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HISTORY OF STUDYING AFFIXES – DOSH

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Abstract: The article identifies the ancient and modern possibilities of the use of the affix *-dosh*, fully describes the Turkish and Uzbek variants and the author's own views on the etymology of the affix, commenting on the views on the origin of the affix.

Keywords: affix, word formation, language history, variant, etymology, person name, morpheme dictionary.

Introduction

We know that linguistics as an independent science was formed in the early nineteenth century (1816) and has a two-century history (in fact, linguistics was founded by Indian linguists in the fourth century BC), and many linguists have conducted research in this area. In particular, Uzbek scientific linguistics began to take shape in the middle of the twentieth century (founded by Ayyub Gulyamov on the basis of Russian linguistics). Although serious research is being conducted by great linguists, there are still significant issues that need to be addressed. For example, *whether an artificial word is a unit of language or a unit of speech, differences in system and structure, the definition of the etymology of suffixes* can be included. In particular, these issues include the etymology of the *-dosh* affix, which is the object of our article, and when its adjective-making feature began, and whether

this adjective or noun-producing feature has ceased even now.

-dosh (allomorphs: *-dosh / -desh, -tash / -tesh, -das / -des, -lash / -les* and others¹, *-dash / tash, -tas / tes, -las / les, -nash / tash, -nash / lash, das / des*².) the suffix creates³ a personal name, creates⁴ a friendly quality.

This suffix is a very ancient person-making suffix, which is explained in the Uzbek dictionary as follows: "From nouns makes a noun (personal name) that means unity, partnership, commonality: *vatandosh* (compatriot), *sinfdosh* (classmate), *kursdosh* (classmate)⁵." A.Gulamov, A.N.Tikhonov, R.Kungurov's "Dictionary of Uzbek morphemes" gives other meanings of the affix *-dosh*, giving its personal meaning: *-dosh* is sometimes synonymous with the affix in Tajik language: *fikr / dosh // ham/ fikr // kasb/ dosh // ham / kasb*⁶. Sometimes they can't be

¹ X. A. Дадабоев, З.Т. Холмонова. Туркий тилларнинг қиёсий-тарихий грамматикаси. –Т., Тафаккур Бўстони, 2015.81 б.; Ё. Абдурашулов. Туркий тилларнинг қиёсий-тарихий грамматикаси, –Т., Фан, 2009.100 б.

² Гулямов А. Г. О суффиксе -даш в узбекском языке". / Сб. статей. Фрунзе. 1946.

³ Р. Сайфуллаева, Б. Менглиев ва бошқ. " Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили"; –Тошкент, 2009. 181 б. Тошқувватова Латофат. Ўзбек тилида аффиксларнинг жойлашиш тартиби. БМИ. 2015, 13-18 бетлар; Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. –Т., 1975. I том. 215 б.; З. Маъруфов. Сўз состави. От ва сифат. Ўзбекистон ССР ФА, –Т., 1956. 33 б.; X. A. Дадабоев, З.Т. Холмонова. Туркий тилларни нг қиёсий-тарихий грамматикаси. –Т., Тафаккур Бўстони, 2015.81 б.; F. Абдурахмонов, Ш. Шукуров,

Қ. Маҳмудов. Ўзбек тилининг тарихий грамматикаси. Ўзбекистон Файласуфлари миллий жамияти, –Т., 2008., 112 б.;Эргаш Фозилов. Ўзбек тилининг тарихий морфологияси. Ўзбекистон ССР ФАН, –Т., 1965.48 б.; Ё. Абдурашулов. . Туркий тилларнинг қиёсий-тарихий грамматикаси, –Т., Фан, 2009.100 б.

⁴ А.Нурмонов. Ўзбек тилшунослиги тарихи. –Т., 2002. 147 б

⁵ Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. 5 жилдли. Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2008. V том. 578 б.

⁶ Қаранг.Ё.Тожиёв. Ўзбек тилида шахс оти ясовчи қўшимчалар синонимияси. –Т., 1994. 3-70 бетлар.

replaced: *teng/dosh // ham/ teng*. Grammatical terms such as *ravishdosh* (*adverb*), *sifatdosh* (*adjective*), *undosh* (*consonant*) are formed with the help of this affix⁷. These words are now frozen, stabilized, and have become a term⁸. This information was provided by A.N. Kononov also quotes in his work⁹.

The qualitative nature of this supplement became apparent during the period after the Uzbek language was given the status of the state language. This is because the scientific literature on the grammar of the Uzbek language has been noting the qualitative formation of the *-dosh* affix since the 1990s. This can be seen in the special work of academician Azim Khodzhiev on word formation¹⁰. It should be noted that until the 90s of the last century¹¹, not all works on the grammar of the Uzbek language, in particular, the affix *-dosh*¹², did not mention the qualitative nature of this affix.

-dosh: it is one of the suffixes of the name of a person belonging to the Turkic languages, which is used a little less productively. In the Turkic runic inscriptions of the VII-IX centuries, it is observed that only two personal names were made with the suffix *-dosh*¹³. These are *kadash* (*qarindash*-relative) and *adash*

(friend, comrade). Also in Mahmud Kashgari's "*Devonu lug'atit turk*":

the following constructions are made with the help of the suffix *-dosh*: *koldosh-qo'ldosh*¹⁴, *jerdash-hamyurt* (*compatriot*), a person from the same place; *ko'ngildosh-fikrdosh* (*consolation-minded*). Mahmud Qashqari gives the following opinion about the suffix *-dosh*: "*-dosh* is a suffix denoting closeness". That is why two children born from the same womb are called relatives. *Qarin-qoringa* (*Abdomen*) - *dosh* is added to the abdomen, it means kindred. Both babies who are breastfed are called *emukdash* (*breastfeeding*). Two people from the same country are called *iyordash* (*comrades*). A brother or close person is called a *qadash*; the original is *qa* in the sense of a vessel. When *-dosh* is added to it, a vessel means *bir qorin* (*a belly*) - *dosh*¹⁵. Some of the constructions cited in the *Devon* are still used in the same sense today.

In Uzbek, Altai, Azerbaijani and Turkmen languages it means "brother", in Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Karakalpak languages it means "younger sister". In modern Uzbek, the suffix *-dosh* is not a productive word-formative

⁷ Гулямов А. Г. О суффиксе -даш в узбекском языке". / Сб. статей. Фрунзе. 1946.

⁸ Гулямов А. Г. О суффиксе -даш в узбекском языке". / Сб. статей. Фрунзе. 1946.

⁹ А. Н. Кононов. Грамматика современного узбекского литературного языка . М –Л.,1960. Стр.107.

¹⁰ А.Хожиев. Ўзбек тили сўз ясалиши. –Т., Ўқитувчи, 1989. 73 б.

¹¹ А. Н. Кононов. Грамматика современного узбекского литературного языка . М –Л.,1960.; А.Н.Кононов. Грамматика турецкого языка. – Москва, 1941. –313 Б.; И.А.Киссен, Ш.У. Рахматуллаев. Узбекский язык для взрослых (Самоучител). –Т., Ўқитувчи.1990. –225 Б.; А.Н.Кононов. Грамматика современного турецкого литературного языка. ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО АКАДЕМИИ НАУК СССР , Москва – Ленинград, 1956. . –570 Б.; «Узбекско-русский словарь». М., 1959. с.719.; Р.Р. Решетов. Основы фонетики и грамматики узбекского языка. ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО.

“УЧИТЕЛЬ” –Т.,1965. –125 Б.; У. Турсунов , Ж. Мухторов, Ш. Рахматуллаев. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. Ўқитувчи, – 1975.; Ш. Абдурахмонов, М.Аскарва ва бошқ. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. 1 қисм. –Т., ўқитувчи, 1980.; Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тили. (Ғ.А. Адурахмонов умумий таҳрири остида.) 1-қисм. –Т.,1966.; М. Содикова. Ҳозирги ўзбек тилида сифат. –Т., Фан, 1974.; А.Алиев, Қ.Содиқов. Ўзбек адабий тили тарихидан. –Т., Ўзбекистон, 1994.;Ўзбек тили грамматикаси. I том. ФАН, 1975. ва бошқ.

¹² Гулямов А. Г. О суффиксе -даш в узбекском языке". / Сб. статей. Фрунзе. 1946

¹³ Кононов А. Н. Грамматика языка тюркских рунических памятников VII-IX вв. - Л.: Наука. - 1980. - С.87

¹⁴ Махмуд Қошғарий. Девону луғотит турк. 1 том. – Т., Фан, 1960.429 б.

¹⁵ Махмуд Қошғарий. Девону луғотит турк. 1 том. – Т., Фан, 1960.429 б.

suffix¹⁶. It forms person names that express a common meaning in relation to a fundamentally understood concept.

This additional word-formation function is now inefficient, and the constructions created by it are broken down into separate parts, not considered to be the original word. If the basis of word formation in the Uzbek language means something specific to a person, with the suffix *-dosh*, personal names such as *sirdosh*, *mahalladosh*, *kasabadosh* appear. The terms derived from the field belong to the category of adjectives, and these kinds of adjectives are the defining part in relation to the word to which it is added. Nowadays it is used in shooting and is also used in other tasks.

The question of the etymology of this suffix is very controversial, and A. Gulyamov gives a detailed opinion on this issue. The scientist, first of all, K. G. Reacts to Zaleman's opinion. That is, K.G. Zaleman suggests that the *-dash* affix is formed from the suffix *-da* and the suffix *-sh*, which is a suffix of the word *esh*. This opinion was expressed by N. Ostroumov also largely agrees. It defines *-sh* as a unit representing unity¹⁷. According to Academician AN Kononov's "Grammar of the Turkic language", this idea was supported by Bang and Nemet¹⁸.

D. Budagov suggests that the affix *-dosh* was from the Turkish language¹⁹.

A. Gulyamov also quotes J. Denuni as saying that "this affix is in fact a remnant of the word *adash*".

A. Gulyamov bases his opinion on nine points:

1) determines the possibility of current and ancient use of the affix *-dosh*;

2) fully shows the variants in Turkish and Uzbek;

3) pays attention to its use in Uzbek dialects;

4) pays attention to the place in live speech;

5) describes the effect of affixes on the sound at the end of the base when added to the constructive base and indicates the reasons;

6) defines its semantic relationship with other affixes (pays attention to the synonymous relationship);

7) checks the methodological aspect;

8) reacts to the opinions expressed on the origin of the affix;

9) states, substantiates his views on the etymology of the affix.

In our opinion, A. Gulyamov's opinion on the origin of this affix is valid. Indeed, the affix *-dash* (actually *-dosh*) is a compound affix derived from the addition of the affix *-sh* to the affix *-da*, which is a phonetic variant of the suffix *-la*.

It was originally used as an *-lash* affix. After a certain period, the sound *l* in the suffix took the form *d*, and the sound *a* changed to the sound *o*. Our opinion is also based on the fact that one of the phonetic variants of the *-dosh* suffix is the *-lash* suffix. Because one of the ways in which additives originate is that it is formed from its own variant.

Apparently, the *-dosh* affix is an ancient person-noun-making suffix that has been involved in quality-making since the 1990s. With so much controversy surrounding the etymology of the *-dosh* affix, it has been established that it is a compound affix.

¹⁶ О суффиксе «-даш» в узбекском языке. Айюб Гуломовнинг илмий мероси. 2005. 1 китоб. (ИЛМИЙ МАҚОЛАЛАР). 10/14 бетлар

¹⁷ Остроумов Н. Этимология сартовского языка. –Т., 1910, стр. 49.

¹⁸ А.Н. Кононов. Грамматика современного узбекского литературного языка. М –Л., 1960. Стр. 107-108.

¹⁹ Д. Будагов. Сравнит. словарь турецко –тат. наречий. 1869 г. Стр. 116.

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