

# Stylistic And Semantic Features Of Adverbs Formed Through Conversion And Morphologization

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**Abstract:** The article extensively covers the sources of the formation of the adverb word class, and scientifically explains that it is enriched not only by affixation, but also by conversion, reduplication, and morphologization processes.

The article aims to reveal various mechanisms of the formation of the adverb word class and analyze their morphological and semantic nature.

**Keywords:** Adverb formation, affixation, composition, reduplication, conversion, morphologization, homonym affix, adjective-forming affix.

**Introduction:** Adverbs are formed not only through affixation or composition but, in most cases, by means of shift processes such as reduplication, conversion, and morphologization. For instance, based on the forms *to'xtovsiz* "unceasingly," *sababsiz* "without reason," *vaqtli* "timely," *noiloj* "helplessly," *bevaqt* "untimely," and *barvaqt* "early," it is argued that the affixes *-siz*, *be-*, *-li*, *bar-*, *no-* also serve as adverb-forming morphemes, while at the same time being homonymous with adjectival derivational affixes. In fact, the initial derivation took place within the adjectival domain, and these words, in this form, underwent conversion and shifted into the adverbial category.

Adverbs, depending on which word forms they have developed from and whether they have undergone conversion or morphologization, can be conditionally classified into two groups: adverbs derived from nouns and adverbs derived from verbs [1].

**I. Adverbs derived from nouns.** Such adverbs are case forms whose meanings have become abstract, occurring in either singular or plural, with or without the third-person possessive suffix. Among case-marked nouns, forms in the dative, locative, and ablative cases are particularly prone to adverbialization, since words in these cases provide information about the place, time, or manner of an action and most often function

as adverbials. In general, these cases historically formed the basis for adverbial derivatives. Their current state reflects their secondary function. Compare: Old Turkic *ilgäru*, *qajuqa*; Old Uzbek *birgä*; Old Turkic *ertä*, *munta–munda*; Old Uzbek *qajda*, *bunda*; Old Uzbek *qajdin*; Modern Uzbek *uzoqdan*; Turkish *gönülden*, and similar examples.

**II. Adverbs derived from verbs.** Almost all adverbs derived from verbs originate from their converb (adverbial participle) forms. This is by no means accidental, since adverbs, like verbs, denote features of an action. They describe the manner of the action expressed by finite verbs as well as by participles, verbal nouns, and even converbs. For example: Old Turkic *basa* (=then, moreover), Altai and Tuvan *baza*; Uzbek *jana*; Tuvan *bashtaj* (at first, initially); Uzbek *ertalab*, *avajlap*; Uyghur *kächiläp*, and others.

Words belonging to this group—especially adverbs derived from nouns and verbs—tend to have homonymous forms. In other words, depending on the discourse context, they may function either as nouns or verbs. For instance, the words *o'ta* ("very; to pass"), *osha* ("across; that"), *tekis* ("even; plain"), and *birdan* ("suddenly; from one") exhibit grammatical homonymy, which becomes evident in context: *Qiz o'ta uyatchan edi* ("The girl was extremely shy") – *Vagonlar qatorlashib o'ta boshladi* ("The wagons began to pass

one after another”); Afanasiy Nikitin’s “Journey Across Three Seas” was undertaken in the 15th century – Daryo qirg’og’idan osha boshladi (“He began to cross the riverbank”); Chigit bir tekis unib chiqdi (“The cotton sprouted evenly”) – Yer tekis bo’lganidan suv oqmay, halqoblanardi (“Since the land was flat, the water did not flow and stagnated”); Birdan cholning yodiga Laylakvoy tushibdi (“Suddenly, the old man remembered Laylakvoy”) – Sanoq birdan boshlanadi (“The count begins from one”).

It should be emphasized that, as the language continues to develop, the number of adverbs belonging to the second group tends to increase, while other adverbs of this group gradually stabilize and shift toward fixed adverbial usage.

In general, in Uzbek linguistics, modern approaches to the issue of adverb formation are also considered among the urgent problems, particularly when analyzed from the perspective of derivational theory related to the transfer of linguistic units into speech. At the same time, there are difficulties connected with distinguishing semantic types of adverbs (for example, adverbs such as uzoqdan “from afar,” yaqinda “recently/nearby,” unda-bunda “here and there” may, depending on context, function as temporal, locative, or manner adverbs). Another controversial point is that in textbooks, even the classification of some words as adverbs is disputed (for instance, words like hech, sira, aslo may occur sometimes as adverbs, sometimes as particles, sometimes as pronouns; likewise, some nouns, adjectives, and verbs that have not yet fully shifted into the adverbial category are nevertheless treated as adverbs). Moreover, not only in Uzbek linguistics but also in world linguistics, there exists considerable diversity in approaching this topic, which requires a renewed perspective on the formation of adverbs in the language system and on the speech usage of adjective-forming morphemes.

In recent years, based on words such as to’xtovsiz “unceasingly,” sababsiz “without reason,” vaqtli “timely,” noiloj “helplessly,” bevaqt “untimely,” barvaqt “early,” questions have been raised regarding whether suffixes such as -siz, be-, -li, bar-, no- also derive adverbs, and whether these are homonymous affixes. It should be noted here that in fact, the original derivation took place in the adjective category, and these words subsequently underwent conversion, shifting into the adverb class.

In The Morpheme Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, many adverbs are presented with full morphemic analysis. Examples include: ayyor/ona, do’st/ona, mard/ona, oqil/ona, o’z/i/cha, yashir/in/cha, erkak/cha, bola/lar/cha, do’st/lar/cha,

dush/man/lar/cha, qahramon/lar/cha, vahsh/iy/lar/cha, hayvon/lar/cha, mard/lar/cha, telba/lar/cha, ota/lar/cha, dehqon/cha/si/ga, och/iq/cha/si/ga, yigit/cha/si/ga, shahar/cha/si/ga, erkak/cha/si/ga, mard/cha/si/ga, qator/asi/ga, tikka/si/ga, yoppa/si/ga, uz/un/asi/ga, majbur/an, mantiq/an, taxmin/an, tasodif/an, vijdon/an, kovush/chang, yaktak/chang, maxsi/chang, tirik/lay/in, butun/lay, xom/lay, tonna/la/b, kilo/la/b, hafta/la/b, yil/lab, erta/la/b, and others of this type. As can be seen, suffixal morphemes once regarded as single units (-larcha, -chasiga, -(a)siga, -lab) have in some cases been evaluated as multiple morphemes. (However, in the appendix to the Morpheme Dictionary, it is stated that these are in fact unified adverb-forming complex affixes.) In our view, this evaluation is rooted in historical factors. In modern Uzbek literary language, such forms are no longer analyzed into separate morphemes. Their status as single affixes has also been recognized in The Grammar of the Uzbek Language under the section on adverbs. Later textbooks for higher education and secondary specialized institutions likewise present them as unified adverb-forming affixes.

However, approaches to adverb formation and to derivational processes in general have undergone considerable evolution in recent years. In particular, the prominent linguist Sh. Rahmatullayev recognizes only the affix -lay(in) as an adverb-forming suffix. He regards all other previously classified derived adverbs as word forms formed through inflectional suffixes rather than true derivational affixes. For instance, in words like mardlarcha, do’stlarcha, he interprets the element -larcha as composed of two separate morphemes: the plural suffix -lar and the comparative suffix -cha (synonymous with -dek “like”), and treats such words as cases of word-form formation rather than derivation. Accordingly, such words must be analyzed morphemically as in the Morpheme Dictionary. Rahmatullayev likewise treats words such as yigitchasiga, dehqonchasiga, mardchasiga as products of word-form formation. He supports this view by pointing out that the suffix -cha can attach to a wide variety of words, even after other inflectional markers, and thus should be regarded as an independent inflectional suffix. In his interpretation, the components -si and -ga should each also be analyzed as separate inflectional morphemes.

If one accepts this view, then words like yigitchasiga, dehqonchasiga must be analyzed as in the Morpheme Dictionary. However, it is difficult to agree with this fully. The segment -siga in such words may historically have been inflectional, but in contemporary usage its function has changed. In linguistics, there exists a

process called desemantization, which, according to the linguist N. Mahkamov (citing various scholars), is “a phenomenon whereby a certain linguistic unit loses its original meaning and undergoes semantic restructuring.” This process occurs in language due to the need to express connotative meanings. The element -siga in words like *dehqonchasiga* illustrates precisely this phenomenon: it has lost its original meaning and begun to serve instead as an intensifier of connotative meaning.

A similar view was also emphasized by the linguist Y. Tojiyev. In one of his studies, he wrote:

“It is not possible to artificially regard the suffix -chasiga as a compound affix, since in words such as *ochiqchasiga* (‘openly’), *toshkentchasiga* (‘in the Tashkent way’), the element -cha is the true derivational suffix. When the suffix -siga attaches to adverbs derived with the suffix -cha, it functions as an inflectional formant expressing an intensifying meaning. This suffix is specific only to such words.”

Compared with the position expressed above by Sh. Rahmatullayev, Tojiyev’s opinion may be considered more logical. This is because if the element -siga is removed from such words, the essential meaning of the word remains almost unchanged; only the intensifying nuance is lost. From this, it follows that it is more accurate to segment words such as *yigit/cha/siga*, *dehqon/cha/siga* into these morphemic components.

In general, such phenomena are quite common among adverbs. For example, in words like *kechalari* (“at nights”) and *kunduzi* (“by day”), suffixes that were originally possessive forms now serve to enhance expressiveness and stylistic effect. Similarly, the element -lab in *ataylab* (“deliberately”), or the form -in occurring after -lay, serve—just as Tojiyev noted—as intensifying formants specific only to those words.

Furthermore, Tojiyev also acknowledges that in some cases the suffix -siga functions as a derivational morpheme:

“In modern Uzbek literary language, the suffix -siga (-iga) itself can serve as an adverb-forming affix. It combines with words belonging to a certain lexico-semantic group to create new adverbs: *qiyasiga* (‘sideways’), *baravariga* (‘equally, all at once’), *uzunasiga* (‘lengthwise’), *qatorasiga* (‘in succession’).”

However, this view cannot be fully accepted. The reason is that in these words, the affix -siga (-iga) functions much like the -siga in *yigitchasiga*: it merely provides an intensifying effect. As is well known, true derivational suffixes attach to a base and bring about a substantial semantic change. If the -siga (-iga) affix were to be removed from the examples above, the

basic meaning of the words would remain largely unaffected. Thus, in such cases, the suffix cannot be regarded as a derivational affix.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, although there are sometimes similarities and even identity between the formation of adjectives with derivational morphemes and the development of adverbs, adverbs are expanded not only through affixation or composition but, in most cases, through shift processes such as reduplication, conversion, and morphologization. At the same time, forms that contain adjectival derivational morphemes may initially be created as adjectives and, in this form, undergo transformation into adverbs through conversion.

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