

Zero-Equivalent Representation Of Affixes In Translation And Their Expression Through Synonymous Means

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Received: 26 October 2025; **Accepted:** 17 November 2025; **Published:** 23 December 2025

Abstract: This article examines the issue of affix synonymy from both diachronic and synchronic perspectives. It outlines general views on affixes prior to the 10th century, the beginning of systematic studies of affixes in Turkic languages in the 11th century, and the in-depth research on affixoids and their synonymous features in Uzbek linguistics during the 1970s. Special attention is paid to the works of Y.Tojiyev, who analyzed the synonymy of verb-forming, adjective-forming, and agentive affixes. The article discusses synonymous relations among verbal, participial, and adverbial affixes, their semantic and stylistic differences, as well as their functional shifts throughout linguistic development. In addition, the paradigmatic gradation of feature-expressing affixes such as -li, -dor, and ser- is highlighted with illustrative examples.

Keywords: Affix, affix synonymy, affixoid, word formation, verb-forming affixes, participle, adverbial participle, paradigmatic relations, Uzbek linguistics.

Introduction: Until the 10th century, general concepts regarding affixes existed within the field of linguistics. By the 11th century, researchers began to specifically study the affixes used in Turkic languages. By the 1970s, issues concerning affixoids and their synonymy in Uzbek linguistics were researched in depth. In particular, this includes the research conducted by Y. Tojiyev [3, 39–41] regarding the synonymy of affixes and the analysis of affixes that form personal nouns and adjectives.

In his studies, the scholar also focuses on investigating the semantic-stylistic characteristics of synonymous relationships between verb-forming affixes and verb forms. In this context, Y. Tojiyev demonstrated that synonymous affixes are not always synonymous; in certain situations, they differ semantically. The synonymous relationships of the verb-forming affixes -la, -ka, -ar, -ur, -sa, and -si were analyzed based on specific examples. Furthermore, he separately addressed the synonymous relationships between voice forms (one of the forms of the verb category) and analyzed the synonymy of the affixes -ik and -man, which historically served to form voice shapes.

While deliberating upon the synonymy of participle-forming affixes, the scholar posits that the Uzbek language possesses a vast array of such morphemes, each having undergone a distinct historical evolution. He provides a specialized examination of participle-forming affixes that have become unproductive in contemporary Uzbek, specifically -gusi, -gisi, -kusi, -asi, -mas, and -ag'on. Additionally, he elucidates the synonymous correlations between participle-forming and gerund-forming affixes.

Throughout the various developmental epochs of the language, the verbal noun (action name) forms have exhibited diverse structural characteristics. Whereas the affixes -moq and -mak were predominantly utilized in Old Uzbek, the contemporary period is characterized by the active functional employment of the affixes -sh, -ish, -v, and -uv. This shift signifies that diachronic variants of affixes can function as synonymous invariants, thereby allowing for their interchangeable application across different stages of linguistic development.

In his analysis of the synonymous relationships

between these affixes, the scholar further accounts for their stylistic divergence. For instance, although forms such as *ko'maklashuv* – *ko'maklashish* and *erishuv* – *erishish* are synonymous, they exhibit distinct distributional patterns. In contemporary literary Uzbek, the affixes *-sh* and *-ish* are the most functionally active, whereas the affixes *-moq* and *-mak* are observed to have been preserved primarily within the domain of poetic discourse.

Affixes, while lacking autonomous lexical meaning, serve to modify the lexical semantics of the stem and facilitate the derivation of new lexemes. Throughout this process, although certain lexemes may remain structurally distinct, the uniformity within their semantic structures allows them to be situated within a single synonymous series. Furthermore, the morphemes within such a synonymous series are characterized by internal differentiation based on semantic gradation. For example, within the paradigmatic set of attribute-expressing markers such as *-li*, *-dor*, and the prefix *ser-*, we observe a gradation of the intensity of the attribute:

-li - possession of attribute:

"I do not know what must be done to be *baxtli* (happy); in any case, I must live and struggle for long years awaiting happiness". (T.Malik, "Alvido Bolalik")

-dor - quantitative abundance of the attribute:

"The girl wearing a *guldor* (flowery/ornate) dress stood silently in the shade of the tree..."

ser- prefix expressing quantitative multiplicity:

The prefix *ser-* is distinguished from other members of the paradigmatic set by its expression of a high quantitative degree of the attribute: "The *serhosil* (fertile/prolific) soil of Fergana, having swelled after the rain, emitted the scent of spring..."

Certain sources [4, 78–80] suggest that these affixes may also possess mutual synonymy. Specifically, the suffix *-li* occasionally exhibits semantic proximity to suffixes such as *-kor*, *-dor*, *-ba*, *-ser*, and *-bo*. However, these morphemes cannot always be employed interchangeably. Each affix possesses a specific sphere of application and stylistic characteristics; consequently, their inappropriate substitution may result in stylistic infelicity within discourse.

Additionally, it should be noted that prefixes in the Uzbek language are not considered indigenous linguistic units, as they are primarily loan elements from the Persian-Tajik languages. Therefore, in the process of word formation, it is imperative to consider the etymology, semantic nuances, and stylistic compatibility of these markers. The precise and standardized application of affixes ensures the fluency

and structural clarity of the language.

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