BG Pulse Journal USA
ISSN:1947-2536 http://www.bgpulseusa.com/index.php/bg

WORDS FORMED WITH THE HELP OF BORROWED WORD-FORMING AFFIXES IN THE LEXICAL LAYERS OF THE UZBEK AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

Karakalpak State University named after Berdakh
Urazbaev Olimjon Rustam ugli
The student of Karakalpak State University named after Berdakh
Umirboyeva Charoskhon Alisher kizi

Annotation: This article analyzes the issue of borrowed morphemic units found in the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, as well as word formation using them. The study examines the adaptation of affixes borrowed from the Persian-Tajik and Arabic languages to the language system, their morphological features, and role in the word-formation process.

Keywords: Borrowed morpheme, borrowed affix, morphemics, word formation, affixation, borrowing process, prefix, affixoid, prefix, Turkic lexeme.

Internal resource capabilities are an important resource in the enrichment of the vocabulary of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages. About half of the Uzbek vocabulary consists of Turkic words, and the rest is borrowed. Nevertheless, just as no language in the world relies solely on its internal resources, these languages are not limited to their own words, their own layered wealth, and capabilities. An external source also plays an important role in the enrichment and improvement of the vocabulary of the language. In general, not every language can exist in its pure form. The lexical composition of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages in its development relies on two sources:

a) internal source; b) external source.

The interaction and cooperation of languages, the resulting bilingualism, leads to the transfer of different language elements from one language to another. The adoption and transfer of language elements from one language to another is called assimilation. Language elements that have passed from one language to another due to assimilation are called borrowings. Borrowings are called borrowed words or lexical borrowings, phonetic borrowings, borrowed affixes depending on which layer of the language they belong to, whether they are a structural element.

Assimilation is the transfer of certain language elements from one language to another. Such an element, as noted earlier, can be a word, in some cases sounds, as well as an affix that is part of the borrowed word. Many words have been borrowed into the Uzbek language from Russian, Arabic, and Persian-Tajik. From the composition of Persian-Tajik words, a number of elements have also entered the Uzbek language, such as *-kor, -kash, -dor, -gar, -kar, -zoda, -soz, -goh, -gir, -ona, -boz, -noma, -bon, be-, bo-, ba-, no-*. These affixes have undergone some phonetic changes in the Karakalpak language: *-ker, -kesh, -dar, -ger, -kar, -zada, -baz (-paz), -nama, -ban, biy-, na-* and others.

Root Turkic words also serve as a lexical basis for other types of derivatives. In this case, the lexical basis that serves as the basis for the new word is Turkic, while the means (affix) attached to it is borrowing. Some of these means are affixes, while others are prefixes, affixoids, and prefixoids

that stand between words and suffixes: *aka+vachcha, kema+soz, ser+suv* and so on. In general, such derivatives are hybrid phenomena in terms of material, since they consist of one's own word and another (borrowed) element. However, since the main lexical basis of such a word is its own word, that is, a Turkic lexeme, it is appropriate to understand this type of formation as a product of native Turkic words and interpret them in the chapter of native Turkic words. Another aspect of the issue is that the derivational affixes added to such derivatives and forming new words are understood as indicators of the Uzbek language itself and can be added to word-forming stems without any difficulty. Borrowings are as follows: 1. Affixes included in the structure of words borrowed from the Persian-Tajik language; 2. Affixes included in words borrowed from the Arabic language.

Below, the possibilities of forming Uzbek and Karakalpak words from Turkic words by these word-forming affixes are described.

Words formed using Persian-Tajik affixes. Many words were borrowed from the Persian-Tajik language into the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages. As part of such borrowings, a number of affixes and prefixes entered these languages. These word-forming affixes subsequently acquired the ability to form new words in both the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages.

The formation of Uzbek lexemes by Persian-Tajik affixes occurs in various forms, they are added to: a) native Turkic words; b) borrowed Arabic words; d) borrowed Persian-Tajik words in the Uzbek language, that is, in this language itself.

Below, the features of the formation of Uzbek lexemes from native Turkic words by Persian-Tajik word-forming affixes are analyzed.

The suffix -zor. forms Uzbek words denoting abundance, excessive possession of something understood from the root word, denoting the name of a place: *terakzor, o'tzor, ko'chatzor, ko'kalamzor, to'qayzor, buğdoyzor, yong'oqzor, olmazor, irg'ayzor, qaragayzor, o'rikzor* and so on. In some cases, this suffix is close in meaning and function to the Uzbek and Karakalpak suffixes -*lok, -lik: o'tzor//o'tloq/otlaq, tutzor//tutlik, olmazor//olmalik/almazar* and so on.

-don suffix. In the Uzbek language, there are two homonymous affixes -don. One of them forms the name of an object or container intended for storing and storing things, while the other forms Uzbek words characterizing a person's qualities and capabilities: *bilimdon, hisobdon* and so on.

The suffix -dor. This suffix entered the Uzbek language as part of Tajik borrowings and participates in the formation of new lexemes in the Uzbek language. Words formed with this suffix have the meaning of having something or a sign understood from the root. This suffix is also added to a number of native Turkic words: *productive, costly, decorative, container, liver, flag-bearer, land-bearer, sea-bearer (~ state), wounded, tall, chest-bearer, bone-bearer, hair-bearer, slave-bearer, shoulder-bearer, chest-bearer, color-bearer, weight-bearer* and so on. In the Karakalpak language, words are also formed with the help of this affix: *o'nimdar, jaradar, quldar.*

The suffix -vor. This suffix, which is also less productive in the Tajik language, forms adjectives from adjectives or adverbs. However, lexemes derived from native Turkic words using this suffix are not numerous: *uluğvor.* Observations have shown that the suffix -vor is more often added to Tajik and Arabic roots. Words formed with this suffix are not found in the Karakalpak language.

-kor (-gor, -kar). This suffix is borrowed from the Persian-Tajik language and forms personal nouns denoting possession, belonging, or belonging to the concept implied by the root

word: *cotton grower, rice grower, grain grower, oppressor, persecutor, aggressor, sinner* . In the Karakalpak language, the suffix -kesh is mainly used instead of this suffix

is the correct -saz. This suffix is borrowed into the Uzbek language as part of Tajik words, and in the Uzbek language, it is mainly added to nouns and forms a personal name. In the Karakalpak language, this suffix also serves to form a word. For example: *u'ysaz, jolsaz* and so on.

-paz additive. This suffix is mainly added to food names and forms the name of the person who prepares them: *samsapaz, oshpaz, kabobpaz*. This suffix is added to root Turkic words only in certain cases: *oshpaz* and so on. In this respect, the suffix -paz is even less productive. In the Karakalpak language, as mentioned above, it is used in the form -paz.

-suffix shunos (-shinos). This affix was borrowed into the Uzbek language as part of Tajik words, and it serves to form a person's noun that deals with what is understood from the base in the Uzbek language. In some cases, the function of the suffix -shunos corresponds to the function of the suffix -chi: linguist//tilchi. Uzbek words formed with the help of -shunos are mainly found in scientific terminology: *linguist, plant scientist, seed scientist, moss scientist, local historian, forest scientist, drought scientist.* In the Karakalpak language, this suffix is not found; instead, it appears as *-shi', -shi.*

- namo suffix. This suffix serves to form new adjectives from nouns, adjectives, or participles. Such adjectives express the meanings of similarity to the concept understood from the root word.

The addition of this suffix to native Turkic words is not very productive: *tentaknamo, kuynamo, uchburchaknamo, qo'ziqqorinnamo, adashgannamo, bayramnamo, bezgaknamo*. This suffix is not found in the Karakalpak language.

-parvar suffix. This suffix base forms a personal noun meaning one who nurtures the thing or characteristic implied by the word, cares about it, and treats it with respect and loyalty. Most words formed with the suffix -parvar have a positive meaning. Sometimes this suffix is used to create words with negative meanings: *shadow-loving.*

This suffix formed some new lexemes from native Turkic words: *child-loving, knowledge-loving, business-loving, peace-loving, freedom-loving*. In the Karakalpak language, derivatives with the -parvar affix are not found.

-noma affixoid. This affix is borrowed from the Tajik language and means "writing," "letter," "document," and adds these meanings to the root word.

The affix -noma is relatively active in Uzbek word formation, including it can be added to native Turkic words: *yearbook (letopis), uzunnoma, so'roqnoma, buyruqnoma, ishchinoma.* In the Karakalpak language: *khabarnama, mira'tnama, jilnama.*

-xona affixoid. This affix is borrowed into the Uzbek language from the Tajik language and functions as a derivational affix. When it is the second component of the word, it means the place or place to which the concept expressed by the root word (in the first part of the word) belongs: *o'g'ilxona, elchixona, yotoqxona, ishxona, oshxona, yemakxona, bosmaxona, bug'xona, bo'zaxona, kengashxona, to'yxona*. In the Karakalpak language, the following words are formed using this affix: *elshikhana, malkhana, askhana* and so on.

no prefix. The prefix *no-,* when added to nouns, indicates the absence of something understood from the root word, and when added to adjectives, it forms an adjective with the opposite meaning to the meaning understood from the root word.

ser- prefix. It is a morpheme borrowed from the Tajik language, expressing the abundance or excess of a thing or property understood from the root word: *sergap, sersuv, serhosil.* Quantitative excess, expressed with the help *of Ser-,* can indicate an exact quantity *(ovid, noisy)* or an abstract

quantity *(enriched, anxious, enjoyable)* . This prefix, according to its meaning, is synonymous with the suffixes *-li, -dor: serunum//unumli//unumdor, serzavq//zavqli.*

However, this feature does not occur in all words receiving the prefix *ser-*. *Ser-* is a productive producer. In modern Uzbek, there are about 300 words formed with the help of this element. Among them are words borrowed from the Persian-Tajik language, as well as words and terms formed in the Uzbek language from Arabic words. Part of them are Uzbek words formed from native Turkic words. This suffix is not found in the Karakalpak language.

Words formed using Arabic affixes and affixoids. Words borrowed from Arabic into the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages form a separate lexical layer. A number of suffixes have also entered into these languages as part of Arabic borrowings. For example,

- noun//-noun: *government, respect, virtue, information, doctrine, imagination, favor*. In the Karakalpak -et form: *government.*

-yot//-yat: *literature, nature, publishing, culture, sincerity, society, humanity, honor*. Karakalpak: *literature, nature, culture* like.

-an//-yan: *mainly, structurally, approximately, in response, gradually, hypothetically, metaphorically, literarily, strictly*. This affix is not found in the Karakalpak language.

Articles **al-, bil-, bul-, zul-:** *alvido, alqissa, alxazar, alhaq, bil'aks, biljumla, bilhaqiqat, bulhavas, bulajab, zulxumor, zulqa'da, zulxijja* . The affixes given in the Karakalpak language are not found.

The given affixes and articles do not form new words in the Uzbek language; they are found only in words borrowed from Arabic. For this reason, these suffixes can be called non-functional suffixes for the Uzbek language. At the same time, there are functional suffixes that were part of Arabic borrowings in the Uzbek language, but later acquired certain word-formation properties in the Uzbek language; *-iy, -viy, -a//-ya* affixes.

In conclusion, borrowed word-forming affixes occupy an important place in the lexical layer of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages and are an active tool in the enrichment of both languages. Analysis shows that borrowed affixes are mainly borrowed from Arabic and Persian-Tajik languages, and they are effectively used in the formation of new words, adapting to the national word-formation system. In the Uzbek language, some borrowed affixes are more active, while in the Karakalpak language, some affixes are used less often or in a limited circle. In general, borrowed word-forming affixes occupy an important place in the lexical system of the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, serving as an important factor in increasing their vocabulary, expressing new concepts, and ensuring the development of the language.

References

1.Abdurahmonov G., Shukurov Sh. Historical Grammar of the Uzbek Language. - Tashkent: Teacher, 1973. - 320 p.

2. Abdinazimov Sh. Lexical composition of the epic "Forty Girls": Abstract of diss....cand. philol. sciences. - Тошкент, 2020.

3. Begmatov E. Lexical Layers of Modern Uzbek Literary Language. - Тошкент, 2018.

Berdialiyev A. Word-Forming Compound Affixes in the Uzbek Language. Candidate of Philological Sciences. diss. abstract. - Тошкент, 2020. -P.12.

5. www.ziyouz.com

6. www.ziyonet.uz

7. www.literature.uz