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AFFIXAL EXPRESSION OF THE HIEROGLYPH “CHILD LOVE” IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article examines affixal units expressing the national character of “child love” in the Uzbek language. Mostly diminutive affixes were studied. The characteristic features of affixal pleonasm are determined by reduplicating imitative suffixes. The collaboration of diminutive-affixes in expressing national character is analysed.

KEYWORDS

National character, guys, affixal pleonasm, diminutive-affirmative meaning, negative semantics, positive semantics.

INTRODUCTION

The national outlook of each nation determines the linguistic landscape of the world. A system of values is formed at the heart of the national attitude of the people to the world. It is known that the Uzbek people have been considered a childish nation since time immemorial. This character acquires a national character, and it is expressed through the means of language, it is realized in a special way in speech. One

such means of expression is morphemes. Below we analyze the representation of this character by means of affix morphemes. First, let's analyze the units that caress children.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

In the Uzbek language, there are different means of endearment, and this goal is achieved through affixes,

similes, metaphors, and applause. Petting children diminutive-petting affixes -cha, -gina, -loq; caressing affixes are realized through -jan, -khan, -oy, -bonu, -niso.

Affixoids -jon, -khan do not have different age-related cases when added to a noun. For example, it is also used for the name of a child or an adult. When added to related nouns, it expresses such meanings as caressing, kissing, respect: mother, father, child, boy.

The word Bolajon is very common in our language, and this shows how childlike our people are. The word child has the following nuances of meaning, and these meanings are used in different speech situations. For example:

1. Caressing is used to express the meaning of kissing. It is often used by women and when used with a possessive, it refers to one's own child: my child. Sometimes -jan, -gina and the first person possessive suffix are used consecutively and express strong caressing, emotionality:

Umidim, hayotim ertasi,

Ollohim bergan sevgim mevasi.

Ko'ray baxtingni, bolajonginam,

Yuragim parchasi, parchasi. (B.Nizomov).

content of sentences

I hope my life is tomorrow,

The fruit of my love given by God.

I see your happiness, my child,

A piece of my heart, a piece. (B. Nizomov).

Here we encounter affixal pleonasm through the reduplication of endearing suffixes. The use of both -jan and -gina suffixes in one word is an example of contact affixal pleonasm. My child, my child, the repeated means in the application serve to increase the love and warm attitude towards the child. O.S. Akhmanova noted that "pleonasm is a figure of speech, a gathering of synonymous expressions" [1], and N. Mahkamov also writes that "Such redundancy is mainly based on the performance of a stylistic function." We are also O.S. Agreeing with the opinion of Akhmanova and N.Mahkamov, we emphasize that this phenomenon is not an excess, but a pragmatic, methodological tool [2].

Cases where more than one affix forming the form of diminutive and caressing is added to the base are observed in words such as bolotalocha, kizalakocha, kozichoqkinam, and through these pleonastic uses, diminutive and suiish shades are further strengthened and emphasized.

The form of child is also used in the sense of caressing and kissing in relation to children who are not one's own, strangers or other children. By using it like this,

the national character of childishness of the Uzbek people comes to the fore: This is the rule of the Castle of Justice, to the end of the fairy tale, boy, run. Find the truth in complex puzzles of life in this simple scene (K. Turdieva). In our people, there is caressing, kissing, positive attitude in any situation related to a child. Therefore, even in neutral texts, the form of boy, formed by the affix of caress, is used: When the red eye is lit, - Stop! says the boy. Get ready to walk, the moment my red eye flies. (K. Turdieva).

In the Uzbek people and language, it is not customary to directly use a negative attitude towards children. That's why negativity is mitigated with pampering tools. Let's pay attention to this poem: Those who didn't give a place to an adult on the bus, They didn't stand up immediately when told to stand up, If they carelessly turned towards the window, The children who did this are very bad. (K. Turdieva). In fact, there is a strong negativity in a very bad combination. In order to alleviate this negativity, the author Kavsar Turdieva effectively used the caressing tool. In our language, such a situation can be observed in the use of words with negative semantics, such as black, ugly, fat, small. When such words with negative semantics are used in relation to children, they are softened by the use of euphemisms such as karacha, from karacha, karamagiz, kunukkina, semigina, semizvoy, pakanagina. This also shows that our people love children and love them in any situation.

This kind of childhood of the Uzbek people is skillfully and naturally revealed in the story "My Thief Boy" by G. Ghulam. In this story, "Hey, turn around, my little thief, can I sleep when I have such trouble?" analyzing the sentence, this sentence contains one thief with negative semantics and three circumlocutions, -gina, -m. It is known that the denotative meaning of the word thief has negative semantics. This negativity is mitigated by three positive semantic units. The word "my child" is used because the child of someone who is in a difficult situation in difficult times is as close to the 80-year-old mother as her child. There is no doubt that the word circle and the suffix -gina have a positive, caressing meaning. Here, it is natural to ask whether it is possible to talk about the positive semantics of the first person possessive suffix. In fact, in sentences such as "I went to the park with my child, my work is very difficult, my character is very difficult", the affix -m only indicates belonging. In fact, the listed child, work, character belong to me. By applying the affix -m to things that do not belong to me, a positive connotative meaning can be formed. G. Ghulam used the same stylistic device in the sentence "Ogrigina boyam". After all, as long as each person has an "I", the things that belong to him will definitely be good. The same speech practice can be performed by adding the suffix -m to words with negative semantics: my headache is mine, my crazy is mine, my heartburn is my pain, my pain is my pain. Bahadir Qabul also writes a story called "Only Children Thieves" and in this story he writes with a light

laugh about the small thefts of Turkish children and uses the suffix -gina appropriately to give lightness.

The word Bolajon together with the plural affix -s means the plural meaning (Come, children, pick the fruits) and the collective meaning (Let's give the world to the children).

2. The child form is used when strong feelings of pity and compassion are felt towards the child. This usage is also used for one's own or someone else's child. Curse poverty! - he whispered: - Oh, my child, my child, with what disaster did you step on the mine? May God curse the devil who created this cup of death! (B. STAR).

The suffix -jon is added to the word girl and gives the meaning of caressing. It is added in the following forms: my girlfriend, my girlfriend; girls

Affixoids -oy, -niso, -bonu added to girls' names give the semantics of caressing. Affixoids -khan, -jan, can also belong to the base of the word, in such cases the meaning of caressing is not expressed, but the base and affixoid together are equal to one common noun: Oğilkhan, Aykhan, Kuljan, Sherkhan such as;

The affix -gina (-kina, -qina) is added to personal nouns and means to shrink, caress, pity. In this example, it expresses the meaning of diminutive: my heart, my heart, my child, my child. For example: "Where is the

monument, honey?" - "Oh, by the way, I'll take your child out now." (G. Ghulam). This affix is also used metaphorically when petting young children: sweetly, like honey. The word "Bolginam's child is sweet" expresses the semantics of caress, and the word "poor" expresses the meaning of pity.

The denotative meaning of the word itself has "small" semantics, and there are also cases of adding the affix -gina:

Go'yo o'zaniga tushganday daryo

Go'yoki yo'q hech kimdan ginang.

Choy kelar, shopirib qaraysan, obbo

Damlashni bilmabdi kichkintoyginang. (A.Oripov.)

content of sentences

It's like a river falling into its core

Don't blame anyone who doesn't exist.

The tea will come, you can shop and look, obba

Your little one didn't know how to drink (A.Oripov.)

In this poetic passage, the great master of words, Abdulla Oripov, masterfully used pleonasm as a methodical tool with the intention of conveying an inner pain that matches the character of the nation. The word "small" is used in this text in the meaning of "small", the denotative meaning itself has smallness,

and then the diminutive suffixes -toy and -gina are successively added. The purpose of adding two affixes here is not to create a diminutive meaning. After all, the word itself has little semantics. In our opinion, the poet used this stylistic tool to exaggerate the meaning of caressing. If you pay attention, we are talking about a small child or grandchild who does not know how to brew tea. When the child claims that the Uzbeks do not know how to make tea, he should, of course, caress and hug the child.

-(a) The affix loq also means to caress: like a girl, a girl, a girl. This affix has diminutive semantics along with caressing. The affix -gina is also used for older children (children), while -(a) lok is used only for young children: girl. The semantics of caress also arise when the word bolalak formed with this affix is applied to a human child.

The affix -cha gives both the meaning of shrinking and caressing: boy, girl; sweet, like honey.

CONCLUSION

The semantics of caressing and kissing children through affixes has a special paradigm in the Uzbek language and consists of diminutive-caressing affixes and their cooperation.

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