
Specificity of Agglutinative Languages on the Material of the Uzbek Language

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Abstract: This article discusses the specifics of agglutinative languages on the material of the Uzbek language. The final attention is paid to the linguistic features of the Uzbek language.

The history of the Uzbek language received research attention already in the 19th century. The history of the language began to be studied by foreign orientalists (mainly European and Russian). Arminy Vambéry (Hungarian linguist-Turkologist) [8], Vasily Bartold (Russian and Soviet orientalist and Turkologist) [6], Seraly Lapin (Kazakh orientalist and Turkologist) [12] wrote about her. Great interest in the study of the history of the language increased in the Soviet era. During this period, such famous scientists as Evgeny Polivanov (Russian and Soviet linguist) [22], Ulug Tursunov (Uzbek and Soviet linguist) [29], Akhror Mukhtarov (Tajik and Soviet historian) [16], Shavkat Rakhmatullaev (Uzbek and Soviet philologist) [24] and others wrote about the history of the Uzbek language.

The scientific-linguistic study of the Uzbek language was initiated by Mikhail Terentiev (military orientalist and linguist), who published "Grammars (Turkish, Persian, Kyrgyz and Uzbek)" in 1875 in St. Petersburg [27]. After some time, a serious contribution to the study of the Uzbek language was made by the works of Andrey Kononov (Soviet Turkic linguist) [11], Viktor Reshetov (Soviet Turkic philologist) [25] and other researchers.

Russian linguists have actively taken up not only scientific, but also practical research of the Uzbek language. They were famous specialists in Turkic studies - Nikolai Ostroumov [20], Vladimir Nalivkin [17] and their students: Nil Lykoshin (orientalist) [13], Vasily Oshanin (Russian geographer and traveler, explorer of Central Asia) [21], Nikolai Mallitsky (Soviet geographer) [14]. They were joined by the greatest researchers of the East - Academicians

Karl Zaleman (Russian Iranian philologist) [9], Viktor Rosen (Russian Orientalist-Arabist) [26], V. V. Bartold [5], Professor P. M. Melioransky (Russian Orientalist-Turkologist) [15].

The well-known Central Asian progressive public figure Nikolai Petrovich Ostroumov developed a special plan for the training of specialist teachers for the teacher's seminary of Turkestan [19].

Of particular importance was one of the first newspapers in the Uzbek language "Turkestan regional newspaper" ("Turkiston viloyatining gazeti") from 1883 to 1917, which was headed by Nikolai Ostroumov. This newspaper was considered a supplement to the Russian newspaper "Turkestanskiye Vedomosti" and was published in the Uzbek language. But in fact it was an independent newspaper.

Ostroumov was not only an editor, he also attracted local scientists to work in it: Sattarkhan Abdulgaffarov (educator and historian), Muhammad Mukimi (writer and poet), Zakirjan Furkat (poet and publicist) and others, some will later be called Jadids (adherents of the ideology of Islamic modernism).

In addition to his activities as an editor, Nikolai Ostroumov translated some of the classic works of Russian literature into Uzbek, and also favored the emergence of professional activities of translators from the local society.

For example, the poet Furkat for some time was engaged in translation activities in the Turkestan Regional Newspaper. It was he who included words from the Russian language into the Uzbek language, for example, car, piano, newspaper,

equipment, stage, exhibition and others.

"Turkiston viloyatining gazeti" ("Turkestan regional newspaper") is a bright source of the Uzbek literary language of the late XIX - early XX centuries. Looking through this newspaper, one can see how the Uzbek language is cleared of phraseological fuzziness, illegibility and complexity; the components of common speech are introduced into the literary structure, new terminologies, concepts, words appear, taking into account progress in the culture and economy of the region. Here the influence of Nikolai Ostroumov was noticeable as an excellent linguist, editor and translator [28].

Russian officer, ethnographer, Central Asian researcher and author of the first Russian-Uzbek dictionaries Vladimir Petrovich Nalivkin was also a significant figure in the history of the study of the Uzbek language.

He tried to learn the Uzbek language in the dialects of the territory of Fergana and the Fergana region. We can say that these were the first practical attempts to study the dialects of the Uzbek language [18].

The works of V.P. Nalivkin became the starting point for the creation of the greatest dictionary of Vasily Vasilyevich Radlov "Experience of the Dictionary of Turkic Dialects" [23].

His grammar textbooks and dictionaries are considered the first textbooks on the Uzbek language of the 19th century in linguistic history [10].

Nalivkin developed several textbooks for teaching the local languages (Uzbek and Tajik) to Russian students at the teacher's seminary in Turkestan [17].

The study of the languages of the local indigenous population was considered difficult, even impossible, before the release of these textbooks. So thought the famous ethnographer, orientalist and linguist Mikhail Stepanovich Andreev [2].

He was considered an excellent specialist in the field of linguistic research of the Uzbek language, Bukhara-Tashkent dialects, Tajik language [1]; ancient languages - Yazgulyam (one of the Pamir languages) [4], Shugnan

(belongs to a subgroup of Iranian languages), Yaghnob (New Sogdian language; Tajikistan) [3], Ishkashim (Indo-European language of the Iranian group), Wakhan (a language common on the border between Tajikistan and Afghanistan), Kanjut (Burushaski; an isolated language of the highlands of Kashmir), multiple dialects and dialects, mostly with an Iranian basis; Hindi (India) and Pashto (Afghanistan and Pakistan); who surprised famous linguists with his linguistic abilities.

The Uzbek language has a special meaning in the system of Turkic languages. The modern Uzbek language has a complex dialect system.

The dialects of most of the densely populated Uzbek settlement centers belong to the Karluk-Uighur, or southeastern group of Turkic languages. For example, Tashkent, Fergana, Karshi, Samarkand, Bukhara, and Chimkent centers are considered the most populated. For this reason, along with the Uighur, the Uzbek language should also be included in this group. Nevertheless, in the dialects of the modern Uzbek language there is also a group of such dialects that belong to the Kypchak group (these dialects are found in all regions of the republic and in other Central Asian countries, even on the territory of Kazakhstan). The dialects of Khorezm and some nearby areas in the northwest of the republic (and two dialects in Kazakhstan) belong to the Oguz, or southwestern group of Turkic languages.

If we consider grammatical indicators, the Uzbek language is considered the classical language of the Turkic family. It has certain specific properties of the languages of this family, such as an agglutinative structure, a formed structure of declension of names, the absence of a category of gender for nouns and adjectives, a complex structure of verb forms and a single Turkic specificity of syntax.

At the same time, the Uzbek language has exceptional properties by which it can be distinguished from all other languages of the Turkic family.

For example, in the Uzbek language there is no synharmonism of vowels (sometimes consonants) characteristic of all other Turkic

languages - this is considered a phonetic feature. It can be said that this feature brings Uzbek closer to the Kipchak and Oguz languages, but also distinguishes it from the Altai, Sayan, Yakut and Kyrgyz languages [7].

This phonetic distinctive feature is considered rare: it can be said that the Ferghana dialects, on which the Uzbek literary language is built, were compiled on the Persian (Iranian) basis and in close proximity to the Tajik language. Thus, the literary Uzbek language lost the synharmonism of sounds, which was specific to other Turkic languages. Therefore, in the Uzbek language there is no differentiation between "front language" and "back language" grammatical formats [7].

Another distinctive feature of Uzbek phonetics, it is also called "Tajik", is considered "okanye", so to speak, the pronunciation of an open "o" where the single Turkic "a" stands and a closed "o" (which is denoted by the letter "ö" in Cyrillic and "o" in Latin), where the single Turkic "o" stands [7].

In addition, in the literary Uzbek language there is no merging of consonants on the border of the root and the affix-formant. As a result, the same formant affixes are always attached to the roots of Uzbek words. Thus, in the Uzbek language, to express the plural of nouns, there is only one affix-formant "-lar", which has no phonetic variations.

For example, the Uzbek word *daraxtlaringizdagilar* "located on your trees" consists of the root "*daraxt*" - "tree" and five formant affixes: the plural sign - "*-lar-*", the possessive suffix of the II-person singular (plural) number - "*-ingiz-*", a sign of the local-temporal case "*-da*", a derivational affix-formant of adjectives "*-gi-*" and again a sign of the plural "*-lar*".

Therefore, this word will be broken up step by step as follows:

1. *Daraxtlaringizdagi-lar* "located on your trees";
2. *Daraxtlaringizda-gi* "located on your trees";
3. *Daraxtlaringiz-da* "on your trees";
4. *Daraxtlar-ingiz* "your trees";

5. *Daraxt-lar* "trees";

6. *Daraxt* "tree" (the root is the basis of the nominative case).

As a result, the size of words in the Uzbek (and not only) language grows, taking into account what range of data they convey.

The Uzbek language is a language with analytic components (about 30 verbs form analytical forms of the verb with different definitions, and in significant parts of speech, analytical forms arise through affixes- sticky).

As a result, the study of examples again points to a synthetic type of the Uzbek word system, because in agglutinating Uzbek and in inflectional (fusional) Russian, a grammatically formed word consists of a root, a basic component (if necessary), as well as word-forming and inflectional morphemes; in addition, in the system the words occur:

- 1) affixal and zero morphemes (their polysemy is expressed with a double ratio of formality and significance;
- 2) deetymologization (simplification);
- 3) The changeable correspondence of the root and stem, just like in Russian (for example: *stul* - *stula*, *stena* - *steni*, etc.);
- 4) Variable stereotyping of affixal morphemes.

Thus, from the foregoing, we can conclude that the Uzbek language in its grammatical structure is an agglutinative type.

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