



Research Article

## IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE, SYNCRETISM IS IN LEXEMES OF THE ADJECTIVE/ADVERB TYPE

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### ABSTRACT

In this article, the syncretic nature of lexemes of adjectives in Turkic languages, including Uzbek, is presented. Discussions are held on the basis of research on the content of the term adverb as an independent term. It is explained that studying it as an independent word group in Turkic languages, including Uzbek is still controversial. This article is based on research, which was discussed in the Turkish language, including Uzbek, as well as a self-contained group of words.

### KEYWORDS

Evolution, transition, syncretism, conversion, transposition, adberialization, hybrid, form, transition, syncretism.

### INTRODUCTION

During the centuries-long historical development of the language, its vocabulary and grammatical structure have undergone changes. The lexical and grammatical nature of words has developed with various influences, and this development has occurred in the process of language evolution. In the process of its formation and development, it is grouped according to different signs. From the grammatical point of view, it is divided into different parts, it performs a syntactic function in the sentence. As an independent word group, it has its place among word groups. Semantic enrichment and development of language, expansion of lexical meanings and not only the complexity, but also the transition of words from one grammatical category to another, and the emergence of a new category has not found a scientific solution.

When talking about the emergence of word groups in Turkic languages, there are debates and controversial opinions related to the emergence of word groups. However, there is more or less scientific research on this. When observing the morphological system of Turkic languages in scientific research, there are controversial opinions about the existence of the adverb word group as an independent word group. The fact is

that the adverb word family has not been studied separately in the history of Turkic languages as an independent word family, and conflicting opinions about its existence as an independent word continue to this day. Although a lot of research has been done, learning vocabulary remains a challenge. The transition from one word group to another word group in Turkic languages is one of the complex issues. This is reflected in the scientific research of a number of Turkic scientists. N. A. Baskakov, E. V. Sevortyan, A. K. Borovkov, N. K. Dmitriyev, A. N. Kononov, I. A. Andreyev, E. R. Teneshev, Ye. V. Gulycha, A. M. Shcherbak, D. A. Salimova and others have covered it in different ways. In Turkic languages, adverbs are considered as one of the morphologically complete and unformed word groups.

In the process of studying the word family of adverb in Turkic languages, in particular, in the Tatar language, Tatar linguists emphasize that the word family of adverb was historically not an independent word. Such a view is also found in the studies of K. S. Askakov, K. Nasyri, and G. Ibragimov. In the grammar "Tatar sarfy" written by G. Ibragimov, the author considers the idioms in the Tatar language as adjectives. According to



the author, quality and attitude are the same set of words. Such a view is also found in the studies of Uzbek and Azerbaijani linguists of other Turkic languages. In particular, E. Fozilov and A. Dj. According to the Shukyurovs, many of them were formed from the semantic-grammatical transformation of other word groups. This is probably why Z. A. Alekseyev says that there are no root idioms in Sart language (A.M in Uzbek). However, Qayum Karimov, who wrote the section on idioms in the study "Morphology of the Uzbek language of the 19th century" published under the editorship of Alibek Rustamov, a brilliant scholar of the history of the Uzbek language, writes: "Idioms have been used as one of the main grammatical and lexical categories of the language since ancient times. "Adverb, which is similar to words belonging to other categories according to its general characteristics, has its own characteristics." Historically, the words entered the categories of nouns and verbs, and were combined with relative and conjunctive affixes and gradually evolved. The mature linguist S.Mutallibov writes in his researches on the history of the morphology and lexicon of the ancient Turkic languages: "The category of idioms in the language of the ancient period can be divided into two made-up adverbs. Artificial

adverbs have a special place in the language of the period as they serve to create concepts and new forms in the language. Our observations on the material of ancient monuments show that some adverbs can appear before verbs and before other words. For example, ogush nang (a lot of things) If the word ogush is used in front of nouns in the expressions of ogush horse (many years), the word ogush is used before the verb in the proverb, "If you are alive, the morning will see ogush".

The analysis shows that in the history of Turkic languages, adverbs are the youngest and the youngest as an independent word group, and in the period of the ancient Turkic language, they were in another group at the expense of words, as a separate group of words was just being formed. That is, some of the nouns that took the accusative form of the verb and the conjugation suffixes began to move to the accusative category. This situation, in turn, determines the connection and relationship of idioms with words from another group. According to N.A. Baskakov, it is generally accepted that adverb in Turkic languages is "...in the recent past, a relatively new group that was less differentiated from nouns and adjectives", but as one of the means of expressing one's own

opinion, there was a very early stage of development in these languages. Ancient Turkic writing monuments serve as a source for this, and can be a material that sheds light on different views on adverb.

According to its meaning and function, the quality is close to the adjective. Both the adjective and the adjective perform the same function in terms of denoting the sign. Such proximity is the result of the fact that the words belonging to these two groups were used in the same function until they were differentiated as an independent group, and were formed and developed on the basis of a common source. Even at the previous stage of the development of Turkic languages, the use of a number of basic and artificial words in the function of adjectives and adverbs, and their functionality, also indicates that they were formed on the basis of a common source.

In the following years, V. N. Khisamova, E. A. Saidasheva, Ch. In the works of M. Kharisova, G. R. Shakirova, N. B. Nikofova, L. B. Kishitkova and S. Amanjolv, etc., the description of the adverb word group was revisited. Especially D. G. Tumasheva, F. M. Khosimova, Ch. M. Kharisova, G. R. Shakirova looked at the Ravish word group as a historically independent word group. According

to them, the adverb word group was already formed as a word group in the Tatar language. This process is still ongoing. In the conducted scientific studies, it is shown that the disputes about the intersection of noun and adjective, adjective and adverb are still ongoing. On the one hand, the phrase quality is on the other hand, it is difficult to distinguish morphologically from some forms of the noun group, as well as auxiliary word groups and the transitive form of the verb. In this case, it shows that it is controversial to talk about the formation of the adverb word group as an independent word group. At the same time, such a feature of the ravish word group makes it difficult to recognize it as a linguistic unit or a speech unit. In Turkish languages, the point of intersection of adverb with other word groups represents a different noun (noun, adjective, number, pronoun) verb. Its hybridization with other word groups occurs in the adverbialization of lexemes. Tuva language researcher Darja Urana Anai-oolovna, referring to the historical development of the idiom in Tuva, as in other Turkic languages, says: "Currently, idiom in Tuva is a very broad, unchanging, independent word group, which is clearly distinguished by its semantic, morphological and syntactic features. is a group of words. These signs are interdependent







speech process. The intersection of nouns, adjectives, numbers, pronouns, and verbs significantly expands the structure of adverb. One of the unique features of the adverb word family is that it is genetically related to the categories of nouns and adjectives. This connection is explained by the conditional derivation of the adverb word family. Such a connection means that the noun and adjective categories of ravish have historically arisen from the same root. If the adverb word family is studied from a historical point of view, the motivation of the noun and adjective leads to the creation of a synchronous word. Historically, serunum in the ravish word family is the model word formation. This method is used to create adverbs from nouns, adjectives, and other word groups. Of course, the connection between adverbs and adjectives is reflected in original adverbs and synchronous word formation. And the diachronic process adverb is connected with adverbs that express the meaning of the situation in the word group. The formation of adverb from the verb word group is less compared to other word groups. Historically, the unity of lexemes such as good, bad, rich, and poor is manifested in the fact that they represent the character of faith and the object. Current Uzbek scientific sources also have such opinions about

ravish: "Adverb is a fixed word with an independent meaning. It expresses the meaning of sign, quantity or state, place, time. and in this respect, it is close to noun, adjective, and number. Its difference is that it cannot combine word-changing, form-forming suffixes.

The transition of noun, adjective, and adverb in Turkic languages is explained as a weak difference in the works of a number of Turkologists E.M. Sevortyan, N.K. Dmitrev, N.A. Baskakov. In fact, such a situation in speech is opened according to the semantic principle of clearly defining the border between noun, adjective and adverb. That is, in both cases, the sign is the main meaning expresser. According to the grammatical principle, they are invariable parts of speech. The main morphological feature of ravish is its invariability, that is, when adverb forms a compound by connecting with a word, it does not change its form and does not receive any word-changing affix. Therefore, we focus on the signs that reveal the similarities and differences between this word group and other word groups.

1) according to the lexical-semantic principle: fast walk, summer day, sleep a lot, etc., which have both adjective and adverb;



2) according to the morphological principle: more often, better-better, valiantly;

3) according to the syntactic principle: in most cases, nouns and adjectives are connected to the sentence and act as determiners. In many cases, expressing the sign of the action, the verb also indicates the situation in the sentences.

A certain part of idioms in the current Uzbek language are words that have moved from another category to idioms. we do not see a lexical change. So, on the basis of the above cases, it will be possible to clarify the similar and differentiating features of the adverbial word group noun and adjective word groups. The fact is that in both cases it is difficult to understand the lexical-semantic and morphological characteristics of the adverb /adjective/ from the distinguishing signs. Especially in these syntactic situations becomes more obvious. Let's compare: It was a quiet night. The night was quiet. Today was a quiet night. In the first sentence, the silent lexeme is connected with a noun in the defining situation, in the second sentence, the silent lexeme is participle/predicate/ in the relationship between night and silent lexemes, and in the third sentence, the silent lexeme is attached to the verb and expresses the situation.

The fact is that the lexeme "calm" is given in scientific sources as an adjective representing peaceful and turbulent situations.

In the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" several semantic features of the sokin lexeme are explained. The meanings of low and low are given. Also, the word structure of the quiet lexeme is given as a group of words; Semantic-syntactic properties are shown through the lexemes surrounding and interacting with the silent lexeme. Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language. Five volumes. The third volume. The night is a little cool. The arrival of cool weather caused some difficulties for the farmers. Azamjon sweated, wiped his face, and hit himself in the shade of cool trees. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the meanings of this lexeme were discussed separately. 1. Cool air temperature; 2. the air temperature is decreasing; 3. the meanings of full of tree, sunless, side around- cold compared to the surroundings are explained.

The fact that the lexeme "cool" appears in the context of different clauses in the context of words that interact with it also shows that adjectives and adverbial lexemes are mutually syncretic. That is, in the first sentence, the lexeme



"cool" shows the meaning of the adjective and appears in the case of participle/predicate/-noun participle/predicate/. in the sentence, the lexeme cool is connected to the lexeme /verb/arrival, meaning the meaning of the situation, and it is in the situation. The lexeme of cool is also expressed in the adjective style, which represents the temperature of the object.

There is a lot of traffic on the street. A lot of things are left behind. Because there are many things to be done, none of them could be done. Quantitative adjectives and adverbial lexemes are similar in some respects. Adjective lexemes can also indicate plural and minority. Quantitative expresses uncertainty. However, there is a difference between adjective and adverbial lexemes representing quantity. That is, quantitative sign in adverbial although it is ambiguous, it is expressed openly /many, few/. The adjective is in a hidden state in the lexemes indicating the quantity included in the word group. This is related to the lexical-semantic feature of the quantity.

From the above, it can be concluded that the historical and current development of the adjective/adjective word group as an independent word group is related to the hybrid,

syncretic nature of these word groups. Because the mutual proximity of these word groups occurs in the occurrence of transposition, conversion, polyfunctionality, adverbialization, and homonymy phenomena. . Therefore, no final conclusion can be made about the status of the level of independence of the adverb word group in all Turkic languages. The article touched on some aspects of mutual syncretic relations of both word groups.

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