

Formation and Historical Development of Morphological Paradigms

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Abstract: In the article, morphology is formed as a branch of descriptive grammar in the traditions of ancient (antique) linguistics, views on the cases of opposition (substance and accident relationship), analogy (similarity) and anomaly (departure from similarity, deviation from the norm) of the base form of the word and the units added to it were presented. The traditional classification of word groups and grammatical categories took place in later linguistic studies. The European Renaissance (from the 14th century onwards) also led to the emergence of special terms related to word structure.

Key words: history, formation, development, paradigm, vocabulary

Aspiring to create "general", "rational", "philosophical", "universal" grammars in Europe, based on the ideas and teachings of the previous era, in 1660 (XVII century) in France, the abbot (employees) of the Church of Por-Royal A. Arnaud, K. This work, written by Lancelot, was published many times in later periods and increased attention to the philosophical interpretation of grammatical concepts and categories. It is in this grammar that the general-specific dialectic relation is evaluated, the general manifests itself in the particular, the general begins with the particular, and the particular is the appearance of the signs characteristic of the general, such as ideas are illustrated on the basis of relevant examples.

At the time when the Por-Royal grammar was created, world languages were not studied on a large scale, and the relevant examples and evidence were taken from some European languages, so it was criticized in later periods. Nevertheless, this grammar is a source for elucidating word groups and grammatical concepts, creating school textbooks, and has served as one of the experimental schools for linguistic typology, general and generative linguistics in the history of science.

The human society, the first states appeared, and the interest in existence and its essence, the place and status of language in the society also increased. In Sumerian-Akkadian and ancient Egypt in the 3rd millennium BC, the systematization of knowledge and experiences in certain areas was implemented due to the needs of school practice-teaching, literacy, correct pronunciation and correct writing. tasks of defining the parts that are close in meaning and externally similar in form (in today's terms, defining syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations) have also been performed.

"As a result, on the one hand, the parts common to word forms - the root and base, and on the other hand, the changing parts - affixes, were determined. In this way, words or word forms were practically divided into primary elements (morphemes, as they are now called).

The above idea is related to ancient Indian linguistics, which mostly recognized four word groups - noun, verb, preposition and preposition. Although the forms of agreement are not called by the current terms, they are divided into seven types in terms of meaning and function: 1) main agreement; 2) revenue agreement; 3) arms agreement; 4) shipment agreement; 5) separation (withdrawal) agreement; 6) demonstrative agreement. The creation and introduction of the term "morphology" into science is attributed to I. V. Goethe. This term originally meant that biology was the study of the form (forma) characteristic of living organisms. The emergence of comparative-historical linguistics and scientific etymology in the 19th century made it possible to clearly define the size, content and units of morphology, and word groups, "grammatical teaching about words" took the main place. F.F.Fortunatov replaced the term of etymology, which has been used in Russian linguistics, with the term of morphology.

Russian scientists such as A.A. Shakhmatov, L.V. Shcherba, V.V. Vinogradov, and A.N. Kononov, N.A. Baskakov, A.G'. G'ulomov, F. Abdullaev in Turkish and Uzbek linguistics in the development of later linguistics. , S.Usmonov, A.P.Hojiev, Sh.U.Rakhmatullaev in the works of scientists such as word groups, the bases of their classification, grammatical categories, word and form formation, transition and migration

phenomena in word groups were comprehensively and perfectly covered. Since the 40s and 50s of the 20th century, the formation of words from the structure of morphology, and since the 70s, the fields of morphemics have been defined as an independent field. Now language levels and fields of linguistics are defined as follows: 1) phonetics and morphology; 2) morphemics; 3) lexicology; 4) word formation; 5) morphology; 6) syntax.

The well-known Russian scientist A.A.Reformatsky thought about the role of morphology in relation to language levels and described it as the "core", "basis" ("bone") that holds all other levels. In his opinion, "morphology" is the center of "language breadth" (yazykovoe prostranstvo). And in order to know the nature of language, first of all, it is necessary to understand its morphology.

S. O. Kartsevsky, one of the founders of the Prague Linguistics School, commented on this, not only two-sided units, but even the phonological level unit - the one-sided unit phoneme "can only be determined in the science of extremely complex games of morphological elements: they (phonemes) are hidden deep from the mind, they can be approached only through morphology, and this way passes through the field of syntagmatics (syntax).

So, the phenomena included in the scope of the morphological paradigm (word change-variation and declension; root and various additions, the process of formation of a new word, the relationship between a constant part and a variable part in this process, etc.) are ancient Sumerian, Akkadian, Babylon (Babylonian), Egyptian, Indian, took a strong place in the Greek-Latin grammatical traditions. The use of the term paradigm in the sense of "example", "pattern" in Greek linguistics refers to the uniting of word forms into a certain group.

In modern linguistics, the concept of paradigm (derived from the Greek language: paradeikma means "pattern", "example") is used in the following interpretations:

1. Any group of linguistic units that are opposed to each other, but, at the same time, have a common sign that unites them, or create the same image of connection (association); a set of linguistic units connected by more paradigmatic relations.
2. This is the model, scheme that creates and organizes this group.
3. The meaning of the term "morphological paradigm" is a system of word forms.

Among the above interpretations of the concept of paradigm, the third interpretation is related to the oldest traditions, a collection of different forms (inflection and declension, number, possession, agreement, gender in verbs, categories such as tense, mood, person-number) while preserving the specific meaning of a word. means. In recent years, this concept, which is actually a morphological term, has been applied to almost all levels and areas of the language - phonology, morphemics, lexicology and phraseology, word formation, syntax phenomena. Accordingly, the grouping of units such as a specific meaning, situation, word, group of words according to their compatibility and proportionality with a certain object or event is its interpretation that has emerged in recent years. E.S. Kubryakova and P.A. Soboleva show the main features of the morphological paradigm in connection with the form and word formation as follows:

1. Consists of a representation of the system of various non-lexical manifestations of variable formats in the form-making processes of a constant, stable word (lexeme) while preserving its identity in all changes.
2. The existence of a set of constant grammatical meanings in the structure of the paradigm (in nouns, of course, number, agreement; in verbs, repetition of such meanings as tense, participle-infinitive, inclination, person-number in a syncretic-mixed manner.
3. Paradigm lines are closed and, accordingly, the order of the regular number of grammatical meanings is reflected.
4. Presence of meaning (content) and form proportion in special formants to express grammatical meanings.
5. The basis, the basis of the role of the form in the paradigm is its relation to other forms. For example, instrumental agreements, agreements other than the main agreement are not derived from each other.

Within the morphological level, the following types of paradigm can be defined: 1) word group paradigm; 2) word change paradigm; 3) word-lexeme paradigm; 4) grammatical category paradigm.

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