



EXPRESSION OF SYNCRETISM IN NOUN/ADJECTIVE WORDS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

Submission Date: December 08, 2022, **Accepted Date:** December 13, 2022,

Published Date: December 18, 2022

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/pedagogics-crjp-03-12-03>

Journal Website:
<https://masterjournals.com/index.php/crjp>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

Alimjon Muydinovich Tajiyev

Candidate Of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor, Andijan State University, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The article discusses the origin of noun/adjective syncretic forms in the Uzbek language and its use in modern Uzbek. In particular, the lexical-semantic distinction of noun/adjective lexemes, the formal similarity of the adjective lexeme to the noun lexeme, but the aspects of being able to express a syncretic meaning different from the content. will be revealed.

KEYWORDS

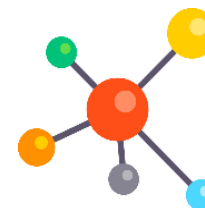
Syncretism, syncretic forms, naming of adjectives, substantivation, conversion, homonymy, polysemantic, ellipsis

INTRODUCTION

There are many scientific research works devoted to the historical roots and origins of the adjective word group as an independent word group in world linguistics. In particular, it is known that a large amount of scientific research work has been carried out by Turkologists in order to clarify this issue in Turkology. However, the diversity of views of Turkologists shows that the issue of the independence of the adjective

word group is still controversial due to the fact that they could not fully explain this issue.

The process of development of Turkology adjective word group as an independent lexical-grammatical category has not been fully studied. Different opinions about this word group are still debated. In Turkic languages, including Uzbek, quality is a word group whose morphological indicator has not developed much. According to the researchers, adjective did not



exist as an independent word group at first, it grew out of the noun group and developed.

The views about substantivization or the emergence of the adjective word group from the noun group in Turkic languages were highlighted in the researches of a number of Turkological scientists. J.T.Sarbalayev notes that the Kazakh language is genetically historically connected with similar adjectives and nouns of other Turkic languages.

N.K. Dimitrev writes: "The old word can be considered as an adjective at first, because it indicates the sign of an object; and syntactically, the same word can be used: a) as an adjective, and b) as a noun. Thus, according to the characteristics of semantic characteristics, old-type words can be called conditional adjectives - nouns.

A.P.Yakubinsky also expressed a similar opinion: "There is no grammatical difference between noun and adjective at first. Both grammatical categories are derived from nouns, that is, one is the name of an object, the other is the name of a character." E.V. Sevortyan stated that for some time the noun and the adjective form were common, and in the ancient Turkic records of the V-VIII centuries, the process of differentiation between the noun and adjective forms began to take place.

Especially in the works of E.V. Sevortyan, A.M. Shcherbak, G.D. Sanjeev, V.G.Kondratev on this topic, the issue of the development of the adjective word group was clarified to a certain extent. In our opinion, it was used by Turkic scholars: "Some forms were common for nouns and adjectives, some were only for adjectives, but did not develop in later periods." A.M. Shcherbak writes: "There is a great possibility that adjectives are understood as an independent lexical-grammatical category along with nouns in the Turkish grandfather language, because it does not have special

morphological indicators, which casts doubt on the views of it as an independent word group. It happened on the basis of the semantic-functional transformation of nouns and the formation of an autonomous morphological system that distinguishes adjectives from other categories." N.Ya. Marr, referring to the historical development of the adjective group, writes: "The study of the historical roots, origin and development of adjectives is a unique complex problem that can be determined with a diachronic approach." In Turkic languages, the quality morphological indicator is not very developed. Adjectives, if not substantive, are plural, possessive and does not accept agreement affixes. The most important morphological feature that distinguishes adjectives from nouns is the degree category. But this feature is present in ravishes. Considering such generality, many Turkologists say that word formation should be taken as the most important morphological sign of adjectives and adverbs and as an important criterion for dividing them into separate word groups. In our opinion, the result of the above observations is the fact that in the following years there are arguments about the mutual proximity of noun and adjective, adjective and adverb. Because, the absence of independent lexical-grammatical level and quality indicators of the Turkic languages during the grandfather language period caused discussions among Turkologists. One of the most difficult issues in distinguishing word groups in Turkish languages is the relationship between adjective and noun word groups. Some researchers argue that the adjective word group was a separate word group in the development of Turkic languages. In particular, the linguist Z.A.Asanova points out that adjectives have existed in Turkic languages since ancient times. According to him, Turkologists have not paid special attention to the word group of adjectives. The presence of chronological information about the adjective word



group in the ancient Turkic records made it difficult to justify the opinion that this word group is ancient. Adjectives in Turkish languages have been studied as a young grammatical category. Separation of the adjective from the noun, which started from the ancient times of the development of Turkic languages, is a continuous phenomenon, and this process is still ongoing. In modern linguistics, the origin of the adjective phrase is recognized as a universal phenomenon. However, it is also noted that before there was no differentiation between noun and adjective word groups. The large-scale transition of noun and adjective is reflected in homonymy and substantiation. When the internal relations of these two groups of words are deeply understood, the fact that they are composed of mutually harmonious units, manifests various forms of syncretism.

Linguist S. A. Charekov pays attention to syncretic forms in the process of analyzing the materials of the Altaic languages. According to the scientist, "noun/adjective" and "adjective/adverb" are the largest syncretically formed groups in terms of quantity. It seems that the syncretic nature of nouns and adjectives, adjectives and adverbs is in the status of independent word groups.

Syncretism is a phenomenon of language and punctuation, which manifests itself differently in both units. Avallo, the term syncretism was introduced into linguistics by A. F. Potte in 1836. Later, the study of the phenomenon of syncretism was conducted at all levels of linguistics. The Danish linguist L. Yelmslev expanded the concept of syncretism from a specific phonetic and grammatical condition to the level of a universal feature of the language, and considers it one of the main linguistic categories. It is known that the inflection of adjectives is also related to the phenomenon of substantiation. So, in the course of this phenomenon, the adjective word group intersects

with other word groups. The intersection of the adjective word group with other word groups in the lexical-semantic, semantic-grammatical, syntactic-semantic situation is the basis for the realization of meaningful syncretism.

The phenomenon of substantivization in the adjective word group has risen to the level of a phenomenon that represents syncretism in modern linguistics. This is a case/adjective type relationship. Such complementarity feature of the adjective, i.e. fruitfulness, makes it possible to determine different lexical-semantic, lexical-grammatical subject groups of the noun.

In the process of substantiation, the adjective word group loses its lexical meaning. For example, Bakhtiyar, Nozik, Kara, Batir, Asal, Gzal, etc.

Of course, such words are classified as nouns. These words are evident when they are used in conjunction and personal pronouns. Let's compare: Bakhtiyarjan personal name, Karajan personal name, Korqmasvoy personal name, Asaloy personal name. Bakhtiyar's, from Karajan, to Asaloy in Qorqmasvoy. So, in the process of transferring the adjective to the noun, the suffixes that express the meaning of agreement and caress are also important.

In Turkic languages, word groups are not strictly separated from each other, they form a system as an integral connection. Based on the "intermediate third" rule in dialectical logic, this part of the system is integrally connected with the word that contains the semantic-grammatical sign characteristic of both words and is in the stage of transition from one category to another.

Transposition of a word group means that a word belonging to a certain group weakens the meaning and function of a word and acquires a semantic sign characteristic of another word group.



On the basis of the materials learned, it can be said that conversion, transform, politeness and omissions reveal syncretism. Of course, it will be possible to monitor the process of emergence of syncretism during the separation of noun / qualities into Lsgs. . It should be noted that the process of name is reflected in the word language and its primary element is in the word. Naming is given to something and objects related to the love of primitive man. We can then accept this scene to be highly expanded. Because the primary named word corresponds to the primary name with the name, shape, size, color and other features of a particular object. It reflects the meaning of the expressed meaning. The name of the objects is a characteristic of horses, which simultaneously named the object and describes any surreptits of it semantically. This creates the conditions for the emergence of a quality lesema, which represents syncreis in the form of the initial nominations. It is clear that the name of the subject and naming the objects and covering their features is semantically different from each form of the formation of a variety of words that are semantically different. In turn, it also affects their grammatical construction and creates the separation of grammatical categories. Lexic-semantic differences in words of words of modern Uzbek are preserved. Because the name of the object and things and the characteristics related to them played an important role in the formation of grammatical qualities. The two views of the name are reflected in syncretic forms on noun / quality type. These syncretics also belong to the meanings of the horse. That is, the meanings of a series of autharia in a form of horse and quality witness. The disclosure of the character characteristics of the object known to be expressed in different meanings of the word, which is clearly expressed in different sense, indicates the expansion of the scope of the quality. The development of quality word category is not new to the expansion of quality

lecsem as semantically. For example, the blue (sky) lexex also expressed the meanings of Allah, the Geiver, in the ancient Turkic language, and with the meaning of the subject . We see that such a situation is also available in the semantics of the shallow and thick hills. The shallow lex ceiling is used in a certain place, as well as without unknowingly, indifference. The point is that the shallow lex ceiling represents the concept of a sign in terms of sign. Shallow₁ smit. It is not deep, not deep (river, lake, ditch, and sh. About).

Ravid. Hundreds, without deepening. Mysterious content, superficial, withhave. So, the shallow lexve combine the nature of place and ignorance, indifference. The cavalry passed through the Soy. Bahrom's shallow views cost the group. The history of historian corporate the lecsems formed at the horse / quality type is the creator of syrcretism. This refers to lexical-semantic group that is semantically polantically. The thickness of the thick lindding represents the appearance of the noun / quality. The "Explanatory Dictionary of Uzbek language" is explained several meanings of the thick lexosion. In our opinion, a thick lexosema is given a thick book, thick wear, thick-haired, thick snow, thick voice, thick woods creates the semantic area in quality lecs. This serves to reveal the nature of sinidity in the noun / quality lectures. A thick lexding shows that a thick combination associated with a horse lex ceiling, shows that the quality of the above quality / nouns are other than compounded meanings. The thick lexosema involves quality / noun, expression with verb lecsemal, and represents the Batial meaning of the noun, which is expressed in the noun power or verb combination.

In the process of substantivization (nounization) of the adjective word group, the noun word group is enriched, i.e. expanded with new words. Such a situation can be expressed in our language in the form of ellipsis. For example, the omission of the human



lexeme in the phrase "diabetic person" does not make it difficult for the listener to get the information that diabetes is a person. Because diabetes is characteristic of a person. It seems that in the given examples, semantic syncretism appears implicitly in the lexemes of the noun/adjective type. A. Peshkovski explains that the word "man" did not exist in such substantive compounds: "there were no compounds related to a person, such as bloody, sick, lame, blind, deaf" (but there may have been combinations of other compounds, such as the noun blind, which expresses existence). It is understood that, in the words of A. Peshkovsky, words related to the disease are not associated with the human lexeme. In our opinion, the taboo and ephemeral features of not adding the human lexeme to the lexeme of the patient must have been taken into account. As mentioned above, the leading feature of the adjective phrase indicating the nature of syncretism is the ability to express the name of the object closely related to the meaning of the lexeme and its various signs. In addition, the form of adjective lexemes is closely connected with the form of noun lexemes, and it is absolutely impossible to separate them.

As mentioned above, the name of the object of the quality word category is the name of the object, which is closely linked by the meaning of the lexeme, and the ability to be able to express various marks. In addition, quality lexemes form is connected to the form of the noun lexemes, it is absolutely impossible to separate them.

At the end of the 20th century, the Russian linguist S.L. In the works of Charekov, various types of syncretic forms in the Ewek language are analyzed in depth from a practical point of view. The evolution of the root meanings of the studied forms is fully revealed. As a result, the grammatical development of noun/adjective categories and the connection of this

development with noun semantics, as well as their grammatical relations and mutual influence, are highlighted. The point is that in syncretic forms of the noun/adjective type, the first meaning is the name of the object, then the adjective is formed as a grammatical category, and after acquiring the status of a separate category, the syncretism of the adjective was formed and began to fulfill its function. That is, syncretism of the noun/adjective type appeared as a meaning expander in both categories except for the first meaning.

The lack of morphological and syntactic differentiation of conversion leads to the appearance of occasionalisms. For example, the lexemes of good in our language are good (a good person), good (he reads well) and the lexemes of gold, gold (lots of gold) and gold (gold watch) are defined as the result of conversion. They are considered to have equal value. However, there is no commonality between them. The fact is that the first two lexemes are considered homonyms and have nothing to do with each other. The second two lexemes have a different attitude. That is, the golden lexeme denotes the name (sign) of an object and belongs to a noun, character refers to the quality by indicating the characteristic. Also, the name Oltinoy, which is given to the name of the person, also creates a double naming, indicating the sign of the characteristic. Therefore, the golden lexeme has a polysemantic nature.

In the Uzbek language, the lexeme of honey is a polysemantic lexeme that expresses the meaning of taste in addition to giving the meaning of an object. The word honey initially creates an association about a living creature related to bees. The lexeme of honey first of all brings to mind the information about the medicinal body-fluid consumed by the human being. Another syncretic nature of the honey lexeme is that it represents a third naming associated with a person's



name. So, the first meaning is the denotative meaning of honey lexeme. The rest of the meanings of the lexeme honey are connotative meanings that create syncretism. The connotative meaning of the lexeme of honey is revealed on the basis of the syncretic metonymy associated with it. Honey is like my son and daughter. In the combination of honey, the lexeme of honey creates semantic secrecy in relation to metonymic and pragmatic meanings. The combination of honey is in the adjective/noun type. - not the meaning of taste, but is connected to the concept of "sweet" with the symbols of sweet life and happy moments of youth. The concept of "sweet" shows semantic syncretism through its pragmatic and cognitive meanings. It is known that the combination of honeymoon is applied to young brides and grooms. So, honey lexeme intersects with the lexeme of sweet through both metonymic and pragmatic meanings and manifests semantic syncretism.

Also, it is impossible to reveal the nature of meaningful syncretism of these forms outside the text. Determining the ability and possibility of using words in several meanings and shades of meaning is important in context. Because the extent to which the range of meaning of words expands and the extent to which they deviate from their basic meaning can only be distinguished depending on their use in a certain sentence. For example, Asal is a tongue twister. Among the young actors, Asal Shodiyeva has her own place. Grandpa Nurali never got tired of pampering his granddaughter as his honey. After the wedding, Kamron planned to spend his honeymoon in the mountains in the heart of nature. It is understood that honey is used in two meanings in the first sentence, the first meaning is subjective, and the second meaning is connected with the meaning of taste. and the quality expresses the characteristics of the thing, its taste. In the second sentence, the lexeme Asal means the name

of a person. expresses its meaning. In the third sentence, the lexeme of honey brings out the syncretic meanings of kindness, caress, caress. In the fourth sentence, the compound honey moon expresses the meaning of the sweet moments of youth typical of young brides and grooms. It seems that the expansion of the lexeme of honey in the content of the text indicates the occurrence of semantic syncretism.

Qualitative semantics is the expansion of human knowledge about the world, the representation of the world scene in language. It is the set and expression of the features reflected in the concepts of the world scene. So, we express the sign, color and taste of a thing not only in our speech, but also in our relationships with existence. It is understood that the semantic syncretic nature of the quality also plays an important role in describing the linguistic landscape of the world.

The colors that surround us are a miracle that reflects the beauty of nature, shows its objective characteristics, and affects the human psyche. Every spiritual and educated nation's landscape is reflected in colors. Any nation or people, regardless of ethnic origin, revives its spiritual image, historical events, development, place of residence and state, natural living conditions and spirit in colors through a complex of diverse colors. It is the language of colors. Colors represent the mythology, traditional culture, religious ceremonies, folklore materials, religious, ethical and aesthetic values of the Uzbek language, as in other nations of the world. In the Uzbek people, the principles of knowing the world through colors and distinguishing good and bad from it have reached us with their originality. From our observations, it became clear that in the spirituality of Turkic peoples, white color is used as a symbol of light and purity of the world. White color is characterized by the symbolic symbols of purity, success, clarity, light, and fluidity.



Also, milk and related products have the semantic image of white. In some places, it is also used in the sense of a white shroud. Even the colors of women's clothes and headscarves have acquired a semantic meaning specific to the national mentality. In the ancient traditions characteristic of the national spirituality of the Uzbek people, wearing a black and blue shirt is used for the mourning ceremony, and wearing a white shirt has two different meanings, that is, the first one is a wedding dress, and the second one is used in the meaning of clothing that means the end of the mourning ceremony. The word black, which is in opposition to the word white, is also considered a polysemantic word. Accordingly, semantic syncretism can be clarified by comparing both colors.

On the basis of the mentioned points, we can come to the conclusion that lexemes of the noun/adjective type can create mutual meaningful syncretism according to their lexical-semantic, semantic-grammatical characteristics. The above-mentioned examples do not provide a final conclusion for noun/adjective type syncretisms. Because the unique feature of noun/adjective type creates a wide possibility for the occurrence of meaningful syncretic phenomena of this type.

REFERENCE

1. Uzbek morphology in XV-XIX centuries. T., FAN, 1990.
2. Sarbalayev.J.T.Istorii imena prilagatel'nogo v kazaxskom yazyke. <https://cyberleninka.ru>artikllez>
3. The quotation quoted is from this source: Sodikova M. Quality in Uzbek language. TASHKENT, FAN, 1974.
4. Sevorthy EV. Treats is priolagaltnyx in TurkiX Yazykax // Turkologicheskiye Issledovaniya. M.; L., 1963.
5. Sherbak A.M. Ocherki po sravnitel'noy morfologii tyurkskix yazyko v (IMYa). L., 1977.
6. Marr N.Ya. Prilagatel'nye dlinniyy/kratkiy (iz istoricheskoy semantiki) //Izv.AN.SSSR.- 1925.
7. Isxakov F.G.Imya prilagatel'noye .”Issledovaniya po sravnitel'noy grammatike tyurkskix yazykov”, ch. 11. Morphology, M., 1956.
8. See: MatgaziyeV A. MatgaziyeV A. Morphology of Uzbek language., Fan, science 1977.
9. Asanova Z.A.K Voprosu Formirovaniya Imeni Prilagatel'nogo Kak Samostoyatel'noy Chasti Rechi V Tyurkskix Yazykax. <https://scipress.ru.>articeles>r-vop r...>
10. XV-XIX centuries Uzbek morphology.-T., Fan.1990.
11. Maslov Yu.S. Vvedeniye i yazykoznaniya, - M., Nauka. 1975. 209
12. Charekov S.A. Evolyutsionnaya morphology. Funktsionalno-semanticheskaya evolyutsiya/ S.L.Charekov. SPB: Nauka, 1999.