

VARIOUS INTERPRETATIONS OF AFFIXOIDS, THEORIES OF LOCAL AND FOREIGN LINGUISTICS.

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Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqola affiksoidlarning turli xil talqinlarini, affiks va ildizlarning xususiyatlarini namoyish etadigan lingvistik elementlarni o'rganadi. Affiksoidlarning tabiati va tasnifi to'g'risida har tomonlama tushuncha berish uchun mahalliy va xorijiy tilshunoslik nazariyalarini o'rganadi. Affiksoidlar, affikslar va ildizlar orasidagi oraliq elementlar sifatida tilshunoslikda doimiy munozaralarga sabab bo'lgan. Ushbu mavzuning murakkabligini to'liq tushunish uchun ushbu maqola affiksoidlarning turli xil talqinlarini o'rganadi.

Kalit so'zlar: affiksoidlar, lingvistik elementlar, affikslar, ildizlar, mahalliy tilshunoslik, xorijiy tilshunoslik.

Annotation

This article explores various interpretations of affixoids, linguistic elements that exhibit characteristics of both affixes and roots. It examines theories from both local and foreign linguistics to provide a comprehensive understanding of the nature and classification of affixoids. Affixoids, as intermediate elements between affixes and roots, have been a subject of ongoing debate in linguistics. In order to fully grasp the complexities of this topic, this article delves into diverse interpretations of affixoids.

Keywords: Affixoids, linguistic elements, affixes, roots, local linguistics, foreign linguistics.

Аннотация

В этой статье рассматриваются различные интерпретации аффиксоидов, лингвистических элементов, которые обладают характеристиками как аффиксов, так и корней. В ней рассматриваются теории как местной, так и зарубежной лингвистики, чтобы обеспечить всестороннее понимание природы и классификации аффиксоидов. Аффиксоиды, как промежуточные элементы между аффиксами и корнями, являются предметом постоянных дискуссий в лингвистике. Чтобы полностью разобраться в сложностях этой темы, в этой статье рассматриваются различные интерпретации аффиксоидов.

Ключевые слова: аффиксоиды, языковые элементы, аффиксы, корни, местное языкознание, иностранное языкознание.

In the 19th century, linguists became interested in the problems of historical word formation and etymology. The term "affixoid" appeared in scientific speech only in the 20th century, but the need to explain the functioning of such elements in the language has long existed. Such components were first found in German, and then in other German languages. Later they were found in Slavic languages and Chinese, which allows us to attribute this phenomenon to



linguistic universals caused by the General Laws of word-making systems. Such schemes of the emergence of new words in German have developed the greatest. The prevalence of such words in German was facilitated by the presence of clearly complex words in it and the relatively limited means of word production. Therefore, it is not surprising that on the basis of the German language, affixoidism was first founded as a scientific phenomenon.

In Uzbek linguistics, affixoids have been studied in a narrow range and have not been studied almost completely. When information about affixoids is sought one can usually encounter constant uniform examples. For example:” xona” affixoid – a work understood from the basis, makes a horse with the meaning of a place for action: dars+xona, ish+xona, qabul+xona, choy+xona, osh+xona. (lesson+room, Work+Room, reception+room, tea+room, soup+room.) Or make place names from “obod” and related nouns: Yunus+obod, Yangi+obod, Xalq+obod. “Noma” -basically makes a text , a letter and nouns of the same order, representing what is understood: arz+noma, taklif+noma, sayohat+noma. Such examples were cited by linguists Shoabdurakhmonov Sh, Khojiev A, Rasulov X in his 1980 book “The current literary language”:

“- the affixoid “bop”, on the other hand, makes an adjective in the sense that it is very suitable for what is understood from the basis: qurilishbop, qishbop, palovbop, kostyumbop. The affixoid “xush”, on the other hand, makes adjectives denoting a positive sign from what is understood from the basis: xushmuomala, xushbichim, xushtabiat, xushhavo. “¹

The type of affixoid issue is studied differently in languages, with English-language affixoids separated into prefixoids and suffixoids. From prefixoids, the word Under - comes from anglo-saxon to indicate where the base is understood, or where the noun is located, when taken separately, it is translated as bottom: underground – metro, yer osti yo’li.

On the other hand, Stevens seeks to preserve morphological changes, in particular affixes formed from compound components, since the concept of an affixoid is appropriate. (Stevens 2000, 2005). Stevens mentions the following tests to determine if a morpheme is an affixoid:

- 1) Affixoids in oral languages are not only sequential, but usually very effective. They are the basis for new formations.
- 2) Affixoids are formally identical and usually co-exist with the free “parent” morph. This means that in terms of form, there are two linguistic elements that are the same, and one is a derivative of the other.
- 3) The Meaning of The Affixoid is much more generalized and abstract than the formal meaning of the same parent. Unlike certain affixes, the affixoid does not represent grammatical relations (such as person, case, tense, etc).

In addition to pedagogical activity, Professor Yormat Tojiev was engaged in scientific work. Continuing the tradition of his teachers, he wrote hundreds of articles on morphology, morphemic, word making, created teaching aids, monographs, pamphlets. As noted by renowned scholar, professor Abduhamid Nurmonov, word making is a problem that has been noticed in periods ranging from Mahmud Koshgari’s “Devonu lug’otit turk” to Alisher Navoiy’s “Muhokamat ul-lug’atayn”, Fitrat’s “Sarf”. Word making as a separate phenomenon and section was the first time based on the research of A. G’ulomov, it was formed in the 40s of the XX century. A.G’ulomov states that the phenomenon of word making is more relevant to the Department of lexicology. The theory of word making, founded by A. G’ulomov, was

¹ Shoabduraxmonov Sh, A.Xojiyev, Rasulov X – “Hozirgi o’zbek adabiy tili” 1-part, Toshkent “Oqituvchi” 1980, 183-page.



developed by academician A. Hajiyev led to a new peak. Studies made within the framework of the making of certain word categories have been an important contribution to the development of the teaching of Uzbek word making. In particular, professor Y. Tojiev deeply analyzes the issue of the polyfunctionality of word-making suffixes, its relationship with affixal homonymy.

In local linguistic theories, affixoids are viewed as an independent Word-series with a specific vocabulary significance, which is not a simple affix. They can form new words, change the meaning and grammatical features of the main word.

There are several different interpretations of affixoids in foreign linguistic theories. According to some researchers, affixoids are an intermediate category between Affixes and independent words. They can have both lexical and grammatical meanings. In other theories, affixoids are seen as a type of affix that has a specific lexical significance but is not a full word. In this case, affixoids are seen as prefixes or suffixes that form a new word or can change the meaning of the base words.

Some schools of foreign linguistics classify affixoids into morphemes that have specific lexical significance but do not form an independent word. In this case, affixoids are considered as an intermediate element between Affixes and words.

In general, interpretation of affixoids in linguistic theories may vary and depend on the approach and understanding of morphology and lexicology within each particular school or theory.

As for the theories of local linguistics, there are several approaches to the interpretation of affixoids. For example, within the framework of a structural-semantic approach, affixoids are treated as word elements that, although they have some common characteristics with Affixes, at the same time have more autonomy. Within the framework of the grammatical approach, affixoids are considered as words that have certain properties of affixes, but at the same time are able to apply in an independent form.

There are also different interpretations of affixoids in foreign linguistic theories. For example, in the functional-grammatical approach, affixoids are seen as elements that perform a certain grammatical function but at the same time have more autonomy than ordinary affixes. In the semantic-pragmatic approach, affixoids are viewed in terms of their semantic and pragmatic functions in the language.

Thus, the interpretation of affixoids varies, depending on the specific linguistic theory and approach.

It is also possible to study affixoids by approaching them from a lexicological point of view. Because the meaning of affixoids, which layer they belong to, the extralinguistic factors of their penetration can easily be the subject of studies on affixoids. The following changes occur when an auxiliary or leading morpheme moves to affixoids:

- partial loss of meaning, to a greater or lesser extent maintaining genetic and / or semantic links with the original root;
- perform the word-making function of affixes;
- increase the regularity of reproduction according to the existing model;
- taking synonyms between affixes or phrases;

The subsequent transformation of elements into affixes is accompanied by the following processes:

- complete loss of semantic and genetic links with the original leading morpheme;



- in the language it acts only as an affix, that is, the absence of homonyms among independent words;
- to perform the task of making only a word when making a word;
- regular reproduction and word making according to the specified sample;
- multiplication only in a connected form.

Concludingly, These issues, which still have no solution, determine the formation of research problems: correlation and differentiation of the stem, affixoid and affixes; classification of affixoids, stages of transition of roots to affixes, etc. Solving these problems expands and deepens ideas about the dynamic nature of the language's word-making system, closely related to its openness and variability.

Affixoids are morphemes that have their own qualities and properties: they are carriers of real meaning, perform the function of making a word, have a regular character, maintain their semantic and genetic relationship with the corresponding roots of the Russian language.

The transition of word elements to the class of affixoid morphemes involves several stages: 1) partial loss of meaning while maintaining hereditary and (or) semantic connections with the original stem to one degree or another; 2) partial loss of meaning of affixes take over the functions; 3) regular derivative models with these elements formation; 4) application in the creation of new words as synonyms for affixes;

- affixoids and stems, front suffixes and suffixes, suffixes and suffixes are similar and differentiated in a number of aspects: in word making importance; with the presence of real value; all word forms of the lexeme able to participate in the making, by the indivisibility (impermanence) of the morpheme; by the presence of the grammatical meaning; by the function in the word;
- affixoids can be classified according to the following rules: it is necessary to study Affixoids in terms of systemality in the language, taking into account the forming spindle shape and semantic internal valence molds.

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