

**FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI  
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI  
DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

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**FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI**

**AHMADJONOV ILHOMJON TOHIRJON O‘G‘LI**

**OT SHAKLLARINI HOSIL QILUVCHI AFFIKSLARNING  
SEMANTIK-USLUBIY TADQIQI**

**10.00.01 – O‘zbek tili**

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

**Farg‘ona – 2023**

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi  
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**Contents of dissertation abstract of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) on  
Philological sciences**

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Dissertatsiya Farg'ona davlat universitetida bajarilgan.  
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Dissertatsiya bilan Farg'ona davlat universiteti Axborot-resurs markazida tanishish mumkin. (320 raqami bilan ro'yxatga olingan). (Manzil: 100151, Farg'ona shahri, Murabbiylar ko'chasi, 19-uy. Tel.: (99873) 244-71-28.

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## KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

**Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati.** XX asr boshlarida jahon tilshunosligida shakllangan sistem-struktur tadqiq yoʻnalishi fanning eng ilgʻor anʼanalarini rivojlantirish bilan birga, uni yangi gʻoyalar bilan ham boyitdi. Jumladan, morfem birliklarning boshqa til birliklaridagi kabi semantik jihatdan umumiy va xususiy belgilarini aniqlash, ularning nutq ulublaridagi morfosemantik xususiyatlarini yoritish, muayyan darajada mazkur yoʻnalishga doir amaliy masalalarni toʻgʻri hal etish oʻzbek tilshunosligida muhim izlanishlardan biriga aylandi.

Jahon tilshunosligida til birliklari tadqiqi til va nutq hodisasi nuqtayi nazaridan amalga oshirilmoqda. Bu esa nazariy jihatdan til birliklariga toʻgʻri baho berish, ularning oʻziga xos jihatlarini toʻlaqonli anglashga yordam beradi. Tilshunoslikka Boduen de Kurtene tomonidan olib kirilgan morfem birliklarning ham til va nutq doirasida oʻrganilishi uning mohiyatini aniqroq yoritish va izohlashga turtki boʻldi. Til birligi boʻlgan morfema oʻzining semantik jihatdan rang-barangligi, uslubiy erkinligi, soʻzlovchi nutqida turlicha jilolanishi kabi nutqiy xususiyatlarni namoyon qiladi. Bu kabi jihatlarining nazariy tomondan tadqiq qilinishi natijasida morfemalarning turli nutqiy holatlari aniqlanib, mavjud qarashlarning boyishiga olib keldi.

Bugungi globallashuv va integratsiya jarayonida tilimizning qoʻllanish koʻlamini har tomonlama kengaytirish, ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini yanada rivojlantirish, “oʻzbek tiliga oid barcha ilmiy, nazariy va amaliy maʼlumotlarni oʻzida jamlagan elektron koʻrinishdagi oʻzbek tili milliy korpusini yaratish choralarini koʻrish”<sup>1</sup> masalasi dolzarb boʻlib turibdi. Bu esa, oʻz navbatida, oʻzbek tilshunosligida olib borilayotgan ilmiy tadqiqotlarga jahon tilshunosligi modelida oʻzbek tilining ifoda imkoniyatlarini yoritib berish vazifasini yuklaydi. Til sistemalari shakllanishi bilan bogʻliq hodisalarning mohiyatini toʻgʻri va aniq yoritishda til birliklari, ularning mohiyati masalasida aniq xulosaga kelish, yorqin tasavvurga ega boʻlish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Ana shu maqsadga erishmay turib, yaʼni maʼno va vazifasiga koʻra til birliklarining bir-biridan farqli tomonlarini, har bir turga mansub birliklarning umumiy mohiyatini aniq belgilamay turib til tizimining shakllanishi bilan bogʻliq hodisalar mohiyatini toʻgʻri yoritish mumkin emas. Morfemalarning tildagi maqomini belgilash, ularning semantik-uslubiy tomonlarini ochib berish muhim vazifalardan sanaladi.

Oʻzbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 13-maydagi PF-4797-son “Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat oʻzbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini tashkil etish toʻgʻrisida”gi, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “Harakatlar strategiyasidan – Taraqqiyot strategiyasi sari toʻgʻrisida”gi, 2017-yil 16-fevraldagi PF-4958-son “Oliy oʻquv yurtidan keyingi taʼlimni yanada takomillashtirish toʻgʻrisida”gi, 2019-yil 21-oktyabrdagi PF-5850-son “Oʻzbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”gi, 2020-yil 20-oktyabrdagi PF-6084-son “Mamlakatimizda oʻzbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari toʻgʻrisida”gi va

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<sup>1</sup> Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг 2020 йил 20 октябрдаги “Мамлакатимизда ўзбек тилини янада ривожлантириш ва тил сиёсатини такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги ПФ-6084-сонли Фармони (“Халқ сўзи” газетаси, 2020 йил 21 октябрь).

2020-yil 29-oktyabrdagi PF-6097-son “Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”gi Farmonlari hamda mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda mazkur dissertatsiyada bildirilgan fikr-mulohazalar ma‘lum darajada manba bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

**Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga bog‘liqligi.** Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalar taraqqiyotining I. «Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma‘naviy-ma‘rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari» ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

#### **Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi.**

“Morfema” termini va tushunchasi tilshunoslikka dastlab Boduen de Kurtene tomonidan olib kirilgan. Ammo mazkur termin ostidagi birliklar haqidagi talqinlar qadimgi hind grammatikachilarining nazariy qarashlarida mavjud edi<sup>2</sup>. Bu borada Aristotel, Forobiy, Navoiy kabi mutafakkirlarning morfema atamasi ostida baholanuvchi birliklar yuzasidan bildirgan fikrlari ahamiyatga molikdir.

Morfema atamasi ilk bor 1868-yilda qo‘llangan bo‘lib<sup>3</sup>, keyinroq V.A.Bogorodiskiy, A.N.Gvozdev, A.I.Tomson, J.Vandriyes, J.Maruzo, E.B.Agayan, M.D.Fridman, A.I.Smirniskiy, N.M.Shanskiy, I.I.Meshchaninov<sup>4</sup> kabi olimlarning nazariy qarashlarida ko‘zga tashlanadi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligiga morfema terminining kirib kelishida A.G‘ulomovning xizmatlari katta<sup>5</sup>. Soha taraqqiyotida A.Hojiyev, A.Berdaliyev, A.Nurmonov, Sh.Rahmatullayev, H.Ne‘matov<sup>6</sup> kabi olimlarning nazariy qarashlari muhim omil bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Keyinroq tilshunoslikda morfemalarning lisoniy xususiyatlarini yoritishga bag‘ishlangan qator ilmiy ishlar yuzaga kela boshladi. Morfemalarning sinonimiyasi (Y.Tojiyev<sup>7</sup>), omonimiyasi (M.Jo‘rabojeva<sup>8</sup>), polifunksionalligi (N.Qodirova<sup>9</sup>), paradigmatic va sintagmatic munosabati (T.Mirzaqulov<sup>10</sup>)ga doir tadqiqotlar shular jumlasidandir. Shunga qaramay, morfema terminining tildagi maqomi va mohiyatini, ma‘lum bir turkumdagi morfemalarning semantik va uslubiy jihatlarini izchil va atroflicha o‘rganish talab etiladi.

<sup>2</sup> Звегинцев В.А. История языкознания XIX и XX веков в очерках и извлечениях. Часть I. – М., 1960. – Б.8.

<sup>3</sup> Бодуен де Куртене. Einige fdlle der Werkund der analogie in der polnischen declination. – 1963. <https://de/scribd.com>. 21.06.2023. 18:13.

<sup>4</sup> Богородицкий В.А. Лекции по общему языковедению. Изд.2-е. – Казан, 1915; Томсон А.И. Общее языковедение. – Одесса, 1910; Вандриес Ж. Язык. – М., 1937; Марузо Ж. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М., 1960; Агаян Е.Б. Введение в языкознание. – Ереван, 1959; Фридман М.Д. О морфемном характере артикля. ВЯ 5. – 1962; Смирницкий А.И. К вопросу о слове // Сб. Вопросы теории и истории языка. – М., 1952; Шанский Н.М. Очерки по русскому словообразованию и лексикологии. – М., 1959; Мещанинов И.И. Общее языкознание. – 1940.

<sup>5</sup> Гуломов А. А.Гуломовнинг илмий мероси (3 китоб). – Тошкент, 2007.

<sup>6</sup> Не‘матов Х., Расулов Р. Ўзбек тили систем лексикологияси асослари. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1995.

<sup>7</sup> Тожиев Ё. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида эгалик ва эга эмаслик маъносини ифодаловчи сўз ясовчи аффикслар синонимияси: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Т., 1974; Тожиев Ё. Ўзбек тилида аффиксал синонимия: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Т., 1992.

<sup>8</sup> Жўрабоева М. Ўзбек тилида аффиксал омонимия: Филол. фан. номз.дисс...автореф – Т., 1975.

<sup>9</sup> Қодирова Н. Ўзбек тилидаги аффиксларда полифункционаллик: Филол. фан. номз. дисс... автореф – Т., 2002.

<sup>10</sup> Мирзақулов Т. Ўзбек тили морфем парадигматикаси ва синтагматикаси: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Т., 1994.

**Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta'lim muassasasining ilmiy tadqiqot ishlari bilan bog'liqligi.** Tadqiqot Farg'ona davlat universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq "Hozirgi o'zbek tilining dolzarb muammolari" mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi** hozirgi o'zbek tilidagi ot shakllarini hosil qiluvchi affikslarning semantik- uslubiy xususiyatlarini yoritib berishdan iborat.

**Tadqiqotning vazifalari** sifatida quyidagilar belgilandi:

tilshunoslikda morfema masalasiga oid qarashlarni jamlash va uning asl mohiyatini aniqlash;

morfemalarning boshqa til birliklaridan farqini ochib berish;

ot turkumiga xos kategorial va nokategorial shakllarning umumiy va xususiy semantikasini misollar yordamida dalillash;

ot turkumiga xos kategorial va nokategorial shakllarning nutq uslublaridagi ko'rinishlarini lisoniy dalillar bilan isbotlash;

ot turkumidagi derivatsion morfemalarning semantik va uslubiy jihatlarini yoritish;

kelishik shakllarining bir mazmuniy maydonda birlasha olishi va ularning boshqa birliklar bilan semantik uyg'unlik kasb etishini dalillash;

**Tadqiqot obyekti** sifatida o'zbek tilidagi morfem birliklar tanlangan.

**Tadqiqot predmetini** mavjud nutq uslublarida qo'llanuvchi ot turkumiga xos morfemalarning semantik va uslubiy xususiyatlari tashkil etadi.

**Tadqiqot usullari.** Tadqiqot mavzusini yoritishda komponent tahlil, tavsiflash, tasniflash, stilistik tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan.

**Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi** quyidagilardan iborat:

morfemalar so'zlovchi tomonidan subyektiv munosabatlarni ifodalashda muhim vositalardan sanalishi, nutq vaziyatidan kelib chiqib *hurmat, erkalash, kesatiq, piching, nazarga ilmaslik* kabi emotsional ma'nolarni ifodalovchi lisoniy birlik ekanligi dalillangan;

ot turkumiga mansub kategorial va nokategorial affikslarning so'zlashuv, badiiy, publitsistik, rasmiy hamda ilmiy uslubga xoslangan shakllari mavjudligi, bir affiksning kategorial va nokategorial ma'nolari bo'lishi, ya'ni *-lar* shaklining son ma'nosi kategorial *ma'no, taxmin, hurmat, kesatiq, kuchaytirish* kabi ma'nolarni ifodalashi nogategorial ma'no tomon siljishidan dalolat berishi isbotlangan;

morfema – fonema, leksema, frazema kabi mustaqil til birligi. Ular inson ongida ma'lum paradigmalarda morfemik tizim ko'rinishida saqlanadi. Har bir shaxs bulardan foydalanish imkoniyatiga ega, biroq morfemalar nutqiy vaziyat, nutq subyektlari yoshi va mahoratiga bog'liq holda o'ziga xos nutqiy xususiyatlarini namoyon etish imkoni mavjudligi misollar orqali ko'rsatilgan;

ot turkumidagi so'z yasovchi affikslar o'z ichida vazifa jihatidan bir xil bo'lsa-da, semalarning turlicha bo'lishi oqibatida omonimlikni hosil etishi, birgina affiksda shaxs, narsa, o'rin, faoliyat-jarayon, mavhum ot yasash imkoniyati mavjudligi, morfemalarning sinonimlik va omonimlik holatlari semantikada muhim ahamiyat kasb etishi, kelishik shakllarining bir maydonda semantik tomondan birlashishi va har bir kelishik shaklining turli xil morfosemantik munosabatlarni ifodalay olishi dalillangan.

**Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari** quyidagilardan iborat:

ot turkumiga xos morfemik birliklarning barchasi jamlangan va ularning umumiy va xususiy semantikasi, omonimiyasi hamda sinonimiyasi tahlil qilingan;

morfemik tahlil uchun asos vazifasini bajaruvchi morfemalarning vazifasi, shakl va ma'no munosabati, ayrim morfemalarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari, nutq uslublaridagi qo'llanish imkoniyatlari yoritilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi** tanlangan misollar tahliliga diaxron va sinxron asosda yondashilganligi, foydalanilgan lingvistik metodlarning tadqiqot maqsadiga mosligi, nazariy ma'lumotlarning ilmiy manbalarga izchil asoslanganligi, foydalanilgan badiiy manbalarning tadqiqot predmetiga muvofiqligi, erishilgan ilmiy natijalarning amaliyotga tatbiq etilganligi, nazariy fikrlar va ularga munosabat bildirilganligi bilan belgilanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.** Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati shundan iboratki, morfemik birliklar tilda ma'lum vazifa bajarishdan tashqari, mustaqil qo'llanish imkoniyatiga ega bo'lmasa-da, o'z semantikasi, nutq vaziyatiga qarab uslubiy xoslanishi, bir morfema har xil nutq uslublarida turlicha qo'llanishi bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati xulosalar va tadqiqot materiallaridan oliy o'quv yurtlarining o'zbek filologiyasi yo'nalishlarida hozirgi o'zbek tili, o'zbek tili tarixi, semasiologiya, uslubshunoslik, nazariy tilshunoslik, lingvokulturologiya fanlari bo'yicha ma'ruza va seminarlar, maxsus kurslarni ishlab chiqishda, tashkil etishda dissertatsiyalar, monografiyalar, darsliklar va o'quv qo'llanmalarini tayyorlashda foydalanish mumkinligi bilan izohlanadi.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi.** Tadqiqotning nazariy takliflari, amaliy tavsiyalari va xulosalari quyidagi loyiha doirasida foydalanilgan. Morfemik birliklarning semantik-uslubiy jihatlarini tadqiq etish asosida:

ot turkumiga xos morfem birliklarning semantik xususiyatlari, ot turkumidagi kategorial va nokategorial shakllarining har biri mazmuniy jihatdan guruhlariga ajratilishiga doir tahlil va xulosalardan 2022-yilda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Innovatsion rivojlanish vazirligi huzuridagi mukammal o'rgatish, bilish jarayonini qiyoslash orqali takomillashtirish, yoshlardagi ijodiy g'oyalar, ijodkorlikni qo'llab-quvvatlash, rag'batlantirish, lingvomadaniy dunyoqarashini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlar rejasini ishlab chiqish hamda targ'ibot-tashviqot ishlari uchun ma'ruzalar tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (Yoshlar innovatsiya markazining 2022-yil 8-avgustdagi 04-36-1260-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada chora-tadbirlar rejasi va targ'ibot ma'ruzalari ilmiy asoslar va samarador tahliliy materiallar bilan boyitilgan;

an'anaviy tilshunoslikda polisemantik birlik sifatida baholanayotgan ot turkumiga mansub derevatsion morfemalarning semantik jihatdan turlicha bo'lishi, aslida, omonim morfemalar sirasiga kirishiga doir ilmiy xulosa va tavsiyalardan "Matn tilshunosligi" darsligida keng foydalanilgan (Farg'ona davlat universitetining 2023-yil 23-maydagi 01-2184-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada qiyoslash munosabatini ifodalovchi sintaktik birliklar xususiyatlari bo'yicha berilgan ilmiy ma'lumotlar darslikning ilmiy-nazariy jihatdan mukammallashtirishida muhim manba bo'lib xizmat qilgan;

ot turkumiga xos morfem birliklarning semantik xususiyatlari, ot turkumidagi kategorial va nokategorial shakllarining har biri mazmuniy jihatdan guruhlariga ajratilganligi, kelishik shakllarining bir maydonda semantik tomondan birlashishi va har bir kelishik shaklining turli xil mazmuniy munosabatlarni ifodalay olishiga oid ma'lumotlardan "Pragmalingvistika asoslari" darsligini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (Farg'ona davlat universitetining 2023-yil 23-maydagi 01-2183 son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada darslik nazariy va amaliy jihatdan ma'lumotlar bilan boyitilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarning aprobatsiyasi.** Tadqiqot natijalari 2 ta xalqaro va 4 ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjuman ma'ruzalarida jamoatchilik muhokamasidan o'tkazilgan.

**Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi.** Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha 12 ta ilmiy maqola va tezislari chop etilgan, jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiyasi etilgan nashrlarda 3 ta maqola nashr etilgan. Ulardan 3 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda e'lon qilingan.

**Tadqiqotning tuzilishi va hajmi.** Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa hamda foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxatidan iborat bo'lib, jami 137 sahifani tashkil etadi.

## DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

**Kirish** qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi, mavzuning o'rganilganlik darajasi yoritilgan, tadqiqotning maqsadi, vazifalari, obyekti, predmeti, ilmiy yangiligi, amaliy natijasi va ularning ishonchligi, natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati va ularning joriy qilinishi, aprobatsiyasi, natijalarning e'lon qilinishi hamda dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi haqida ma'lumot berilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi "**Morfem birliklar tavsifi**" deb nomlanib, unda jahon va o'zbek tilshunosligidagi morfem birliklar haqidagi qarashlar, morfemaning asl mohiyatini yoritishga e'tibor qaratilgan.

Birinchi bobning birinchi fasli "**Tilshunoslikda morfemik ta'limotlar**" deb nomlanadi, unda morfema termini va uning mohiyati, mazkur termin ostidagi birliklar talqini yoritilgan.

Tilshunoslik fanining beshigi qadimgi Hindiston sanaladi. Chunki xuddi shu mamlakatda birinchi bor kishilarning aloqa vositasi bo'lgan tilni o'rganishga qiziqish yuzaga keldi<sup>11</sup>. Morfema masalasi ham hind tilshunoslari nazaridan chetda qolmagan. Albatta, ular bu birliklarga morfema termini ostida qarashmagan, lekin hozirgi morfem birliklar mavjudligini his qilishgan. "Qadimgi hind grammatikachilar so'zlarni birlamchi elementlarga bo'lganlar. So'zni bunday tahlil qilish "samskara" deb atalgan. So'zni birlamchi elementlarga ajratib tahlil qilish qadimgi hind grammatikasining asosiy tamoyilini tashkil qilgan"<sup>12</sup>. "So'z tahlilida so'z shaklining o'xshash va farqli belgilariga asoslandilar. Natijada bir so'zning turli

<sup>11</sup> Нурмонов. А. Танланган асарлар II жилд. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2012. – Б. 7.

<sup>12</sup> Звегивцев. В.А. История языкознания XIX и XX веков в очерках и извлечениях, часть I том. – М, 1960, – Б. 8.

shakllarini, tarkibiy qismlarini to'g'ri belgilashga erishdilar. So'z tarkibidan o'zak, suffiks va qo'shimchalarni ajratdilar"<sup>13</sup>. Arastuning "Poetika"<sup>14</sup>, Mahmud Koshg'ariyning "Devonu lug'otit turk"<sup>15</sup>, Alisher Navoiyning "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn"<sup>16</sup> asarida morfemik birliklar haqida bir nechta fikrlar bayon etilgan.

"Morfema" termini va tushunchasi tilshunoslikka dastlab Boduen de Kurtene tomonidan kiritilgan. Olim morfemani morfologiyaning eng soddada birligi deya baholagan. "Morfemalar bu so'zning ayrim ma'noli qismlaridir. So'zning u yo bu ma'noli qismi morfema deyiladi", - deb ta'riflagan<sup>17</sup>. Olimning mazkur fikrlari morfema haqidagi qarashlarning paydo bo'lishiga, tilda muhim birlik sifatida maydonga chiqishiga sababchi bo'lgan. Boduen de Kurtenedan so'ng morfemaga turlicha yondashuvlar yuzaga kelgan.

Olimlarning morfema haqida turlicha fikrlari orqali morfemik qarashlarni uch guruhga bo'lish mumkin bo'ladi.

1. Birinchi guruh olimlarini mohiyatan Boduen de Kurtene fikrlarining mantiqiy davomchisi deya qarash.

2. Ikkinchi guruh olimlari morfema ostidagi birliklarni bir muncha kengaytirgan vakillar sinfi.

3. Uchinchi guruh olimlarini esa morfema qamrovini toraytirgan guruh deya nomlash.

Boduen de Kurtenening izdoshlari morfema so'zning ma'noli qismi, deya ta'rif berishgan, ya'ni morfemaga so'zning tarkibiy qismi nuqtayi nazaridan yondashishgan. Bunday fikrlar B.Kurtenedan tashqari, V.A.Bogorodiskiy, A.N.Gvozdev, E.B.Agayan, V.V.Vinogradov, I.V.Ustinov, O.P.Sunik, R.F.Shokirova<sup>18</sup> kabi tilshunos olimlar ishlarida ham kuzatiladi.

Ikkinchi guruh olimlari morfema atamasi ostidagi birliklar haqida birmuncha kengroq fikr bildiradilar. Morfemaning qamroviga so'zning asos qismi va grammatik shakllardan tashqari urg'u, ayrim unli tovushlar, hattoki so'zlarni ham kiritishgan. Bunday xulosaga kelish morfemaning eng kichik, boshqa mayda bo'lakka bo'linmaydigan ma'noli qism deya tushunish tufayli paydo bo'lgan. A.I.Tomson, N.M.Shanskiy, G.Glison kabi tilshunoslar ushbu fikr tarafdorlari sanaladi<sup>19</sup>.

Keyingi guruh olimlari morfemaga baho berib, faqat affikslarni morfema deb tushunadilar va izohlaydilar. Bu guruh olimlari morfemaga til birliklari masalasining mohiyatidan kelib chiqib yondashganlar. Leksik birlikdan morfemik birliklarning farqi borligiga e'tibor qaratganlar. Yuqoridagi boshqa guruh tilshunoslar so'z asosini ham morfema deb tushungan bo'lsalar, bular affikslarnigina morfema deb

<sup>13</sup> Нурмонов. А. Танланган асарлар II жилд. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2012, – Б. 7.

<sup>14</sup> Аристотел. Поетика. – Тошкент, 1980, – Б. 40.

<sup>15</sup> Нурмонов. А. Танланган асарлар II жилд. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2012, – Б. 231.

<sup>16</sup> А.Навоий. Муҳокамаат ул луғатайн. – Тошкент. 1948, – Б. 187.

<sup>17</sup> Бодуэн де Куртене. Лингвистические заметки и афоризмы... (журнал. Министерства народного просвещения, 1903, № 5. – Б. 12.

<sup>18</sup> Богородицкий. В.А. Лекции по общему языковедению, изд.2-е. – Казань, 1915, – Б. 155, Агаян. Е.Б.

Введение в языковедение. – Ереван. 1959, – Б.100, Виноградов. В.В. О формах слова. 1944, III том. – Б. 32.

<sup>19</sup> Шанский. Н.М. Очерки по русскому словообразованию и лексикалогии. – М, 1959, – Б. 45, Глисон. Г. Введение в дескриптивную лингвистику, Томсон. А.И. Общее языковедение. – Одесса. 1910, – Б. 311.

ataydilar. M.F.Fridman, I.I.Meshchanichov, A.P.Poseluyeskiy, R.A.Budagov kabi tilshunoslar mazkur fikrni qo‘llab-quvvatlab, o‘z ilmiy ishlarida bayon qilishgan<sup>20</sup>.

Dastlab, so‘zlarning tarkibiy qismlari morfologiya bo‘limida o‘rganib kelindi. Morfema tushunchasi o‘zbek tilshunosligiga A.G‘ulomov tomonidan olib kiritildi. “Morfema – so‘zning ma’noli qismi bo‘lib, u o‘z navbatida, yana ma’noli qismlarga bo‘linmaydi. Masalan, *aqli* so‘zi ikki morfemadan tashkil topgan: *aql* va *-li*. *Aql* o‘zak morfema bo‘lib, so‘zning asosiy leksik ma’nosini ifodalaydi; *-li* morfemasi esa o‘zak morfema orqali ifodalangan belgi yoki predmetga egalik ma’nosini keltirib chiqaradi”<sup>21</sup>. A.G‘ulomovning ushbu fikrlari leksema va affikslarni birgalikda morfema deb tushunishga olib keladi. Mazkur fikr boshqa olimlar tomonidan yetakchi morfema va leksema terminlari masalasiga jiddiy yondashuvni talab qildi. Morfemaning til birliklaridagi o‘rni va maqomini belgilash muhim ahamiyat kasb etdi.

A.G‘ulomov<sup>22</sup>, Y.Tojiyev<sup>23</sup>, T.Mirzaqulov<sup>24</sup>, Q.Sapayev<sup>25</sup> kabi olimlar morfemalarning yetakchi va ko‘makchi turi mavjud deya baho bergan holda, morfemalarning qamrovini kengaytirishgan. Ular morfemaga yeng kichik ma’noli qism nuqtayi nazaridan yondashishgan.

A.Hojiyev<sup>26</sup>, Sh.Rahmatullayev<sup>27</sup>, A.Nurmonov<sup>28</sup>, R.Sayfullayevalar<sup>29</sup> morfema maqomini belgilashda til birliklariga putur yetkazmaslik kerak degan g‘oyani ustuvor sanagan tarzda yetakchi morfema terminidan voz kechish zarurligini bayon etishgan.

Morfem birliklarning paradigmatic va sintagmatic tarzda o‘rganilishi<sup>30</sup>, til birliklarini sistem-struktur tomondan tadqiq qilinishi yuqoridagi ba’zi mulohazali o‘rinlarni bartaraf etadi. Tilshunos olimlarning yuqorida ko‘rib chiqilgan barcha fikrlari ikki ilmiy paradigma mavjud ekanligidan dalolat beradi. Birinchisida morfema an’anaviy yondashuvga asosan (verbosentrizm) so‘zning tarkibiy qismi sifatida baholanib, so‘zning eng kichik ma’noli qismi ekanligi e’tirof etiladi. Yana biri sistemaviy yondashuv asosida morfema so‘zdan tashqari, tilning eng kichik ma’no anglatuvchi mustaqil birligidir. Biz mazkur ilmiy qarashlardan morfema so‘z tarkibida emas, morfema til sistemasida tadqiq etilishini ma’qullaymiz. Tilshunos olim “so‘zlarning morfologik strukturasi, ya’ni ularning morfemalarga bo‘linishini o‘rganuvchi soha morfemika deb ataladi tarzidagi ta’rif o‘zbek tili grammatikasiga doir deyarli barcha darslik va qo‘llanmalarda uchraydi. Bunday tushunish aslida

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<sup>20</sup> Будагов. Р.А. Введение в науку о языке. – М, 1958, – Б. 199, Поцелуевский. Л.П. Основы грамматики, – Ашхабад, 1946, – Б. 7, Мешчанинов. И.И. Общее языкознание. 1940, – Б. 32.

<sup>21</sup> Гуломов. А. А. Гуломовнинг илмий мероси. (3 китоб). — Т. 2007, — Б. 49.

<sup>22</sup> Гуломов. А. А. Гуломовнинг илмий мероси. (3 китоб). — Т. 2007, — Б. 49.

<sup>23</sup> Тожиёв Ё. Ўзбек тили морфемикаси. – Тошкент. 1992. – Б. 5.

<sup>24</sup> Мирзақулов. Т. Ўзбек тили морфем парадигматикаси ва синтагматикаси. Фил.фан.док.дисс. – Тошкент. 1994 й

<sup>25</sup> Sapayev Q. Hozirgi o‘zbek tili (morfemika, so‘z yasalishi, morfologiya). –Toshkent. 2009, – Б. 15.

<sup>26</sup> Хожиев. А. Ўзбек тили морфологияси, морфемикаси ва сўз ясалишининг назарий масалалари. – Тошкент: Фан, 2010.

<sup>27</sup> Раҳматуллаев Ш. Семема-мустақил тил бирлиги // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, – Тошкент. 1984, №5

<sup>28</sup> Нурмонов. А. Танланган асарлар. III жилд. – Тошкент: Академнашр. 2012.

<sup>29</sup> Sayfullayeva R. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: Fan. 2006.

<sup>30</sup> Мирзақулов Т. Ўзбек тили морфем парадигматикаси ва синтагматикаси: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – Тошкент. 1994.

morfemikaning mohiyatini yo‘qqa chiqaradi, bu an’anaviy morfologiyaning so‘z tarkibi haqidagi bo‘limini yangi nom bilan atashdan boshqa narsa emas”, deya ta’kidlaydi<sup>31</sup>. Bu fikrlar tilga sistemasi sifatida yondashuv natijasida yuzaga kelgan va morfemaning mohiyatini anglashda tayanch nuqta bo‘lib xizmat qiladi.

Til birliklari o‘zaro sintagmatik munosabatga kirishadi va o‘zidan katta birliklarni shakllantirishga xizmat qiladi. Sintagmatik munosabat esa bir paradigmadagi birliklarning ketma-ket kelishini taqozo etadi. Tilning tizimlilik tabiatini hisobga olgan holda, bizningcha, morfema “o‘z ifoda va ma’no jihatiga ega bo‘lgan, so‘z yasash yoki so‘z shaklini yasash uchun xizmat qiladigan, shakllantiruvchanlik xususiyatiga ega bo‘lgan mustaqil lisoniy birlikdir. Uning leksik va grammatik turlari mavjud.

**“Morfemalar tasnifi va ular bilan bog‘liq muammolar”** deb nomlangan birinchi bobning ikkinchi faslida morfem birliklar tasnifi masalasiga e’tibor qaratilgan.

Asosiy morfema	Ko‘makchi morfema				
	Sintetik morfemalar		Analitik morfemalar		
	Affiks	affiksoid	Fe‘l shakllar	Ot shakllar	Sifat shakllar

1-jadval. Morfemalarning shakliy tasnifi

Morfemik birliklar deyilganida, asosan, affikslar e’tiborga olinadi, biroq ayrim leksik ma’nosi bo‘lmagan yoki gap ichida lug‘aviy ma’nosini yo‘qotgan birliklar ham olimlar tomonidan morfemik maydonga tortilgan. “Tabiatan sistem-struktur hodisa bo‘lgan til va uning morfem qurilishi tasvirida sintetik morfem vositalar qatori analitik morfem vositalar, oraliq, yordamchi vositalar ham o‘z o‘rnini va izohini topishi kerak”<sup>32</sup>. Morfema va morfemika sohalari bo‘yicha ilmiy-nazariy qarashlarning o‘zgarishi ular ostida o‘rganiluvchi birliklarga ham ta’sir ko‘rsatmay qolmaydi. An’anaviy tilshunoslikda morfemalar tasnifida faqat affikslar mazmun va shakl nuqtayi nazaridan guruhlariga bo‘lingan. Biz quyidagi tasnifni tavsiya etishni ma’qul ko‘rdik.

“Morfemalar funksional-semantik xususiyatiga ko‘ra, ikki guruhga bo‘linadi:

1. Derivatsion morfema;
2. Grammatik morfema.”

Derivatsion morfema so‘zga qo‘shilib, yangi so‘z hosil qiladi. Yangi so‘z yangi lug‘aviy va grammatik ma’noga ega bo‘ladi”<sup>33</sup>.

Morfemalar vazifasidan tashqari, turli xil tasniflarda ham guruhlariga ajratiladi. Morfemalarning leksemalarning qaysi tomonidan qo‘shilishiga ko‘ra suffiks, prefiks, infiks kabi turlari mavjud<sup>34</sup>.

<sup>31</sup> Мирзакулов Т. Ўзбек тили морфем парадигматикаси ва синтагматикаси масалалари: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. автореф. – Тошкент, 1994. – Б.19.

<sup>32</sup> Мирзакулов Т. Грамматика ўқитишнинг лингвистик асослари. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1994. – Б.14.

<sup>33</sup> Sayfullayeva R. O‘sha asar. – Б. 122.

<sup>34</sup> Ҳожиев А. Лингвистик терминларнинг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи. 1985, – Б. 40.

Morfemalar struktur jihatdan ham tasniflanadi. Morfemalarning bunday turlari ilmiy adabiyotlarda turlicha nomlanadi. “Lingvistik terminlarning izohli lug‘ati” kitobida sodda va qo‘shma morfema terminlari haqida ma‘lumot beriladi<sup>35</sup>.

Morfemalar shakl va ma‘no munosabatiga ko‘ra tasniflanadi. Morfemada shakl va ma‘no munosabati barqaror. Morfemaning miqdoran cheklanganligi bu munosabatning keng qamrovligidan dalolat beradi<sup>36</sup>.

Demak, morfemalarning vazifasiga ko‘ra o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarini alohida-alohida yoritish ularni birlashtiruvchi va farqli holatlarini izohlash orqali aniq xulosaga kelish mumkinligini ko‘rsatadi. Morfemalardagi vazifa, shakl, joylashish hamda shakl va ma‘no munosabati ularning alohida mustaqil bir til birligi ekanligidan dalolat beradi.

Birinchi bobning uchinchi fasli **“Morfemika va morfologiya”** deb yuritiladi. Ushbu faslda morfemika hamda morfologiya bo‘limlarining o‘zaro munosabatiga to‘xtalib o‘tilgan.

Tilshunoslik bo‘limlari til sathlaridagi birliklarni o‘rganuvchi soha ekanligi bir birlikning turli tomonlari alohida-alohida tadqiq qilinishini talab etadi. Shu bois birliklarni tadqiq etuvchi sohalar o‘zaro bir-biri bilan adoqador sanaladi. Masalan, morfologiya va leksikologiyani yaqinligi shundaki, bu ikki bo‘lim so‘zni o‘rganadi. Morfologiya – so‘z haqidagi ta‘limot<sup>37</sup>. Leksikologiyada ham leksik birliklar tadqiq etiladi. Bularning farqli jihati shundaki, morfologiyada so‘zlarning shakliy, leksikologiyada mazmuniy tomoni e‘tiborga olinadi. So‘z atamasi tilning leksik sathiga mansub bo‘lgan birlik uchun ham, morfologik sath birligi uchun ham qo‘llanadi. Leksik sath birligiga nisbatan qo‘llanilganda leksemaga, morfologik sath birligiga nisbatan qo‘llanilganda esa so‘z shakliga teng keladi<sup>38</sup>. Shu o‘rinda til sathlari hamda tilshunoslik bo‘limlari o‘rtasidagi farq ko‘zga tashlanadi. Masalan, morfemik sathga kiruvchi birliklar leksikologiya, morfemika hamda morfologiya bo‘limlarida o‘rganiladi. Demak, morfologiya va morfemika bo‘limlari orasida qandaydir munosabatlar mavjud.

Morfologiya bo‘limida so‘z shakllari, so‘zlarning grammatik ma‘nolari, bu grammatik ma‘nolarni yuzaga chiqaruvchi grammatik shakllar, grammatik kategoriyalar, so‘z turkumlari va so‘zlarni turkumlarga bo‘lish tamoyillari o‘rganiladi. “Grammatik ma‘no sistema sifatida morfologik va sintaktik ma‘nolarni o‘z ichiga oladi. Grammatik ma‘no muayyan moddiy vositalar yordamida ifodalanadi. Ma‘lum grammatik ma‘noni ifodalovchi moddiy vositalar grammatik shakl hisoblanadi”<sup>39</sup>. Mana shu grammatik shakllar ma‘noli qism sifatida morfemikaning tekshirish obyekti sanaladi. Bundan tashqari morfemalarning paradigmatic munosabati morfologiyada grammatik kategoriyalar sifatida tadqiq etiladi.

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<sup>35</sup> Хожиев А. Лингвистик терминларнинг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи. 1985, – Б. 78-119.

<sup>36</sup> Sayfullayeva R. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: Fan. 2006. – B. 142.

<sup>37</sup> Хожиев А. Лингвистик терминларнинг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи. 1985, – Б.57.

<sup>38</sup> Нурмонов А. Шаҳобиддинова Ш, Искандарова Ш, Набиева Д. Ўзбек тилининг назарий грамматикаси. Морфология. – Тошкент: Янги авлод. 2001, – Б.16.

<sup>39</sup> Нурмонов А. Шаҳобиддинова Ш, Искандарова Ш, Набиева Д. Ўзбек тилининг назарий грамматикаси. Морфология. – Тошкент: Янги авлод. 2001, – Б.17.

Ikkinchi bob “**Otning kategorial shakllarini hosil qiluvchi affikslarning semantikasi va uslubiyati**” deb nomlanadi. Ushbu bobda ot turkumi tarkibiga kiruvchi kategorial shakllarning semantik xususiyatlari va uslubiy jihatlari tadqiq etilgan.

Kategoriya yunoncha “*kategoria*” soʻzidan olingan boʻlib, mulohaza, fikr, belgi kabi maʼnolarni bildiradi. Ular voqelikdagi hodisalar va bilishning muhim, umumiy xususiyat hamda munosabatlarni aks ettiruvchi eng umumiy va asosiy tushunchalardir<sup>40</sup>. Har qanday fanda kategoriyalar soni koʻp, ammo hech qachon cheksiz boʻlmaydi. Tilshunoslikda lisoniy kategoriyalardan birmuncha aniqlik va oʻrganilganlikni faqat morfologik kategoriyalarda koʻrish mumkin. Buning sababi komparativist va yosh grammatiklarning morfologik struktura tadqiqiga va har bir morfologik shakllar (shuningdek, shakllar sirasi, paradigmasi sifatida morfologik kategoriyalar), ularning tarixiy taraqqiyoti masalalariga katta eʼtibor bilan qaraganlari va ularni ancha mufassal tadqiq etganliklari bilan bogʻliq. Buning natijasi oʻlaroq, fanimizda deyarli barcha tillar boʻyicha morfologik kategoriyalarning chegaralari, ichki paradigmalari, paradigmatic aloqalari nisbatan yaxshi oʻrganilgan<sup>41</sup>. Biz ham ot turkumidagi affikslarga grammatik nuqtayi nazardan eʼtibor qaratib, sistema asosida tadqiq etishga kirishganmiz.

Ikkinchi bobning birinchi fasli “**Kelishiklar semantikasi va uslubiyati**” deb yuritiladi. Ushbu faslda kelishik shakllarning umumiy sema ostida birlashishi va xususiy maʼnolari lisoniy dalillar orqali izohlangan.

Kelishiklar funksional tabiatga egaligi bilan tilda yashaydi. Soʻzlarning sintagmatik munosabatga kirishuvi tufayli boshqa birliklarni shakllantiruvchilik xususiyati ham koʻzga tashlanadi. Kelishiklarning funksional va shakllantiruvchilik xususiyatidan tashqari, bu paradigmaga kiruvchi shakllarning semantik tomondan oʻziga xos tabiati mavjud. Kelishik shakllarining semantik tomoni yuzasidan ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilgan<sup>42</sup>. Mazkur tadqiqotda bir mazmuniy maydonga kiruvchi kelishik shakllari tahlilga tortilgan holda, ularning uslubiy xususiyatlariga ham eʼtibor qaratilgan.

<b>Kelishik nomi</b>	<b>Bosh kelishik</b>	<b>Qaratqich kelishigi</b>	<b>Tushum kelishigi</b>	<b>Joʻnalish kelishigi</b>	<b>Oʻrin-payt kelishigi</b>	<b>Chiqish kelishigi</b>
Lokal maʼno				+	+	+
Temporal maʼno				+	+	+
Vosita maʼnosi					+	+
Fikr mavzusi			+			+
Sabab maʼnosi				+		+
Partonomik maʼno			+			+

2-jadval. Semantik jihatdan birlashuvchi kelishik shakllari

<sup>40</sup> OʻzME. Birinchi jild. – Toshkent, 2000.

<sup>41</sup> Неъматов Х., Менглиев Б., Ботирова А. Тилшуносликнинг фалсафий масалалари. – Toshkent, 2020. – Б.43.

<sup>42</sup> Қодиров З. Ўзбек тилида келишиклар семантикаси: Филол. фан. ном. ...дисс. – Самарқанд. 1993.

Mazkur jadvalda bir mazmuniy maydonda birlasha oluvchi kelishik shakllari keltirilgan. Bundan tashqari har bir kelishik shakli o'ziga xos semantik xususiyatga ham ega.

Evaz ma'nosi faqatgina jo'nalish kelishigi shaklida kuzatiladi. Masalan:

*Fabrikaning yo'lidan*

*Ro'molcha topib oldim.*

*Topib oldi demanglar,*

**Mehnatga sotib oldim.** (Qo'shiqdan)

O'rin-payt kelishigi shakli **tengsizlik** ma'nosini anglatishi mumkin.

Masalan: **Go'zallikda tunganmas buloq,**

*Shamolda o'ynaydi shalola,*

*Bahor yurar ko'chib tog'ma-tog',*

*Qo'llarida lola payola.* (H.Olimjon)

Chiqish kelishigi bir predmetni boshqa bir narsadan hosil qilish ma'nosini anglatishi mumkin.

Masalan: *Ko'z yoshidan, dil toshidan qurilgan haykal,*

*Mag'rur turar, mag'rur boqar; hech biron mahal,*

*Na odamdan, na zamondan qo'rqmas asti u.*

*G'azabini yutib o'lgan qullar dasti bu.* (U.Nosir)

Kelishik shakllarining uslubiy xususiyatlari ham mavjud. Qaratqich va tushum kelishik shakllari so'zlashuv uslubida deyarli farqlanmaydi. Ikkisiga ham – ni shakli ishlatiladi. Masalan, og'zaki nutqda hech kim aynan **ukamning kitobi** deb talaffuz qilmaydi, aksincha **ukamni kitobi** deya talaffuz qiladi. Ayrim hududlarda tushum kelishigi so'zlashuvda so'z qaysi undosh bilan tugasa, shu undosh bilan boshlangan holda talaffuz qilinadi. Masalan, **oshni – oshshi, gapni – gappi** kabi.

Farg'ona shevasida qaratqich kelishigi shakli **-di, -i** shakllarida ishlatiladi. Masalan, **ukamdi kitobi, ukami kitobi** kabi.

Jo'nalish kelishigi qo'shimchasining adabiy tildagi ko'rinishi –ga shaklidir. Barcha nutq uslublarida bu kelishik qo'shimchasining belgisi tarzda ishlatilishi me'yor sanaladi. Faqatgina she'riyatda bo'g'inlar sonini moslashtirish, turoqlar miqdorini bir xillashtirish uchun belgisiz tarzda qo'llanishi mumkin. Masalan,

*Manov bizning pahlavonlar ko'krak kerib-*

**Maydon** kirsar, falakni ham yiqarin ayt. (U.Azim)

Jo'nalish kelishigi qo'shimchasi Xorazm shevasida –a, -na tarzida qo'llanadi. She'riyatda ham xuddi shunday shakllarda uchraydi. Masalan,

**Bolama** o'xshaydi, ovozing sani. (Qo'shiqdan)

**Bolam** so'zi tarkibidagi –a shakli jo'nalish kelishigi qo'shimchasi hisoblanadi. Bolamga o'xshaydi tarzida qo'llanganda, ekpressivlik, poetik ohang mavjud bo'lmaydi. Jo'nalish kelishigining **-na** shaklida ham xuddi shunday holatni kuzatish mumkin. Masalan,

*Boqdim ko'zina-qoshina,*

*O'xshatdim humo qushina,*

*Mani hijron otashina*

*Yoqqan yor, kimnin yorisan?* (O.Umar)

Ikkinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli “**Egalik affikslari semantikasi va uslubiyati**” deb yuritiladi. Ushbu faslda egalik affikslarining o‘ziga xos semantik va uslubiy jihatlari tahlil qilingan.

Birinchi shaxs egalik qo‘shimchasi boshqa egalik affikslaridan bo‘yoqdorligi, subyektiv bahoning yaqqol ko‘rinishi bilan ajralib turadi.

*Ey do‘stim, davlating, imkoning bo‘lsa,*

*Tulporing choparga maydoning bo‘lsa,*

*Eng avval otangning qadrini bilgin.*

*Eng avval onangga yaxshilik qilg‘il.* (A.Qayum)

Undalma tarkibida birinchi shaxs egalik qo‘shimchasi tinglovchining so‘zlovchiga yaqin ekanligini, erkalash, suyish ma‘nolarini ifodalaydi.

Ikkinchi shaxs egalik affikslari qarashlilik ma‘nosidan tashqari, qarashli emaslik ma‘nosini anglatishi mumkin. Og‘zaki nutqda ayrim o‘rinlarda bunday holatni kuzatish mumkin. Masalan, *bizning farzandimiz* jumlasida o‘rnida *farzandingga qara. Ustozimiz kelyapti* o‘rnida *ustozing kelyapti* birikmasi ishlatiladi. *Ustozing, farzanding* leksemalaridagi egalik affikslari birinchi shaxs ko‘plikka qarashlilik ma‘nosini yo‘qotgan. Ikkinchi shaxsga qarashlilik ma‘nosi hosil bo‘lgan. Lekin qarashlilik ma‘nosi ostida kesatq, mensimaslik kabi salbiy ma‘nolar ham mavjud.

“*Ilhomning kitobi*” birikuvida egalik affiksining uch xil xususiy grammatik ma‘nosi yuzaga chiqadi. “Ilhom yozgan kitob”, “Ilhomga qarashli kitob”, “Ilhom haqidagi kitob” kabi ma‘nolarni anglatadi”<sup>43</sup>. Egalik affikslarining bunday ma‘nolari matn bilan bog‘liq sanaladi. Nutq vaziyati, so‘zlovchi maqsadi orqali qanday ma‘noda ishlatilishini anglab olish mumkin.

Ikkinchi bobning uchinchi fasli “**Son kategoriyasining semantik va uslubiy xususiyatlari**” deb nomlanadi. Bu faslda –lar shaklining semantik va uslubiy jihatlari yoritilgan.

Otda ziddiyatli munosabatda bo‘lgan birlik va ko‘plik ma‘nosi hamda bu ma‘noni ifodalovchi shakl sistemasi grammatik son kategoriyasini tashkil etadi<sup>44</sup>. Son kategoriyasi tadqiqi A.G‘ulomov, A.Hojiyev, Sh.Shahobiddinova, Y.Zulfiyev kabi tilshunoslarning ilmiy izlanishlari turli xil masalalarning oydinlashishida qimmatli manba ekanligini ta‘kidlash zarur<sup>45</sup>. Son kategoriyasining shakliy ifodasi sifatida –lar shakli va nol shakl inobatga olingan, biroq nol shakl masalasida tilshunoslarning fikrlari turlicha. Nol shakl masalasida A.Hojiyevning fikrlari bu masalaning aniqlashishiga katta yordam beradi. “Bu muammoni hal etishda quyidagi ikki hodisaga asoslangan holda ish ko‘rish ijobiy, to‘g‘ri xulosaga kelish imkonini beradi:

1) til birliklarida ifoda va ma‘no (mazmun) masalasi;

<sup>43</sup> Sayfullayeva R va boshqalar. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: Fan. 2009, – B. 172.

<sup>44</sup> Замонавий ўзбек тили: Морфология. Муаллифлар жамоаси. – Тошкент: Мумтоз сўз, 2008, – Б. 210.

<sup>45</sup> Гуломов А. Ўзбек тилида кўплик категорияси. – Т. 1944; Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тилшунослигининг долзарб муаммолари (саккизинчи мақола) // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2007. – №5. – Б. 26-33; Шаҳобиддинова Ш. Грамматик маъно талқини хусусида. Фил.фан.ном.дисс – Самарканд. 1993., Зулфиёв. Я. –лар аффиксининг сўз таркибиде қўлланиш хусусиятлари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 1972, № 5. – Б. 67-69; Зулфиёв.Я. Жамлик категориясининг ўзига хос хусусиятлари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 1975, № 3. – Б. 46-50.

2) nol morfemaning faqat soʻz shaklida, morfologik birlikda mavjudligini tan olish, aniqrogʻi, nol shakl mavjudligini tan olish masalasi”<sup>46</sup>.

Olimning fikrlaridan shuni anglash mumkinki, nol morfema va nol shaklni qorishtirib yubormaslik zarur. Nol morfema atamasi va tushunchasi mavjud emas, nol shakl esa morfologik birlik sifatida mavjud.

**-lar** shaklining semantik xususiyatlari haqida fikr yuritilganda atamaning nomlanishiga ham eʼtibor qaratish zarur. –lar shakliy tomoni boʻlsa, koʻplik deya atalish uning semantikasi bilan bogʻliq. Bu shaklning koʻplikni ifodalashida ham semantik noziklik sezilib turadi. Yaʼni barchasida koʻplik maʼnosi ifodalansa-da, bu maʼnolar bir-biridan farq qiladi.

**-lar** shakli, odatda, noaniq miqdorni ifodalaydi. Aniq miqdorni ifodalash son turkumiga kiruvchi leksemalar orqali sodir boʻladi. **-lar** shakli ot turkumiga kiruvchi soʻzlar tarkibida kelib koʻplik maʼnosini ifodalaydi. Masalan,

*Odamlar, odamlar*, uni olqishlang,

Qarang, u naqadar epchil va oʻktam.

Biz-chi, ey baʼzi koʻzi ochiqlar,

Eplab yurolmaymiz katta yoʻlda ham. (A.Oripov)

Ushbu misoldagi odamlar soʻzida koʻplik maʼnosi mavjud va koʻplik noaniq miqdorni ifodalagan.

**-lar** shaklining koʻplik ifodalashida koʻplik maʼnosiga qoʻshimcha ravishda qandaydir yondosh maʼnolar hamroh boʻlishi mumkin. Bunda asosiy maʼno koʻplik, boshqa maʼnolar ikkilamchi sanaladi.

Koʻplik shakli oʻxshatish maʼnosini ifodaydi. Bunda koʻplik shakli atoqli otlar tarkibida keladi. Masalan,

*Meni bir oʻy qiynaydi yomon,*

*Yurak yana oʻynaydi yomon.*

*Toshkentga qiz berma Margʻilon –*

*Kumushlar yoʻq, Zaynablar omon.* (M.Yusuf)

Yuqoridagi sheʼriy misrada Zaynablar va Kumushlar soʻzlarida oʻxshatish va koʻplik maʼnolari mavjud. Oʻxshatish maʼnosining mavjudligi shundaki, bir nechta Zaynab yoki Kumush ismli qizlar emas, taqdiri va goʻzalligi asardagi qahramonlarga oʻxshash zamondosh qizlar ekanligida anglash mumkin. Koʻplik maʼnosi esa bir nechta qizlar haqida fikr yuritayotganligidan anglashiladi. Bunday oʻxshatish maʼnosining koʻplik maʼnosi bilan hamroh holda kelishi, odatda, badiiy uslubda mavjudligini kuzatish mumkin.

Soʻzlashuv uslubida –lar shakli koʻplik maʼnosi bilan hamroh holda birgalikda anglash maʼnosini ham ifodalashini uchratish mumkin. Masalan, Rustamlarnikiga boramiz, Dostonlar tashrif buyurishdi gaplaridagi atoqli otlarda Rustam va Doston ismli bolalarning koʻpligini emas, ular bilan yonidagi sheriklar tushuniladi. Bu misollardan anglash mumkinki birga anglash maʼnosi birlamchi, koʻplik maʼnosi ikkilamchi sanaladi. Turdosh otlar tarkibida qelganda ham ushbu holatni kuzatish mumkin. Bunda –lar shakli shaxs semasiga ega boʻlgan leksemalarga qoʻshiladi.

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<sup>46</sup> Ҳожи́ев А. Ўзбек тили морфологияси, морфемикаси ва сўз ясалишининг назармй масалалари.– Тошкент: Фан. 2010, – Б. 51.

Masalan, xolamlarning xonadoni, tog‘amlarning hovlisi, ukamlarning farzandlari kabi misollar orqali bu ma’nolarni anglash mumkin. Bu ma’nolar –lar shaklining kategorial xususiyatlaridan sanaladi.

-lar shakliga nutq uslublari tomonidan yondashilmagan. Odatdab bu shakl uslubiy betaraf, neytral sanaladi. Barcha nutq uslublari erkin qo‘llana oladi. Sababi ko‘plik ma’nosini ifodalovchi vositalar ko‘p emas. Lekin nutq uslublarda –lar shakli turlicha qo‘llanishi mumkin.

Rasmiy uslubda **–lar** shaklining kategorial ma’nosi yuzaga chiqadi. Bu uslubda uning nokategorial ma’noda ishlatish cheklangan. Rasmiy uslubda bu affiks, asosan, fe’l turkumiga oid bo‘lgan so‘zlar tarkibida uchraydi. Masalan, *Majlisda qatnashdilar: A.Rustamov, R.Qo‘chqorovlar*. Bu misolda –lar shakli sof ko‘plikni ifodalab kelgan.

Rasmiy uslubning yozma shakli ma’lum qoliplardan iboratligi sabab –lar shaklining faol tarzda qo‘llanmaydi.

Rasmiy uslubning og‘zaki shaklida **–lar** shakli undalmalar tarkibida qatnashadi. Masalan, *Hurmatli anjuman ishtirokchilari, kengash a’zolari* misollarida **–lar** shaklining ko‘plik ma’nosini anglatganligini ko‘rish mumkin.

Ilmiy uslub rasmiy uslubdan imkoniyatlarining kengligi bilan farq qiladi. Ilmiy uslubda fanlar va kasblarning ko‘pligi bois so‘z, so‘z shakllarini ishlatish doirasi erkinroq sanaladi. Ko‘plik shakli ham ancha erkin ishlatiladi. Masalan, *Tilshunoslikning so‘z yasalihi bo‘limida, birinchidan, yangi leksik birliklarning qanday hosil qilinishi, ikkinchidan, mavjud yasalmalarining qanday paydo bo‘lganligi tekshiriladi*. (Hozirgi o‘zbek tili darsligi) **Birlik** va **yasalmalar** so‘zlarida ko‘plik ma’nosi mavjudligini anglash mumkin.

So‘zlashuv, publisistik va badiiy uslublarda **–lar** shakli erkin qo‘llanadi.

-lar shakli ko‘plik ma’nosida hududlardagi jonli so‘zlashuv uslubida turlicha tarzda qo‘llanishi mumkin. Toshkent shevasida bu shakl –lik shaklida talaffuz qilinadi. Masalan,

- *Yaxshi bolam. O‘zing yaxshimisan, yaxshi yuribsanmi, oying, singling yaxshimi?*

- *Shukur, rahmat. Hammaligi yaxshi, salom devorishdi, kelishadi.*

Ushbu misolda qo‘llangan **hammaligi** so‘z shakli hammalari so‘zining so‘zlashuv uslubidagi ko‘rinishi hisoblanadi.

Samarqand shevasida ayrim o‘rinlarda –lar shaklining –ar tarzida ishlatilishiga guvoh bo‘lish mumkin. Masalan, *Sizlarni aziz hayotingiz menga kerak, vatanimizga kerak. Asranglar o‘zlarizingzni. Bizar o‘z zaminimizda jangni oboryapmiz. Ular kelgindilar*. (Saraosiyo voqealari. 2000 yil. Islom Karimov nutqi.)

Yuqorida bayon etilgan fikrlar va misollar tahlilidan xulosa qilish mumkinki, grammatik son kategoriyasi o‘zbek tilida miqdor ma’nosini anglatadi va bu ma’nolar aynan bir xil noaniq miqdorni ifodalamaydi. Matn mazmuni va –lar shakli qo‘shilayotgan so‘zning ma’nosidan kelib chiqib, birga anglash, o‘xshatish kabi ma’nolarni ham ifodalaydi. Bu ma’nolar ko‘plik ma’nosi bilan hamroh holda yuzaga chiqadi.

-lar shaklining nutq uslublarida va ma'lum hududlarda turlicha qo'llanishini misollar orqali kuzatdik.

Uchinchi bob **“Otning nokategorial shakllarini hosil qiluvchi affikslarining uslubiyati va semantikasi”** deb nomlanadi. Ushbu bobda ot turkumi tarkibiga kiruvchi nokategorial shakllarining uslubiy va semantik xususiyatlari tahlil etilgan.

Uchinchi bobning birinchi fasli **“Ot turkumidagi derivatsion morfemalar tasnifi va ularning semantik-stilistik xususiyatlari”** deb atalib, unda ot turkumidagi morfemalar semantik jihatdan guruhlariga bo'lingan, har bir morfemaning ma'noviy xususiyatlari, ayrim affikslarning uslubiy jihatlari tahlil etiladi.

Ot turkumidagi so'z yasovchi affikslarni shu turkumga xos leksemalarning semalari asosida turli xil guruhlariga ajratish mumkin. Shaxs otlari, narsa-buyum otlari, o'rin-joy otlari, faoliyat-jarayon otlari, mavhum otlar so'z yasovchi qo'shimcha orqali yasalish xususiyatiga ega.

Shaxs oti yasovchi morfemalarni ham o'z ichida shaxslarning semantik xususiyati va shaxs otlarining nimaga asosan nomlanishidan kelib chiqib, turlarga ajratish mumkin. Bu ma'noviy guruhlar quyidagilardan iborat:

- I. Qarindoshlikni ifodalovchi shaxs oti yasovchi morfemalar.
- II. Kasb-hunarni ifodalovchi shaxs oti yasovchi morfemalar.
- III. Qarindoshlikni ifodalovchi shaxs oti yasovchi morfemalar
- IV. Kasb-hunarni ifodalovchi shaxs oti yasovchi morfemalar
- V. Biror joyga mansublikni ifodalovchi shaxs oti yasovchi morfema
- VI. Shaxsga aloqador kishi ma'nosini ifodalovchi shaxs oti yasovchi morfema
- VII. Narsa-hodisani doimiy kuzatuvchi, mutolaa qiluvchi shaxs ma'nosini ifodalovchi shaxs oti yasovchi morfema
- VIII. Asosdan anglashilgan hodisaga e'tiqod qiluvchi, biror narsaga me'yorida ortiq berilgan ma'nosini ifodalovchi shaxs oti yasovchi morfema
- IX. Asosdan anglashilgan narsaga ega bo'lgan kishi ma'nosini bildiruvchi shaxs oti yasovchi morfema
- X. Asosdan anglashilgan narsani iste'mol qiluvchi ma'nosini ifodalovchi shaxs oti yasovchi
- XI. Asosdan anglashilgan ish-harakat, hodisani doim bajarib, ta'kidlab turadigan shaxs ma'nosidagi ot yasovchi morfema kabilar.

Shaxs otini hosil qiluvchi bunday morfemalar miqdori o'zbek tilida juda ko'p va ular o'rtasidagi semantik va uslubiy farqlar ham turlichadir. Imkoniyatining kengligi, turli xil so'z turkumlariga qo'shila olish xususiyati bilan boshqa turdagi shaxs oti yasovchi qo'shimchalardan farqlanib turadi. Kasb-kor ma'nosini hosil qilishda eng sarmahsul morfema **-chi** qo'shimchasi hisoblanadi. Mazkur morfema haqida Alisher Navoiy **“Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn”** asarida o'z fikrlarini bildirganligiga guvoh bo'lishimiz mumkin: **“Yana bir adolari borki, ba'zi alfozning so'ngida “ch” yoki “chi” lafzidir, orttururlar, yo mansabning yo hunarning yo peshaning izhori uchun;**

forsiyda yo‘qtur, balki alar ham turkcha ayturlar. Mansabda andoqki, *qo‘rchi* va *suvchi* va *xizonachi* va *kerak-yarog‘chi* va *chavgonchi* va *nayzachi* va *shukurchi* va *yurtchi* va *shilonchi* va *axtachi* yo‘sunlug‘ ko‘ptur. Hunar va peshada andoqki, *qushchi* va *borschi* va *qo‘ruqchi* va *tamg‘achi* va *jibachi* va *yo‘rg‘achi* va *halvochi* va *kemachi* va *qo‘ychi*. Andoqki, qush hunarida dag‘i bu istiloh bordur, andoqki, *qozchi* va *quvchi* va *turnachi* va *kiyikchi* va *tovushqonchiki*, sort lafzida yo‘qtur. Va alar bo‘lgonlarning ko‘pin turkcha ayturlar”<sup>47</sup>.

Bu affiks kasb-hunar nomini ifodalashda turli xil ma’no nozikliklariga ega bo‘ladi:

1. Asosdan anglashilgan taomni pishiruvchi: ***kabobchi***.
2. Asosdan anglashilgan predmetni yasovchi: ***pichoqchi***.
3. Asosdan anglashilgan predmetdan narsa yasovchi: ***tunukachi***.
4. Asosdan anglashilgan predmetni quruvchi, tayyorlovchi: ***tandirchi, betonchi***.
5. Asosdan anglashilgan predmetni boshqaruvchi: ***traktorchi***.
6. Asosdan anglashilgan narsani aytuvchi: ***qo‘shiqchi, askiyachi***.
7. Asosdan anglashilgan predmetni tikuvchi: ***etikchi***.
8. Asosdan anglashilgan joyni qo‘riqlovchi: ***chegarachi***.
9. Asosdan anglashilgan predmetni parvarish qiluvchi: ***gulchi***.
10. Asosdan anglashilgan predmetni o‘rganuvchi: ***tilchi***.
11. Asosdan anglashilgan predmetni sotuvchi: ***do‘ppichi***.
12. Asosdan anglashilgan predmetni chaluvchi: ***dutorchi, rubobchi***.
13. Asosdan anglashilgan narsani birovga uqtiruvchi: ***maslahatchi*** kabi ma’no turlariga ega<sup>48</sup>.

Bundan tashqari narsa oti, o‘rin-joy oti, faoliyat-jarayon oti yasovchi morfemalarning semantik taraflari bayon etilgan.

Shaxs oti yasovchi morfemalarning uslubiy jilolanishini lisoniy dalillar orqali kuzatish mumkin.

**-xo‘r** morfemasi salbiy bo‘yoqqa ega. Masalan, **nafaqachi** va **nafaqaxo‘r** leksemalariga e’tibor bersak. Ayrim nuroniylar meni nafaqaxo‘r emas, nafaqachi, deb aytinglar, deyishadi. Buning sababi shundaki, –xo‘r affiksi biror narsani me’yoridan ko‘p iste’mol qiluvchi shaxs ma’nosini bildiradi.

–go‘y morfemasi ijobiy bo‘yoqqa ega. So‘zlashuv va badiiy uslublarda –go‘y morfemasini olgan leksema yaqinlik ma’nosini ifodalab keladi. Masalan, ***siz mening maslahatgo‘yim, duogo‘yimsiz*** gapidagi –go‘y qo‘shimchasini olgan so‘zlarda sezish mumkin.

<sup>47</sup> А.Навоий. Муҳокамаг ул луғатайн. – Тошкент. 1948, – Б. 147.

<sup>48</sup> Тожиев Ё ва бошқалар. Ўзбек тилидаги эргаш морфемаларнинг семантик-стилистик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент. 2012, – Б. 49.

Ijobiy bo‘yoq	Neytral	Salbiy bo‘yoq
-go‘y (duogo‘y)	-chi (aravachi, etikchi)	-vachcha (shaytonvachcha)
	-shunos (tilshunos)	-parast (maishatparast)
	-kash (suratkash)	-xo‘r (nafaqaxo‘r)
	-gar (savdogar)	
	-uvchi (yozuvchi)	
	-kor (xizmatkor)	

3-jadval. Bo‘yoqdorligi mavjud ot yasovchi affikslar

Affikslar	Polisemik	Monosemik
-vachcha		+
-chi	+	
-shunos		+
-kash		+
-gar	+	
-kor	+	
-soz		+
-bon	+	
-paz		+
-do‘z		+
-(u)vchi		+

4-jadval. Ot yasovchi polisemik va monosemik affikslar

Qolaversa, ot turkumidagi derevasion morfemalarning semantik xususiyatlari haqida fikr yuritilganda affikslarning omonimlik va sinonimlik tomonlariga ham e‘tibor berish zarur.

Ot turkumidagi so‘z yasovchi morfemalar o‘z ichida o‘zaro shakldoshligi quyidagi jadvalda bayon etilgan.

Morfema	Misol	Misol	Misol	Misol	misol
-lik	Toshkentlik (shaxs oti)	Shirinlik (narsa oti)	Quruqlik (o‘rin-joy oti)	O‘qituvchilik (Faoliyat oti)	
-gi		Supurgi (narsa oti)			Sezgi (mavhum ot)
-oq		O‘roq (narsa oti)	Yotoq (o‘rin-joy oti)		O‘roq (mavhum ot)
-m		To‘plam (narsa oti)			Chidam (mavhum ot)
-iq		Tortiq (narsa oti)		Chopiq (Jarayon oti)	

5-jadval. Ot so‘z turkumidagi derivatsion morfemalar omonimligi

Uchinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli “**Kichraytirish va erkalash shakllarining semantik-uslubiy xususiyatlari**” deb nomlanadi. Bu faslda aksiologik munosabat ifodalovchi morfemalarning semantik va uslubiy jihatlari yoritilgan.

Modallik ma’nosi til sistemasining turli sathlarida kuzatiladi. Obyektiv modallik, asosan, sintaktik birliklarga nisbatan qo‘llanadi. Subyektiv modallik turli til sathlariga oid birliklarga nisbatan ishlatiladi. Ushbu tushuncha morfemik birliklarda ham aks etadi. Ayrim manbalarda modal ma’no ifodalovchi bu morfemalar subyektiv baho beruvchi shakllar deb yuritiladi.

Baho ma’nosi obyekt va subyekt munosabatlari asosida yuzaga chiqadi, ya’ni so‘zlovchi obyektidan ta’sirlansa yoki unga o‘z munosabatini bildirish istagi tug‘ilsa, u o‘z fikrini bayon qiladi. Natijada subyektiv baho munosabati yuzaga chiqadi. Baho – aksiologik atama bo‘lib, natijali aspektni ifodalovchi baho subyekt va uning predmeti o‘rtasida o‘zaro munosabat o‘rnatuvchi jarayon.

**-jon** va **-xon** morfemalarining ota hamda ona so‘zlariga qo‘shilganda anglatayotgan ma’nolari bir-biridan farqlanib turadi. Bu leksemalarda **-jon** morfemasining hurmat, suyish, erkalash ma’nosi yuqoriroq. **-xon** morfemasi keksa insonlarga nisbatan ishlatilishi bilan bu morfemadan ajralib turadi. Mazkur morfemalarning yana bir farqi shuki, **-jon** affiksi o‘z otasi yoki onasiga nisbatan – **xon** morfemasi boshqa shaxslarga nisbatan qo‘llanadi. **-xon** affiksi ayrim shaxs otlariga, chunonchi, aka, uka, opa kabi so‘zlarga qo‘shilganda, piching, kinoya ma’nolari yaqqol ko‘rinib turadi. Masalan: “*Akaxonlar iltimos qilishuvdi, yo‘q, deya olmadim, dedi aybdor bolaning holatida.*

- *Kim u akaxonlaring?*

- *Bo‘tqa Asadbek hurmat qiladigan ikki odamning nomini aytishga aytib, “Ishqilib tekshirib qolmasin-da”, deb cho‘chidi.* (“Shaytanat” romanidan) Mana shu leksemalarda ham **-jon** va **-xon** morfemalari o‘rtasidagi uslubiy farqni anglash

mumkin. Akajon leksemasida hurmat ma'nosi, akaxon leksemasida salbiylik bo'yog'i mavjud.

Hozirgi kun zamonaviy so'zlashuvda o'g'il bolalar ismiga **-chik** shakli qo'shib murojaat qilish holatlari ko'zga tashlanadi. Bu shakl kichik yoshdagi bolalar ismiga qo'shilgan holda erkalash, suyish kabi subyektiv baho berish maqsadida ishlatiladi. Masalan, Nozimchik, Murodchik kabi ismlar misol bo'la oladi.

Qiz bolalar ismiga yoki qiz bola semasiga ega bo'lgan ayrim leksemalar tarkibida **-sh** qo'shimchasining mavjudligini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Qo'shimchada ham erkalash ma'nosining aks etishiga guvoh bo'lamiz. Masalan, **onash, Fotish** kabi leksemalar bunga misol bo'la oladi.

Mazkur modal ma'no ifodalovchi morfemalar bir paradigmada birlashsa-da, ma'no nozikliklari va qo'llanishiga ko'ra bir-biridan ancha farqlanib turadi. Bu morfemalarni qanday yoki nima maqsadda qo'llash so'zlovchining maqsadi bilan amalga oshadi.

Deminutiv morfemalar nafaqat kichraytirish ma'nosini ifodalashi, balki o'ziga xos subyektiv baholarni anglatishini ko'p lisoniy dalillar orqali kuzatish mumkin.

Uchinchi bobning uchinchi fasli **“Hurmat shaklining semantik-uslubiy xususiyatlari”** deb nomlanadi. Ushbu faslda **-lar** shaklining nokategorial xususiyatlari haqida bayon etiladi.

Til birliklarini umumiylik va xususiylik dialektikasi jihatidan talqin etgan Sh.Shahobiddinova **-lar** shaklining ikki xil ma'no xususiyati haqida fikr yuritadi.

Dastlabki ma'no son kategoriyasi doirasidagi ma'no, ikkinchisi son kategoriyasidan chiquvchi ma'no. Bu fiklardan xulosa qilish mumkinki, ko'plik shaklining kategorial va nokategorial tomonlari mavjud. **-lar** shaklining nokategorial ma'nolari talaygina. Bu ma'nolar nutq uslublari va so'zlovchining individual uslubi orqali bir-biridan farq qiladi.

**-lar** shaklining nokategorial ma'nolari ichida eng ko'p muomalada bo'ladigan va barcha nutq uslublari uchun umumiy bo'lgani hurmat ma'nosidir. Bu shaklning hurmat ma'nosini ifodalashi haqida ko'plab maqola va ilmiy kitoblarda yetarlicha bayon etilgan. “Adabiyotlarda **-lar** ko'p ma'noli bitta affiks sifatida talqin qilinadi. Bunday yondashuv tarixiy-etimologik nuqtayi nazardan to'g'ri. Hozirgi til grammatik sistemasidan kelib chiqsak, yagona **-lar** affiksiniki deb keltiriladigan ba'zi ma'nolar ham mazmunan, ham vazifada mustaqillik kashf etganini ko'ramiz. Ana shunday ma'nolardan biri – hurmat ma'nosi. Misollarni tahlil qilish ko'rsatadiki, hurmat ma'nosini ifodalovchi **-lar** alohida affiks deb, son va egalik kategoriyasi sistemasidan tashqarida turuvchi mustaqil shakl deb qaralishi lozim”<sup>49</sup>.

“Hurmat shakli, odatda, qarindoshlik bildiruvchi ot negizlarga grammatik son kategoriyasi shakli bilan kelishik kategoriyasi shakli oralig'ida nisbatlovchi (egalik) bilan birgalikda qo'shib keluvchi **-lar** affiksi tushuniladi”<sup>50</sup>. **-lar** shakli so'z asoslariga to'g'ridan to'g'ri qo'shib hurmat ma'nosini bildira olmaydi. Bu shaklning hurmat ma'nosini ifodalashi uchun egalik affikslari zarur. Masalan, ona leksemasiga **-lar** shaklining o'zi qo'shilsa, ko'plik ma'nosi yuzaga chiqadi. Hurmat

<sup>49</sup> Абдурахмонов. F va bo'shqa. Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975, – Б. 187.

<sup>50</sup> Раҳматуллаев Ш. Хурмат формаси // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 1973, № 1. – Б. 29.

ma'nosining paydo bo'lishi uchun *onamlar* tarzida qo'llash zarur. Shu bois hurmat shakli "–lar affiksi son kategoriyasining ko'plik shaklidan emas, balki egalik egalik affiksi tarkibida qatnashadigan –lar ko'rsatgichidan o'sib chiqqan"<sup>51</sup>. –lar shakli egalik affikslari bilan birga kelganda har doim ham hurmat ma'nosini anglatavermaydi. Hurmat ma'nosi matn bilan bog'liq bo'ladi. Ayrim manbalarda etakchi morfema+egalik+lar shakllarining kelishi hurmatni ifodalaydi, deyiladi. Egalik va –lar shaklining o'rni o'zgarishi bilan hurmat ma'nosi mavjud bo'lmasligi uqtiriladi<sup>52</sup>. Lekin hozirgi o'zbek tiliga oid misollar bu qolipga to'la mos tushmaydi. Chunki til sohiblari nutqida *akamlar* – *akalarim* so'z shakllarining ikkisi ham ko'plikni ifodalash uchun ishlatilish o'rinlari uchraydi. Akalarim so'z shakli doim ko'plik ma'nosini anlatadi. Akamlar so'zidagi –lar shakli esa nutq vaziyatiga qarab ko'plik yoki hurmat ma'nolaridan birini ifodalashi mumkin. –lar affiksi orqali hurmat ma'nosining ifodalanishi ilmiy va rasmiy uslublardan boshqa barcha nutq uslublarida uchraydi.

–lar affiksining so'zlashuv uslubida hurmat ma'nosida ishlatilishi boshqa nutq uslublariga qaraganda ancha erkin. Boisi *ota, ona, dada, bobo, buvi* kabi yosh jihatidan kattalik ma'nosiga ega bo'lgan leksemalarni har bir inson –lar shaklini qo'shgan holda hurmat ma'nosini ifodalash uchun ishlatishi mumkin.

–lar shakli ayrim hududlarda faol tarzda ishlatilishi mumkin. Bu holat insonlar qarashida sheva sifatida e'tirof etiladi. Marg'ilon, Namangan shahar shevalarida hurmat ma'nosini ifodalashda keng qo'llanadi. Mazkur shaklning ma'lum hududda qo'llanishini sheva xususiyatidan tashqari o'sha hududning so'zlashish madaniyati bilan bog'lash mumkin.

–lar shaklining yana bir nokategorial ma'nolaridan biri taxmin, chama ma'nolarini ifodalashdir. Bu ma'noni ifodalanishi –lar shaklini son turkumidagi so'zlarga qo'shilishi bilan yuzaga keladi. Masalan, Soat birlarda uchrashamiz. Bundan tashqari ot turkumida payt ma'nosini anglatuvchi otlar tarkibida kelganda ham taxmin ma'nosi hosil bo'ladi. Masalan,

*Bahorda Xudo deb, ekin ekardik,  
Xudodan rizq kutar edik kuzlarda.  
Yolg'iz sigirimiz bo'lganda nobut,  
Onam ko'zyoshiga cho'mganda dunyo.  
Otarning fikricha, sinovdir yoxud.* (Bek Ali)

Keltirilgan misollardan anglash mumkinki, *-lar* shakli orqali taxmin ma'nosining yuzaga kelishi so'zlashuv va badiiy nutq uslublarida kuzatiladi.

–lar shakli kuchaytirish ma'nosini ham ifodalash imkoniga ega. Bu ma'no ot turkumidagi turli semantik guruhga kiruvchi leksemalarda ro'y berishi mumkin. Mavhum otlar tarkibida kelganda bu ma'no yuzaga chiqadi. Masalan,

*Ko'rmay desam ko'zim ko'r emas,  
Yurmay desam oyog'im butun.  
Ammo qalblar ortiq jo'r emas,*

<sup>51</sup> Абдурахмонов. F ва бошқалар. Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1975, – Б. 187.

<sup>52</sup> Шоабдурахмонов. III. Ва бошқалар. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. I қисм. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи. 1980, – Б. 222.

### *Xayollarga bo'laman tutqun.* (Mirtemir)

Ushbu parchadagi xayollarga so'zi tarkibida kelgan –lar shakli ma'noni kuchaytirgan. Mavhum otlar tarkibidagi –lar shakli orqali kuchaytirish ma'nosi badiiy uslubda yuzaga chiqadi.

“Shaxs yoki narsada asli o'zi o'zi bir dona bo'ladigan predmetlarni bildiradigan so'zlar –lar affiksi bilan qo'llanganda ham ma'no kuchayadi”<sup>53</sup>. Masalan,

*Qilichlarning tillarida qizil qon,  
Buloqlarning suvi yanglig' toshdimi?  
Yalang bola, yalang go'dak, ma'sum jon,  
Nayzalarning boshlaridan oshdimi?* (A.Cho'lpon)

Ushbu misradagi til so'zi yakka predmetni ifodalaydi, ma'noni kuchaytirish maqsadida yozuvchi tomonidan –lar shakli ishlatilgan.

Bu ma'noning –lar shakli orqali ifodalanishi so'zlashuv uslubida juda ko'p o'rinlarda ishlatiladi. Biroq yozuvchi maqsadi bilan badiiy uslubda ham qo'llanishi mumkin.

–lar shakli insondagi juft tana a'zosini bildiruvchi leksemalarga qo'shila oladi. Bu o'rinda ham kuchaytirish ma'nosi yuzaga chiqadi. Masalan,

*Hatto it urishsa zirqirar qalbim,  
Odam odam payin qirqmoq bo'lsachi?  
So'zsiz qichqiraman: nega tug'ildim,  
Quloqlarim batang bo'lib qolsachi?* (S.Zunnunova)

Yuqoridagi misolda quloqlarim so'zini –lar shaklisiz qo'llasa ham, insonning ikki qulog'i tushuniladi. –lar shakli ma'noni kuchaytirish vazifasini bajargan. Bu holat so'zlashuv uslubida nutqni ta'sirli qilish maqsadida tez-tez qo'llanib turiladi. Masalan, *qo'llarim og'ridi, ko'zlarim tinib ketdi* misollarida buni kuzatish mumkin.

–lar shaklining kulgi qo'zg'atish, hajviy vaziyat yaratish vazifasini bajarishi haqida ayrim ilmiy qarashlarda ko'rish mumkin. Masalan,

- *Mullo Sunnatullo, H2O nima?*
- *H2O, domlajon, H2O – o'zlari H2O-da* (Teleminiaturadan)<sup>54</sup>.

Yuqoridagi bayon etilgan fikrlardan va lisoniy tahlillardan xulosa qilish mumkinki, –lar shaklining nokategorial ma'nolari ham turlichadir. Bu ma'nolar ma'lum nutq uslubidagina qo'llanadi yoki badiiy uslubda yozuvchi maqsadi bilan yozma nutqni ta'sirchan qiladi.

### **XULOSA**

1. Til mustaqil va shu bilan birgalikda, bir-birini to'ldirib turuvchi birliklardan tashkil topgan murakkab tuzilmadir. Bu tuzilmaning qismlari orasidagi chegara aniq va ravshan ko'rinib turishi zarur. Har bir til birligi o'z xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan mustaqil birlik hisoblanadi. Til birliklarining xususiy tomonlarini to'liq yoritish orqali boshqa birliklardan farqlash, ularni taqqoslash mezonlari yuzaga keladi.

2. Til birliklari sintagmatik, paradigmatic va iyerarxik munosabat asosida mavjuddir. Bu munosabatlar bir-birini to'ldiradi, ayni paytda esa til birliklariga sistem-struktur tomondan yondashuv imkonini ham beradi. Sintagmatik munosabat

<sup>53</sup> Шоабдурахмонов Ш ва бошқалар. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи. 1980, – Б. 216.

<sup>54</sup> Дусматов Х., Маҳмудова З. Услубшунослик асослари. – Фарғона. 2022, – Б. 153.

bir paradigmadagi yashovchi birliklarning qo'shnichilik munosabati sanaladi. Bir paradigmadagi til birliklarining sintagmatik munosabati esa boshqa til birligining yaralishiga asos bo'ladi.

3. Til birliklarining mustaqilligini ta'minlovchi asosiy xususiyatlari shundaki, ular o'z vazifasi, semantikasi hamda uslubiyatiga ega bo'ladi. Boshqa til birliklari singari morfemalar ham bunday xususiyatlardan xoli emas. Yuqorida bayon etilgan fikrlar va lisoniy tahlillar orqali morfemalarning semantik va uslubiy jihatlarini aniq belgilash mumkin.

4. Har bir morfema nutq talabi yoki so'zlovchi maqsadi tufayli turlicha qo'llanishi mumkin. Bir morfema kitobiy va yozma nutqda o'z shaklini o'zgartirish xususiyatiga ega. She'riy matnlarda morfemalarning qofiyani hosil qilish uchun qisqartirilishi, variantlashishi kabi holatlar yuzaga chiqishi mumkin.

5. Morfemalar so'zlovchi tomonidan subyektiv munosabatlarni ifodalashda muhim vosita sanaladi. Nutq vaziyatidan kelib chiqib hurmat, erkalash, kesatiq, piching, nazarga ilmaslik kabi turli xil emotsional ma'nolarni ifodalash imkoniyatiga ega bo'lgan lisoniy birlikdir.

6. Ot turkumidagi ma'lum kategoriyaga kiruvchi morfemalar semantik, uslubiy jihatlarini hamda shakl va ma'no munosabatiga ko'ra o'zbek tilida rang-baranglik kasb etadi.

7. Morfema – fonema, leksema, frazema kabi mustaqil til birligidir. Ular insoniyat ongida ma'lum paradigmalarda morfemik tizim ko'rinishida saqlanadi. Har bir shaxs bulardan foydalanish imkoniyatiga ega, biroq morfemalar nutqiy vaziyat, nutq subyektlari yoshi va mahoratiga bog'liq holda turli xil nutqiy xususiyatlarini namoyon etish imkoniga ega.

8. Morfemalarning tahlili orqali shuni aytish mumkinki, bir shaklning ham kategorial, ham nokategorial ma'nolari bo'lishi mumkin. –lar shaklining son ma'nosidan yiroqlashishi, ya'ni hurmat, kesatiq, taxmin, kuchaytirish kabi ma'nolarni anglatishi uning nokategorial ma'no tomon siljishidan dalolat beradi.

9. Kelishik shakllarining asosiy vazifasi so'zlarni bog'lashdir, biroq har bir til birligi ma'no va uslub doirasidan chetda qolmaydi. Kelishik shakllarining ma'noviy imkoniyatlari ancha erkin sanaladi. Bir kelishik shakli turli ma'nolarni ifodalay oladi. Tahlillardan anglashiladiki, kelishik shakllari ham bir maydonda birlasha oladi.

10. Ot turkumidagi so'z yasovchi affikslar o'z ichida vazifa jihatidan bir xil bo'lsa-da, semalarning turlicha bo'lishi oqibatida omonimlikni hosil etishi, birgina affiksda shaxs, narsa, o'rin, faoliyat-jarayon, mavhum ot yasash imkoniyati mavjudligi o'zbek tiliga xos xususiyatlardan deyish mumkin. Ko'makchi morfemalarning sinonimlik va omonimlik holatlari semantikasida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

**SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL FOR AWARDING  
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AT FERGHANA STATE UNIVERSITY**

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**FERGHANA STATE UNIVERSITY**

**AKHMADJONOV ILKHOMJON TOKHIRJON UGLI**

**SEMANTIC- STYLISTICAL STUDY OF AFFIXES FORMING NOUN  
FORMS**

**10.00.01 – Uzbek language**

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT  
FOR THE DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PhD) ON PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

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## **INTRODUCTION (abstract of the dissertation of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD))**

**The actuality and relevance of the topic of the dissertation.** The direction of system-structural research, formed in world linguistics at the beginning of the 20th century, along with the development of the most advanced traditions of the science, enriched it with new ideas. Also, elucidating the semantic and methodological features of morpheme units, like other language units, and solving practical issues in this regard to a certain extent has become one of the important researches in linguistics.

In world linguistics, the study of language units is carried out from the point of view of language and speech phenomena. This theoretically helps to give a correct assessment of language units and to fully understand their specific aspects. The study of the morpheme units brought to linguistics by Baudouin de Courtenay within the framework of language and speech has motivated to clarify and explain its essence more clearly. A morpheme, which is a linguistic unit, exhibits speech characteristics such as its semantic diversity, stylistic freedom, and different polishing in the speaker's speech. As a result of the theoretical research of such aspects, various speech situations of morphemes have been identified, which has led to the enrichment of existing views.

In the process of today's globalization and integration, it is necessary to comprehensively expand the scope of use of our language, to further develop scientific and research works, "the Uzbek language in electronic form, which contains all scientific, theoretical and practical information about the Uzbek language. the issue of taking measures to create a national corps"<sup>55</sup> is urgent. This, in turn, imposes the task of elucidating the expressive possibilities of the Uzbek language in the model of world linguistics to the scientific research conducted in Uzbek linguistics. It is important to come to a clear conclusion on the issue of language units and their essence, to have a vivid imagination in order to correctly and accurately illuminate the essence of the phenomena related to the formation of language systems. Without achieving this goal, that is, without clearly defining the different aspects of language units according to their meaning and function, without clearly defining the general essence of the units belonging to each type, correctly clarifying the essence of the phenomena related to the formation of the language system not allowed. Determining the status of morphemes in the language and revealing their stylistic and semantic aspects are important tasks.

PD-4797 dated May 13, 2016 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the establishment of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi", PD-60 dated January 28, 2022 "From Action

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<sup>55</sup> Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти Шавкат Мирзиёевнинг 2020 йил 20 октябрдаги “Мамлакатимизда ўзбек тилини янада ривожлантириш ва тил сиёсатини такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги ПФ-6084-сонли Фармони (“Халқ сўзи” газетаси, 2020 йил 21 октябрь).

Strategy to Development Strategy", No. PD-4958 dated February 16, 2017 "On further improvement of post-secondary education", dated February 21, 2019 - No. PD-5850 of October "On measures to fundamentally increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as a state language", No. PD-6084 of October 20, 2020 "Further development of the Uzbek language in our country and the Decree No. PD-6097 of October 29, 2020 "On the approval of the concept of development of science until 2030" and other measures related to this activity The opinions expressed in this dissertation serve as a resource to a certain extent in the implementation of the tasks defined in the legal documents.

**Dependence of the research on the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic.** The dissertation was completed in accordance with the priority direction of the Republic of Science and Technology Development I. "Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and democratic state".

#### **Level of study of the problem.**

The term and concept of "morpheme" was first introduced into linguistics by Baudouin de Courtenay. But the interpretations of units under this term existed in the theoretical views of ancient Indian grammarians<sup>56</sup>. In this regard, the opinions expressed by thinkers such as Aristotle, Pharobii, and Navoi about the units evaluated under the term morpheme are important.

The term morpheme was first used in 1868<sup>57</sup>, and later in the theoretical views of scientists such as V.A. Bogorodisky, A.N. Gvozdev, A.I. Thomson, J. Vandriyes, J. Maruzo, E.B. Agayan, M.D. Friedman, A.I. Smirnisky, N.M. Shansky, I.I. Meshchaninov<sup>58</sup> is noticeable.

A. Gulomov contributed greatly to the introduction of the term morpheme into Uzbek linguistics<sup>59</sup>. The theoretical views of scientists such as A. Hojiyev, A. Berdaliyev, A. Nurmonov, Sh. Rakhmatullayev, H. Ne'matov<sup>60</sup> serve as an important factor in the development of the field.

Later, in linguistics, a number of scientific works devoted to elucidating the linguistic properties of morphemes began to appear. These include studies on

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<sup>56</sup> Звегинцев В.А. История языкознания XIX и XX веков в очерках и извлечениях. Часть I. – М., 1960. – Б.8.

<sup>57</sup> Бодуен де Куртене. Einige fdlle der Werkund der analogie in der polnischen declination. – 1963. <https://de/scribd.com>. 21.06.2023. 18:13.

<sup>58</sup> Богородицкий В.А. Лекции по общему языковедению. Изд.2-е. – Казан, 1915; Томсон А.И. Общее языковедение. – Одесса, 1910; Вандриес Ж. Язык. – М., 1937; Марузо Ж. Словарь лингвистических терминов. – М., 1960; Агаян Е.Б. Введение в языкознание. – Ереван, 1959; Фридман М.Д. О морфемном характере артикля. ВЯ 5. – 1962; Смирницкий А.И. К вопросу о слове // Сб. Вопросы теории и истории языка. – М., 1952; Шанский Н.М. Очерк по русскому словообразованию и лексикологии. – М., 1959; Мещанинов И.И. Общее языкознание. – 1940.

<sup>59</sup> Фуломов А. А.Фуломовнинг илмий мероси (3 китоб). – Тошкент, 2007.

<sup>60</sup> Неъматов Х., Расулов Р. Ўзбек тили систем лексикологияси асослари. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1995.

synonymy (Y. Tojiyev<sup>61</sup>), homonymy (M. Joraboyeva<sup>62</sup>), polyfunctionality (N. Kadirova<sup>63</sup>), paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationship (T. Mirzaqulov<sup>64</sup>) of morphemes. Nevertheless, it is necessary to consistently and thoroughly study the status and essence of the term morpheme in the language, the semantic and stylistic aspects of a certain category of morphemes.

**The connection of the research topic with the scientific research work of the higher educational institution where the dissertation was completed.** The research was carried out in accordance with the research plan of Fergana State University within the framework of the topic "Current problems of the Uzbek language".

**The purpose of the study** is to clarify the semantic-methodical features of the affixes forming noun forms.

The following were defined as **the tasks of the research**:

summarizing views on the issue of morpheme in linguistics and determining its true essence;

reveal the difference between morphemes and other language units;

prove the general and specific semantics of categorial and non-categorial forms specific to the noun family with the help of examples;

to prove with linguistic evidence the manifestations of categorial and non-categorial forms specific to nouns in speech styles;

elucidation of semantic and stylistic aspects of derivational morphemes in nouns;

proving that agreement forms can be combined in one meaningful field and that they acquire semantic harmony with other units;

**The object of the research** are Uzbek morpheme units.

**The subject of the research** is the semantic and stylistic features of morphemes of the noun group used in existing speech styles.

**Research methods.** Component analysis, description, classification, and stylistic analysis methods were used to illuminate the research topic.

**The scientific novelty** of the research is as follows:

it is proven that morphemes are considered important tools for expressing subjective relations by the speaker, and that they are a linguistic unit that expresses emotional meanings such as respect, caress, caress, pity, disregard based on the speech situation;

Categorial and non-categorial affixes belonging to the noun family have forms characteristic of colloquial, artistic, journalistic, official and scientific style,

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<sup>61</sup> Тожиёв Ё. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида эгалик ва эга эмаслик маъносини ифодаловчи сўз ясовчи аффикслар синонимияси: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – 1974; Тожиёв Ё. Ўзбек тилида аффиксал синонимия: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – 1992.

<sup>62</sup> Жўрабоева М. Ўзбек тилида аффиксал омонимия: Филол. фан. номз. .... дисс. – 1975.

<sup>63</sup> Қодирова Н. Ўзбек тилидаги аффиксларда полифункционаллик: Филол. фан. номз. ... дисс. – 2002.

<sup>64</sup> Мирзақулов Т. Ўзбек тили морфем парадигматикаси ва синтагматикаси: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. – 1994.

having categorical and non-categorical meanings of one affix, i.e. the numerical meaning of the -lar form is a categorical meaning, It has been proven that the expression of meanings such as estimate, respect, cut, strengthen indicates a shift towards a non-categorical meaning;

morpheme is an independent language unit such as phoneme, lexeme, phrase. They are stored in the human mind in the form of a morphemic system in certain paradigms. Each person has the opportunity to use them, but it is shown through examples that morphemes can manifest their own speech characteristics depending on the speech situation, the age and skills of the subjects of speech;

although the word-forming affixes in the noun group are the same in terms of their function, they create homogeneity due to different meanings, the possibility of forming a person, thing, place, activity-process, abstract noun in one affix, it has been proved that the cases of synonymy and homonymy of morphemes are important in semantics, that agreement forms are semantically united in one field, and that each agreement form can express different morphosemantic relations.

**The practical results of the research** are as follows:

all the morphemic units specific to the noun group are collected and their general and specific semantics, homonymy and synonymy are analyzed;

the function of morphemes, which are the basis for morphemic analysis, the relationship between form and meaning, the specific characteristics of some morphemes, and the possibilities of their use in speech styles are highlighted.

**The reliability of the research results** is determined by the diachronic and synchronic approach to the analysis of the selected examples, the suitability of the used linguistic methods to the purpose of the research, the consistent basis of the theoretical information on the scientific sources, the conformity of the used artistic sources to the research subject, the application of the achieved scientific results to practice, the theoretical opinions and the reactions to them.

**Scientific and practical significance of research results.** The scientific significance of the research results is that, although morphemic units do not have the possibility of independent use, apart from performing a certain task in the language, their semantics, stylistic characteristics depending on the speech situation, the same morpheme is used differently in different speech styles explained by.

The practical significance of the research results is from the conclusions and research materials to lectures and seminars in the fields of Uzbek philology of higher educational institutions, the current Uzbek language, the history of the Uzbek language, semasiology, stylistics, theoretical linguistics, linguo-cultural studies, It is explained that it can be used in the development of special courses, in the organization of dissertations, monographs, textbooks and training manuals.

**Implementation of research results.** The theoretical proposals, practical recommendations and conclusions of the research were used within the framework

of the following project. Based on the study of semantic-methodological aspects of morphemic units:

From the analysis and conclusions about the semantic characteristics of the morpheme units specific to the noun family, the categorial and non-categorial forms of the noun family, each of them is divided into groups in terms of content, perfect teaching under the Ministry of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022, improving the cognitive process by comparing, creative thinking in young people ideas, support and encouragement of creativity, development of a plan of measures to improve the linguistic and cultural worldview, and used in preparation of lectures for promotion and campaign work (04-36-1260 of the Youth Innovation Center on August 8, 2022 -number reference). As a result, the action plan and propaganda reports are enriched with scientific foundations and effective analytical materials;

the semantically different derivational morphemes belonging to the noun group, which are evaluated as a polysemantic unit in traditional linguistics, in fact, the scientific conclusions and recommendations about entering into the series of homonymous morphemes were widely used in the textbook "Text Linguistics" (Fergana State University dated May 23, 2023 reference number 01-2184). As a result, the scientific information given on the characteristics of syntactic units representing the relation of comparison served as an important source for the scientific-theoretical improvement of the textbook;

the information on the semantic properties of the morpheme units specific to the noun group, the categorial and non-categorial forms of the noun group are divided into groups in terms of content, the semantic integration of the agreement forms in one field, and the ability of each agreement form to express different meaningful relations was used in the preparation of the "Basics of Pragmalinguistics" textbook. (Fergana State University reference number 01-2183 dated May 23, 2023). As a result, the textbook is enriched with theoretical and practical information.

**Approval of research results.** The results of the research were publicly discussed in the lectures of 2 international and 4 national scientific-practical conferences.

**Publication of research results.** 12 scientific articles and theses have been published on the subject of the dissertation, including 3 articles published in publications recommended to publish the main results of doctoral theses of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 3 of them were published in foreign magazines.

**Structure and scope of the study.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion and a list of used literature, totaling 137 pages.

## THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

**In the introduction**, the relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic is based, the relevance of the research to the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic, the level of study of the topic is highlighted, the purpose, tasks, object, subject of the research, scientific innovation, practical results and their reliability, the scientific results of the research are highlighted. and practical importance and information about their implementation, approval, publication of results and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called "**Description of morpheme units**", and it focuses on the views of morpheme units in world and Uzbek linguistics, and the clarification of the true essence of morpheme.

The first part of the first chapter is called "**Morphemic doctrines in linguistics**", it describes the term morpheme and its essence, the interpretation of the units under this term.

Ancient India is considered the cradle of linguistics. Because it was in the same country that for the first time people became interested in learning the language, which is a means of communication<sup>65</sup>. The issue of morpheme has not escaped the attention of Indian linguists. Of course, they did not look at these units under the term morpheme, but they felt that the present morpheme units exist. "Ancient Indian grammarians divided words into their primary elements. This analysis of the word is called "samskara". Analyzing the word into its primary elements was the basic principle of ancient Indian grammar<sup>66</sup>. "In word analysis, they were based on similar and different signs of word form. As a result, they managed to correctly identify different forms and components of a word. They separated the stem, suffixes and additions from the composition of the word<sup>67</sup>. Aristotle's "Poetics"<sup>68</sup>, Mahmud Koshgari's "Devonu lughotit turk"<sup>69</sup>, Alisher Navoi's "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn"<sup>70</sup> have several ideas about morphemic units.

The term and concept of "morpheme" was first introduced into linguistics by Baudouin de Courtenay. The scientist considered the morpheme as the simplest unit of morphology. "Morphemes are some meaningful parts of a word<sup>71</sup>. This or that meaningful part of a word is called a morpheme. These ideas of the scientist led to the appearance of views on the morpheme, its appearance as an important unit in the

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<sup>65</sup> Нурмонов. А. Танланган асарлар II жилд. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2012. – Б. 7.

<sup>66</sup> Звегинцев. В.А. История языкознания XIX и XX веков в очерках и извлечениях, часть I том. – М, 1960, – Б. 8.

<sup>67</sup> Нурмонов. А. Танланган асарлар II жилд. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2012, – Б. 7.

<sup>68</sup> Аристотел. Поэтика. – Тошкент, 1980, – Б. 40.

<sup>69</sup> Нурмонов. А. Танланган асарлар II жилд. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2012, – Б. 231.

<sup>70</sup> А.Навоий. Муҳокамат ул луғатайн. – Тошкент. 1948, – Б. 187.

<sup>71</sup> Бодуэн де Куртене. Лингвистические заметки и афоризми... (журнал. Минстерства народного просвещения, 1903, № 5. – Б. 12.

language. After Baudouin de Courtenay, different approaches to the morpheme appeared.

Based on the different opinions of scientists about the morpheme, it is possible to divide the morphemic views into three groups.

1. Baudouin de Courtenay of the first group of scientists to see as a logical continuation of his thoughts.

2. Scientists of the second group of units under the morpheme extended class of representatives.

3. Scientists of the third group are called the group that narrowed the scope of morphemes naming

Followers of Baudouin de Courtenay defined the morpheme as the meaningful part of the word, that is, they approached the morpheme from the point of view of the constituent part of the word. In addition to B. Courtenay, such ideas are observed in the works of such linguists as V. A. Bogorodisky, A. N. Gvozdev, E. B. Agayan, V. V. Vinogradov, I. V. Ustinov, O. P. Sunik, R. F. Shokirova<sup>72</sup>.

The second group of scholars gives a somewhat broader opinion about the units under the term morpheme. In addition to the basic part of the word and grammatical forms, the scope of the morpheme includes accents, some vowel sounds, and even words. Coming to such a conclusion arose due to the understanding that a morpheme is the smallest meaningful part that cannot be divided into smaller parts. Linguists such as A.I. Thomson, N.M. Shansky, G. Gleason are supporters of this idea<sup>73</sup>.

The next group of scientists evaluates the morpheme and understands and interprets only affixes as morphemes. Scientists of this group approached the morpheme based on the essence of the issue of language units. They paid attention to the difference between morphemic units and lexical units. The other group of linguists mentioned above also understood the base of the word as a morpheme, but they call only the affixes as morphemes. Linguists such as M.F. Fridman, I.I. Meshchanichov, A.P. Poseluyesky, R.A. Budagov<sup>74</sup> supported this opinion and expressed it in their scientific works.

Initially, the components of words were studied in the morphology department. The concept of morpheme was introduced to Uzbek linguistics by A. Gulomov. "A morpheme is a meaningful part of a word, which, in turn, is not divided into meaningful parts. For example, the word smart is composed of two morphemes: aql and -li. Aql is a root morpheme and represents the main lexical meaning of a word; And the morpheme -li gives the meaning of ownership of the sign or object

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<sup>72</sup> Богородицкий. В.А. Лекции по общему языковедению, изд.2-е. – Казань, 1915, – Б. 155, Агаян. Е.Б.

Введение в языкознание. – Ереван. 1959, – Б.100, Виноградов. В.В. О формах слова. 1944, III том. – Б. 32.

<sup>73</sup> Шанский. Н.М. Очерки по русскому словообразованию и лексикалогии. – М, 1959, – Б. 45, Глисон. Г. Введение в дескриптивную лингвистику, Томсон. А.И. Общее языковедение. – Одесса. 1910, – Б. 311.

<sup>74</sup> Будагов. Р.А. Введение в науку о языке. – М, 1958, – Б. 199, Поцелуевский. Л.П. Основы грамматики, – Ашхабад, 1946, – Б. 7, Мешчанинов. И.И. Общее языкознание. 1940, – Б. 32.

expressed by the root morpheme<sup>75</sup>. These thoughts of A. Gulomov lead to understanding lexemes and affixes together as morphemes. This idea required a serious approach to the issue of leading morpheme and lexeme terms by other scholars. Determining the place and status of a morpheme in language units has become important.

Scientists such as A.Gulomov<sup>76</sup>, Y.Tojiyev<sup>77</sup>, T.Mirzaqulov<sup>78</sup>, Q.Sapayev<sup>79</sup> assessed that there is a leading and auxiliary type of morphemes and expanded the scope of morphemes. They approached the morpheme from the point of view of the smallest meaningful part.

A. Hojiyev<sup>80</sup>, Sh. Rahmatullayev<sup>81</sup>, A. Nurmonov<sup>82</sup>, R. Saifullayeva<sup>83</sup> stated that it is necessary to abandon the term leading morpheme, giving priority to the idea that language units should not be damaged when determining the status of a morpheme.

Paradigmatic and syntagmatic study of morpheme units<sup>84</sup>, study of language units from the system-structural point of view eliminates some of the above reasoning positions. All the above-mentioned opinions of linguists testify to the existence of two scientific paradigms. In the first one, the morpheme is evaluated as a component of the word based on the traditional approach (verbocentrism) and it is recognized that it is the smallest meaningful part of the word. Another, based on the systematic approach, morpheme is the smallest meaningful independent unit of the language, apart from the word. From these scientific points of view, we recommend that the morpheme should be studied in the language system, not in the structure of the word. The linguist scientist says that the definition of "the morphological structure of words, i.e., the field that studies their division into morphemes, is called morphemics" is found in almost all textbooks and manuals on the grammar of the Uzbek language. Such an understanding actually destroys the essence of morphemics, which is nothing more than a new name for the part of traditional morphology about word structure<sup>85</sup>. These ideas arise as a result of the approach to language as a system and serve as a reference point for understanding the essence of the morpheme.

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<sup>75</sup> Гуломов. А. А. Гуломовнинг илмий мероси. (3 китоб). — Т. 2007, — Б. 49.

<sup>76</sup> Гуломов. А. А. Гуломовнинг илмий мероси. (3 китоб). — Т. 2007, — Б. 49.

<sup>77</sup> Тожиёв Ё. Ўзбек тили морфемикаси. — Тошкент. 1992. — Б. 5.

<sup>78</sup> Мирзақулов. Т. Ўзбек тили морфем парадигматикаси ва синтагматикаси. Фил. фан. док. дисс. 1994 й

<sup>79</sup> Сапайев Қ. Нозирги о'zbek tili (morfemika, so'z yasalishi, morfologiya). — Toshkent. 2009, — Б. 15.

<sup>80</sup> Хожиев. А. Ўзбек тили морфологияси, морфемикаси ва сўз ясалишининг назарий масалалари. — Тошкент: Фан, 2010.

<sup>81</sup> Раҳматуллаев Ш. Семема-мустикал тил бирлиги // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, — Тошкент. 1984, №5

<sup>82</sup> Нурмонов. А. Танланган асарлар. III жилд. — Тошкент. Академнашр. 2012

<sup>83</sup> Saifullayeva R. Nozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. — Toshkent: Fan. 2006.

<sup>84</sup> Мирзақулов Т. Ўзбек тили морфем парадигматикаси ва синтагматикаси: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. — Т., 1994.

<sup>85</sup> Мирзақулов Т. Ўзбек тили морфем парадигматикаси ва синтагматикаси масалалари: Филол. фан. д-ри ... дисс. автореф. — Тошкент, 1994. — Б.19.

Basic morpheme	Auxiliary morpheme				
	Synthetic morphemes		Analytical morphemes		
	Affix	affixoid	Verb forms	Noun forms	Adjective forms

Table 1. Form classification of morphemes

Language units enter into a mutual syntagmatic relationship and serve to form larger units. The syntagmatic relationship requires the consecutive occurrence of units in the same paradigm. Taking into account the systematic nature of the language, we believe that a morpheme is "an independent linguistic unit that has its own expression and meaning, serves to form a word or form of a word, and has the characteristic of formability. It has lexical and grammatical types.

The second part of the first chapter entitled "**Classification of morphemes and problems related to them**" focuses on the issue of classification of morpheme units.

When speaking of morphemic units, affixes are mainly taken into account, but some units that have no lexical meaning or have lost their lexical meaning in a sentence are also included in the morphemic field by scientists. "Language, which is a system-structural phenomenon by nature, and in the image of its morpheme construction, along with synthetic morpheme tools, analytic morpheme tools, intermediates, and auxiliary tools should find their place and explanation"<sup>86</sup>. The change of scientific-theoretical views on the fields of morphemes and morphemics does not affect the units studied under them. In traditional linguistics, in the classification of morphemes, only affixes are divided into groups from the point of view of content and form. We have decided to recommend the following classification.

"Morphemes are divided into two groups according to their functional-semantic properties:

1. Derivative morpheme;
2. Grammatical morpheme."

A derivational morpheme is added to a word to form a new word. New word will have a new lexical and grammatical meaning"<sup>87</sup>.

<sup>86</sup> Мирзакулов Т. Грамматика ўқитишнинг лингвистик асослари. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1994. – Б. 14.

<sup>87</sup> Sayfullayeva R. Ўша асар. – Б. 122.

In addition to their function, morphemes are also grouped in different classifications. There are types of morphemes, such as suffixes, prefixes, and infixes, depending on which side of lexemes they are added to<sup>88</sup>.

Morphemes are also classified structurally. Such types of morphemes are named differently in scientific literature. The book "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" provides information about simple and compound morpheme terms<sup>89</sup>.

Morphemes are classified according to the relationship of form and meaning. The relationship between form and meaning is stable in a morpheme. The quantitative limitation of the morpheme indicates the comprehensiveness of this relation<sup>90</sup>.

Therefore, highlighting the specific characteristics of morphemes according to their function shows that it is possible to come to a clear conclusion by explaining their unifying and different situations. The function, form, location, and relationship of form and meaning in morphemes indicate that they are a separate independent language unit.

The third part of the first chapter is called "**Morphemics and Morphology**". This chapter focuses on the relationship between the departments of morphemics and morphology.

The fact that departments of linguistics are a field that studies units at language levels requires that different aspects of a unit be studied separately. Therefore, the fields of unit research are mutually compatible. For example, the closeness of morphology and lexicology is that these two departments study words. Morphology is the study of words<sup>91</sup>. Lexicology also studies lexical units. The difference between them is that morphology takes into account the form of words, and lexicology takes into account the content. The term word is used both for the unit belonging to the lexical level of the language and for the unit of the morphological level. When applied to a unit of the lexical level, it is equivalent to a lexeme, and when applied to a unit of the morphological level, it is equivalent to a word form. Here, the difference between language levels and linguistic departments is noticeable<sup>92</sup>. For example, units belonging to the morphemic level are studied in the departments of lexicology, morphemics and morphology. So, there is some relationship between the departments of morphology and morphemics.

In the department of morphology, word forms, grammatical meanings of words, grammatical forms that create these grammatical meanings, grammatical

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<sup>88</sup> Ҳожиёв А. Лингвистик терминларнинг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи. 1985, – Б. 40.

<sup>89</sup> Ҳожиёв А. Лингвистик терминларнинг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи. 1985, – Б. 78-119.

<sup>90</sup> Sayfullayeva R. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: Fan. 2006. – B. 142

<sup>91</sup> Ҳожиёв А. Лингвистик терминларнинг изоҳли луғати. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи. 1985, – Б.57.

<sup>92</sup> Нурмонов А. Шаҳобиддинова Ш, Искандарова Ш, Набиева Д. Ўзбек тилининг назарий грамматикаси. Морфология. – Тошкент: Янги авлод. 2001, – Б.16.

categories, word groups and the principles of dividing words into groups are studied. "Grammatical meaning as a system includes morphological and syntactic meanings. Grammatical meaning is expressed using certain material means. Material means expressing a certain grammatical meaning are considered a grammatical form<sup>93</sup>. These grammatical forms are considered the object of morphemics as a meaningful part. In addition, the paradigmatic relationship of morphemes is studied as grammatical categories in morphology.

The second chapter is called "**Semantics and Methodology of Affixes Forming Categorical Forms of Nouns.**" In this chapter, the semantic features and stylistic aspects of the categorical forms included in the noun group are studied.

Category is derived from the Greek word "category" which means judgment, thought, sign. They are the most general and basic concepts that reflect the important, common features and relationships of phenomena and knowledge in reality<sup>94</sup>. The number of categories in any discipline is large, but never infinite. In linguistics, one can see some clarity and study of linguistic categories only in morphological categories. This is due to the fact that comparativist and young grammarians paid great attention to the study of morphological structure and each morphological form (as well as morphological categories as a series of forms, paradigm), their historical development and studied them in great detail. As a result of this, the boundaries, internal paradigms, and paradigmatic relations of morphological categories in almost all languages are relatively well studied in our science<sup>95</sup>. We also focused on noun affixes from a grammatical point of view and began to study them on the basis of the system.

The first part of the second chapter is called "**Semantics and Methodology of Agreements**". In this chapter, the uniting of the concordance forms under a common theme and the specific meanings are explained through linguistic evidence.

Conjunctions live in the language due to their functional nature. Due to the entry of words into a syntagmatic relationship, the characteristic of forming other units is also noticeable. In addition to the functional and formative nature of agreements, the forms included in this paradigm have their own semantic nature. Scientific research has been conducted on the semantic side of the agreement forms<sup>96</sup>. In this research, agreement forms that belong to the same content field are analyzed, and attention is also paid to their methodological features.

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<sup>93</sup> Нурмонов А. Шаҳобиддинова Ш, Искандарова Ш, Набиева Д. Ўзбек тилининг назарий грамматикаси. Морфология. – Тошкент: Янги авлод. 2001, – Б.17.

<sup>94</sup> O'zME. Birinchi jild. – Toshkent, 2000.

<sup>95</sup> Неъматов Х., Менглиев Б., Ботирова А. Тилшуносликнинг фалсафий масалалари. – Toshkent, 2020. – Б.43.

<sup>96</sup> Қодиров З. Ўзбек тилида келишиқлар семантикаси: Филол. фан. ном. ...дисс. – Самарқанд. 1993.

Case name	Nominative case	Genitive case	Accusative case	Dative case	Locative case	Original case
Local meaning				+	+	+
Temporal meaning				+	+	+
Indirect meaning					+	+
Thought theme			+			+
Reason meaning				+		+
Partonomic meaning			+			+

Table 2. Semantically combining agreement forms

This table lists the forms of agreement that can be combined in one meaningful field. In addition, each form of case has its own semantic features.

The meaning of *evaz* is observed only in the form of the dative case. For example: *Fabrikaning yo'lidan*

*Ro'molcha topib oldim.*

*Topib oldi demanglar,*

*Mehnatga sotib oldim.* (From the song)

From the factory road

I found a handkerchief.

Don't say you found it

I bought it for work. (From the song)

The locative case can mean inequality.

For example: *Go'zallikda tuganmas buloq,*

*Shamolda o'ynaydi shalola,*

*Bahor yurar ko'chib tog'ma-tog',*

*Qo'llarida lola payola.* (H.Olimjon)

An inexhaustible fountain of beauty,

A waterfall plays in the wind,

Spring moves from mountain to mountain,

Lola payola in her hands. (H. Olimjon)

Original case can mean the creation of one subject from another.

For example: *Ko'z yoshidan, dil toshidan qurilgan haykal,*

*Mag'rur turar, mag'rur boqar; hech biron mahal,*

*Na odamdan, na zamondan qo'rqmas asti u.*

*G'azabini yutib o'lgan qullar dasti bu.* (U.Nosir)

A statue made of tears, a stone of the heart,  
Be proud, be proud; nowhere  
He is not afraid of people or time.  
This is a bunch of angry slaves. (U. Nosir)

There are also stylistic features of the case forms. The indicative and subjunctive forms of case are practically indistinguishable in the way of speaking. The form -ni is used for both. For example, in oral speech, no one pronounces exactly *ukamning kitobi*, but rather, *ukamni kitobi* is pronounced. In some regions, the consonant is pronounced starting with the consonant with which the word ends in the conversation. For example, like oshni - oshshi, gapni - gappi.

In the Fergana dialect, the indicative form is used in the forms -di, -i. For example, *ukamdi kitobi*, *ukami kitobi*.

The form of the adverbial suffix in the literary language is -ga. In all styles of speech, it is normal to use this suffix in a marked way. Only in poetry can it be used without a sign to match the number of syllables and to make the number of stops the same. For example,

*Manov bizning pahlavonlar ko'krak kerib-  
Maydon kirsam, falakni ham yiqarin ayt.* (U. Azim)

Manov, our wrestlers come to their chests  
If the field enters, call the sky too. (U. Azim)

In the Khorezm dialect, the suffix of departure and arrival is used in the form -a, -na. Similar forms are found in poetry. For example,

**Bolama** o'xshaydi, ovozing sani. (From the song)

You sound like a child. (From the song)

The -a form of the word "**bolam**" is a dative case. When used in the style of "like a child", expressiveness and poetic tone are lost. The same situation can be observed in the -na form of the dispatch agreement. For example,

*Boqdim ko'zina-qoshina,  
O'xshatdim humo qushina,  
Mani hijron otashina  
Yoqqan yor, kimnin yorisan?* (O. Umar)

I looked after my eyes,  
I'm like humo kushina,  
He will send me away  
I like it, who do you like? (O. Umar)

The second part of the second chapter is called "**Semantics and Methodology of Possessive Affixes**". This chapter analyzes the specific semantic and stylistic aspects of possessive affixes.

The first person possessive suffix differs from other possessive affixes by its coloring and the obvious appearance of subjective evaluation.

*Ey do'stim, davlating, imkonning bo'lsa,  
Tulporing choparga maydoning bo'lsa,*

*Eng avval otangning qadrini bilgin.*  
*Eng avval onangga yaxshilik qilg'il.* (A.Qayum)

My friend, your country, if you can,  
If you have space for your vulture to run,  
First of all, know the value of your father.  
First of all, do your mother a favor. (A. Qayyum)

In undalma, the first person possessive suffix expresses the closeness of the listener to the speaker, caressing, kissing.

Second person possessive affixes can mean non-belonging in addition to the meaning of belonging. Such a situation can be observed in some places in oral speech. For example, *bizning farzandimiz* instead of *farzandingga qara*. *Ustozimiz kelyapti* instead of *ustozing kelyapti* is used. The possessive affixes in the lexemes *Ustozing*, *farzanding* have lost the meaning of first person plural. The meaning of belonging to the second person is formed. But under the meaning of dependence, there are also negative meanings such as contempt.

Three different specific grammatical meanings of the possessive affix come to the fore in the "*Ilhomning kitobi*" combination. It means "book written by inspiration", "book about inspiration", "book about inspiration". Such meanings of possessive affixes are related to the text<sup>97</sup>. It is possible to understand in what sense it is used through the speech situation and the speaker's purpose.

The third part of the second chapter is called "**Semantic and stylistic features of the number category**". In this chapter, the semantic and stylistic aspects of the -lar form are covered.

The meaning of singular and plural in a conflicting relation in nouns and the system of forms representing this meaning constitute the category of grammatical number<sup>98</sup>. It should be noted that the study of the number category is a valuable resource for the clarification of various issues. As a formal expression of the number category, the -s form and the zero form are taken into account, but the opinions of linguists differ on the issue of the zero form<sup>99</sup>. A. Hojiyev's thoughts on the issue of zero form will greatly help to clarify this issue. "In solving this problem, working on the basis of the following two phenomena allows to come to a positive, correct conclusion:

- 1) the issue of expression and meaning (content) in language units;
- 2) recognition of the existence of the zero morpheme only in the form of a word, in a morphological unit, more precisely, the issue of recognition of the existence of the zero form"<sup>100</sup>.

<sup>97</sup> Sayfullayeva R va boshqalar. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: 2009, – B. 172.

<sup>98</sup> Замонавий ўзбек тили: Морфология. Муаллифлар жамоаси. – Тошкент: Мумтоз сўз, 2008, – Б. 210.

<sup>99</sup> Ғулумов А. Ўзбек тилида кўплик категорияси. – Т. 1944; Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тилшунослигининг долзарб муаммолари (саққизинчи мақола) // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 2007. – №5. – Б. 26-33; Шаҳобиддинова Ш.

<sup>100</sup> Ҳожиёв А. Ўзбек тили морфологияси, морфемикаси ва сўз ясалишининг назарий масалалари.– Тошкент: Фан. 2010, – Б. 51.

It can be understood from the scientist's thoughts that it is necessary not to confuse zero morpheme and zero form. The term and concept of zero morpheme does not exist, while zero form exists as a morphological unit.

When thinking about the semantic features of the -lar form, it is necessary to pay attention to the naming of the term. If -lar is a formative aspect, then being called a plural is related to its semantics. The semantic subtlety of this form is also noticeable in the expression of the plural. That is, although all of them express the plural meaning, these meanings are different from each other.

The -lar form usually represents an indefinite quantity. Expressing the exact amount occurs through lexemes belonging to the number group. The form of -lar is used in nouns and expresses the meaning of plural. For example,

*Odamlar, odamlar*, uni olqishlang,

Qarang, u naqadar epchil va o'ktam.

Biz-chi, ey ba'zi ko'zi ochiqlar,

Eplab yurolmaymiz katta yo'lda ham. (A.Oripov)

People, people, applaud him,

Look how agile and smart he is.

What about us, you open-eyed ones?

We can't even walk on the highway. (A. Oripov)

The word people in this example has a plural meaning and the plural is an indefinite quantity.

In addition to the plural meaning, the plural expression of the -lar form may be accompanied by some related meanings. In this case, the main meaning is plural, and other meanings are secondary.

The plural form expresses the meaning of simile. In this case, the plural form comes in the form of proper nouns. For example,

*Meni bir o'y qiynaydi yomon,*

*Yurak yana o'ynaydi yomon.*

*Toshkentga qiz berma Marg'ilon –*

***Kumushlar** yo'q, **Zaynablar** omon.* (M.Yusuf)

I have a bad thought,

The heart plays badly again.

Don't give a girl to Tashkent Margilan -

There are no silver coins, Zaynabs are safe. (M. Yusuf)

In the above poetic verse, the words Zaynab and Kumushlar have simile and plural meanings. The meaning of the simile can be understood in the fact that it is not a few girls named Zainab or Kumush, but contemporary girls whose fate and beauty are similar to the characters in the work. The plural meaning is understood because he is thinking about several girls. It can be observed that the meaning of such an analogy is accompanied by a plural meaning, usually in artistic style.

In the colloquial style, it is possible to find that the form -lar, together with the meaning of the plural, also expresses the meaning of collective understanding. For example, we will go to Rustam's, Dostons visited, and the nouns in the sentences do not mean the number of children named Rustam and Doston, but their companions. From these examples, it can be understood that the meaning of understanding together is primary, and the meaning of plural is secondary. This situation can also be observed when it is part of related nouns. In this case, the form of -lar is added to lexemes that have the meaning of person. For example, these meanings can be understood through examples such as my aunt's house, my uncle's yard, my brother's children. These meanings are counted among the categorical features of the form -lar.

-lar form is not approached by speech styles. Usually, this form is considered stylistically neutral. All speech styles are free to use. The reason is that there are not many means of expressing the meaning of the plural. But the form of -s can be used differently in speech styles.

In the official style, the categorical meaning of the -lar form appears. In this style, its use in a non-categorical sense is limited. In the official style, this affix is found mainly in the word structure of the verb group. For example, *Majlisda qatnashdilar: A.Rustamov, R.Qo'chqorovlar*. In this example, the form -lar represents the pure plural.

Due to the fact that the written form of the formal style consists of certain patterns, the form -lar is not actively used.

In the verbal form of the formal style, the form -lar takes part in the impulses. For example, in the examples of *Hurmatli anjuman ishtirokchilari, kengash a'zolari*, it is possible to see the meaning of the plural form of -lar.

The scientific method differs from the formal method in the breadth of its possibilities. Due to the large number of disciplines and professions in the scientific method, the scope of using words and word forms is more liberal. The plural form is also used quite freely. For example, *Tilshunoslikning so'z yasalishi bo'limida, birinchidan, yangi leksik **birliklarning** qanday hosil qilinishi, ikkinchidan, mavjud **yasalmalarning** qanday paydo bo'lganligi tekshiriladi*. (Current Uzbek language textbook) It is possible to understand that there is a plural meaning in the words of **Birlik** and **yasalmalar**.

In colloquial, journalistic and artistic styles, the form -lar is freely used.

The plural form of -lar can be used in different ways in regional conversational style. In the Tashkent dialect, this form is pronounced as -lik. For example,

- *Yaxshi bolam. O'zing yaxshimisan, yaxshi yuribsanmi, oying, singling yaxshimi?*

- *Shukur, rahmat. **Hammaligi** yaxshi, salom devorishdi, kelishadi.*

The word form used in this example is the colloquial form of **hammaligi**.

In the dialect of Samarkand, in some places it is possible to witness the use of the form of -lar in the form of -ar. For example, *Sizlarni aziz hayotingiz menga kerak, vatanimizga kerak. Asranglar o'zlariningizni. Bizar o'z zaminimizda jangni oboryapmiz. Ular kelgindilar.* (Central Asian events. 2000. Islam Karimov's speech.)

From the analysis of the above-mentioned ideas and examples, it can be concluded that the grammatical number category means quantity in Uzbek, and these meanings do not represent exactly the same indefinite quantity. Based on the meaning of the added word, the content of the text and the form of -lar also express meanings such as understanding and simile. These meanings appear together with the plural meaning.

Through examples, we observed the different use of the form of -lar in speech styles and in certain regions.

The third chapter is called "**Methodology and semantics of affixes forming non-categorical forms of nouns**". This chapter analyzes the stylistic and semantic features of non-categorical forms of nouns.

The first chapter of the third chapter is called "**Classification of derivational morphemes in the noun family and their semantic-stylistic features**", in which the morphemes in the noun family are semantically divided into groups, the semantic features of each morpheme, and the stylistic aspects of some affixes are analyzed.

Word-forming affixes of the noun group can be divided into different groups based on the patterns of lexemes of this group. Personal nouns, object nouns, place nouns, activity-process nouns, abstract nouns have the feature of being formed by means of a word-forming suffix.

Personal noun-forming morphemes can also be divided into types based on the semantic characteristics of persons and the basis for naming personal nouns. These spiritual groups are:

- I. Morphemes forming personal nouns expressing kinship.
- II. Morphemes forming personal nouns denoting occupation.
- III. Morphemes forming personal nouns expressing kinship
- IV. Morphemes forming personal nouns denoting occupation
- V. A morpheme forming a personal noun expressing belonging to a place
- VI. A morpheme forming a personal noun that expresses the meaning of a person related to a person
- VII. A personal noun forming morpheme expressing the meaning of a person who constantly observes and observes things and events
- VIII. A morpheme that creates a personal noun that believes in a phenomenon that is understood from the ground, that expresses the meaning given to something beyond the norm
- IX. A morpheme that forms a personal noun meaning a person who has something understood from the base

X. A personal noun that expresses the meaning of the consumer of what is understood from the base

XI. They are like a noun-forming morpheme in the sense of a person who always performs and emphasizes an action, an action understood from the base.

The number of such morphemes forming personal nouns in the Uzbek language is very large, and the semantic and stylistic differences between them are also different. It differs from other types of personal noun-forming suffixes due to its wide range of possibilities and ability to join different word groups. The most productive morpheme in creating the meaning of occupation is the suffix *-chi*. We can witness that Alisher Navoi expressed his opinion about this morpheme in his work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn": "Yana bir adolari borki, ba'zi alfozning so'ngida "ch" yoki "chi" lafzidur, ortturlar, yo mansabning yo hunarning yo peshaning izhori uchun; forsiyda yo'qtur, balki alar ham turkcha ayturlar. Mansabda andoqki, *qo'rchi va suvchi va xizonachi va kerak-yarog'chi va chavgonchi va nayzachi va shukurchi va yurtchi va shilonchi va axtachi* yo'sunlug' ko'ptur. Hunar va peshada andoqki, *qushchi va borschi va qo'ruqchi va tamg'achi va jibachi va yo'rg'achi va halvochi va kemachi va qo'ychi*. Andoqki, qush hunarida dag'i bu istiloh bordur, andoqki, *qozchi va quvchi va turnachi va kiyikchi va tovushqonchiki*, sort lafzida yo'qtur. Va alar bo'lgonlarning ko'pin turkcha ayturlar"<sup>101</sup>. "There is another ado, that at the end of some alphabets there is the word "ch" or "chi", they add, or for the expression of a position or a profession or a profession; not in Persian, but they also speak Turkish. There are a lot of people in the profession, such as a guard, a waterman, a carpenter, a toolmaker, a spearman, a spearman, a farmer, a farmer, a waterman, and a stonecutter. By trade and occupation, there are birders and borschters and watchmen and stamp makers and quilters and blanket makers and shipwrights and shepherds. But there is this term in the bird craft, but it is not in the word sort, as in the digger and the birder and the crane and the deer and the warbler. And most of them speak Turkish."

This affix has different subtleties of meaning when expressing the name of a profession:

1. A person who cooks basic food: kebab chef.
2. The creator of the basic object: the knife maker.
3. A person who makes something from a basic object: a tinsmith.
4. Constructor, preparer of the basic object: oven maker, concrete maker.
5. Manager of the basic subject: tractor driver.
6. Telling what is understood from the basics: singer, skier.
7. The tailor of the subject understood from the basis: shoemaker.
8. The protector of the place understood from the base: the border guard.
9. Caregiver of the basic subject: florist.
10. Learner of a basic subject: linguist.

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<sup>101</sup> А.Навоий. Муҳокамат ул луғатайн. – Б. 147.

11. The seller of the basic object: the hatter.
12. Player of the basic subject: dutorchi, rubobchi.
13. Someone who conveys what is understood from the basics: like a consultant has different types of meaning<sup>102</sup>.

In addition, the semantic aspects of the morphemes forming object nouns, place nouns, activity-process nouns are described.

The stylistic polishing of personal noun-forming morphemes can be observed through linguistic evidence.

The morpheme *-khor* has a negative connotation. For example, if we pay attention to the lexemes ***nafaqachi*** and ***nafaqaxo‘r***. Some intellectuals say that I am not a pensioner, but a pensioner. The reason for this is that the affix *-khor* means a person who consumes something more than the norm.

Positive colouring	Neutral	Negative colouring
-go‘y (duogo‘y)	-chi (aravachi, etikchi)	-vachcha (shaytonvachcha)
	-shunos (tilshunos)	-parast (maishatparast)
	-kash (suratkash)	-xo‘r (nafaqaxo‘r)
	-gar (savdogar)	
	-uvchi (yozuvchi)	
	-kor (xizmatkor)	

Table 3. Noun-forming affixes with coloring

The morpheme *-goy* has a positive connotation. In colloquial and artistic styles, the lexeme with the morpheme *-goy* expresses the meaning of closeness. For example, you can notice it in the words that take the suffix *-goy* in the sentence " *siz mening maslahatgo‘yim, duogo‘yimsiz* " .

Affixes	Polysemic	Monosemic
-vachcha		+
-chi	+	
-shunos		+
-kash		+

<sup>102</sup> Тожиев Ё ва бошқалар. Ўзбек тилидаги эргаш морфемаларнинг семантик-стилистик хусусиятлари. – Тошкент. 2012, – Б. 49.

-gar	+	
-kor	+	
-soz		+
-bon	+	
-paz		+
-do‘z		+
-(u)vchi		+

Table 4. Name-forming polysemous and monosemous affixes

In addition, when thinking about the semantic features of derivational morphemes in the noun group, it is necessary to pay attention to the aspects of homonymy and synonymy of affixes.

The word-forming morphemes in the noun family are related to each other in the table below.

Morpheme	Example	Example	Example	Example	Example
-lik	Toshkentlik (shaxs oti)	Shirinlik (narsa oti)	Quruqlik (o‘rin-joy oti)	O‘qituvchilik (Faoliyat oti)	
-gi		Supurgi (narsa oti)			Sezgi (mavhum ot)
-oq		O‘roq (narsa oti)	Yotoq (o‘rin-joy oti)		O‘roq (mavhum ot)
-m		To‘plam (narsa oti)			Chidam (mavhum ot)
-iq		Tortiq (narsa oti)		Chopiq (Jarayon oti)	

Table 5. Homonymy of derivational morphemes in nouns

The second part of the third chapter is called "**Semantic and stylistic features of diminutive and caressing forms**". In this chapter, semantic and methodological aspects of morphemes representing axiological relation are covered.

The meaning of modality is observed at different levels of the language system. Objective modality is mainly applied to syntactic units. Subjective modality is used in relation to units of different language levels. This concept is also reflected

in morphemic units. In some sources, these morphemes expressing modal meaning are called subjective evaluation forms.

The meaning of the assessment emerges on the basis of the relationship between the object and the subject, that is, when the speaker is affected by the object or has a desire to express his attitude to it, he expresses his opinion. As a result, a subjective evaluation relationship emerges. Evaluation is an axiological term, a process that establishes a mutual relationship between the evaluation subject and its subject, representing the resulting aspect.

The meanings of the morphemes -jon and -xon when added to the words father and mother differ from each other. In these lexemes, the morpheme -jon has a higher meaning of respect, love, caress. The morpheme -xon differs from this morpheme in that it is used for old people. Another difference between these morphemes is that the affix -jon is used in relation to one's own father or mother, and the morpheme -xon is used in relation to other persons. When the affix -xon is added to some personal nouns, such as aka, brother, sister, the meaning of sarcasm is clearly visible. For example: "*Akaxonlar iltimos qilishuvdi, yo'q, deya olmadim, dedi aybdor bolaning holatida.*

- *Kim u akaxonlaring?*

- *Bo'tqa Asadbek hurmat qiladigan ikki odamning nomini aytishga aytib, "Ishqilib tekshirib qolmasin-da", deb cho'chidi".* (From the novel "Shaytanat") It is also possible to understand the stylistic difference between the morphemes -jon and -xon in these lexemes. The lexeme Akajon has the meaning of respect, and the lexeme Akaxon has the color of negativity.

Nowadays, in modern speech, cases of addressing boys' names by adding the form -chik are visible. This form is used in order to give a subjective evaluation such as caressing, kissing, added to the name of young children. For example, names such as Nozimchik and Muradchik are examples.

We can see the presence of the suffix -sh in some lexemes with girls' names or girls' names. We can also witness the reflection of the meaning of caressing in the suffix. For example, lexemes such as onash and Fotish are examples of this.

Although these morphemes representing modal meaning are united in one paradigm, they are very different from each other according to the subtleties of meaning and usage. How or for what purpose these morphemes are used depends on the intention of the speaker.

Diminutive morphemes not only express the meaning of diminution, but also express specific subjective evaluations, it can be observed through many linguistic evidences.

The third section of the third chapter is called "**Semantic-methodical features of the form of respect**". In this section, the non-categorical features of the -s form are described.

Sh.Shahobiddinova, who interprets language units in terms of the dialectic of generality and particularity, thinks about two different meaning features of the form

-s. The first meaning is the meaning within the number category, the second is the meaning coming out of the number category. It can be concluded from these facts that there are categorical and non-categorical sides of the plural form. There are many non-categorical meanings of the -lar form. These meanings differ from each other through speech styles and the individual style of the speaker.

Among the non-categorical meanings of the -lar form, the one that is most common and common to all speech styles is the meaning of respect. Many articles and scientific books have sufficiently explained that this form expresses the meaning of respect. "In the literature, -lar is interpreted as one affix with multiple meanings. This approach is correct from the historical and etymological point of view. Based on the grammatical system of the present language, we can see that some of the meanings attributed to the suffix -lar have become independent both in terms of content and function. One of such meanings is the meaning of respect. The analysis of the examples shows that -lar, expressing the meaning of respect, should be considered as a separate affix, an independent form that is outside the system of the number and possessive categories<sup>103</sup>.

"The form of respect is usually understood as the affix -lar, which is added to relative nouns between the form of the grammatical number category and the form of the agreement category together with the relative (possession)<sup>104</sup>. The -lar form cannot be added directly to the base of the word to express the meaning of respect. Possessive affixes are necessary for this form to express respect. For example, if the form -lar is added to the mother lexeme, the meaning of the plural emerges. In order for the meaning of respect to appear, it is necessary to use it in the manner of *onamlar*. Therefore, the form of honor "-lar affix grew not from the plural form of the number category, but from the indicator -lar, which participates in the composition of the possessive possessive affix"<sup>105</sup>. The form -lar when accompanied by possessive affixes does not always mean respect. The meaning of respect depends on the text. In some sources, it is said that the presence of the leading morpheme + possessive + forms expresses respect. With the change of position of the form of possession and -lar, it is said that the meaning of respect does not exist<sup>106</sup>. But the examples of the current Uzbek language do not fully fit this pattern. Because in the speech of native speakers, there are places where both of the word forms *akamlar* – *akalarim* are used to express the plural. My brothers, the form of the word always tells the meaning of the plural. The -lar form in the word "brothers" can express one of the meanings of plural or respect, depending on the speech situation. The expression of the meaning of respect by means of the suffix –lar is found in all speech styles except scientific and official styles.

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<sup>103</sup> Абдурахмонов. Ғ ва бошқалар. Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. – Тошкент. Фан, 1975, – Б. 187.

<sup>104</sup> Раҳматуллаев Ш. Хурмат формаси // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 1973, № 1. – Б. 29.

<sup>105</sup> Абдурахмонов. Ғ ва бошқалар. Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. – Тошкент. Фан, 1975, – Б. 187.

<sup>106</sup> Шоабдурахмонов. Ш. Ва бошқалар. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. I қисм. - Тошкент: Ўқитувчи. 1980, – Б. 222.

The use of the affix -lar in the colloquial sense of respect is much freer than in other speech styles. Therefore, lexemes with the meaning of age in terms of age, such as father, mother, dad, grandfather, grandmother, can be used by every person to express the meaning of respect by adding the form -lar.

-lar form can be actively used in some regions. This situation is recognized as a dialect in the eyes of people. It is widely used to express the meaning of respect in the dialects of Margilan and Namangan cities. The use of this form in a certain area can be connected with the speech culture of that area, in addition to the dialect.

Another non-categorical meaning of the form -lar is to express the meaning of guess, chama. This meaning is expressed by adding the form -s to the words of the number group. For example, Soat birlarda uchrashamiz. In addition, when it is included in the noun group with the meaning of time, the meaning of guess is formed. For example,

*Bahorda Xudo deb, ekin ekardik,  
Xudodan rizq kutar edik **kuzlarda**.  
Yolg'iz sigirimiz bo'lganda nobut,  
Onam ko'zyoshiga cho'mganda dunyo.  
Otamning fikricha, sinovdir yoxud. (Bek Ali)*

In the spring we used to sow crops,  
We used to expect sustenance from God in the fall.  
When we have a lonely cow,  
The world when my mother is bathed in tears.  
My father thought it was a test. (Bek Ali)

From the given examples, it can be understood that the occurrence of the meaning of assumption through the form of -lar is observed in colloquial and artistic speech styles.

-lar form can also express the meaning of strengthening. This meaning can occur in lexemes belonging to different semantic groups of nouns. This meaning emerges when it is part of abstract nouns. For example,

*Ko'rmay desam ko'zim ko'r emas,  
Yurmay desam oyog'im butun.  
Ammo qalblar ortiq jo'r emas,  
**Xayollarga** bo'laman tutqun. (Mirtemir)*

If I say I can't see, I'm not blind  
If I don't walk, my legs are fine.  
But hearts are no longer compatible,  
I am a prisoner of dreams. (Mirtemir)

In this passage, the word "dreams" in the form of "-s" has strengthened the meaning. The meaning of strengthening through the form of -s in abstract nouns is revealed in an artistic style.

"Words that denote objects that are originally a single unit in a person or thing increase their meaning even when they are used with the affix -lar"<sup>107</sup>. For example,

*Qilichlarning tillarida qizil qon,*

*Buloqlarning suvi yanglig' toshdimi?*

*Yalang bola, yalang go'dak, ma'sum jon,*

*Nayzalarning boshlaridan oshdimi?*(A.Cho'lpon)

Red blood on the tongues of swords,  
Has the water from the spring flowed recently?  
A naked child, a naked baby, an innocent soul,  
Did it exceed the heads of the spears? (A.Cholpon)

The word "language" in this verse represents a single object, and the writer used the form -lar to strengthen the meaning.

The expression of this meaning through the form -lar is used in many places in colloquial style. However, it can also be used in artistic style with a writer's purpose.

The form -lar can be added to lexemes denoting a pair of human body parts. Here too, the meaning of strengthening appears. For example,

*Hatto it urishsa zirqirar qalbm,*

*Odam odam payin qirqmoq bo'lsachi?*

*So'zsiz qichqiraman: nega tug'ildim,*

*Quloqlarim batang bo'lib qolsachi?* (C.Zunnunova)

Even when a dog bites, my heart trembles,  
What if you cut people down?  
I scream without words: why was I born,  
What if my ears become small? (C. Zunnunova)

In the above example, the word "my ears" is used without the -lar form, but two ears of a person are understood. The form of -lar served to strengthen the meaning. This situation is often used in conversational style to make the speech more effective. For example, it can be observed in the examples of *qo'llarim og'ridi, ko'zlarim tinib ketdi*.

It can be seen in some scientific views that the form of -lar performs the function of provoking laughter and creating a comic situation. For example,

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<sup>107</sup> Шоабдурахмонов III ва бошқалар. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи. 1980, – Б. 216.

- *Mullo Sunnatullo, H2O nima?*

- *H2O, domlajon, H2O – o‘zlari H2O-da*<sup>108</sup>. (From Teleminiature)

From the above-mentioned points and linguistic analysis, it can be concluded that the non-categorical meanings of the form -lar are also different. These meanings are used only in a certain style of speech or in an artistic style with the purpose of the writer to make the written speech impressive.

#### CONCLUSION

1. Language is independent and, at the same time, from units that complement each other is a complex structure. The border between the parts of this structure should be clearly visible. Each language unit is an independent unit with its own characteristics. By fully elucidating the specific aspects of language units, criteria for distinguishing them from other units and comparing them will emerge.

2. Linguistic units based on syntagmatic, paradigmatic and hierarchical relationship is available. These relations complement each other, and at the same time, they allow a system-structural approach to language units. A syntagmatic relationship is a neighborhood relationship of units living in the same paradigm. The syntagmatic relationship of language units in one paradigm is the basis for the creation of another language unit.

3. The main features that ensure the independence of language units are they will have their own function, semantics and methodology. Morphemes, like other linguistic units, are not without such properties. The semantic and stylistic aspects of morphemes can be clearly determined through the above-mentioned points and linguistic analysis.

4. Each morpheme is different because of the speech requirement or the speaker's purpose can be used. A morpheme has the property of changing its form in literary and written speech. In poetic texts, morphemes can be shortened and varied to create a rhyme.

5. Morphemes express subjective relations by the speaker is considered an important tool. Depending on the speech situation, it is a linguistic unit capable of expressing various emotional meanings, such as respect, caress, pity, disregard.

6. Morphemes belonging to a certain category in the noun family are semantic and stylistic It acquires diversity in the Uzbek language according to its aspects and the relation of form and meaning.

7. Morpheme is an independent language unit such as phoneme, lexeme, phrase. They are it is stored in the human mind in the form of a morphemic system in certain paradigms. Each person has the opportunity to use them, but morphemes have the opportunity to show different speech characteristics depending on the speech situation, the age and skills of the subjects of speech.

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<sup>108</sup> Дусматов Х., Махмудова З. Услужунослик асослари. – Фарғона. 2022, – Б. 153.

8. Through the analysis of morphemes, it can be said that one form of can have both categorical and non-categorical meanings. The moving away of the form of -s from the numerical meaning, i.e. meaning such as respect, cut, guess, strengthen, indicates its shift towards a non-categorical meaning.

9. The main function of conjugation forms is to connect words, but every language unity does not fall outside the scope of meaning and style. The spiritual possibilities of the forms of agreement are considered quite loose. One agreement form can express different meanings. It is understood from the analysis that the agreement forms can also be combined in one field.

10. Word-forming affixes in the noun family have the same function however, it can be said that the formation of homonymy due to the variety of semes, the possibility of forming a person, thing, place, activity-process, and abstract noun in one affix is one of the characteristics of the Uzbek language. The cases of synonymy and homonymy of auxiliary morphemes are important in semantics.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/30.12.2019 Fil.05.02  
ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЕНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ  
ФЕРГАНСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

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**ФЕРГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

**АХМАДЖОНОВ ИЛХОМЖОН ТОХИРЖОН УГЛИ**

**СЕМАНТИКО-СТИЛИСТИЧЕСКОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ  
АФФИКСОВ, ОБРАЗУЮЩИХ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ**

**10.00.01 – Узбекский язык**

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ  
ДИССЕРТАЦИИ ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ (PhD)  
ПО ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

**Фергана – 2023**

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии за №В2023.2.PhD/Fil3255

Диссертация выполнена в Ферганском государственном университете.  
Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещен на веб-странице Ферганского государственного университета по адресу: [www.fdu.uz](http://www.fdu.uz) и в Информационно-образовательном портале «Ziyoueb» [www.ziyoueb.uz](http://www.ziyoueb.uz)

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Ведущая организация:	Наманганский государственный университет

Защита диссертации состоится «28» 12 2023 года в 14:00 часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/30.12.2019.Phil.05.02 при Ферганском государственном университете по адресу 100151, г. Фергана, улица Б.Маргиноний, 105. Тел.: (+99873) 244-66-02; факс: (+99873) 244-44-01; e-mail: [info@fdu.uz](mailto:info@fdu.uz)

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Ферганского государственного университета (зарегистрирована под №310). Адрес: 100151, г. Фергана, улица Мураббийлар, 19. Тел.: (+99873) 244-71-28

Автореферат диссертации разослан «16» 12 2023 года  
(протокол рассылки №34 от «16» 12 2023 года)



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## **ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))**

**Цель исследования** заключается в объяснении семантико-стилистических особенностей аффиксов, образующих существительных форм в современном узбекском языке.

**Предметом исследования** являются семантические и стилистические особенности морфем, характерных для существительных, используемых в существующих стилях речи.

### **Научная новизна исследования:**

доказано, что морфемы считаются важными средствами выражения говорящим субъективных отношений и представляют собой языковую единицу, выражающую исходя из речевой ситуации такие эмоциональные значения, как уважение, ласка, ирония, насмешка пренебрежение;

доказано, что категориальные и некатегориальные аффиксы, относящиеся к существительным, имеют формы, характерные для разговорного, художественного, публицистического, официально-делового и научного стилей, обладание категориальным и некатегориальным значением одного аффикса, т.е. форма множественное число “-лар” является категориальным значением, однако выражение таких значений, как оценивание, уважение, ирония, усиление, указывает на сдвиг в сторону некатегориального значения;

морфема являются такой же самостоятельной языковой единицей как фонема, лексема, словосочетание. Они хранятся в определенных парадигмах в сознании человека в виде морфемной системы. Каждый человек имеет возможность использовать их, но на примерах показано, что морфемы имеют возможность проявлять своеобразные речевые особенности в зависимости от речевой ситуации, возраста и навыков субъектов речи;

доказано, что хотя словообразовательные аффиксы существительных одинаковы по своей функции, они создают гомонию за счет разного значения, возможности образования в одном аффиксе лица, предмета, места, деятельности-процесса, абстрактного существительного случаи синонимии и омонимии морфем важны в семантике что формы согласия семантически объединены в одном поле и что каждая форма согласия может выражать различные морфосемантические отношения.

**Внедрение результатов исследования.** На основе изучения теоретически и практически рекомендаций, выводы исследования, семантико-стилистических аспектов морфемных единиц:

на основе анализа и выводов о семантических характеристиках морфемных единиц, свойственных существительным, категориальных и некатегориальных форм существительных каждая из которых разделена на группы по содержанию, совершенствуется преподавание при Министерстве инновационного развития, Республики Узбекистан в 2022 году, совершенствуется познавательный процесс путем сравнения творческого мышления молодежи, идеи, поддержка и поощрение творчества, разработка плана мероприятий по совершенствованию языковой и культурной картины

мира, а также использование при подготовке лекций для агитационных работ спрафка № (04-36-1260 Молодежного инновационного центра от 8 августа 2022 г. В результате план действий и агитационные доклады обогащаются научными данными и эффективным аналитическим материалом;

семантически разные деривационные морфемы, относящиеся к именной группе, которые в традиционном языкознании оцениваются как многозначная единица, фактически научные выводы и рекомендации о вхождении в ряды омонимичных морфем широко использовались в учебнике «Языкознание текста» спрафка № 01-2184 (Ферганского государственного университета от 23 мая 2023 года). В результате приведенные научные сведения о характеристиках синтаксических единиц, представляющих отношение сравнения, послужили важным источником для научно-теоретического совершенствования учебника;

сведения о семантических свойствах морфемных единиц, характерных для существительных, категориальных и некатегориальных форм существительных делятся на группы по содержанию, семантической интеграции форм согласия в одном поле, способности каждой формы падежа для выражения различных смысловых отношений была использована при подготовке учебника «Основы прагмалингвистики» (спрафка № 01-2183 Ферганского государственного университета от 23 мая 2023 года). В результате учебник обогащен теоретической и практической информацией.

**Структура и объем исследования.** Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения и списка использованной литературы. Общий объем 137 страниц.

**E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI**  
**СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ**  
**LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS**

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**II bo'lim (II часть; II part)**

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«Poligraf Super Servis» MCHJ

150114, Farg‘ona viloyati, Farg‘ona shahar, Aviasozlar ko‘chasi 2-uy