

Syncretism And Migration In Uzbek Linguistics

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Annotation: the issue of migration in world and Russian linguistics has also found expression in the scientific theoretical views of Uzbek linguists. Our linguists studied the phenomenon of displacement in relation to various linguistic phenomena. However, no analysis related to the concept of syncretism has been done.

Keywords: migration issue, theoretical view, Uzbek linguistics, syncretism, research, adverbialization

The phenomenon of migration began in the 50s of the last century in Uzbek linguistics. Abdurahmonov - "adjectives that have already passed in the present Uzbek language"¹ having initiated the study related to the candidate dissertation on the topic, A. Ghulomov's 1954 paper "on the phenomenon of adverbialization (reconciliation) in the Uzbek language saw the face of the publication and expanded on theoretical information about emigration.² It seems that the interregional migration of words, which began in the 50s of the last century, arose in the studies of a number of Uzbek linguists in the 60s. In Particular, S. Oblokulov's article "riding in Uzbek",³ M. Mirtojiyev's dissertation "the emergence of lexical homonyms in the Uzbek language"⁴ to be protected is proof of our opinion. Studies on displacement also developed in Uzbek linguistics the theoretical views on displacement in different manifestations. In later years, linguist J. A number of eltazarov's studies provided theoretical data related to displacement. In particular, the emergence of a doctoral dissertation on the topic of the scientist "the interaction and migration of word categories in Uzbek" showed that in Uzbek linguistics it is possible to serve in unity to the study of the phenomenon of syncretism. Also significant is the fact that the scientist's manual "the history of the study of vocabulary in Uzbek and world linguistics" is focused on the analysis of theoretical views on the phenomenon of displacement in World linguistics.⁵ So, interspecific word migration is also extensive in the materials of the Uzbek language. Linguist M. Mirtojiyev relates word migration to omonymy and polysemantic phenomena. Along with the polysemantic word, it tells the portable meaning of omonymy phenomena xtaladi. So this phenomenon, which causes the formation of a portable meaning of 'z', can occur as a structuring phenomenon of Omonim, bypassing the formation of a polysemantic word. However, in the period in which such a transportable meaning is generated, it is not necessary that those who bring it to the surface consider the connection between the basis and the derivative meaning. After

¹ Абдурахманов Г. Субстантивированные прилагательные в современном узбекском языке. -АКД.- Самарканд, 1950, с.8.

² Қаранг: Гулямов А. К вопросу об адвербиализации в узбекском языке // Ученые записки ТашГПИ им. Низами. Филологический сборник. Вып.2. -Ташкент: Госучпедгиз, 1954, с.3-15.

³ Облокулов С. Ўзбек тилида субстантивация (отлашиш) //Тилшунослик масалалари. 1-китоб. – Тош-кент: ЎзФА нашр., 1960, 79-88 б.

⁴ Миртожиев М. Ўзбек тилида лексик омонимларнинг вужудга келиши. -Канд. дисс. -Ташкент, 1963, 48-54,-Б. 96-97, (110-116 Б.)

⁵ Eltazarov J. O'zbek va jahon tilshunosligida so'z tuhkumlarining o'rganilish tarixi. Ipak yo'li. Turizm xalqaro universiteti. 2021. 123 B.

him it means the applicative syllable uses each meaning as a separate verbal meaning.⁶ The phenomenon of word displacement brings syncretism to the surface in Uzbek as in other languages. Of course, in the Uzbek language there is also a formative uniformity in the movement from one word category to another, but a content discrepancy is observed. That is, the form of a word that moves to another word category is exactly the same, and the meaning means another word category. Brings the phenomenon of homonymy to the surface. For example, like a dream - horse word category, A Dream-verb word category. The meaning expressed by the horse is the mental state of a person in sleep (the way he fantasizes various things), the dream (obed) feeding time - the horse; the meaning associated with the verb gives the expression movement (moving from high to low). Adjectives are used in the place of a noun as well as other independent word derivatives (noun, adjective, adverbs) can be used in the place of an adjective. Most often, horses are used in a displaced sense or in the function of an object sign to express emotional - expressive meanings: like poison (human), Gold (child), sugar (girl), gold (Young), silver (water). Ikromjon... the wood is sitting on the leg with a loquacious look at the complaining meowing of a cat that leans with its waist up (Said Ahmad). Adjectives are used in the function of quality, expressing the meaning of the sign: as a handsome guy, as a running water, as an uncompromising sword. Raves can be used in the task of quality: Russian book, reasonable advice, Quick Man and b.⁷

There are also views that the boundaries of syncretism and displacement phenomena from each other are manifested at syntactics and morphological levels. Linguist S.A. Aleksanova writes, "focusing on the functional nature of boundary phenomena, syncretic Language Unity can be defined as the ability to express several meanings in one colloquial application at a time. In the first Nabat, syncretism makes it possible to speak as a syntactic phenomenon, which is clearly manifested in sentence fragments. Migration, on the other hand, is a step-by-step process more characteristic of morphology."⁸ U. In Mae's view: "syncretism theory has been studied primarily as an interspecific phenomenon. Defining factors of syntax in grammatical and semantic analysis of language also show their active participation in migration and syncretic theories. Syncretism is a complex displacement phenomenon, being considered one of the phenomena that make a displacement surface."⁹ It can be said that the phenomenon of substantive cycletism occurs in Word displacements, which can be verb to noun, noun to adjective, adjective to adverb or vice versa beradi. So while form uniformity is maintained in the process of moving from a category of 'Z to a second one-word category, an idfodation of a meaning other than content occurs in the word. For example, in a bright house, a bright life, a bright day, a blind child, holding blind, non-stop movement, like a continuous engraving. It is known that in the interspecific displacement of words, words can come in meanings that mean every two or three word categories. Hence, in the first example, the long meaning of the word Bright is an adjective, but the substantivation of this word is happening in connection with the word at home, that is, the noun is considered to be associated with the name of the person, using the meaning of the word category. Who is the meaning of the

⁶ Миртожиев М. Ўзбек тилида лексик омоним манбалари. - Т., Фан. 2014. 47-6. (Б 126)

⁷ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. 2-жилдлик. 1-жилд. Морфология. - Тошкент. Фан. 1975. 306 -бет. (602 Б)

⁸ Алексанова С.А. Синкретизм, контаминация, многозначность (ЕТС.): О терминах. https://www.gramota.net/articles/nissen_1997-29...

⁹ Мэй У. Из истории изучения переходности в современном русском языке. <http://www.ugr.es/~cre>

person becoming a secondary designation? will he ask, and whether his life (future) is clear, enlightened, or an affectionate child shows syncretism in SEMAS, how in the second example is a bright adjective belonging to the word category? takes the interrogative, the lexical meaning of the word is light, light, clear, how in the third example a blind child expresses a long meaning that means a blind adjective in a compound? there will be an answer to the question, it means a defect in a person, and in the case of a blind compound, the word blind means action, and verbalization occurs what does it do? or do you want to? being a response to his interrogations, expressing a connection with human hand movement, the verb means belonging to the word category. In the next continuous motion conjugation, the adverbialization occurs by expressing the meaning associated with the ravish, while in continuous sleep the adjective biln-dependent objectivation clarifies the meaning. Hence, moving a word to another category form and content bilpn is a related phenomenon that makes syncretism real.

In syncretic migration, two or more meanings and functions of language units with specific content and formal sides can be found, lexical and morphological homonymy is a clear result, similar hybrid language units can also be found on other language levels. Hybrid units, which are syncretic displacement derivatives depending on the need for communication processes, take place from all levels of the language, and with this, contribute, firstly, to the expansion (perfection) of the expression and content plan of the language, and secondly, to the enrichment of the vocabulary and morpheme composition of the language. Hence, the role of cases of linguistic transmaciology in the development of language is no less important than other means, including Word making and word mastering.¹⁰

In speech, depending on certain conditions, sometimes the original meaning of nouns, adjectives and numbers is changed and abstract, generalizing-approaching the pronoun. This is called pronominalization. (pronoun means pronoun). As a result of pronominalization, the noun refers to them, similar to pronouns, without denoting the subject, the adjective sign, and the number quantity. For example, horses such as Man, Man, Man, breath, work; sometimes, some other, in the Tuban, adjectives such as the following; a number approaches the pronoun, is used in the pronoun function: a person was not found to indulge him (no one was found). A man is calling you (someone is calling you). One thing brought (what brought), our tasks, which should be performed on the day of the day, consist of those from the bottom (below)... -...these are our tasks... I reproach some of them, I work with some, I do not know others. One came, one did not come. When I go somewhere, you go behind me.¹¹

Linguist V.V. As Babaytseva correctly points out, syncretism and semantics are closely related phenomena. Because syncretism takes all energy from semantics. Just as content and expression in units of language complement each other and actualize the unity of holistic form and content, the interrelationship of semantics and syncretism acts as a capacitor in language. Olima believes that the amount of semantic migration represented by various contradictions in the system of syntactic units of the modern

¹⁰ Элтазаров Ж. . Ўзбек тилида сўз туркумларининг ўзаро алоқаси ва кўчиши. Док.дисс. –Т.193 бет.

¹¹ Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. 2-жилдлик. 1-жилд. Морфология. -Тошкент. Фан. 1975. 351 –бет. (602 Б)

Russian language is the zone of emergence of new words associated with syncretism.¹² Linguist A.S. Bednyakov expands the scope of the phenomenon, which is considered a categorical displacement of the word.¹³ This is not only the displacement of words from one interspecific to another, but also the displacement between interspecific lexical-grammatical categories. Lexical-grammatical categories are formed from LSGs. Lexical grammatical groups will consist of linguistic and psychological reality. Groups are considered to represent the conjugation of words that have the same grammatical status and are formed from a semantic relationship, bringing the semantic affinity relationship to the surface. LSG is a broad concept that can be called a group of broad –sense words, the Union of semantic and lexical-grammatical fields. Such words include words in different word categories that have direct semantic contact with each other. For example, head, mystery, species, dream, beautiful, long, do and so on. Including, in the noun phrase category, the displacement person moves to the animate inanimate horse, the related horse moves to the proverbial horse, and so on, by expressing the abstractness, generality of the noun. The phenomenon of migration constitutes an active process in the language.¹⁴ Of course, in this process, collocationality also occurs in the language (for example, the Golden Wing, The Lion, the silver bird head, etc.). But the fact that interacting materials are included in the scope of migration into lexical-grammatical categories shows us that the phenomenon of migration logically exists and is a broad concept. That being said, it is logical to include the phenomena of migration into the framework of grammatical categories of the total volume. Taking into account the expansion of interspecific displacement phenomena, we can name them by the terms "interspecific linking general category". The term gives a clear picture of how word categories and derivatives interact with each other, as well as grammatical categories. The fact is that when we talk about displacement, we will dwell not on any facts, but only on those that have a grammatical nature. The most important aspect of the displacement phenomenon is that in the lexical-grammatical Series, A matikic merger occurs. The inclusion of all materials in the total volume is a migration to the matikan grammatical all-category.¹⁵ The studied scientific analysis shows that the range of occurrence of displacement is wide, and this term brings to the surface the semantic properties of word categories in their mutually private and common groups, and most importantly the syncretic nature of words in their union into categorical grammatical categories.

Existing sources in Uzbek have long recorded interspecific word migration. It is worth saying that the interspecific displacement of words has historically occurred. Linguist S. Mutalibov notes: "our observations on the word meanings of ancient written monuments indicate that since the meaning of a word is a changing phenomenon, the previous meaning can be preserved, or forgotten, since the meaning of a word can expand, narrow or diminish, the meaning of certain words can change over and over again. Hence, the meaning of the word is one of the biggest and most important issues in the language. On the one hand, it reveals the essence of the origin of the word, and on the other, it is a phenomenon that depends on historical verification." Hence,

¹² Бабайцева В.В. Явления переходности в грамматике русского языка [Текст] / В.В. Бабайцева. - М., 2000.

¹³ Бедняков А.С. Явления переходности и грамматических категориях в современном русском языке // Рус. яз. в шк. 1941. №3 С. 28—31.

¹⁴ Калечиц Е.П. Взаимодействие слов в системе частей речи. Свердловск. Уральского университета. 1990. С. 17-19. (157 с)

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historically, the variability of verbal meanings, the migration to another category, are considered signs of syncretism.

The fact that there is an attempt to study the syncretic nature of word categories in the materials of the current Uzbek language within the framework of independent word categories is considered the first steps in this regard. Scientific research implies that migration occurs as a syncretic phenomenon not only in mutable word categories, but also in syntactic constructions, as well as auxiliary word categories such as auxiliary, connecting, exclamation. Hence, it is natural that syncretism is associated with displacement as a synchronous and diachronic phenomenon in Uzbek, among other languages. Therefore, migration has been applied, among other languages, not only between nouns, adjectives and verbs, but also between all the important functional parts of word categories. The shift of words from one word to another, on the one hand, in the paradigm, indicates a change in the word that occurs at the same time. For example, in Uzbek language materials, the narrow form in the noun phrase category has long been used in the adjective word category. The verb form *qil* was also used as a noun phrase. *Tor* and *qil* are distinguished by the fact that they simultaneously represent a syncretic meaning in the composition of the text. Let us compare: he still noticed the narrow chertarkan, the Holy kelgai from the back (O. Hoshimiov). Whether from childlessness, from the blows of life, the character of a drunken sister was a narrow woman (S. Rajabov). In the first example, the name of a narrow instrument. In the second example, the word *tor* is very strict, miserable, a person who cannot see the success of others. It seems that the word *tor* is the same, which is formed in both examples. The textual content, however, is ambiguous. A narrow lexeme with a homonymous feature meant a noun in the first text, and a verb Word-Series in the second. It can be said that the semantic range of the word *tor* is wide, which is not limited to this and is also used in another syncretic sense (narrow street, narrow bay, narrow dress, etc.). Do it out of food. Do what your father started. In the first example, the word *qil* was used to mean the fiber of wool, hair, Moss and the like in general, meaning that the horse represented. In the second example, the word *qil* is used in the sense of action. That is to say, do not stop, continue to do what your father started, convey the meanings to the end ifodalaydi. *Ma' lumki*, the syncretic meaning of the word *qil* is no less than the word *tor*. *Chunonchi* differs from the *tor* lexeme in that the *qil* lexeme is polysemantic. Because a narrow homonymous word, the word *qil* is an ambiguous word. From the language materials studied, it is known that the word *qil* is a word that can express its semantic syncretic nature in a hidden way within the text. For example, think about this thing. Do not pass between and the other.

Of course, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that in the process of Comparative Study of the categorical displacement of words in semantic syntactic contexts, it constitutes a functionally separate housing. It will be necessary to dwell on the division of simple and complex constructions into migration semantics. In particular, it is worth paying attention to the specific aspects of functionality, which are the type of its alloy. This type of migration is primarily recognized as a formative method of tropes (metaphor, metonymy, word and phrase in the meaning of migration), which represent different meanings. In our opinion, comparative constructions in the language of works of art are multifaceted rich in functional migration, in which figurativeness and emotionality are the most important qualities. Quantitatively, many displacement constructions define a syncretism Zone (V.K. Pokusaenko), including complex and simple sentences consisting of different types

(N.S.Molofeeva). In a number of linguistic works, the syncretic nature of sentence types in complex typed structure (g.F.Gavrilova, G.F.Kalashnikova, V.Yu.Butrim, G.D.Figurovskaya) is expressed.¹⁶ The formulation of syncretism in language may be related to the result of manifestation in speech in different models. A type of "system within a system" that constitutes a multiple syncretic connection quantitatively, such as complex propositional devices in phraseological structure (N.A.Nicolina). For example, Norkhoja preferred to live deaf and dumb in disappointment with life, loved ones (New Uzbekistan .gas). In this MTN, the words deaf and dumb represent a syncretic meaning with belonging to two word categories. How did he live? the question is deaf and refers to the sign of preservation, which expresses quality.. Who lived? the interrogative deafness and the sign of security indicate belonging to the noun phrase category, meaning that the horse represents. It seems that in one text both a word adjective and a noun come in the meanings expressed in the word category, which narrates the content syncretism.

This scarecrow has no reason that there are such human beings in the world (M.Ismaili). Saadikhan lived long with a born scabbard (N.Ismailov). In the cited texts, the word Scarecrow is happening in two senses. The adjective and Noun also fulfill the meanings and tasks expressed by the word categories. In the first text, Scarecrow how is the world in a compound situation? in the interrogative scabies world quality, in the clarifying situation, in the second text the combination of scabies with scabies expresses the belonging of the disease to the person, with what? the answer to the interrogation comes in a filler situation. It is understood that in the first text, the word scarecrow was used not in its own sense, but in a portable one. That is, the world's algal, trampling on the value of human dignity, heavy, dark and various cunning, posotes express the totality of cognitive, pragmatic, metaphorical meanings of purulent SEMAS. In the second text, The Scarecrow is used in a mutual sense. Scabies is a severe and contagious skin condition. Odil da comments: scabies 1 is an infectious skin disease that causes severe itching, forming blisters on the body. 2 had such a disease. It is known that syncretism brings to the surface different ottenks of meaning as a phenomenon of language and speech, which are formed from the result of the unity of form and content of words.

Also, the internal displacement of words within a single word category also brings to the surface content syncretism. In particular, we can observe such a situation in phraseologisms. For example, Kalava looked for the tip-he, unable to find it, finally began to sound like that day's utterance of the mutal was nothing more than a mere validation (O'.Hoshimov). Not undocumented, brother Arslonbek, "said kulimsirab," when a woman leads, you lose the tip of your kalavavangin... (A.Qahhor). Unable to find it, Kalava's tip was discovered by Ochil (P.Kadyrov). Let's compare: in all three of the quotes, the phraseological combination of the tip of the Kalava is used. However, in every three sentences, the tip of the Kalava has brought syncretism to the surface, meaning three meanings. In the composition of the first sentence, a rich achievement, the departure of luck, the inability to find the beginning of disappointments in life a set of SEMAS expresses a syncretic meaning. In the second sentence, inability to carry out leadership activities, work management, work halaqit sheds light on the cognitive meanings of SEMAS. The third sentence shows semantic syncretism of SEMAS of non-agreement between people, unrighteousness. The

¹⁶ Высоцкая И.В. Синкретизм в системе частей речи современного русского языка. [Текст] / И.В. Высоцкая. - М., 2006. С.

following explanation is given to the combination of the tip of the Kalava in OTIL: the tip of the Kalava is solved, the issue to be marked, the problem, etc. k. from sign giver, to identify it, something that opens the way to mark.¹⁷ It seems that the combination of the tip of the Kalava carries the overtones of emotional meaning, representing various SEMAS in the text. The combination of the tip of your kalavasini O'DIL is explained in this way: to lose the kalavasini (tip of the kalavasini) to do what to do, not knowing what to start, to stay with the work entangled.¹⁸ A. This phrase, coined by Qahhor, has also been used to mean that female intervention in the leadership of the male gender is halaqit to the leadership. It can be said that this phrase, by its syncretic nature, is able to actualize various meanings in the text.

It is known from the Tahli, that both language phenomena embody different semantic characters, representing a complex unit relation that brings different SEMAS to the surface in the language and nuqt situation. Hence, the concepts of syncretism and displacement are considered interspecific occurrence phenomena, forming a surface hybridity in which one word means another in the second word category and performs various syntactic tasks. While displacement is a language phenomenon, syncretism manifests as a language and speech phenomenon.

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¹⁷ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдлик .2 жилд.-Т., Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси. Давлат нашриёти. 2006. 296-бет.

¹⁸ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдлик .2 жилд.-Т., Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси. Давлат нашриёти. 2006. 296-бет.