



ANALYSIS OF SOME WORDS IN UZBEK WITH COMPLEX MORPHOLOGICAL COMPOSITION

Nodirbek Khabibillayev Nosirjon Ogli

Lecturer, Department Of Uzbek And Foreign Languages Namangan State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The word autoploidy contains the morpheme poli-, which appears in borrowed compound words and conveys the meaning of multiplicity or variety. The morpheme ploidy is not defined in the Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary. Although this word is not individually explained in the dictionary, it can be found in words like allopolyploidy, aneuploidy, autopolyploidy, heteroploidy, and polyploidy. Thus, while the word ploidy is not included in the dictionary, it is evident that it conveys lexical meaning. Therefore, it can be considered the root of the word being analyzed. Thus, this word can be divided into the components auto/poli/ploidy.

KEYWORDS: Allopolyploidy, aneuploidy, autopolyploidy, heteroploidy, and polyploidy.

INTRODUCTION

The morpheme baro- in the word baromanometer appears in borrowed compound words and conveys the meaning of pressure. In this word, the meter part is considered the root, while the mano- part is recognized as a separate prefix. The morpheme mano- also appears in words like sphygmomanometer, micromanometer, and manometer, adding the meaning of density to the root. A manometer is an instrument that measures density. Thus, this word can be divided into the components baro/mano/meter.

The morpheme graf in the word barothermograph is a borrowed word that conveys the meaning of "to draw." In the Explanatory Dictionary, only the title meaning (a title higher than a baron) of this word is explained. Additionally, it is given in the form graf(o)-, where it is recognized as a prefix conveying the meaning of "to draw." However, in this word, it functions as the root. We would like to emphasize that in Bakhtiyor Mengliyev's dictionary on word formation, it is stated that in the word photograph, photo- is the prefix, and graf is the root. The prefixes baro- and termo- have been discussed above. Thus, this word can be divided into the components baro/termo/graf. The word barothermometer follows the same pattern. In this word, the meter part is the root.

The morpheme bio- in the word biogeochemical appears in borrowed compound words and indicates a connection to life, biological processes, and biology. The morpheme geo- has been discussed above. The root of the word is chemistry. The suffix -viy creates an adjective from the word. Thus, this word can be divided into the components bio/geo/chemistry/viy.

The morpheme hydro- in the word biohydroacoustics appears in borrowed compound words and indicates a connection to water or water bodies. The root in this word is acoustic. The morpheme -a functions to form a noun. Thus, this word can be divided into the components bio/hydro/acoustic/a.

The morpheme *brone-* in the word *armored car* appears in borrowed compound words and conveys the meaning of armor or armored weaponry. However, this morpheme does not have a separate entry in the Explanatory Dictionary, unlike *auto-*, *photo-*, or *avia-*. Although it is not individually defined in the dictionary, it is evident from the words it appears in that it functions as a prefix. The morpheme *auto-* has been discussed above. As for the word *mobile*, it is defined in the Explanatory Dictionary and conveys the meaning of moving or moving. In Professor Bakhtiyor Mengliyev's books on word formation, the word *automobile* is not divided into components. However, based on the characteristics of the morpheme *auto-* and the lexeme *mobile*, and considering the two main rules of component division mentioned above, it becomes clear that these words should be divided into components. Thus, this word can be divided into the components *brone/auto/mobile*.

The morpheme *phyto-* in the word *phytogeography* is a prefix in borrowed compound words and indicates a connection to plants or the science of plants. The morphemes *geo-* and *graf* have been discussed above. The suffix *-iya* functions to form a noun in this word. Thus, this word can be divided into the components *phyto/geo/graf/iya*.

The morpheme *hetero-* in the word *heteropolycompounds* is not defined in the Explanatory Dictionary. However, many words containing this morpheme can be found in the Spelling Dictionary. For example: *heteroatom*, *heterodynamic*, *heteroparametric*, *heteroplastic*, *heteropolarity*, *heterosexualism*, *heterosporous*, *heterostatic*, *heterostructure*, *heterotransplantation*, *heterovalent*, etc. When this morpheme is added to a word, it indicates a connection to chemical substances. Thus, this morpheme functions as a prefix. However, it cannot be concluded that this morpheme should be separated in every word. In some words, this morpheme has been integrated into the root and borrowed as a whole from another language. For example, in words like *heterodyne*, the root cannot be separated. The morpheme *poli-* has been discussed above. In the morpheme compound, the suffix *-ik* functions to create a verb from the word *one*. The suffix *-ma* then forms a noun from the resulting verb. The final morpheme *-lar* adds a plural meaning to the word. Thus, this word can be divided into the components *hetero/poli/one/ik/ma/lar*.

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