

Pragmatic relationship in the verb suffixes *-gila*, *-kila*, *-qila*, *-g'ila*

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In the modern Uzbek literary language, when the suffixes *-gila*, (*-kila*, *-qila*, *-g'ila*) are added to verb bases, they do not form new verbs, but indicate the continuity, repetition, partial change or acceleration of the action understood from the base. These additives are quite limited in their application. There is also information that the morphemes *-gila*, *-kila*, *-qila*, *-g'ila* "are suffixes in the internal formation model."

It is known that this is a complex suffix, which is actually formed from the combination of three morphemes (*-ik*, *-ig*, *-ig' + i + -gi*, *-ki*, *-qi*, *-g'i + la*). like It should be said that the analysis of the composition of the Uzbek verbs *turtkilamoq*, *tepkilamoq* and the analysis of the composition of the verbs *ezg'ilamoq*, *cho'zg'ilamoq*, *yugurgilamoq* also differ. It is possible to analyze the verb forms to push and push in two different ways:

- *turt+ki* (noun maker)+*la* verb maker.

In this case, the form of action is expressed due to the fact that a noun is formed from a verb and a verb is formed from this noun (*turt-verb+ki=turt-noun+la-verb-former=turt-type of action*). We touched on this above. In some such words, the mode of action has been preserved. That is, it is possible to divide these word forms into three morphemes. - *turt+kila*; It is also possible to divide it into two morphemes in the form of *tep+kila*. In this case, the complex suffix *-kila* is in the form of a formative form, and when added to basic verbs, it expresses the mode of action. It seems that the structural analysis of these verbs differs from, for example *ezg'ila*, *cho'zg'ila* verbs. That is, these words are divided directly into two morphemes, just like: *ez-g'ila*, *choz-g'ila*. In the forms of *turtkila* and *tepkila*, *tep* and *turt* bases are joined with rounded (compound) suffix *-gila*, *-kila* to express the movement style. The words "motivation" and "motivation" are made separately in the verb-noun formative model of word formation. So:

- *tep+ki=teпки* - noun; *turt+ki* = push – noun; *turki+la=verb*;

- *tep+kila – tepkila* – style of movement; *turt+kila* – push-movement style is created.

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In the Uzbek language, it can be shown as follows that this place expresses the meaning of action

Examples from the Uzbek literary language confirm that this addition has the feature of expressing the manner of action when added to the base of the verb:

Шошма, болам, –кампир тандир томонга югурди ва хокандозда исириқ тутатиб келиб Норматнинг бошидан айлантирди (I. Rahim).

Йигитлар югургилаган боланинг орқасидан кичкина кўчага қайрилишиди (Oybek).

Ёрмат билан Нормат югургилаб суюнчига чиқиб кетди (A. Mukhtor).

In the first example, it is noticeable that the action performed in the norm is expressed, because the limit of the action is known.

In the second and third examples, it is the direction of the movement, and by adding the suffix *-gila* to the verb run, it is expressed that the movement is continuous, accelerated, changed, and in general, the manner of movement is of a different nature (the same situation is observed in the verbs *Қиртичламоқ, қиртишламоқ*).

If we compare the first with the second and third cases, in the first example, the action is at the standard level, and in the following examples, it is expressed that the action is strongly continued and repeated.

In the following case, the suffix *-kila* also has such a function:

У шошиб-пишиб Азим бойваччани кўкрагидан утарган эди, Азим унинг киндигига ўхшатиб тепди (M. Ismaili).

Эртадан буён Ёрмат бу кўчани дастакли супурги билан қиртичлайди, чуқурларга тупроқ солиб, тепкилайди (Oybek).

In this example, the same behavior as above is expressed through morphological means. In the first example, the duration of the movement is not observed, since the movement is limited to one kick. In the second example, it is observed that he is repeatedly kicking the soil with his feet. That is, if the verb *тепди* indicates that the action is performed at a standard level, then in the second sentence, by adding the suffix *-kila* to the verb *теп*, it is observed that the action is being continued and performed strongly.

Паринафас ака рулда ўтирар, Полвон эшакка тортарди (J. Sharipov).

Фир-ғир эсаётган баҳор шабодаси сочларни тортқилар, қул ва кўкат ҳидларини димоқларга уради.

The word *tortar* in the first example does not show a change in the mode of action. That is, through the verb *tortar*, the meaning of "to pull once", it can be felt that it was done at the standard level. In the second example, the suffix *-gila* in the word *tortkila* is added to the verb to pull, and the manner of movement, that is, the regularity of the movement (in the sense of pulling, peeing), and the subtlety of the meaning can be observed. Pulling (once) and pulling (many times) are distinguished by this feature.

Чол бошиқа чой чақириб, белбогининг қатидан қуруқ чой олиб кафтида эзди-да, пиёлага солиб қайтарди (S. Ahmad).

Папирос аллақачон қорилиб кетган бўлса ҳам, ҳамон ўша ерни оёғи билан асабий эзгиларди (Shuhrat).

Сайрамов, "Казбек"ни чўнтагидан тез чиқариб, папиросни сал эзгилаб лабига қистирди (Oybek).

The word "repetitive" in the second and third examples indicates that the action is repeated regularly. In the first example, this situation is not observed. It means "to crush once". In the second example, the action is used in the sense of "crushing with the foot", many times the action continues, and in the third example, the action with the hand is used in the sense of "twisting and pinching between the fingers". That is, in the verb *ezdi*, the action is observed once, in the verb *ezg'ilab*, it is more than the norm, and in the verb *ezg'ilardi*, the meaning of the action is more than the norm.

The expression of subtlety of meaning can be justified by a number of examples, such as in words such as *югургила, тепкила, тортқила, эзгила; тит-титкила, турт-турткила, сурт-сурткила, черт-черткила; опичмоқ-опичкиламоқ* (*Тўлқинни опичкилаб, Учқунни кўлига кўтариб олиб базўр қадам ташлаб бораётибди*); *чўз-чўзгила, чопмоқ-чопкилламоқ* (*кўп югурмоқ, ҳатто чопкилламоқ*).

In the considered examples, when the suffixes *-gila, -kila, -qila, -gəila* are added to the verb, its lexical meaning does not change, but the repetition of the action and its strong expression are observed.

In conclusion, with the help of these additions, verb forms such as *тортқила, югургила, сурткила, титкила, черткила* are expressed, rather than the repetition or strength of the action. So, when the suffix *-gila* is added to some verb bases, it expresses the mode of action. The Uzbek verb *kut-kutkila* actually expresses this kind of action. However, nowadays, instead of the verb *kutkilamoq* with the same meaning, i.e., the verb meaning "to touch the chin", the form of *kutkilamoq* is used. At the same time, it cannot be overlooked that the verbs such as push and wait have a transitive meaning: for example, "*Қайнона келинини турткилади*."

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