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## ATTITUDE TO THE PLURAL AFFIX IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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**Abstract:**

**Introduction.** *The following article reflects the views of Uzbek linguist A. Gulomov, who made a great contribution to Uzbek linguistics sciences. In his scientific works, the scientist pays great attention to the analysis of additives. The period of creation of serious scientific research on the morphology of the Uzbek language falls on the 40's of the XX century - the years created by A. Gulomov. By this period, a separate study of each morphological phenomenon began gradually due to general morphology. We will consider the work in this direction on an additional example, which was met in 1940 by the linguist A. Gulomov with more than hundreds of articles that reflect the many and other meanings of scientific research of the scientist.*

**Research methods.** *By the 40's of the twentieth century, in Uzbek linguistics, A. Gulomov applied an approach to the source of research, synthesizing various methods of analysis based on different directions, in all respects, based on the relationship of the source with other phenomena.*

**Results and discussions.** *Without a deep study of A. Gulomov's research, created in the 40's and 50's, these are unconscious opinions. It was this work of the scientist that was created in the 40's and 50's, which reflects the state preceding the works of S.N. Ivanov, 20 years ago. A. Gulomov approached the disclosure of the essence of linguistic unity: from the point of view of dialect philosophy; developed a theoretical basis for grammatical research; drew attention to the methodology of the study; when revealing the essence of the object, subjugated its private side to the common side; the image prefers an external similarity to a deep internal similarity based on an understanding of the subject (object); assignment to linguistic unit is considered as the integrity of the opportunity; substance privatizes the community that exists together, in speech - makes the opportunity real; special attention is paid to the study of linguistic phenomena, and not to the internal (conscious) approach - in their interaction, in the form of participants in the system, in the hierarchy, dynamics.*

## LINGUISTICS

**Conclusion.** *A. Gulomov is a scientist who fully felt, knew that the Uzbek language is a rich language, and was able to reveal through his scientific analysis that each of its unity has unlimited possibilities. The opinions expressed in the information before us justified the existence of various features of the addition, and their application, boundaries of meaning, methodological features, views on the syntactic expression of diversity in the Uzbek language are justified and have not lost value. In particular, A. Gulomov's disclosure of the general and distinctive aspects of the variety of qualitative repetition of noun repeats enriched theoretical views in this direction, directed to the search for new views.*

**Keywords:** *phonetics, morphology, grammatical category, lexical and syntactical method, additive, word forming, morphogenetic additives.*

**Introduction.** The period of creation of serious scientific research on the morphology of the Uzbek language falls on the 40's of the XX century. By this period, a separate study of each morphological phenomenon began gradually due to general morphology. The linguist A. Gulomov began work in this direction in 1940 with a study of the treatise "Disagreements in the Uzbek language" [7]. Soon, the scientist created the work "Category of sets in the Uzbek language." Thus, such books as "The Order of the Word in the Uzbek Language", "Introduction to Morphology", "Verb" appeared [21. 3-196]. In addition, scientists were offered "On the comparative degree of adjectives" (1960), "On affix – *mon*" (1961), "On affix – *lik*" (1969), "On the meanings of affix – *la*" (1945), "On affix – *dosh*" (in Russian, 1946), "On affix – *ka*" (in Russian, 1946), "Reasoning about adjective" (1979), "Norms of the literary language" (1973), "Word formation in intracranial changes" (1947), "Word formation through internal change of the root in Uzbek" (1947), "About the changes of root in word formation" (1947), "To some issues of affixation in Uzbek language" (1953), "On the correct spelling of compound words in Uzbek" (1954), "On the issue of adverbialization in Uzbek language" (1954), "On case forms in Tashkent dialect" (1955), "About follow-up phenomenon during affixation in Uzbek Language" (1963), "About some features of affixes with affectionate-diminutive meaning in Uzbek Language" (1964). It is characteristic that a scientist belongs to each phenomenon, state, unity systemically and structurally, at the same time especially on the basis of the substantive direction in order to look at the affix - *lik*. In particular, if we pay attention to the study of the scientist about the affix - *lik*, the scientist will tell in detail about its variants, the role in the creation, productivity, properties of meaning, all possibilities, as well as other features of this affix. The same thing can be seen in articles about other similar affixes.

**Materials and methods.** A. Gulomov pays great attention to the analysis of additives in his scientific works. For example, it is enough to consider one of his

## LINGUISTICS

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articles about the affix - *la* or - *dosh*. M. Jurabayeva noted that the fact that “dozens of articles of the scientist, equal to large works, remain unique in his scientific treasury, do not lose their value and serve as the basis for research of a new direction” [10, 7]. Given this circumstance and paying attention to the methods of analysis of A. Gulomov, first consider his small article written by affix. The scientist, first of all, very compactly describes the possibilities of applying this affix in speech: “- *dosh* suffix (given that the word is added to the base using this term, and this was chosen right for that period), depending on the phonetic conditions in the Turkic languages - *dash*, - *tash*, - *nash*, - *lash*, - *das*, - *des*, - *tas*, - *tes*, - *las*, - *les* are considered to be used in abovementioned forms, which are used rarely and are passive affixes. It has been known since the ancient times of the development of Turkic languages, but as P.M. Melioranskiy has noted, it is unit that is limited in use both at that time and at present” [2, 10].

A. Gulamov points out that this affix is used in two different (hard and soft) variants in some Turkic languages, in some Turkic languages, including Uzbek literary language, but in both variants in dialects, and the reasons for this. In addition, the Uzbek language shows that there is a situation in live speech that is not observed in other Turkic languages, that is, the -*d* consonant at the beginning of the affix affects the sound at the end of the word and makes it resonate: *safdash* - *sab dash* (*companion*). This reveals the causes of the condition [9, 10]. The scholar notes that the affix -*dash* is synonymous with the *ham* affix in the Tajik language (assimilated into Uzbek). After these thoughts, A. Gulomov dwells on the etymology of the affix -*dash*. First of all, he reacts to K.E. Zaleman’s opinion. That is, K.E. Zaleman suggests that the -*dash* affix is formed from the combination of the locative case suffix -*da* and the suffixed form of the word *esh*, which means comrade and that it is formed by adding -*sh*. This idea is also supported by N. Ostroumov, who defines -*sh* as a unit representing unity [18, 49].

According to academician A.N. Kononov’s book “Grammar of the Turkic language” (M.L., 1941, p. 64), this idea is supported by Bang and Nemet. A. Gulamov also quotes J. Denu’s opinion that “this affix is in fact a remnant of the word *namesake*”. Commenting on other ideas, A. Gulamov, in support of E.K. Zaleman’s opinion that this affix is formed from the combination of two morphemes, defines these morphemes as follows: the first part consists of the affix -*la*, and the second part consists of believes that there can be unity, and proves this point. A. Gulamov bases his opinion on nine points. However, it leaves as a separate object of study how the suffixes -*da* and -*sh* are actually derived.

Apparently, the scientist: 1) determines the possibility of using the affix - *dash* in the present and in the past; 2) fully shows the variants in Turkish and Uzbek; 3) pays attention to the use of Uzbek dialects; 4) pays attention to the place in live

## LINGUISTICS

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speech; 5) describes the effect of the affix on the sound at the end of the base when it is added to the base, indicates the reasons; 6) defines its semantic relationship with other affixes (pays attention to its synonymous relationship); 7) checks the methodological aspect; 8) reacts to the opinions expressed on the origin of the affix; 9) expresses and substantiates his views on the etymology of this affix; 10) determines the scope of work to be done (the main problem).

In this way, A. Gulamov chooses to reveal all the aspects and features of this unity. Of course, this leads to a more in-depth study of all the features. In particular, there is an opportunity to continue the study of the properties of the units with the affix - *dash*, such as the possibility of steadiness and stabilization, and other similar properties (adverbial participle, participle).

A. Gulamov approaches every linguistic phenomenon, the source of research, applying all the principles and general laws of dialectics. In the researches of the scientist it is observed that system-structural, formal-functional (can be formal or functional), substantial research methods are synthesized. It is impossible to determine whether he conducted any research, for example, only in the formal-functional direction. In this regard, A. Gulamov is, in fact, the founder of linguistics in the substantive direction. The point is that substantial linguistics literally includes both the system-structural direction and the formal-functional direction. The principles of dialectical cognition require it.

This is because it is impossible to approach every event (and every unit) of language without taking into account its different relations with other events and units, just as every event in the universe (cognition) is approached. All of these facts and unusual approaches do not give complete results, but lead to one-sided conclusions. Professor H. Nematov, commenting on such cases, makes the following right statement: “Both the structural (including substantial) interpretation of the linguistic unit reveals in its own way - only one aspect of its very multifaceted source of research - the linguistic unit, only. Uncovering the rest is a task facing science. Time and progress, on the other hand, reveal new facets of it. Therefore, in modern Uzbek linguistics one can see different approaches and interpretations in the description of the morphological system of the same language - Uzbek” [11, 24]. Conclusions about each language phenomenon, its features, aspects, depending on the nature of the approach, purpose, goal, scope of the approach, the level of knowledge of the approach, etc., the size of the selected object, other views, level of research, general scientific and practical environment relatively deepening and enriching. Indeed, subsequent work will change, complement, refine, enrich, and clarify them.

In the 40's of the XX century in Uzbek linguistics A. Gulamov applied the method of approach to the source of research, synthesizing different methods of analysis based on different directions, in all respects, based on the relationship of the

## LINGUISTICS

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source with other phenomena. Realizing that each event, unit, that it is part of a common language system, that other events are related to units, he began to study them in depth, separating them specifically for study. We will prove this again below. All the above-mentioned morphological works of the scientist appeared as a result of such a method.

The monograph “Plural category in the Uzbek language” (1944) was also created as a result of the use of a synthesized research method.

This work of the scientist can be considered as the first example of an in-depth analysis of a separate phenomenon in Uzbek linguistics - the grammatical category. Indeed, the category of the plural in the Uzbek language has not been studied to such an extent before this study. Professor A. Gulamov emphasizes that the phrase “plural in the Uzbek language” has a very broad meaning, through additions (excess of the number of objects in “*flowers*”, excess of the focusing person in “*our flower*”, excess of the executor in “*flowered*”), some words, plurals expressed by word combinations (*we, many people, lots of pearls*) are also understood” [8, 4]. The scientist also draws attention to the fact that a logical approach to an event differs from a grammatical approach. However, when it comes to the plural category, it usually shows that the main focus is on nouns, partly on personal pronouns, and that the plural position in verbs is determined by them [8, 4]. Recently, there has been a lot of talk about “linguistic substantive approach in Uzbek linguistics was initiated by Professor S.N. Ivanov.” These ideas are, in fact, expressed without a thorough study and understanding of the research created by A. Gulamov in the 40’s and 50’s. Because these works of the scientist were created in the 40’s and 50’s, they reflect the situation 20 years ago, before the works of S.N. Ivanov. A. Gulamov approached the essence of linguistic unity: a) from the point of view of dialectical philosophy (at that time it was impossible without this); b) developed a theoretical basis for grammatical research; c) focused on the issue of research methodology (used the holistic approach); d) subordinated the private side to the general side in revealing the essence of the thing; e) prefers a deep internal resemblance to an external resemblance based on an understanding of the subject (or object) of the image; f) considered linguistic unity as an integral whole; g) substantiality privatizes the commonality that exists in unity in speech - realizes the possibility; h) felt the need for an inner (cognitive) approach to linguistic phenomena, rather than an external assessment - focusing on their study in interrelationships, as participants in the system, in hierarchy, in dynamics. If someone concludes that “A. Gulamov ignored these cases”, it is not fair, it does not comply with the norms of scientific etiquette. Or, to be more precise, it will be necessary to re-examine the work of the scientist. Then we can be sure that the first founder of the substantive approach in Uzbek linguistics was A. Gulomov. In the second part of the book, the meaning of the plural

## LINGUISTICS

in the Uzbek language is expressed in three different ways, the essence and historical significance of these methods are assessed. A. Gulamov's first scientific views on the plural category began with this part. Prior to affixation, the plural meaning is expressed syntactically, mainly by repeating, and quoting a series of words. Although suffixes were born and the plural had its own form, this method continued to be used as a type of plural expression" [8, 5]. From the above it can be understood that: a) the oldest way of expressing the plural in speech is through words, and grammatical expression is the next event; b) in grammatical expression the syntactic path is older than the morphological path; c) affixes occurred later. According to the scholar, affixes are derived from words, that is, "this idea - the transformation of an independent word into an auxiliary word by changing its meaning and form, and becoming an affix - is based on examining the materials and history of several languages. Examples: The affix *-digan* in adjectives (such as *ishlaydiga* (*working*), *boradigan* (*going*)) is actually derived from the word *turg'on* (*standing*) (*yuraturg'an-yuratyrg'an-yuratyg'an-yuradyg'on-yuradig'on-yuradigan* (*walking*))" [6,80]; g) Each of these methods is still used today.

The above conclusions of A. Gulamov have their value due to their serious substantiation. As a result of new research, they can be supplemented, improved, developed. For example, in Uzbek, the plural can be expressed both by repeating adjectives and by repeating words in the noun or other category: *good-good*; *car-car*; *what-what* (*took*), *often* (*many/much*), *visit*, *four-four*. Each of these differs in its unique plural expression. The plural is also expressed phonetically in speech, that is, the word *odam* (*man*) is pronounced as *oodam* - by emphasizing the accent or by stretching the vowel.

In the book, A. Gulamov puts forward the firm opinion that "the only sign of the plural meaning in nouns in the Uzbek language is" – *lar* (-s)". Also, "So – *lar* (-s) is the grammatical sign of the plural. The designation of its plural sign depends on its main function. If we consider the plurality of nouns as – *lar* (-s), then it is clear that this is a logical-grammatical phenomenon" [8, 5], in this way the scientist is absolutely right. As early as the 1940's, the scholar said, "As expressed by the plurals, the unit is known for not taking this suffix, which introduces itself by not having a special formal sign. This is typical of nouns, and unity in verbs can also have its own sign."

In the early twentieth century, despite the emergence of ideas such as "there is no need to talk about the category of numbers or unity in the Uzbek language, as long as the unit does not have its own formal index" [23,195-201], A. Gulamov's ideas remain unique and new. Because the scientist understood the essence of the concept of grammatical form not in appearance, but inwardly. That is, in speech, *kitob* (*book*) and *kitoblar* (*books*) forms are in a relation of form paradigm to each other. Sensing

## LINGUISTICS

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this deeply, the scientist put forward the idea that the unit introduces itself by not having a special formal sign. A similar opinion was later expressed by Sh. Rakhmatullaev, and A. Gulamov's opinion was confirmed. Sh. Rahmatullaev writes: "Usually the affix – *lar* (-s) is called the plural form: accordingly, the state without the affix, which contradicts it in form and meaning, is called the singular form. For example, *daraht* (a tree) is called a singular noun, and *darahtlar* ( trees) is called a plural noun [8,5].

In addition, academician A. Khojiev states that "... the form of the noun without any form (formless) is considered to be a singular form, but in the Uzbek language it is really a form that has a singular meaning and can be in opposition to the plural form. (the singular form of numbers) has not been proved ..." [22,26-33], his more rigorous ideas are not confirmed: a) the thesis "nouns are used in singular and plural forms" is understood by all linguists divided (the question of form must be approached internally, not externally); b) H.G. Nematov proved it in his article "Verb, its forms and categories" [17,49]; c) in the manual "Modern Uzbek language, morphology"; "Therefore, to exclude it from the category is nothing more than to understand the essence of the system... And the linguistic essence is "the opposition of the formless state to the formal state" [12,210].

A. Gulamov draws attention to the idea that the suffix – *lar* (-s) is a syntactic phenomenon, or a morphological phenomenon, and tries to determine that it is not a word-forming, nor is it one of the variables in linguistics. "Scholars who include the – *lar* (-s) in the noun as a word-changer ("The word-change takes place with the help of the suffixes and the suffixes: "*birds-birds*...)) also take it with some considerations" gives a cautious approach. This means that A. Gulamov does not include the affix – *lar* (-s) in the list of word-formers and word-modifiers. The classification of affixes, in the form of word-makers, in the form of word-modifiers, cites the affix of scholars as word-modifiers, dividing the modifiers themselves into forms that perform syntactic functions and forms that do not perform syntactic functions. In this case, - *lar* (-s) are included in the list of affixes that do not perform a syntactic function. In the following grammar, which classifies affixes as word-formers and word-modifiers, A. Gulamov himself includes the – *lar* (-s) affix in the list of form-forming affixes. In both cases, the status of the – *lar* (-s) affix is correctly defined [20, 82-83]:

- 1) The affix - *lar* (-s) is not a word-maker;
- 2) The affix - *lar* (-s) does not perform a syntactic function - it can not be used as a modifier and preposition in the interconnection of words;
- 3) The affix - *lar* (-s) is among the form-forming affixes;
- 4) It leaves the etymology as the next task, despite the concise reaction to the ideas about its origin - that is, the origin of the affix is not yet fully substantiated;
- 5) The affix – *lar* (-s) has its variants both in ancient and modern times (in Uzbek,

## LINGUISTICS

mainly in dialects): - *tar* (*qushtar* (*birds*), - *dar* (*moldari* (*cows*)), - *nar* (*bo'stonnar* (*flowerbeds*)); - *la* [*oyimla* (*r*) (*my mother* ], *eshonla* (*r*) (*ishans*); - *a* – *bizanikiga* (*to ours*);

6) when the affix – *lar* (-*s*) is used interchangeably with possessive affixes, there is a difference in function (respect or plural is exchanged) like *opanglar-opalaring* (*your sisters*);

7) The affix – *lar* (-*s*) is replaced by the plural suffix -*z* and is used in its place: *opanglar-opangiz* (*your sisters*) (there is a difference);

8) – *lar* (-*s*) added to *biz* (*we*), *siz* (*you*) has a different meaning, performs a different function: *bizlar*, *sizlar*;

9) The suffix – *lar* (-*s*) also has its own peculiarities when added to the core: it is added after the constructive suffixes; is added before the possessive and accusative suffixes;

10) –*lar* (-*s*) is added after possessive suffixes when expressing the meaning of respect: like *opamlar* (*my sister*);

11) there are different differences in the use of your *takliflaring-taklifinglar* (*your suggestions*), *hohishlaring-hohishinglar* (*your wishes*);

12) in double words and in accusative forms (*ot to'rva* (*horse bag*), *yog' hum* (*fat jar*) is added to the next part and performs a separate function;

13) in Persian attributive suffix – *lar* (-*s*) is added to the attribute;

14) interpreter - in compounds consisting of the interpreter, the addition of the sign – *lar* (-*s*) is observed in two different cases: - *lar* (-*s*) are common to both parts: as *tun-kechalar* (*nights*); is added to both parts for reinforcement.

15) It is explained that there are two cases when the affix – *lar* (-*s*) is added to cohesive parts: for highlighting, emphasis, etc., it is added to each part separately: *bog'lardan* (*from gardens*), *tog'lardan* (*from mountains*) ... etc.; added to the last slice to summarize: *olma* (*apples*), *o'rik* (*apricots*), *shaftoli* (*peaches*);

16) If there are proper nouns in the line of homogenous parts, - *lar* (-*s*) are not added. The use of the – *lar* (-*s*) affix in cohesive cases in poetry. It may have more specific features;

17) The affix – *lar* (-*s*) can also be added to words learned from other languages: such as *mashinalar* (*cars*), *kolhozlar* (*collective farms*), *bisyorlar* (*manifold*), *bachchalar* (*children*).

In the meantime A. Gulamov draws his attention to the comparison of some aspects of the application of the usage of – *lar* (-*s*) in other languages. In particular, the second words of the Russian-language combinations “Птицы поют, сердца детей” (“Birds are singing, hearts of children”, in German “Die Vogel singen Kinderhersen” in this place will not be supported in the singular form (the compatibility of the quantity is always preserved), but in Uzbek, without changing

## LINGUISTICS

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the material of thought, it will be explained seriously by the idea that it will be supported both in the form of “Қушлар сайрадилар, болаларнинг юраклари” (“birds sang, hearts of children”). Comments, such as the above, the goal is that many linguists Professor A. Gulamov in relation to “A. Gulomov applied the rules of the Russian language to the Uzbek language exactly, expressed his thoughts on the basis of the materials of the Russian language, did not originate from the peculiarities of the Uzbek language” [15, 19-23]. And yet, A. Gulamov observed that his thoughts on the basis of an in-depth analysis of Uzbek language materials. This can be assured by reviewing the same book of the scientist.

The conclusion made by the scientist on the basis of the above comparison also confirms this: “although we use these words in both forms, the plural content gives an understanding. As it shows, it is contextually understood that the combinations form one of the content in all three languages, but in the second examples in the Uzbek language the meaning of the plural”. It follows that the plural in the Uzbek language does not always have its own meaning. In this language, its formal expression is not so strict, it is more powerful to be based on the ideological side. This fact is once again proved by the fact that the turkologist does not have a wide application of the plural form in Turkic languages, his views on the fact that he often does not express himself.

In general, the meaning of the plurality is expressed not with the help of a special suffix, but by other means, since the meaning is only understood, the noun denoting the subject in the same plural is used in the singular form. Also, the name of subjects that are not related to the number imagination is also used in units” [8,15]. A. Gulamov continues with the idea of the cases of the application of nouns in the Uzbek language in unity, that if these words take the form of a plural, then these nouns can no longer represent a plural, but represent a different meaning, perform a different task. After that, what types of nouns can be used in the unit will pass one by one in 19 points, explaining their causes, their internal appearance [8,15-21]. A. Gulamov with a detailed stop to the features of the application of – *lar* (-s), it can be said that at that time grammatic form provided for the issue of valence. The opinions expressed by him are the source of thoughts about the next moment (at the beginning of the XXI century) or the valence of the grammatic form, which was expressed slightly earlier. In Particular, A. Gulomov’s think about the fact that before the plural suffix can not be included in words with an integer, if it is added, It can perform another function. This will show that affix will demonstrate one of such opportunities in each joining position.

Apparently, it is a pity that these interpretations, which correspond exactly to the views of scientists, are said to be innovations today in a particular way to the opinion of the scientist, and even to the example, he cited before the views that “the valence

## LINGUISTICS

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of the grammatical form is not completely raised in Uzbek linguistics.” We read: “-*lar (-s)* is defined as the general grammatic meaning of the form of the plural number, the divisible indefinite quantitative plural, as seen in the previous chapter, -*lar (-s)* is understood by itself that the form of the word form does not coincide with the determinant, which expresses a certain amount. And when it is attached, of course, occlusionality – fervent normality occurs. Therefore, hundred book, tenth year can not come in the plural form, which is defined in such a combination” [3, 100]. Similar sentence A. Gulamov we read the following quot: nouns with a definite denominator, expressed in words denoting a number or quantity, are used in units (the plural meaning of this genitive - the exact plural amount is understood by the same predicate). - A hundred tar, a lot of people... If we give both in this place, it will certainly be an expression of a different meaning (usually the meaning of respect. - My grandmother has ten children.” ... A. Gulamov did not use the terms “valence” or “grammatic form valence”, but simply. It is possible to see that the scientist is the founder of substantive linguistics in Uzbek linguistics.

When using nouns in singular form take the plural form, this suffix, depending on the meaning of the predicate, consistently explains the expression of different meanings (sometimes even meanings that can be explained by the back of the context), and in addition to the excess of the number of the subject, again *the kind, the abundance, the abundance of the heaps, respect (the inner - it perfectly analyzes such basic meanings as repetition, times, relatives (its inner meaning edges, in Paragraph 4)*, assumption (age estimate, place estimate, time estimate), restriction, plural accentuation, as well as in the word walls apart from these, as well as other aspects of meaning, when used in poetry, when used in the composition of Proverbs, when expressing the name of the place, when used in the composition In this regard, it still explains its concrete views on the level, which can not even be replenished by other scientists (*Qizlar (Daughters)* - see the comments that the name of the place, *Otalar (Fathers)* - the name of the sea - in the word).

A. Gulamov’s such a method of analysis can only be an example for other scientists, researchers. Because as the scientist approaches the phenomenon, he does not neglect any aspect of it, tries to deeply base each individual case, finds its causes, expresses a scientific attitude to what other scientists say. It is possible to be sure of this, if you pay attention to the analysis of the words of the scientist, such as *yonib o’chgan otlarin (my burned grass), bo’ylaringdan (from your height), allaqachonlar (from along times), uyqularim keldi (I want to sleep), o’zingga bandalar qilding (you made bandages yourself), shunchalari (so those), yirtqichlarcha (so cruel)*. It means that it is very difficult to say that any of the thoughts in this book, written in 40’s, are indecent, excessive or erroneous, but also to add to them one thought, to supplement it with another thought. In this case in the Uzbek language (plural category), the same

## LINGUISTICS

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pseudonym is not created perfect research. On the contrary, this work serves as a scientific and methodological source for many studies.

In his research, the scientist first tries to study as thoroughly as possible the thoughts, opinions expressed about this phenomenon, unity, if he sincerely, deeply scientific attitude to them, and secondly, to base his thoughts, he draws examples from the material of live conversations (especially folk materials), from the literature of the same period, from the scientific style, from the publicist, from official documents. He notices the specific aspects in each of them, interprets them. Similar aspects also serve as a scientific and methodological resource for further researchers.

VI part of the book “Category of the plural in Uzbek” is devoted to the analysis of words entered from other languages (mainly Arabic, Persian), units that take the form of a plural, the state of these forms in the second language, the events that occur as a result of the addition of their-es.

A. Gulamov in the second paragraph of this part, asserts that “when a word in the plural form, which is in the language of one people, moves to a second language, it usually loses its plural meaning, its recognition as a plural, is read as a unit, and takes the sign of that language for the plural”, and this opinion is expressed by profesoor N.V. Yushmanov. The very idea itself is a solution to many theoretical conclusions, views, especially in the matter of language attitudes, such as the assimilation of words, the attitude of another language to assimilation, the determination of the position of assimilation in this language. That is, the word borrowed from other languages into the Uzbek language in the plural form: a) in the Uzbek language is not recognized as a plural - it loses its value; b) these units are therefore recognized as a unit in the plural form only when they accept a specific form of the Uzbek language. The conclusion is reasonable, of course. The scientist continues and gives a solution to another theoretical problem, namely: “Arabic is a very small number of the words Persian entered to us (Uzbek) in the plural, because usually the words of one language pass into another language without unity” (p. 33). “The amount of words entered with the plural form is small” - this is one conclusion, the reason for which the scientist found his own code in the second theoretical view: “because the words of one language pass without units to another language” (p. 33). The scientist also noted that “in the Uzbek language there are more Arabic plural words than in the Persian plural (only the plural is considered)”.

The above-mentioned theoretical views are perfectly based on the work, the exact legality of their thoughts is that “in English words such as *rels*, *escimos*, *papuas* with plural ending -s, have entered into the Russian language as a unit and have received Russian “I” for plural (*relsy* (*rails*), *papuasy* (*papuasi*), *eskimosy* (*Eskimos*)), have received Uzbek: *papuaslar* (*papuas*), *eskimoslar* (*Eskimos*)” etc.

*The scientist explain in detail the cases of the use of such words in the Uzbek*

## LINGUISTICS

*language* луғатайн (dictionary); тарафайн (айн) (side); хабар (message), ахборот – хабарлар (information); рубойи- рубоиёт (rubai); фақир-фуқаро (citizen); олим-уламо (scientist); лутф-алтоф (kindness); набийи-анбиё-анбиёлар (prophets); валий-авлиё-авлиёлар (holy people); шайх-машойих-шайхлар-машойихлар (sheikhs). *Opinions, comments are relevant. In the same way A. Gulamov found the Persian language with the plural words such as Shakhonshohi (My lord), Mardon (brave person), Childukhtaron (forty girls), sipokhon (modest), hukmdoron (ruler), pirsiyon (persian), musurmon (moslem) words express thoughts about their part of speech, as well as during which he expressed his views on the words of his o'g'lon (son), yoron (companion), Eron (Iran), Boyon (rich man), davron (happy period), jonon (lovely) and on each of them. From our point of view, A. Gulamov recorded in dictionaries on these words, his attitude to the opinions expressed by other scientists, his conclusions on their basis are reliable and enrich the views of Uzbek linguistics on these words. In the later parts of the book (Part 7), the expression of the plural in verbs is analyzed.*

A. Gulamov in this regard, explains the following theoretical theses: 1) in verbs, both the plural and the singular are formed separately; 2) in verbs, the plural denotes the plural of the person performing the action (in the definite verbs) or the action that corresponds to it, the work expressed by the same verb core is on himself, the excess of the directed person (in the the indication of the number will be depending on the person; 5) these phenomena reveal the properties of the number of the verb: a) the number in the verbs is associated with the person; b) the person in the verb, the forms of the number serve to indicate his relationship with the owner. Hence: 6) verb conjugation suffixes are syntactic forms; 7) this circumstance distinguishes it from the plural sign in the noun.

**Results.** A. Gulamov is not one of the above theoretical views on this subject has been fundamentally refuted to this day. Even, it should be noted that the thesis “the verb of which is expressed with the help of inflectional suffixes, in what form these come, what kind of person, what number will be, depending on the subject “is explained in the opposite way from the 90-ies of the XX century, that is,” the owner determines the form of the cross section”, True, he did not fully find his proof. Almost all of the ideas that have arisen in this regard still require proof. Because it is not reliable. The fact of the matter is that in the views on the etymology of the forms I went or will go (they can also be separate words) *-m* and *-man* parts, these suffixes (conjugators), in fact I observed that they are related to the pronoun [19,30 - 37]. In Particular, A. Gulomov gives such an opinion about this: "the similarity of the word conjugate possessive pronouns in nouns with the possessive pronouns of nouns bordir. For example, I went - in the examples of the yard-a clear phenomenon of the similarity of miksiks: the ikkalesi of this also indicates the presence of the first person

## LINGUISTICS

(ikkalesi is also assumed that the first person was born from the conjugation of the I pronoun, denoting unity). The difference of these: the first is that by joining the verb denotes the attitude of the action to the person; the second, by joining the noun, denotes the attitude of the predicate to the person - its dependence. Hence, the nouns that denote the person-number in nouns and verbs are historically related to each other"[5,16]. Apparently, I am an engineer, you are an engineer, he is an engineer at the end of the sentence-man, -the San tusks are related exactly to me and you pronouns. There is no need to sit down based on the fact that it has defined forms. In the third person this sentence actually happened reduction in the last word of the sentence it stands engineer: turur - >dir like. Well, opinions about this will be continued again or explained in a separate study. Now A. The above-mentioned ideas of gulumov have a scientific basis. Therefore, they have not lost their value either. Or: verb conjugation suffixes are syntactic forms (6-punkt); This circumstance distinguishes it from the sign of the plural in the noun (7-point) conclusions books, which began with the plural in the word axiom in the case of the difference of the plural. These are the conclusions drawn from the analysis of the above and below examples, from the own materials of the Uzbek language.

**Discussions.** The Uzbek linguistics began to evaluate the units and methods of research and analysis on the basis of the characteristics of its national language in the 80's (XX century)-to describe the Turkic nature of the main linguistic units and on this basis the Turkic languages, to create a unique interpretation of the world's non-Turkic languages, to create a new Gulumovdek made such conclusions without perfect study of the materials and methods of analysis, which the scientist attracted to the analysis, and sometimes deliberately ignored. A. Gulumov's book "the category of the plural in Uzbek" was written in 40-ies of the XX century and consists of 56 pages. If not an exaggeration, then an equal half of the volume consists of examples from the Uzbek language (from other languages, mainly those that are divided into Uzbek). Surprisingly, the material drawn to the analysis is incredibly colorful-they are from the general language, dialects, historical works, various epics, folk materials, translation works, official documents, religious sources, gazettes, genres, works of representatives of classical literature and modern writers, live colloquial, etc... Olin take it. An example is taken from a dozen such friends as "Alpomish", "Ravshankhon", "Shayyubonikhon", "Gürügli", "Kontogmiş", "Khusrav and şirin", "star with Beaver", " Murodkhon; M. From the work of qashgari's "Devoni loğatit Türk", to the works of dozens more classical writers such as Atoyı, Navoi, Babur, Amin Umariy, durdi, Zamakhshariy, Sheikh Suleyman Bukhari, Muqimiy, Ziyazi, Avaz kechar, Furqat, Oybek, G'. from the works of the international writers such as Lutfiy, Sakkoki, Khorezmiy, Yassavi, Durbek, Rabguziy, Husayn Boytar, atoyı, Navoi, Babur, Amin Umari, durdi, Zamakhshari, Sheikh Suleyman Bukhari,

## LINGUISTICS

Muqimiy, Ziyazi, Avaz kechar, Furqat.Gulom, Sheikhzoda, Uygun, H. Alimcan, A. Kahhar, A. Mukhtar, Chustiy, Kurbanota, H. More than a dozen contemporaries, such as zahidiy, are full of examples from his works. Monmontov, Tolstoy, V.Inber, Gogol and other works of writers, "Taashiukname", "Igor jangnamasi", "Xəstəsasul anbiyo", as well as other folklore materials-articles, songs, fairy tales, etc., were analyzed. The conclusions were drawn by the analysis of these materials, which determined their specific characteristics. Even when compared to other language materials, it is usually aimed to clearly show the peculiarity of the Uzbek language. Particular attention is paid to the norm in the application of this or that unit. The fact that the word forms are used in oral speech, in dialects, in poetry, in history and now, the forms of these cases, the application of the addition, the sharing do not hurt; Go-Go or say-say, we-we, you-you, do not enter-do not enter...), in this way, it is not difficult to understand that what is said in the style of "scientists in the 80-ies began to use such methods of analysis" is irrelevant, seeing that the characteristics inherent in Uzbek speech are analyzed in depth in all respects by the scientist, in fact, very much like the exchange of you or your own, in my place,

**Conclusion.** In Uzbek linguistics, a special scientific study of a particular unit or phenomenon specific to a certain level of language is carried out in the context of a system. Starting from A. Gulamov it is evidenced by his works on the individual syllables, as well as "ways of forming words in the Uzbek language" (1949), "Category of the plural in the Uzbek language" (1944) and the above-mentioned studies.

Articles reviewed, especially by A. Gulamov in research explains his scientific conclusions on the most pressing, complex, controversial problems for the scientific morphology of the Uzbek language, bases them in the framework of possible. At the same time describes the solutions of more than twenty scientific problems, reveals the causes of the phenomenon.

It practically proves and propagates the necessity of relying on the common language in revealing its specific features of the Uzbek language based on its own materials. In places where the scientist thought about the connection of word-building with morphology, he says: "according to the old grammatic teaching, word-forming and word-changing were considered in morphology. In reality, these are just similar in formal terms, in functional terms, another-a different phenomenon: the first is a lexical phenomenon, the second is a syntactic phenomenon. It is understood that the view of word-building in the morphological plan is based on the Indo-European language knowledge; Indo-European language knowledge works with a formal method and, giving its attention to phonetics and morphology, transfers the issue of speech to a secondary place, completely ignoring the semantics phenomena - the doctrine of the meanings of words, legally arising from the

## LINGUISTICS

It can be said that this idea is based on one - sided to language phenomena, the main emphasis on one aspect kuchaytirib, ignoring the other aspect tahlil, analysis, research methods-a compact and justified example of condemning its directions.

In other words, each unit will be deeply researched when it comes to the specific features of the same language as the language materials to which each phenomenon belongs, and when it relates to them based on a substantive approach, applying general theoretical views, views on the language. As A. Gulamov is known to many that this situation is noticeable in all the works of gulomov, including in his research, which is now subject to analysis.

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