encyclopedia of writing, <https://jazykoznanie.ru/168/>
2. Shoabdurahmonov Sh., Askarova M., Hojiev A., Rasulov I., Doniyorov X. Modern Uzbek literary language. 1- q. - Tashkent: Teacher, 1980. - 448 p.
3. Sayfullayeva R., Mengliyev B. and others. Modern Uzbek Literary Language: Textbook. –Tashkent: “Science and technology”, 2010. –p. 414.
4. Grammar of the Uzbek language. T. 1. -