

On The Coverage Analysis Of Morphological Issues In Journals In The 1920s

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Abstract – In the 1920s, the journal “Maorif va Ukitguchi” published articles on morphological issues. During this period, the spelling rules of the new Uzbek alphabet were adopted. Some morphological concepts and theoretical considerations are also stated in these rules elucidation. The article discusses morphological concepts.

Keywords – Morphology, Word Stem, Word Root, Stem, Root, Core, Names, Adjective, Particle, Mood, Verbal Noun.

Articles on morphological issues are rare during this period. However, some articles were published in the “Maorif va Ukitguchi” journal at this period.

At the meeting of the new Uzbek alphabet committee on morphology in September 1926, was adopted the "Spelling rules of the new Uzbek alphabet" “Maorif va Ukitguchi” 1926 № 7-8). It is not specified who prepared the text (article) on which this document is based. Some morphological concepts and theoretical considerations have also been described in these rules elucidation.

Here, we first encounter the term **morphological method** of spelling and note that the morphology is referred to as ‘sarf’. However, the use of the word “sarf” in the sense of morphology was also clear to scholars and schoolchildren of the time.¹ However, the word *sarf* was a synonym for the word **etymology**. It is known from the linguistics history that the term **etymology** was used in the pre-revolutionary period in the sense of **morphology** in science.² This document also contained the concept of the word stem and was referred to as the **word root**. The **word stem** (it is generally associated with the verb, not the stem) is called the verb root and also uses the word “koren (root)” (given in Russian graphics) in parentheses to add clarity to it. It seems that the stem, root, and core concepts which exist in our linguistics, were in use, albeit under different names. Although these concepts were later discussed, they had their own scientific expressions.³

Noun parts of speech are called **names** and their variations are given. Noun *declension* refers to “arob” and to make it clear, it cited his Russian translation of “sklonenie (declension)”. It seems that declension concept had been mastered from Russian

¹ See: Kodirov K.A. From the history of the study of the morphological system of Uzbek language. Candidate's dissertation. – Tashkent, 2007. - p. 4.

² See: Ashirboev S. From the history of studying the grammatical structure of the Uzbek language. Candidate's dissertation. – Tashkent, 1975. - p. 20.

³ See: Usmonov S. Morphological structure of the word. - Tashkent: Tashkent State Pedagogical University named after Nizami, 2010 (1964). - p. 25.

linguistics. Importantly, although the name of the declension of nouns is not mentioned, the existence of 6 cases seems to be recognized and its variation in the two columns (formed on the basis of synharmonic pairs of these words) is given. I column : *tən, tənni, tanni, tangə, təndən; təndə*; II column: *qan, qannə, qannə, qaḥoa, qandan, qanda*. With the order exception in these rows, the cases appear to be close to the current compromise paradigm. Even the cases order is negotiable, it is the exact order in the order recommended by Sh. Shakhobiddinova.

Adjective. The term adjective occurs in the 'adjective affix' and - *tək, - taq, - dəj/dag, - lik/li* affixes are called adjective affixes. At this point, it would be appropriate to draw attention to an issue in this article. It is also the semantic loading of these affixes in words formed with the affixes - *li* and - *lik*. It is shown that when indicating "relevance" it adds -*li* / *lik*, when indicating "ratio" - *lik* / *liq*. In our modern literature, it is said that the affix -*li* does not mean "belonging", but "possession of what is understood from the noun"⁴, but the -*lik* is considered to be the noun forming⁵. In the article in the *atlb, gylli, samarqandlbq, atliq* words, we think it would be more correct to think of the affix "-lik" as an adjective forming than a noun forming.

Postpositions. Such words are called "semi-independent words" and "postpositions" in parentheses. They are only *yçyn, bilan* words.

Particle. It is called "istifor" and its -*mi* format is shown only. Hence, when we say particle, we mean only the interrogative particles, therefore it refers with the word *istifor*, which means to ask in Arabic.

Verb. It was recorded in "Spelling rules in the new Uzbek alphabet" (1926, September). The article does not describe the verb, rather its time, inclination, functional forms are enumerated and they are generalized by the term mood⁶ and the 8 moods of the verb are determined. Of course, the principles of separation into moods are not mentioned.

Past tense verbs. It's called 'past mood'. Its definition is not given, but its 2 semantic groups are given as follows:

- 1) exact past tense (*moziyi shakhdi*): *keldim, keldi, keldik, keldiniz, keldilar* and its close variant;
- 2) past tense verb (*moziyi naqli*): there are 2 types of it a) *kelmizmən, kelmizsən, kelmiz va boşqa; ҳамда* b) *kelibmən, kelibsən, kelibdir* and etc. The audible meaning of this form is also recorded in modern literature.

Apparently, this article focused only on the affixed forms of past tense verbs - *di, - mish, - ib*.

Present tense. It is called "present mood" and it has two semantic types:

- a) present-future tense form (it's called «Present – future mood») and *keləmən* and etc.;
- b) Present continuous tense («continuous mood»): *kelməkdəmən* and etc. Hence, the basic forms of present verbs are shown.

Future tense verbs. It is called the "the future tense mood" and it has 2 types of meanings:

- a) Future tense indefinite verbs. it is referred to by the term "ekhtimoli muzore": *keləmən* and in other and some literatures it is referred to as the verb of the historical past.⁸ *kelgymdir, kelgyndir* («y»- denoting the front row vowel) quotes adverbial verbs and referred to by the term *bandi muzore*.

The Arabic naming of the internal forms of future tense verbs is also according to a certain tradition. At the beginning of the 20th century, Mukhammadamin ibn Mukhammad Karimhoja's "Turkish Rule" described the verbs of the future tense as *muzore*.⁹ It should be noted that in the article the verb form, which is called the *kelasi zamon* (future tense), is referred to as *kelgusi zamon* (future tense).

⁴ See: Tursunov U., Mukhtorov J., Rahmatullaev Sh. Modern Uzbek literary language. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1982. - p. 210.

⁵ That source. - B. 211.

⁶ The term "siga" does not appear in linguistic works of the 1920s, but it is found in the combination of (عطا) in the « Chigatay gurungi » « Bitim yollari ». See: Bitim yollari (Ways of agreement). – Tashkent, 1919. - p. 25.

⁷ The letter «3» is stands for (ش) nowadays.

⁸ See: Tursunov U., Mukhtorov J., Rahmatullaev Sh. Modern Uzbek literary language. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1992, - p.344.

⁹ Mukhammadamin ibn Mukhammad Karimhoja. Turkish rule. - Tashkent: 1913 (lithography).

We believe that special attention should be paid to this. In our opinion, the current term is not the norm for the Uzbek language. Because in the current Uzbek language, the word *kelasi* is used only in the compound next year, and the scope of the *kelgusi* word is wider.

Mood of the verb. Such a term does not appear in the article, in general, there is no concept of mood, however the term *amr* mood (imperative form) implies an imperative-desired mood: *kelaj(in)*, *kel(in)*, *kelsin*; *kelajlik*, *keliniz*, *kelsinlar* and etc. In this case, it is appropriate to emphasize in parentheses the affix *-in* in the first person singular and *-ing* in the second person singular. Hence, the authors of the article considered two variants in these forms.

In the article, the term *wish mood* is used to describe the form with the affix *-gaj//qaj* as well as *kelgajmən*, *kelgajsən*, *kelgaj*, *kelgajmiz*, *kelgajsiz*, *kelgajlär*. It is known that such a form is not used in modern Uzbek, but only in some styles that give the speech a historical (formal) spirit. This form is a historical form, and G. Abdurahmanov and A. Rustamov emphasize that this form expresses the verb and desire of the future tense¹⁰. Sh.Shukurov, along with the meaning of the future tense, gives the usual action, assumption, desire, request, advice, purpose, hope, command and other modal meanings in the execution of the action.¹¹

K. Sodikov says that he will directly form the verb of the future tense¹².

Functional forms of the verb. Such forms are called 'Adverbial mood' and its 5 forms are given. Three of these are related to the gerund and two to the participle.

Gerund with *-v|iv|iv*; *-gəc|qac|kəc|qac*; *-gəncə|qanca| -kəncə|qanca* affix; participle with: *gən|qan|kən|qan* and *kelə turqan*, *qava turqan* forms are listed. The affixed form of the gerund *-ə|aj* is given separately and, although not called "mood", is in the line of moods and its Russian term "Deeprichastie" is given, not its Uzbek name. Hence, Russian linguistics may have served as a theoretical source for the authors of the article, but they also lack the knowledge to translate the terms gerund, participle, which is why the term 'deeprichastie' has been adopted directly.

Verbal noun. It is referred to by the term verbal noun. It is shown that it is formed by the affixes *-mək|maq*, *-yv|uv*, *-z|iz|iz* (*-ш|иш|ыш*), *-məklik|maqlıq*. It is known that in most literatures it is not announced that the action name is formed with the affix *-moqlik*, but in the linguistics of the 1920s, the words *bormoqlik* (go) and *kelmaklik* (come) were considered artificial nouns¹³. K. Meliev thinks that the name of the movement is formed in Turkic languages.

It should be noted that in Uzbek linguistics of the 1920s, the name of the movement was not referred to as the verbal noun. It is known that this term actually meant the modern verb base of the word in Persian. The term "verbal noun" is generally found in the works of local authors written in the languages of the Turkic peoples of that time, following the Persian language manuals.¹⁴ "Maorif va Oqitguvchi" 1926 № 7-8 (pp. 41-46).

Morphological structure of the word. Information on word structure is not specifically covered in the press. "Spelling rules in the new Uzbek alphabet" gives the following concepts related to the morphological structure of the word:

Word root. The term is used to mean "word core": "The root of the word is written as it is heard." This implies that the affix is not added. This term is not found in 1920s linguistics.

Root. The term is used in the compound 'verb root' and the word root in parentheses is also given. The occipital base of the root (i.e., the labial vowel core) is also mentioned. This term also means core.

¹⁰ Abdurahmanov G., Rustamov A., Grammatical features of Navoi language. – Tashkent: Science, 1984. – Б. 132-133.

¹¹ Shukurov Sh. Inclinations and tenses of the verb in written monuments of the Uzbek language in comparative coverage. ADD, - Tashkent, 1974. - p. 127-128.

¹² Sodiqov.K. History of the Turkish language, T., 2009. - p. 191.

¹³ Fitrat A.Sarf.- Samarkand-Tashkent: Uzbekistan State Publishing House, 1927,-p.19. Uzbek language lesson.- Samarkand-Tashkent: Uzdavnashr, 1926. - p. 26.

¹⁴ Ahmad Hodi Maqsudi. Turkish consumption. – Kazan, 1910. - p. 21.

Negative mood. Examples of the formation of verbal nouns are given, the appendix mentions “the negative mood of these forms”, that is, no affix was added to the word, but the condition in which it can be added is referred to by the term ‘negative mood’. So it meant the part of the word where the affix could be added.

Affixes. In the sense of an affix, an additional term is still in active use. There are two types of affixes:

1) affixes in life, i.e. affixes in use;

2) takhajjur affixes, to explain it, the Russian word “cooled” is given in parentheses. They are *yk*, *-uq*, *-oqun* «dead today» affixes in *koryk*, *qoruq*, *turoqun* words. He also gives the affix *-oqun* in the noun *turoqun*. Hence, it is derived from specific concepts in the explanation of an affix that is dead or solid, i.e., whose affix is difficult to determine, that is, they consider affixes to be dead or solidified affixes, even in cases where it is possible to separate them into stems and affixes because the theoretical concepts of division into stems and affixes are narrow.

Suffix. It does not actively use the term, but when it comes to the use of suffixes with a dash in the abbreviated form, occurs in the phrase “has become a suffix”.

The term was not used in linguistics in the 1920s¹⁵.

At this point, we find it necessary to dwell on another issue. The fact that the authors of the article use the abbreviated form (*at-qun* (i.e. for noun)) of suffixes in the phrase “has become a suffix” can be seen in the language development, a good understanding of the possibilities of the use of linguistic phenomena.

No special morphological studies have been published in the journal, *лекин* while thinking about spelling, which is one of the most important issues of the period, allowed to determine the characteristics of the period on morphology and etymology of morphological concepts in journal pages, word root, word stem, names, adjectives, postposition, particle, verb, mood, verbal noun, object, suffix. It is known that many of these terms are successfully used in modern Uzbek linguistics.

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¹⁵ See Kodirov K. The presented dissertation. – p. 24-25.