



NEW WORDS IN ESHKOBIL SHUKUR'S POEMS AND SOME OPINIONS ON
STUDYING THEM

G. Dustmurodov

(a researcher of Samarkand State University)

Abstract: The article explores some types of word formation in the Uzbek language on the example of Eshkobil Shukr's poetry, changes in the structure of the dictionary, ambiguities in the words, and research on the semantics of words also have a positive effect on his poetry which leads the reader to deeper understanding.

Keywords: derivatives, nonce words, poem, verse, meaning, dictionary structure, rich source of language, internal source

The richness of the Uzbek vocabulary depends on the internal source rather than the external source, in particular, word formation. The contribution of the creators to enriching the vocabulary is great, especially the poets, who create many new words with the demand for content and rhyme. New words are the main source of lexical enrichment of a language. Word formation is specific to independent parts of speech: noun, adjective, verb, form. Words cannot be formed from the Numerals, Pronouns and auxiliary word groups. There are basically the following methods of word formation: 1. Morphological method 2. Syntactic method. Word formation by adding word-forming adjectives is called morphological construction: working, flowery, watery, beautiful, knowledgeable. In Uzbek language, word-formers are usually added after the root. Words that consist of a combination of two or more words are made in a syntactic way¹. There are 5 types of new word formation in Uzbek language, the most active of which are morphological and syntactic methods. As E. Begmatov noted: "The novelty or obsolescence of a word depends on the period of its appearance in the language. The usability or obsolescence of a word depends on the functional activity or passivity of the lexemes." In this respect, each word can be called a neologism in principle in relation to the time of its occurrence. It is only necessary to determine when this or that word appeared in the language. "Creation of new words in a language is the product of the historical development of the language, its progress over time. Therefore, all newly formed words in a

¹Umurkulov B. Modern Uzbek language – Termez. 2009, pages 60-61.



language can be studied not only synchronously, but also diachronically, that is, in terms of the fact that they appeared at a certain stage of language development. It follows that the new word concept is diachronic. The new words have not only a non-memorable property, but also a one-time and synchronous-diachronic mixing property in terms of usage. Consequently, they are irrelevant to historical time. Therefore, such words cannot be called neologisms. Thus, a time criterion is necessary in defining a new word, but as shown above, it is not absolute, it is viewed in terms of relativity. Based on the above evidence, the new word can be defined as follows: a new word is a word in the language that has passed the first stage of its historical life, has the color of novelty [Mirtojiev, 3]. When studying the language of works of art, special attention is not paid to the use of new words.

Eshkobil Shukur's poems have many peculiarities. First of all, they have a national spirit. The poet skillfully uses syntactic combinations to realize the content in his poems. He is not even afraid to form new words. In particular, it can be seen in the process of analysis that a number of words are formed morphologically by word-forming suffixes. To prove the point, we can analyze some of the his poems from the collection "Khamal (name of the month from March 22 to April 21) ayvoni (terrace)". For example, the poet creates a new word by adding the suffix *-istan* to the word *mazar*. In the following paragraph, the poet quotes the verb *porillaydi* (shines), we know the verb *porlamoq* (shine), but this grammatical form is rare in any case:

Kizning marmar tanida

Porillaydi ol durlar.

Ming tola sochga shongib,

Chars-churs sinadi nurlar. [Khamal ayvoni,27.]

It can be seen in his poems that Eshkobil Shukur tried to introduce many words typical of the Uzbek language.

Bakhaybat uyik bor kokraklarida,

Zamonlarning dakhshatlari dastidan.

Bir vatanni tutib kipriklarida,

Bir khalq chiqib kellar yerning ostidan.



The word *uyiq* is expressed in Uzbek mainly by a verb formed with a past participle. For example, it is well known that the suffix... -oy, which comes with proper nouns, is mainly used in women's names to express various expressive and stylistic meanings. Eshkobil Shukur, on the other hand, has applied it to related horses as well, which is a new approach:

Sochlari sumbul-sumbul ...sochlari...

Kelbat kerib kelayotgan kelinoy,

In one of his poems about thirst, the poet also used the verb "charnamoq": // "Charnagan o'zim mening, qalbning yorug' qaridan sinmas til topib oldim." // In Uzbek, the verbs to "qirqilmoq(cut)" and "kesilmoq(trim)" are used very actively, but Eshkobil Shukur uses the verb to "qiyilmoq(another synonym for *cut*)" many times in his poems:

Tilim tiyildi mening,

Sozim qiyildi mening.

The fact that Shukur has a unique ability to create words can be seen in the following verses, which are very impressive and embody our national traditions. In this poem, the author was able to create attractive words by the method of composition:

Oybulutning orasidan oyday kelinlar kelar,

Kunbulutning orasidan kunday kelinlar kelar.

Yoki koshinga **emranib** keldim, o'zbekim, Shoiring kedimi mendan norizo. Yaxshisi bo'larmidi xalqim, o'zligin Shoirning qalbidan topsa podsho. [Boykaro, 19.] The verb "emranib" is not found in active communication today, but its use by the poet gives the verses a special charm.

The suffix -siz, which is added to the word *beka* in the following verses, seems to be unusual: // Mening dunyolarim qancha betartib, Sening dunyolaring shuncha sarishta. **Bekasiz** samoga bergali tartib. Ortingadan kelmoqda ming farishta.

In these verses, the poet uses the words that are most common in poetic speeches: // Kopchigan tuproqda qaqrar saraton, Bahor tebratadi rangpar havoni. Olti oy oldinda qaqshar



qahraton, Kuzgasha omon elt olti daryoni.//The basis for the construction of the highlighted words and some of the produced words may have historical significance.

// Uvuqlarini – ko’k suyaklarni tishlab oilb, so’ng ko’char shamol.Kaftda ezib iyaklarini tepaliklar suradi hayol. The word "uvuq" is also rarely used in his poems, and is a new word for most students.

It can also be seen that some words are used morphologically in poetic verses, for example, the word “erinchak” is still active today and its occurrence in a different form in this verse may depend on the regional pronunciation environment.// tongda tanditini yoqar kelinchak, Suprada etilar botmon xamitri. Molxonada “mou”lab kuyar yelini tirsillab ketgan sigiri //

There is confusion in the use of the suffixes *-li* and *-lik* in the Uzbek language: // Eri o’ldi Bibizilolaning... Kelinchaklik davri o’ldi, **belanchaklik** davri o’ldi. Kun — motam. Tun — motam.// the word “belanchaklik” must be used as “belanchakli, and it would be stylistically correct.

According to A. Khojiev², there are also affixes that do not harm the productive, quality word-forming function. These are the affixes: *-li*, *-siz*, *-ma*, *-kor*, *-dor*, *no-*, *-chan*, *-simon*, *-mas*, *-arli*, *-iy* (*-viy*). *-li*. According to the facts of modern Uzbek language, the affix *-li* has two functions: 1) forms a word (adjective); 2) makes a form. I. This affix is one of the most productive affixes of the adjective, and makes adjectives mainly from words belonging to the Noun category. In modern Uzbek language, it is used to create the following meaningful adjectives: 1. A person or an object possesses something that is understood from the base, it creates adjectives denoting the presence of such a thing: *boshqqli*-corn (ekin-crop), *baxtli*- happy(yigit-guy), *shuxratli*-respected (person), *zararli* (narsa-thing). This type of word formation with the help of the affix *-li* is very active and the adjectives of this type make up a lot of expressions. With the help of this affix, new adjectives have been created and are being created from Uzbek words, as well as from Russian and words acquired through it: *razryadli*-classified (sportchi-sportsman), *planli*-planned (ish-work), *vaqtli*-periodical (matbuot-press), *jarangli*-voiced (undosh-consonant), *izohli*-explanatory (lugat-

² Khojiev A. Word formation in Uzbek language. Textbook for the students of philological faculties of higher education institutions.. Tashkent. “Ukituvchi” 1989. Page 51.



dictionalry), inversial*li*-inverted (harakat-motion), obraz*li*-figurative (ifoda-expression), stixiyal*li*-spontaneous (motion) and so on. 2. A person or a thing creates an adjective that means that what is understood from the base is above the norm (high and strong): Arslontsul was a tall, broad-chested(o'mrovli) eighteen-year-old boy(Oybek), you could see how handsome(chiroyli) and (aqli)smart he was, you would know, lady! (A. Qodiriy). For the evening norin (noodletype delisious meal), greasy horsemeat is cooked in a large pot, and mutton soup is boiled in the second pot (Oybek). Such a meaningful adjective is formed only when the affix *-li* is added to a word (basis) denoting something that naturally exists in a person or object. Hence, the nature of what constitutes the constructive factor also plays a role in the realization of such a meaning. For example, everyone has a certain level (more or less) of strength, big or small. When the affix *-li* is added to the words denoting the same thing (the word power and body), it is expressed that the person has more power and body than the norm: The suffix *-li* gives the impression that it is used purposefully in the following verses:

Davlatli begoyim, erkli begoyim,

Biza muruvvat qil, korkli begoyim.

Khudo tumor qilib boshing boylamish,

Bandaga darchasi berkli begoyim. [Khamal ayvoni, 54.]

E. Shukur's unique skill is that he mainly uses Uzbek national words to express folk melodies. Words from the dialects are also found: // Sho'r boshing yopinar ko'k bulut. Tengrangda(around smb. or smth) shamollar tizilar. Havoda suzadi ko'k tobut, Ko'm-ko'k kuy koklardan ular. Kokaylari kesilgan (a person who lost his/her hope) ayol, Bovri yhurtdan uzilgan ayol, Bir yur yolboradi: qo-ol(stay)!//

In short, the use of many words in Eshkobil Shukur's work in a new sense, in a new grammatical form, serves to ensure the popularity of the poem. Such words are created in a unique way, freshly and often with the need for expressive expression. This requires a certain ingenuity and linguistic skills from the speaker. Depending on the type of the speech in which the words used by the poet are formed, that type of speech performs a demanding function and thus satisfies the spiritual nominative, communicative need of it. Eshkobil Shukur's research on the etymology of words also has a positive effect on his poetry, which teaches students to understand the meaning of the poem, to feel the word.



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