

**OF UZBEKISTAN MORPHEMICS AS AN INDEPENDENT FIELD OF RESEARCH IN
THE LINGUISTIC SYSTEM**

Student at Karakalpak State University named after Berdakh

Umirboyeva Charosxon Alisher qizi

umirbayevac@gmail.com

Annotation : This article examines morphemics as an independent branch of linguistics from a scientific perspective. It discusses the essence of the morpheme, its types, and its place within the language system. The article also analyzes the relationship between morphemics, morphology, and word formation, highlighting both its theoretical and practical significance. Furthermore, it addresses the role of morphemic analysis in linguistics, its importance in studying word structure, and the investigation of morphemic issues in Uzbek linguistics.

Keywords: Morphemics, morpheme, word-forming morpheme, form-forming morpheme, lexical form-forming morpheme, syntactic form-forming morpheme, morphemic polysemy, morphemic synonymy, derivational synonymy, grammatical synonymy, morphemic anonymity, derived word, root word.

Аннотация: это состояние морфемики рассматривается как самостоятельный раздел лингвистики с научной точки зрения. В ней раскрывается сущность морфемы, ее типы и место в языковой системе. Также анализируется взаимосвязь морфемики с морфологическим и словообразованием, рассматривается ее теоретическое и практическое значение. В государстве освещается роль морфемного анализа в лингвистике, его значение для изучения структуры слова, а также исследование вопросов морфемики в узбекской лингвистике.

Ключевые слова: морфемика, морфема, словообразовательная морфема, формообразующая морфема, лексическая формообразующая морфема, синтаксическая формообразующая морфема, полисемия морфем, синонимия морфем, деривационная синонимия, грамматическая синонимия, анонимность морфем, словообразование, корневое слово.

Of words the most small meaningful parts student linguistics to the department morphemics Morphemics is the branch of linguistics that studies morphemes . A morpheme is the smallest meaningful part of a word . For example, the word "paxtakorlarimizga " consists of the parts "paxtak", "-kor", "-lar", "-imiz", "-ga". These parts participate in the composition of various words and express their own meanings. If these parts are divided again , their meaning is lost.[1.198]

A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit that is most necessary in word structure, and it is a component of both artificial words and word forms and is divided into these forms. For example, words such as flower garden, guilty, children, and our workers are divided into morphemes, but words such as stone, book, pencil, and house are not divided into morphemes. They are considered whole words .

according to its meaning and function :

1. Base (leading morpheme)

2. Auxiliary morpheme[1.199]

Understanding the basis.

The smallest root of a word , which cannot be divided into other meaningful parts, is called the stem. For example: bil+im+don+lar+ga, to' ki+ma+chi+lik+ni. The stem expresses the main meaning of the word and can be used independently.[2.13]

Word is called the head morpheme, and the suffixes are called the auxiliary morpheme.

Words made from the same root are considered root words: thinking, thinking, like-minded, thinking. Root words must necessarily contain word-forming suffixes.

Suffixes are parts of a word that cannot be used independently, but are added to the base to give it a new or additional meaning, and also serve to connect words.[1.205]

Suffixes can be attached to the root of a word and perform various functions. Some suffixes have the property of adding a new lexical sign to the basic lexical meaning expressed by the base. For example, the suffix -chi in the word tēmərchi adds the sign of a person who deals with this metal to the meaning of a type of metal.

Some suffixes can add additional grammatical meaning to the meaning expressed by the base. For example, the suffix -lar in the word "children " serves to express the large number of people expressed by the base.

Some suffixes only add grammatical meaning to a word and serve to connect words in a sentence. For example, like "book", "book", "book", "my book"

Word -forming morphemes are suffixes that are added to the base to create a new meaning. For example, adding the suffix -la to the base aq creates a new word meaning "to turn white." [1.205]

As the word-forming morphemes are successively added to a word , the morpheme structure of the word becomes increasingly complex. The formation of a new word by adding auxiliary morphemes always requires the division of two parts:

1. The basic part of word formation.
2. The making part

Morphemes that form a constituent part are called word- forming morphemes.

13 single-sound word -forming suffixes in our language. These are:

Form-forming morphemes are affixes that are added to the base to add additional meaning to its meaning or to connect the word to which they are added to another word.

Form-forming suffixes are divided into 2 types depending on whether they express a syntactic relationship:

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1	son	“-a”	sana
2	boy	“-i”	boyi
3	tila	“-k”	tilak
4	to‘la	“-t”	to‘lat
5	qora	“-y”	qoray
6	tin	“-ch”	tinch
7	to‘pla	“-m”	to‘plam
8	yorı	“-g”	yorug‘
9	so‘ra	“-q”	so‘roq
10	sayla	“-v”	saylov
11	qisqa	“-r”	qisqar
12	qama,tuga	“-l”	qamal, tugal
13	tani, o‘xsha	“-sh”	tanish, o‘xshash

1. Morphemes that do not express syntactic relations - lexical form builders
2. Morphemes that express syntactic relations - syntactic form builders

Lexical form-forming morphemes . Morphemes that do not form a new word by joining the leading morpheme and do not serve to connect the word to which they are added to another are called lexical form-forming morphemes. Lexical form-forming affixes are added to the base and add additional meaning to its meaning, slightly changing the lexical meaning. These include: affixes indicating grammatical plural , diminutive and affectionate forms in nouns, degrees in adjectives, meaning-forming affixes in numbers, and suffixes that form the ratio and function forms in verbs.

Syntactic form-forming morphemes . Form-forming morphemes that are added to a word to indicate its specific morphological form and serve to connect it to another word.[1.212]

There are six forms of relation in total: three in nouns and three in verbs. The forms of relation of nouns include possessive, accusative, and declension forms, while the forms of relation of verbs include person , number, tense , and inflectional suffixes.

word formation has its own internal structure and includes two components:

1. Basic part for making
2. Making tool

The basis for making is the part and the means of making together constitute the making .[1.202]

of a word are distinct from each other. The division of a word into meaningful parts is its morphemic structure. The number of meaningful parts a word has is the number of parts its morphemic structure is divided into.[1.203]

The word- formation structure includes only the form-forming affixes. Form-forming affixes are not included in word-formation.[1.203]

Structural classification of morphemes . Morphemes are divided into simple and complex types according to their structure.

A simple morpheme is an inseparable, integral, single-component morpheme, regardless of its historical origin . -lar, -roq, -chi, -niki, -sin.

Compound morphemes are actually the combination of independent morphemes to perform a specific function. (humanity), (home), (sadness) [3.175].

Morphemic polysemy . Morphemic polysemy is widespread. Let's take the affix -чились as an example. In textbooks and manuals , its three meanings are distinguished:

1. The noun that refers to the area where the thing is grown (cotton farming).
2. A noun that expresses the state of being of a thing or event understood from the root (abundance).
3. A noun denoting an action related to a concept understood from the base (philanthropy).

Most morphemes are polysemic in nature. [3.175]

Morphemic homonymy . **Similarity of form** between morphemes of the same type or different types .

Morphemic synonymy. Most morphemes are in a semantic relationship . Therefore, a distinction is made between derivational and grammatical synonymy.

Derivational synonym : wealthy , wealthy

Grammatical synonym : eat bread - eat from bread

Morphemic anatomy . Morphemic anatomy exists only between derivational morphemes. An example of this is the suffix -li and -siz : andishali-andishasiz.[3.176]

The methods of word formation in Uzbek are as follows :

1. **Morphological method** (affixation method) – in which words with new meanings are formed using word-forming suffixes. The formation of new words using this method is possible in the independent word classes of nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and verbs.[4.125]

2. **Syntactic method** (composition method) – in this, new words are formed by combining word bases. We call such words compound words. Compound words are formed by combining two or more base morphemes and pronouncing them with one stress. Compound words are found in all independent word classes. In which independent word classes there is morphological word formation, compound words in these classes are also considered artificial words. Therefore, we

have the right to call compound words in the noun, adjective, verb, and adverb classes artificial words.[4.126]

In conclusion, the morphemics of the Uzbek language sheds light on the internal structure of the language by studying the morphemes in the word structure. As a result of the study of the types of morphemes and their functions, important scientific conclusions were formed in linguistics. In addition, the word-forming suffixes consisting of one sound in the Uzbek language were analyzed separately, and in the process of research, it is recommended to include the suffixes “-sh”, “-l”, “-v”, “-g” instead of limiting the number of word-forming suffixes consisting of one sound to nine.

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