

Disproportion of Disproportion in Analytical Forms

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Abstract: The article examines the changes of complex-analytical forms between morpheme level units that occurred as a result of historical development. Analytical forms are the most common among complex forms. In the study, some of the analytical forms were analyzed and the imbalances occurring in them were scientifically justified.

Keywords: Disparity, analytical forms, compound affixes, complex forms, affix, expansion of meaning, archaization.

Introduction: The imbalances of morpheme units within the framework of complex forms have not yet been fully proven in science. With the expansion of the linguistic landscape of the world in social consciousness and thought, the expressive possibilities of content are also improving in accordance with the era at each synchronous stage of the history of the language. In the history of the Turkic languages and the Uzbek language, the activation of analytical forms, especially auxiliary verbs, instead of some synthetic forms, has given rise to analytical forms, similar to compound affixes, but an independent language unit.

METHODOLOGY

It is necessary to include in a certain sense the complex forms formed on the basis of such changes in the language and its three manifestations (analytical forms, synthetic forms and expanded forms) in science, as well as to determine their place and status. Analytical forms are complex forms formed by the combination of forms that are externally similar to the infinitive, adverb, adjective, and independent word-like units (auxiliary verbs, incomplete verbs). Because in the structure of the analytical form, the adverb and adjective do not fulfill their function and play the role of connecting the form to the base. The independent word-like units (auxiliary verbs, incomplete verbs), which are the second part of the analytical form, have lost their function as verbs, in general, as words. If we consider the verb *chiq* (from the suffix *-chiq*) as an independent word, it must fulfill the three requirements of an independent word. Auxiliary verbs, on the other hand,

do not have an independent meaning, cannot answer questions, and do not perform an independent function in a sentence. Therefore, it is correct to consider such units as functional auxiliaries. The second aspect of the issue is that analytical forms are integrated into the base in a single form, and it is appropriate to call them morphological forms. Because the auxiliary verbs in the analytical forms are now units that are attached to the affix, similar to affixoids.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The form of *-ings*. In general, within the framework of the study, we are not concerned with the naming, expression, and determination of the current place of analytical forms in the language system, but with finding an answer to the question of whether they create an imbalance as a morphological form.

The form of *-gi kel*. Since the language we know is a modern system that adapts and enriches itself to the needs of the development of human society, in its synchronous system, units of the previous period also continue to exist in various functions. The diachronically active suffixes *-gi*, *-gu* (present-future adjectives) in the Old Turkic language and Old Uzbek lost their activity in later periods and were absorbed into the structure of some forms. One of such forms is the analytical form *-gi kel-* in the forms *borgim keldi*, *okigim keldi*, *aytigim keldi*. The affix *-gim*

(*-gum*) complicated in word forms such as *borgim*, *okigim*, *aytigim* - created a single unit. One of the analytical forms - the weak part - can also appear from complex forms. In this case, the future adjective is

simplified by person-number and, being integrated, forms a complex form. As a result, the simplification of the two forms passes into one form, while the content remains twofold, creating disproportion. The placement of other forms among the analytical forms in the examples of "ayt+gu+m keldi" - "ayt+gim keldi", "ayt+gu+si keldi" - "ayt+gisi keldi" first leads to complexity, then to simplification.

A. Yuldashev points out that "the -gi kel- form arises on the basis of its similarity to noun formations in the form of aʃʃigi kel(moq) in the formation of sensory verbs" [1. 103]. The formation of involuntary verb forms expressing desire (uyqusi kelmoq, aytgisi kelmoq) turns the analytical form -gi kel- into a regular form. In fact, the -gi kel- form also arises from the subsequent reduction of the devices mentioned above in the form of my debt kelmoq: the word in the accusative case changes to the genitive case, and the possessor changes to the participle with the following verb word. It is also important that the possessive suffixes in the structures – borgim kel-, borging kel-, borgisi kel-, borgimiz kel-, borgizin kel-, borgilari kel- are added to the middle of the analytical form (-gi kel-), these suffixes lose their characteristics as nouns and take on the status of verb forms – inflections. At this point, it is also necessary to clarify the position of the -adi form in the second part of the analytical form. In almost all grammatical and scientific works, the -adi form is indicated as the form of the third person singular of the verb (explained in the previous section). In this structure, the possessive suffixes perform the function of inflections and also create the corresponding person-number meaning. In this case, -a in the -adi form denotes the present-future tense, while -di is actually a residual form of the verb of the state and does not seem to be related to the person-number category in any way. Compare: borgisi kela turur> borgisi keladur> borgisi keldi. Thus, in the third person, the personal number is expressed by the zero morpheme. In other Turkic languages, the contraction of the form of turur is even more profound: in Kyrgyz, bargisi kelet. In Tatar, it is completely dropped: bargisi kela. It should be noted that all the forms of kelā turur, kelet, kelā (also the form kelādi) actually express the 3rd person, like -di (a shortened form of turur): bor, kel – sen (2nd person); bordi, keldi – u (3rd person). The features of the -di affix, such as expressing the mood of the report and expressing the third person, require separate research.

-(i)b ot-. The analytical form -(i)b ot-, which actively participates in syntagmas such as aytib ot-tidi, korib ot-tidi, gabarib ot-tidi, consists of two parts: the parts -(i)b and ot-moq. From the point of view of formation, it is formed from the adverb -(i)b and the verb ot-moq. In

the analytical form, the adverb has completely lost its meaning and function, and has become a means of attaching the second part to the base. The verb ot-moq, which is considered the second part of the form, also means movement, walking (a direction from one point to another) completely lost its meaning, as a result, the existing form became a meaningless value expression. This created a 1:0 imbalance in relation to the verb to go. The analytical integration of the two forms reached the stage of expressing one meaning in the syntagm (which means that an imbalance occurred in the ratio of 2:1) and turned into a unit that gives emphasis to the word (base), connecting the continuation of the syntagm to the base. As a result, the two forms became more complex (through simplification), and one complex form was formed - the analytical form. The formation of such forms did not appear today, just as development found its expression in the language, morpheme units also went through their stages of development. (In the previous section, we talked about the development of morphemes.)

Analytical forms have long been a widespread phenomenon in Turkic languages, as well as in Uzbek. B.A. Serebrennikov, I.Z. Gadzhiyeva note that the formation of auxiliary verbs, which are also used as a noun of style, mood, and tone, coincides with the period of the division (differentiation) of the Turkic language into separate languages [2. 444]. This fact indicates that these forms existed even during the Turkic language. Thus, analytical forms have existed historically and are still used in practice today.

Considering that analytical forms of verbs have been widespread in Turkic languages since ancient times, starting with O. Byotling, the term periphrastic forms of verbs was applied to these forms, and with the publication of A.A. Yuldashev's book "Аналитические формы глагола" in 1965, the second term (analytical form) also began to be widely used. Verbs that form analytical forms vary in quantity in Turkic languages. D.M. Nasilov, based on special research, analysis of dictionaries and grammars, noted twenty auxiliary verbs in ancient Turkic language monuments, twenty-seven in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages, twenty-nine in Tatar, about twenty in Tuva and Yakut languages, and fifteen in Turkish [3. 444].

In 1963, two major conferences were held in St. Petersburg (Leningrad). This conference was devoted to the word and its structure, grammatical forms of the word and their relationship. The first session was called "Analytical constructions in different types of languages", and the second was called "Morphological structure of the word in different types of languages" [4.]. After these conferences, in the direction of general linguistics, the terms and concepts of analysis,

analyticism, synthesis and synthetism, analytical and synthetic forms were applied to the materials of different languages. In particular, considerable work was done in this regard in the Uzbek language.

The publication of A. Hojiyev's books "Helpful verbs in Uzbek language" (1966), "Incomplete verbs in Uzbek language" (1970), and "Verb" (1973) as fundamental research in Uzbek linguistics was an important event. In these works, the meanings and functions of auxiliary verbs and the incomplete verb "to be" within the verb word group were covered in detail in a synchronic manner. The scientist noted that there are more than thirty auxiliary verbs in the Uzbek language and showed their differences in meaning.

-y ket- form. The analytical form of complex forms is quite widespread in the system of morphological forms of the Uzbek language. Among them, there is the analytical form -y ket- in the syntagmas оылай кеты, оқиқ кеты, зозлай кеты. The structure of this analytical form, which serves to express the duration of the action, the fact that it is being performed without stopping, consists of two parts (the structure of any analytical form always consists of two parts). The first part is the adverbial form -y, the form of the imperative mood, and the second part is the form that gives the meaning of the verb кетымок. In the -y form, which lost its adverbial function in the first part, the imperative mood has retained its position. It has passed from multi-functionality to monosemanticity. As a result, the meaning-denoting aspect of the form has weakened, and an imbalance has arisen in relation to the meaning: from the 1:2 form it has become 1:1. A form that previously served two meanings now expresses one meaning. The second part is expressed by the verb кетымок. In the analytic form, the content of the verb to go has completely disappeared, becoming a part that does not convey content, and has become a unit that performs the main function of the analytic form. As a result, the form, which has lost its function of conveying meaning, has become a meaningless part with a value of 1:0. Therefore, the fact that the verb "to go" exists in terms of form but has no value in terms of content indicates a disproportion between form and content. As a result, the two units (the adverb -y and the verb to go) have been rounded off to form an analytic form: -y ket- – as in students went to work on tests, and the teacher went to read the lecture. Now the resulting analytic form has become disproportionate to the contents it previously expressed. Also, the two forms, serving the same content, create a new disproportion in the form of 2:1.

N.A. Baskakov described analytical and synthetic grammatical forms as stages in the morphological development of a word: "The processes of

morphological development of a word in Turkic languages reflect a tendency associated with the continuous grammaticalization of free word combinations: the meaning of the second (postpositional) part in the combination of independent words becomes abstract; then the independent word is combined with a helper word in another place, preserving its independent meaning; at the next stage, the second part loses its independent meaning and turns into an analytical grammatical form, and finally, the postpositional component turns into a morpheme - an affix expressing a certain grammatical meaning" [5. 18-19]. The emergence of complex forms is associated with the process of morphological development. As a result of the weakening of the meaning of the first part, the need for the second part increases. Later, both parts become more complex in order to express the same meaning and show a disproportion of meaning to form.

-a ol- form. A distinctive feature of analytical forms is that they can be directly attached to the base. They also enrich the content understood from the base. In syntagmas such as "gapiramoq", "saytamolok", "explain" the analytical form -a ol- is used, and it is directly attached to the verb "to speak". The analytical form -a ol- also consists of two parts, in the first part the adverb -a has lost its function and can now be the first part of analytical forms: -a ol-, -a ber-, -a basla-, -a kel-, -a ket-, -a kor-, -a qol-, -a tur-, -a chiq-, -a bil-, -a yaz-, -a sol-. The second part is expressed by the verb "olmoq", as a result of which the verb loses its meaning and is attached to the structure of the form. Now the form that gives the meaning of the verb олмок has to perform the function of an auxiliary. Both parts of the analytical form have lost their meaning and have become meaningless forms that look disproportionate from 1:1 to 1:0. The loss of meaning of the verb олмок, that is, its acquisition of the status of an auxiliary verb, allows it to be used in other analytical forms: such as борид олмок, эта олмок. The fact that the analytical form -a ol- consists of two parts and serves one meaning expresses the appearance of the disproportion in the ratio of 2:1.

Analytical forms have their own position and role in the language. Analytical forms formed on the basis of certain orders in the structure of words arise on the basis of a certain pattern. The order of placement of morphemes in the Turkic languages, Uzbek, is also unique, and they form certain types of morphosyntagms. Their combination is similar to syntagmatic units - word combinations and sentence structures, and has the property of isomorphism: units expressing a specific meaning are placed in the preposition, while units expressing a relatively abstract

meaning are placed in the postposition: according to this law, the root morpheme is placed before the word-forming morphemes, in turn, the word-forming morphemes are placed before the functional word-forming ones, and the functional word-forming ones before the word-modifying affixes” [6. 71]. So, in this placement, morphemes expressing a specific meaning are placed from the beginning of the word to the end in a ratio based on the opposition “specificity-abstractness”. In this respect, the last of the placed morphemes is relatively stronger and more important. The fact that analytical forms are added not at the end of the word form, but as the first form after the base, is the basis for their “serious” placement in the syntagmatic structure.

Compound affixes formed in morphemics on the basis of disproportion, expanded forms, and analytical and synthetic forms have historically manifested themselves in different ways in “dualism” - the opposition of binary. Compound affixes arose from the functional-semantic integration of two or more constituents (o’qi+yəməñ, ayt+iniz); expanded forms, on the other hand, underwent the process of transformation of the parts of the compound affix into new units (boribon - bor+ibon - borib+on: the -on morpheme was, as it were, morphologically redivided); in analytical forms, the second of the two units is not used as an analytical form in an independent state, but is expressed by an independent form: the formant -a yaz- in the combination yiqila yazdi also does not have the ability to be used independently syntagmatically. If the second part is used independently, it is used in the position of the original content, not in the position of the analytical form.

Analytical forms are created on the basis of a certain model: adverb + auxiliary verb, adjective + auxiliary verb. In analytical forms, the meaning of the second part of the constituent parts is actual, and although the first part has lost its semantic value, it has retained its functional value as affixing, connecting the base and auxiliary morpheme: -a qol-: stay; -a tur: look; -(i)b chiq: read chiq, the affixes -a, -(i)b of the adverb have reached the level of losing their main semantic value in the analytical form. We can also observe this in the above and following examples. Modeling of this type of forms is carried out, first of all, on the basis of the functional-meaning value of the constituent parts they contain, and then on the basis of generalizing their external side - phonetic-phonological, morphophonemic signs, identifying invariant units. For this reason, the concept of a model can be described as a theory of language structure, a mechanism of language functioning in a narrow sense, or a semiotic analogue of a structure (structure)” [7. 257].

In descriptive linguistics, the discreteness of words and morphemes was determined on the basis of the binary principle. One of the founders of structural linguistics, L. Bloomfield, noted that in languages with a complex morphological structure, a hierarchy of constructions can be observed: in a complexly structured - multi-morpheme word, its components, affixes, modifiers are added in a certain order, and the division of multi-layered devices into parts should proceed on the basis of a simple, binary principle. This binary should reflect the appearance of a specific model within a given language and model” [8. 200]. In this regard, the model of analytical forms is quite active among morphological forms and works on the basis of this existing model.

Another prominent representative of structural linguistics, Y. Naya, wrote that “when determining the order of stratification of directly constituent parts, one should always take into account the basic models of the language system” [9. 200]. If binary structures define paradigmatic series - invariant units, then the speech occurrence - syntagmatic arrangement of the elements in these structures can be determined as the main part and the companion part, the contrast of central and marginal positions (Y. Kurilovich), the constant part and the variable part [10. 207].

Functional-semantic shifts, phonomorphological changes that constantly occur at different levels of the language system lead to a change, redefinition of the boundary between morphemes. As a result, the imbalance allows for the formation of new morphemes, new language units. In this regard, the correct determination of the functional-semantic boundaries operating in the system of morphemes is of great scientific and practical importance. Analytical forms in verbs have such a limit, and the formation of some units is much more ancient: -gudek kyl- analytical form.

CONCLUSION

Each analytical form, no matter how many morphemes it consists of, is always divided into two parts. Disproportion is also observed in analytical forms. If in terms of formation it is disproportionate to the content in the ratio of 2:1, 3:1, then in terms of meaning the ratio of 2:1 always creates a disproportion in appearance. In other words, regardless of how many parts the forms consist of, they serve the same content in a proportional state. A deep and thorough scientific study of analytical forms in the Uzbek language and the disproportions occurring in them enriches linguistics with new scientific and theoretical sources.

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