SEMANTIC FEATURES OF AFFIXOIDS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada o‘zbek tilidagi affiksoidlarning semantik xususiyatlari tahlil qilinadi. Affiksoidlarning affiks va mustaqil leksema o‘rtasidagi oraliq birlik sifatidagi tabiati yoritilib, ularning ikki tomonlama — leksik va grammatik mohiyati asoslab beriladi. Tadqiqotda affiksoidlarning so‘z yasash jarayonidagi roli hamda ular orqali yuzaga keladigan denotativ va konnotativ ma’nolar tahlil etiladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: Affiksoid, semantika, so‘z yasash, derivatsiya, leksik ma’no, grammatik ma’no, konnotatsiya, denotatsiya.

Annotation: this article analyzes the semantic features of affixoids in the Uzbek language. It highlights their intermediate status between affixes and independent lexical units, emphasizing their dual lexical and grammatical nature. The study examines the role of affixoids in word formation and their ability to generate both denotative and connotative meanings.

Key words: Affixoid, semantics, word formation, derivation, lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, connotation, denotation.

Introduction

Affixoids in the Uzbek language represent intermediate linguistic units that occupy a transitional position between traditional affixes and independent lexical items. Unlike pure affixes, which usually lack lexical autonomy, affixoids retain a certain degree of lexical meaning, while at the same time functioning as productive word-forming

elements. This dual nature allows them to participate actively in derivational processes, combining the semantic richness of lexical units with the structural function of affixes.

Main part.

The hybrid character of affixoids can be clearly observed in their semantic behavior. For instance, in words such as *xalqparvar* (“people-loving”) and *ilmparvar* (“science-loving”), the element *-parvar*[1] originates from an independent lexical unit meaning “to care for” or “to nurture.” However, in these derived forms, it functions similarly to a suffix, systematically contributing the meaning of devotion or affection. Likewise, in *mehnatsevar* (“hardworking” or “labor-loving”), the affixoid *-sevar* adds a positive evaluative nuance, indicating inclination or fondness toward an activity.

Another example can be seen in affixoids such as *-shunos*[2] and *-kor*. In words like tilshunos (“linguist”) and *adabiyotshunos* (“literary scholar”), *-shunos* conveys the meaning of “specialist” or “expert,” while maintaining its semantic link to knowledge and study. Similarly, *-kor* in *ijodkor* (“creator”) denotes a person engaged in a specific activity, thus functioning as a marker of profession or occupation.

Affixoids also demonstrate their semantic flexibility in forming words related to place and quantity. For example, *gulzor* (“flower garden”) and *daraxtzor* (“grove”) illustrate how the affixoid *-zor* contributes the meaning of abundance in a specific location. In contrast, prefixes such as *ser-*[3] and *kam-*[4] express degree and quantity, as in *serhosil* (“fertile, productive”) and *kamgap* (“laconic”), highlighting the evaluative and gradational role of affixoids.

In the Uzbek language, affixoids can be classified into several semantic groups:

1. **Affixoids expressing profession or activity** (e.g., *-kor*, *-shunos*)

These affixoids denote a person engaged in a particular activity or field. Semantically, they belong to the category of action or occupation.

[1] Karimov S.A. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tilining me’yoriy muammolari. Samarqand, 2001. – B 55.
[2] Qo‘ziyev U. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. Namangan, 2021. – B 22.
[3] Berdialiyev A.,Ermatov I. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. Toshkent: Tamaddun. 2022 – B 26.
[4] Mahmudov N.M. O‘zbek tilining o‘quv imlo lug‘ati, Toshkent: «Kafolat print company» nashriyoti,2023. – B 20.

2. **Affixoids expressing quality or relation** (*-parvar*[5], *-sevar*, *-mand*, *ser*).

They add attributive meaning to the base word, indicating qualities, characteristics, or internal properties. These affixoids are commonly used in forming adjectives.

3. **Evaluative or expressive affixoids** (e.g., *-boz, -xo'r, -furush, -parast*)

These units introduce subjective, emotional, or stylistic evaluation. They often carry positive or negative connotations and reflect the speaker's attitude.

4. **Affixoids expressing place or space** (e.g., *-zor, -obod*)

Such affixoids denote location or area. For instance, -zor indicates abundance (e.g., *gulzor* – "flower field"), while -obod refers to a well-developed or prosperous place (e.g., *Yangiobod).*

5. **Affixoids expressing action, state, or direction** (e.g., *-noma*)

This affixoid is used to form nouns denoting documents or formalized results of actions, such as *taklifnoma* ("invitation") or *shikoyatnoma* ("complaint document").

6. **Affixoids expressing degree or quantity** (e.g., *ser-, kam-)*

These affixoids indicate intensity or quantity. *Ser-* expresses abundance (*serhosil* – "productive"), while *kam-* denotes insufficiency (*kamgap* – "laconic").

This classification shows that affixoids possess broad semantic potential and actively participate in enriching the lexical system of the Uzbek language.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, affixoids in the Uzbek language function as semantically complex units that integrate lexical meaning with derivational function. Their ability to convey both denotative and connotative meanings highlights their importance in word formation and semantic expansion. The classification of affixoids into semantic groups demonstrates their versatility and productivity, making them a significant subject for further linguistic research in both theoretical and comparative perspectives.

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