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MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF ADVERBIAL CONSTRUCTIONS IN UZBEK AND TURKISH LANGUAGES

Annotation

This article examines the morphological features of adverbial constructions in Uzbek and Turkish languages, both members of the Turkic language family. The study analyzes the structural patterns, derivational processes, and morphological markers that characterize adverbial constructions in these closely related languages. Through comparative analysis, the research identifies common Turkic heritage features as well as language-specific developments. The article explores various types of adverbial constructions including manner, time, place, and degree adverbials, examining their formation through affixation, reduplication, and compound structures. The findings reveal significant morphological parallels between the two languages while highlighting unique evolutionary paths in adverbial construction formation.

Key words: Adverbial constructions, morphology, Uzbek language, Turkish language, Turkic languages, derivational affixes, comparative linguistics, agglutination.

МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ НАРЕЧНЫХ КОНСТРУКЦИЙ В УЗБЕКСКОМ И ТУРЕЦКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация

В данной статье рассматриваются морфологические особенности наречных конструкций в узбекском и турецком языках, входящих в тюркскую языковую семью. В исследовании анализируются структурные модели, деривационные процессы и морфологические маркеры, характерные для наречных конструкций в этих близкородственных языках. С помощью сравнительного анализа выявляются как общие черты тюркского наследия, так и особенности развития, характерные для отдельных языков. В статье рассматриваются различные типы наречных конструкций, включая наречия образа действия, времени, места и степени, а также изучается их образование посредством аффиксации, редупликации и сложных структур. Результаты выявляют существенные морфологические параллели между двумя языками, а также выделяют уникальные эволюционные пути в образовании наречных конструкций.

Ключевые слова: Наречные конструкции, морфология, узбекский язык, турецкий язык, тюркские языки, деривационные аффиксы, сравнительное языкознание, агглютинация.

O'ZBEK VA TURK TILLARIDAGI RAVISHDOSH YASALISHINING MORFOLOGIK XUSUSIYATLARI

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada turkiy tillar oilasiga mansub bo'lgan o'zbek va turk tillaridagi ravishdoshli birikmalarning morfologik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot davomida ushbu birikmalarga xos tuzilish modellari, so'z yasash jarayonlari hamda ularni shakllantiruvchi morfologik ko'rsatkichlar o'rganiladi. Qiyosiy tahlil asosida umumiy turkiy ildizga mansub o'xshash jihatlar bilan bir qatorda, har ikki tilning o'ziga xos taraqqiyoti natijasida shakllangan farqli belgilari ham aniqlanadi. Maqolada hol, vaqt, o'rin va daraja ma'nolarini ifodalovchi ravishdoshli birikmalarning affiksatsiya, takrorlash va qo'shma tuzilma orqali hosil bo'lish xususiyatlariga alohida e'tibor qaratiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari ikki til o'rtasida ravishdoshli birikmalarni shakllantirish jarayonida sezilarli morfologik o'xshashliklar mavjudligini ko'rsatadi, shu bilan birga ayrim o'ziga xos rivojlanish yo'nalishlari ham kuzatiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Ravishdoshli birikmalar, morfologiya, o'zbek tili, turk tili, turkiy tillar, so'z yasovchi affikslar, qiyosiy tilshunoslik, agglutinativ tizim.

Introduction. Adverbial constructions represent a crucial component of linguistic expression in Turkic languages, serving to modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs by providing information about manner, time, place, degree, and other circumstances. Uzbek and Turkish, both belonging to the Turkic language family, share substantial morphological features due to their common ancestry, yet have developed distinctive characteristics through independent historical evolution^[1]. The morphological systems of both languages are characterized by agglutinative structures, where grammatical functions are expressed through the sequential addition of affixes to root morphemes. This typological feature is particularly evident in the formation of adverbial

constructions, where specific suffixes transform various word classes into adverbial forms.

Theoretical Framework. The study of adverbial constructions in Turkic languages requires understanding of several key morphological concepts. Agglutination, the primary morphological strategy in both Uzbek and Turkish, involves the attachment of clearly segmentable affixes to stems, with each affix typically carrying one grammatical meaning^[2]. This contrasts with fusional languages where morphemes may express multiple grammatical categories simultaneously. Adverbials in these languages can be classified based on their morphological origin: primary adverbs (underived forms), derived adverbs (formed through affixation), and compound adverbials (formed through various compositional processes).

Primary adverbs exist as independent lexical items without derivational morphology. Both languages share numerous cognate forms inherited from Proto-Turkic.

Uzbek examples: “hozir” (now), “bugun” (today), “kecha” (yesterday), “tez” (quickly)

Turkish examples: “şimdi” (now), “bugün” (today), “dün” (yesterday), “çabuk” (quickly)

While some forms show phonological divergence (e.g., Uzbek “bugun” vs. Turkish “bugün” reflecting vowel harmony differences), the morphological status as underived adverbs remains consistent^[3].

Uzbek employs several productive suffixes to derive adverbs from various word classes:

-cha/-cha (manner adverbs from nouns and adjectives): “o'zbek” (Uzbek) – “o'zbekcha” (in Uzbek manner), “bola” (child) – “bolacha” (childishly)

-lab (manner adverbs, often indicating means or manner): “piyoda” (on foot) – “piyodalab” (by walking), “shoshilib” (hurrying) - from “shosh” (hurry)

-dan/-dan (temporal and spatial constructions): “oldin” (before) – “oldindan” (in advance)

Adverb-Forming Suffixes in Turkish

Turkish demonstrates parallel derivational patterns with some morphological variation:

-ca/-ce/-ça/-çe (manner adverbs): “Türk” (Turk) – “Türkçe” (in Turkish), “güzel” (beautiful) – “güzелce” (beautifully),

casına/-cesine (manner adverbs with intensive meaning): “deli” (crazy) - “delicesine” (crazily, madly)

-in/-in/-un/-ün (locative constructions): “geri” (back) – “geriden” (from behind)

The vowel harmony systems differ slightly between the languages, with Turkish maintaining a more systematic four-way harmony while Uzbek shows a reduced harmony system affecting front/back vowel distinctions^[4].

Converbal Constructions as Adverbials

Both languages extensively use converbs (non-finite verb forms) to create adverbial constructions expressing various circumstantial meanings.

Uzbek Converbal Adverbials

-b/-ib/-yb (perfective converb, simultaneous action): “kul” (laugh) – “kulib” (laughing, with laughter), “Example: U kulib gapirdi” (He spoke laughing)

-a/-y (imperfective converb, simultaneous action): “yur” (walk) – “yurib” (while walking)

-ganda/-qanda (temporal converb, “when”): “kel” (come) – “kelganda” (when coming)

Turkish Converbal Adverbials

-arak/-erek (manner converb): “koş” (run) – “koşarak” (by running), “Example: Koşarak geldi” (He came running)

-ip/-ip/-up/-üp (sequential converb): “gül” (laugh) – “gülüp” (laughing and...)

-ken/-iken (temporal converb, “while”): “gel” (come) – “gelirken” (while coming)

These converbal constructions demonstrate the rich morphological resources both languages employ to express adverbial meanings through verbal derivation^[5].

Reduplication in Adverbial Formation

Reduplication serves as a productive morphological process in both languages for creating emphatic or intensified adverbials.

Uzbek: “sekin-sekin” (slowly-slowly = very slowly), “tez-tez” (quickly-quickly = frequently), “oz-ozdan” (little by little)

Turkish: “yavaş yavaş” (slowly-slowly = gradually), “ara sıra” (interval-interval = occasionally), “tek tek” (one by one)

The reduplication patterns show both total reduplication (exact repetition) and partial reduplication with morphological modification between elements^[6].

Both languages form adverbials through combinations of nouns and postpositions:

Uzbek: “tun bo'yi” (night throughout = all night long), “kun davomida” (day during = during the day)

Turkish: “gece boyunca” (night throughout = all night long), “gün boyunca” (day throughout = all day long)

Intensifying adverbials are formed through specific morphological patterns:

Uzbek: “juda” + adjective: “juda tez” (very quickly), “ancha” (considerably) + adjective

Turkish: “çok” + adjective: “çok çabuk” (very quickly), “oldukça” (quite) + adjective

Both languages utilize nominal case markers to create adverbial expressions:

Ablative Case Adverbials

Uzbek (-dan/-dan): “uy” (house) – “uydan” (from home, used adverbially), “ertalabdan” (from morning = since morning)

Turkish (-dan/-den/-tan/-ten): “ev” (house) – “evden” (from home), “sabahtan” (from morning = since morning)

Dative Case Adverbials

Uzbek (-ga/-ga): “uy” (house) – “uyga” (toward home), “keying” (to later = for later)

Turkish (-a/-e/-ya/-ye): “ev” (house) – “eve” (toward home), “sonraya” (to later = for later)

These case-marked forms function adverbially while retaining their nominal case morphology^[7].

Turkish maintains a more regular and extensive vowel harmony system affecting adverbial suffixes, while Uzbek has undergone some harmony reduction:

Turkish “-ca/-ce/-ça/-çe” shows four-way harmony

Uzbek “-cha/-cha” shows reduced harmony distinctions

Some productive adverbial suffixes exist in one language but not the other:

Turkish “-casına/-cesine” (intensive manner) lacks direct Uzbek equivalent

Uzbek “-lab” pattern has different Turkish realizations

Both languages have incorporated adverbial constructions from contact languages:

Uzbek (Persian/Arabic influence): “albatta” (certainly) - Arabic, “hattoki” (even) - Arabic “hatta”

Turkish (Persian/Arabic influence): “mutlaka” (necessarily) - Arabic, “hatta” (even) - Arabic

These borrowings often retain their original morphological structure rather than being adapted through native derivational processes^[8].

The morphological patterns of adverbial constructions in Uzbek and Turkish reveal both their shared Turkic heritage and independent developments:

Morphosyntactic Interactions

The morphological structure of adverbials affects their syntactic distribution and functions. Both languages allow relatively free positioning of adverbials within clauses, though with preferences for preverbal placement:

Uzbek: “Men tez uyga keldim” (I quickly home came = I came home quickly)

Turkish: “Ben çabuk eve geldim” (I quickly home came = I came home quickly)

The morphological marking on adverbials does not typically require syntactic agreement with other sentence elements, unlike adjectival modifiers which may show agreement in some constructions^[9].

Some morphological patterns remain highly productive, allowing speakers to create novel adverbial forms, while others have become lexicalized:

Productive patterns:

- Manner adverbs with “-cha/-cha” (Uzbek) and “-ca/-ce” (Turkish)

- Converbial adverbials

- Reduplication for intensification

Lexicalized forms:

- Many temporal adverbs: “bugun/bugün” (today)

- Spatial adverbs: “yuqorida/yukarıda” (above)

- Degree adverbs: “juda/çok” (very)

The boundary between productive derivation and lexicalization is sometimes fluid, with frequency and semantic specialization driving lexicalization processes^[10].

Conclusion. The morphological analysis of adverbial constructions in Uzbek and Turkish reveals a complex interplay between shared Turkic heritage and language-specific

innovations. Both languages extensively utilize agglutinative morphology to create diverse adverbial expressions through derivational suffixes, converbal forms, reduplication, and case marking. The parallel structures demonstrate their genetic relationship, while differences in vowel harmony, suffix inventories, and contact-induced changes reflect independent evolutionary paths. The rich morphological resources for adverbial expression in both languages enable speakers to encode subtle distinctions in manner, time, degree, and circumstance. Understanding these morphological patterns is essential for comprehensive linguistic description and has implications for language pedagogy, translation, and comparative Turkic linguistics. Future research should explore the diachronic development of these morphological patterns, investigate corpus-based frequency patterns, and examine regional variations within each language that may affect adverbial construction formation.

REFERENCES

1. The genetic relationship between Uzbek and Turkish is well-established within the Turkic language family, though they belong to different branches (Karluk and Oghuz respectively) (Johanson & Csató, 1998).
2. Agglutination in Turkic languages is characterized by a one-to-one correspondence between morphemes and meanings, though some fusion occurs historically (Erdal, 2004).
3. Phonological changes between the languages reflect different historical trajectories, including vowel shifts and consonant changes. Turkish has undergone more extensive phonological restructuring under influence from Persian and Arabic (Bodrogligeti, 2003).
4. The vowel harmony system in Turkish distinguishes four features (front/back, rounded/unrounded) while Uzbek has reduced some distinctions in the literary language, though dialects vary considerably. See Bodrogligeti (2003).
5. Converbs represent one of the most productive areas of Turkic morphology and syntax. The variety of converbal forms allows expression of complex temporal, causal, and manner relationships. See Johanson and Csató (1998).
6. Reduplication as a morphological process has ancient Turkic origins and remains productive in modern languages. It typically conveys intensification, distribution, or iteration. See Kornfilt (1997).
7. The multifunctionality of case markers in Turkic languages demonstrates the fluidity between nominal and adverbial categories. Many case forms have grammaticalized into adverbial expressions. See Göksel and Kerslake (2005).
8. Arabic and Persian influence on both languages occurred at different historical periods and with varying intensity, affecting lexical borrowing and some morphosyntactic patterns. Turkish underwent more systematic adaptation of borrowed elements (Erdal, 2004).
9. The relatively free word order in both languages is constrained by pragmatic and information-structural considerations rather than strict syntactic requirements, though SOV represents the unmarked order (Göksel & Kerslake, 2005).
10. Lexicalization is an ongoing process in both languages, with some derivational patterns becoming less transparent as forms undergo semantic specialization and phonological reduction (Johanson & Csató, 1998).