

**REGARDING MORPHOLOGICAL
AND ORTHOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS
IN UZBEK LINGUISTICS IN THE 1920s
OF THE 20th century**



Linguistics

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Abstract

In this paper, studied the regarding to morphology and orthography problems in Uzbek linguistics in the 1920th years of XX century. For Fitrat, the differentiation between "hard" and "soft" sounds was the "soul" of Turkic dialects. The demand to harmonize the orthography of foreign words according to the rules of Vowel harmony was implemented in Bukhara and the ASSR Turkestan in 1923, even though many dialects did not know this differentiation's problems are also mentioned. Besides them, Fitrat's works depending on Uzbek language morphology, is researched in this paper.

Morphology was adopted in September 1926 by the new Uzbek alphabet committee, entitled "New English Alphabet's Spelling" ("Maorif va o'qitg'uchi" in 1926, No. 7-8). Some morphological concepts and theoretical points have been clarified in the light of these rules. In the beginning, we first encounter the termination of spells of speech, and note that morphology is called "spending." Although the word "sarf" was used in the sense of morphology, it was clear to scholars and schoolchildren [9, p. 4]. Nevertheless, the word synonyms is a synonym for **etymology**. From the history of linguistics it is well-known that the term **etymology** was used in the science of **morphology** in the pre-revolutionary period [3, p. 20]. This document contains the notion of vocabulary and is called **word root**. The **root of the word** (which is not usually derived from the word, but is associated with verbs) is a **verb tag**, and uses the word preserved in the bracket to be clarified (in the Russian graphic – Ya.N). As you can see, the foundations in our linguistics have been in use, even if they were in different names **negiz, o'zak, asos**. Although these concepts were later debated, they had their own scientific statements [13, p. 25].

The Noun is called **names** are termed and named. He is considered to be the rider of the horse and, for his clarity, he has translated the Russian word "sklonenie" (translated exactly). It is evident from the fact that the concept of rest was borrowed from Russian linguistics. The important thing is that although the name of the horse is not mentioned, it seems that there are six definitions, and it has **two columns** (consisting of singlarmonistic couples). I columns: **tən, tənni, tənni, tangə, təndən; təndə**; II column: **qan, qann̄, qann̄, qan̄qa, qandan, qanda**. Except for the order in these lines, it is clear that the conclusions are closer to the present-day paradigm. if it is done, it is the same as Sh.Shakhobiddinova's recommendation.

The adjective. The term "adjective" is found in the "adjective affixes" and it is -tək, - taq, - dəj/dag, - lik/li are called adjective affixes. It is worthwhile to draw attention to an issue in this article. This is also the semantic loading of these affixes in words made with -li and -lik. It will be

shown that, in the case of "ratio", the ratio will be added as "ratio". In our contemporary literature, it does not mean that "affinity" does not mean that "the possession of what is known from the noun" [12, p. 210], but the -lik is noun affixes [12, p. 211]. In the article, it is better to look atliq, gylli, samarqandliq, atliq, the affixes as a adjective affixes rather than noun affixes.

Postpositions. These words are called "semi-independent words" and "poslelogi" in brackets. Given only ycyn, bilan words.

Particle. It is called "istifor" and it is **-mi** formality is shown. This means that when particle, only the questionnaires are envisaged, so the word "istifor" is used to describe its Arabic language.

Verb. "The New Uzbek Alphabet Rules" (September 1926, September). The article does not describe the verb, but its time, character, and functional forms are summarized in terms of the term "sig'a" [5, p. 25] and 8 sig'a are given in the verb. Of course, the principle of separation to the sig'a is not mentioned.

Past Verbs. It is called the "*moziy sig'asi*". Its description is not given, but its two semantic groups are: 1) the exact past (the mozi shahdi): keldim, keldin, keldi, keldik, keldiniz, keldilar and have a thick variant. 2) The hearing the Past verb (The moziyi naqli): There are two types: a) kelmizmən, kelmizsən, kelmiz and b) kelibmən, kelibsən, kelibdir and so on. This form of hearing form is also recorded in modern literature.

It is evident that in this article it was noteworthy that the verbs of the past *-di*, *-ib*, *-mish* affixes were the same.

Present verbs. It is called the "present *sig'a*", and it also has two semantic types: a) the present - the future shape (called "present *sig'a*") and others; b) the modern-day behavior (called the "continual *sig'a*"): kelməkdəməh and the other. Thus, the basic forms of modern verbs are shown.

Future Verbs. It is referred to as the "*the future sig'a*" and it also has two meanings: a) a guess verb of the future, which is called ehtimoli muzore: in the future and in some other literature, it is considered as a historical past [12, p. 344]. The word kelgymdir, kelgındir (which means "the front vowels"), brings about the verbs of action, and is called the "bandi muzore".

It should be noted that the article describes the future form of the so-called future term. It is important to pay special attention to this. In our opinion, the terminology we use now would not be the norm for the Uzbek language. Because the current word *kelasi* in modern Uzbek is only used in the next year, and its future word is wider.

Verb moods. This term does not appear in this article, in general there is no concept of optimism, but the *amr sig'asi* is given under the heading of the command: *kelaj(in)*, *kel(in)*, *kelsin*; *kelajlik*, *keliñiz*, *kelsinlar*. In this context, it is desirable that attention be given to the affinity of the *-ing* being entity in II. Thus, the authors of the article have two versions in this form.

In the article, the term "*tilak sig'asi*" comes with the affix -gəj//ğaj, which is form the *kelgəjmən, kelgəjsən, kelgəj, kelgəjmiz, kelgəjsiz, kelgəjlər*. As you know, this form does not apply in the current Uzbek language, but only applies to some of the methods that give the speech a sense of historical (formal) spirit. This form is historically formulated by G.Abdurahmanov and A.Rustamov, expressing the from and the future of this form [2, p. 132-133]. Shukurov suggests that his expectations of the usual action together with the meaning of the next term will give the wish, advice, purpose, hope, order and other modal meanings [10, p. 127-128]. Q.Sodiqov says that he is directing the future verb [11, p. 191].

Functional forms of the verb. These forms are referred to as "Hol sig'asi" and are presented in five forms. Three of them are related to the spouse and 2 to the acquaintance.

The Gerund with affixes -*β|iv|ββ*; - *gəc|_ac|kəc|qac*; - *gəncə|_anca| kəncə|qanca*; and given the affixe of communion : *gən|_an|kən|qan* *ҳамда kelə turqan, qava turqan*. The rhymed style of a rhubarbash is presented separately and, although it is not called a "**sig'a**" is in the ranks of the word, and it is derived from the Russian term "Deeprichastie", not its Uzbek name. Thus, theoretical source for the authors of the article may have been Russian linguistics, but it also appears to have insufficient knowledge to translate their mean, *ravishdosh, sifatdosh* terminology, and hence the term *deeprichastie* is derived directly.

Infinitive. It is referred to as a tough term. It is shown that the function is generated by the *-mək|maq, -yv|uv, -z|iz|βz*. It is well-known that in most publications, the name of the movement is not given with the form *-moqlik*, but the 20-year the БОРМОҚЛИК, КЕЛМАҚЛИК words are regarded as legitimate word [6, p. 19; 7, p. 26].

The root. This term is used in the "verb combination" of verbs, and it also refers to a **koren**. The utmost bottom of the root (ie, the core of the labialization – Ya.N.) is also mentioned. The term used here also means the root.

The negative sig'a. Examples of the names of masks (infinitive) are shown in the appendix, where the "negative form of these sig'a" is mentioned, that is, the word "affinity" has not been added to the word, but the term "manfiy sig'a" is used. This means that the word is part of the affix that can be added.

Affixes. The term "affix" now uses an additional term that is actively used. There are two types of additions: 1) additives that are used, that is, the additives used; 2) The addictive additions to the explanation are given in Russian **ostyvshiy** word in brackets. The affixes *-yk, -uq, -un* in the words *kəryk, qoruq, tur_un* which, in the words of the word, are "dead today". This will also add *a_in_name* to *_name*. Hence, the concept of dead or stubborn affix is derived from specific concepts, that is, theoretical concepts of splitting and splitting are narrower or thicker, as well as in cases where it is possible to distinguish between the core and the apertures.

Suffix. It does not use the term effectively, but when it comes to the use of the hinges in the shorter form, the words "suffix" appear. This term is not used in the 1920 years linguistics [8, p. 24-25].

We need to focus on another issue. The use of shortcuts (at-cun) in the article's authors can be seen in the expression "Suffice it to be stupid" to understand language development and the ability to use language phenomena.

Orthography problems. The Theory of orthography was originally published in the press in the journal, 7-8 (September, October 1926) of the magazine "Maorif va o'qitg'uchi". It was published an article titled "Language and Spelling", which was based on the 1929 version of the Latin script. This article also lists spelling rules with the project. In this project, the interpretation of the complex form (in which it is shown that each sound, which is understood as a mixed (-i) and -uv (-v) complex form), is written in the words of foreign words (*turush*), but in 1926 the September Spokesperson of the Scientific Center published the "Spelling Rules in the New Uzbek Alphabet". These rules were the first pillars of the Uzbek language based on the Latin graphic. It defines the principles of the spelling, and has two principles: 1. The **Savtiy method**, the Phonetic Principle; 2. The **Sarf method**, namely the morphological principle. This principle is also described as an etymological method, in which, in the pre-revolutionary era and early 20th century, the term morphology was replaced by the use of the term etymology, as we have already mentioned [4, p. 20]. *Savti* is described as a method of writing, while the spelling method is written as a supplementary addition. As you know, we still use these principles in the embryo. Spelling rules, as we have noted in this article, have been widely used in both languages to facilitate teaching and learning. It also indicates that the root of the word is written, while the annotations are written in loudness, and in some cases there are exceptions to the law of singarmonism. This article discusses the following spelling rules:

On the Verbs:

- when the bottom of the verb (the word "*koren*" in the bracket) is used to pronounce the millstone (using the word "*gluhie soglasnye*" in brackets), it is followed by a single law (used **vohid** in the brackets): *ketdim, qotdim*. It seems that, as in the literary language, which has been added to the verbs of the unfolding vocabulary, the rugged variant is chosen;

- Only Gerund and Communion are coded, that is not -kəç, - qaç, but - gəç, - ğaç, - kən, - qan not, -gən, - ğan

- In the appendix, there is a statement that "two ğ, g tune go backward, both of which turn into *tyg* - *tykkən*, *tuğ-tuqqan*.

In annex, as well as the principles of phonetic information about the places that it reads as follows: '... deeds will be made at today tahajjur harm (hardened -Ya.N.) forms to hear written and for it *kəcyk, qoruy, turğun, Tursun* (person's name is Ya.N.).

To case with a consonant and an unvoiced word emphasis, qa, -kə, -tan, - tən, -ta, -tə is hear, the sounds of their form ((-ğa, -gə, -dan, -dən, -da, -də) are written. Thus, the morphological principle was followed;

bilən, ycyn postpositions are written with the words footnote (they are called half-word independent), in the short cut they become "suffix" and written in dashes (at- çun, at-la). At this point, the word dashes was used, which, of course, was not used during this period;

At the same time, the Arabic alphabet is also given the general clause in the Latin alphabet, in particular:

- The letter of the colony (its "without tone's symptom") is not in the Latin alphabet;
- Writing each pronounced (audible) wizard (in which case the words are short-witted - Ya.N.);
- Exceptions to the law of syngarmonism everywhere;
- Listening to the keyword;
- The annotations are written in the "*sarfiy method*".

The articles about the dissatisfaction with the 1920s were also published.

Abdurauf Fitrat refers to the controversial issues of the Uzbek language in his article, 1928, in the article entitled "About the Speech conference". True, in the beginning of the article, the idea of loyalty to *sovietism*, the whole article is devoted to the problem of a difficult and difficult solution. He deals with the spelling problem with the alphabetic character and the law of singarmonism. Abdurauf Fitrat raises the following issues:

1. When Abdurauf Fitrat was known (9), he received 9 vowel to Latin alphabet. These people assert that the Uzbek language gives full opportunity to write Uzbek words on the basis of singarmonism (its tone), but it draws attention to the issue of writing its own words in line with this law. "... We have taken and receive a great deal of words from nations that have cultural, economic, political, and scientific relationships with us (see page 137), and in the words of this law, indicating the existence of words such as xabar, qabul, qalam, he wants to explain that there are such words as piety, implements, and adventures that are not disobedient (who do not want to "follow the sound of a voice"), and that they can not be written under subordination to the singarmonism, but instead use the words such as wheels and gijjak in Uzbek language that it is impossible to write about intentions, it really requires discussion. Abdurauf Fitrat does not ignore the fact that there is an exception in every law, yet he does not consider it to be the solution of the problem, but rather that they are multiplied and cause anarchy. Abdurauf Fitrat was hesitant to make that decision. The exception law is used in the laws of all sciences. It is difficult to agree with his assumption that he will be anarchy.

2. He appealed to the principle of applying labial singarmanism. This law is called the law of the labialization. The only position in understanding this spelling is contained in this law. On the other hand, he criticized the writers who had been accepted by the spelling rules, and criticized the writing of the style of walking, that is, when he was in favor of *bo'ldu, o'qudu, o'lmush, o'ldurmush, bunung, unung*. Of course, we should not forget that Abdurauf Fitrat's opinion is appropriate, but it should be noted that to write as a *unung, bunung* is the norm for the history of our writing language [1, p. 156].

3. Abdurauf Fitrat encourages short vowels not to be displayed on the record. It should not be written as a closed syllable according to the tradition of the Arabic text (that is, it is written in *profisor*), in the first line of the word *pirofisur* (*professor*). It is well known that in later years it was reflected in the spelling, with the spelling rules of 1956, but the short phrase in the words did not appear [7, p. 5]. Moreover, as Abdurauf Fitrat had shown, there was no need to arrange the *professor's* words to suit the pronunciation of the Uzbek language. Abdurauf Fitrat can not be blamed on this issue, since the spelling rules did not have a conventional principle. It is true that Abdurauf Fitrat reminds us of this principle, but he did not take into account the fact that he was used for his words.

4. Abdurauf Fitrat also mentioned the pronunciation of which language he used to write. At the same time he refers to the words that come from Western Europe. For example, he gave *pedag'uji* version of the word *pedagogika* (پیداگوژی), *pedagogiya* (پیداگوگیه), *pedag'ug'iya* (پیداگوغیا). There is no doubt about the options in version 1 and 2, but we want to emphasize that option 3 is not practical. It should be said that this issue, raised by Abdurauf Fitrat, will continue to be controversial both in his time and in the present. At that time (in this article), Abdurauf Fitrat had two approaches - the Western European and Russian alphabet. At the present time, it is well-known that the words coming from Western Europe are written on the basis of Russian pronunciation and implicit. In our opinion, it is appropriate for us to try to keep the language of this language in whatever language we speak. And then we would not have had the same differences as the modern Uzbek language - German, German, German (for language).

It should be noted that Abdurauf Fitrat insisted that Uzbek dialects should be thoroughly studied to solve problems like these.

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