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## THE SUBSTANTIAL APPROACH TO THE LANGUAGE AND AYUB GULYAMOV

The great investigations of Uzbek morphology are created in 40s of XX century. By that time the general morphological notes begun to investigate separately. That kind of work begins to investigate the Uzbek linguists Ayyub Gulamov in 1940, on his «The case in Uzbek» [7]. Later, the created his new work «The plural category in Uzbek» [8]. Scientist's works as «word order in Uzbek», «Introduction in morphology», «Verb», «The meanings of the affix -la» (1945), «The affix -dosh» (in Russian, 1946), «The affix -qa» (in Russian, 1946), «The Comperative degree of adjectives» (1960), «The affix -mon» (1961), «The affix –lik» (1969), «Word formation with the way of inner changes in root in Uzbek» (1947), «Changes of root in word formation» (1947), «Some questions about affixation in Uzbek» (1953), «The Clear writing of difficult words in Uzbek» (1954), «About ad verbalization in Uzbek» (1954), «About the form of case in Tashkent dialect» (1955), «Accompany appearance in affixation in Uzbek» (5 printed party, 1963), «About some peculiarities of diminishing – careless affixes in Uzbek» (1964), «The literary lingual norm» (1973), «Opinions about adjectives» (1979) are devoted to opinions of morphology and science investigation in morphological events. The peculiarities of this investigation are in approach to event, position, unit, system-structure and substantial way. For instance, if we pay attention to the investigation of the scientist about – lik affixes, he gives us general information about it's creation, variants, it's role in word formation, it's peculiarities of meaning and etc. You can see it on his other article about affixations. To prove our words it would be enough it look through his articles about affixes –*La* or –*dosh*.

As the scientist M.Djurabayeva indicate, «the articles of A.Gulomov which coasts the precious work become the rarely work in his treasure, and it doesn't lose his value, and serves as the foundation of the investigations» [3, p. 7]. We considers this opinion, and give attention to the analyses method of A.Gulomov and pay attention to his article about affix – *dosh*. The linguist interprets his opinion about the usage of this affix: «the affix-*dosh* changes his phonetic unit in circumstance as –*dash*, –*tash*, –*nash*, –*lash*, –*das*, –*des*, –*tas*, –*tes*, –*las*, –*les* it is the passive affixes and uses rarely. It was known from old time, when the Turkish language, was created, but, there was limit in usage of this article and payed attention of P.M.Meloioranskiy» [1, p. 10; 2].

A.Gulomov considered the peculiarities of affix – *dosh*, it's usage in 1 variant's (hard and soft) in Turkish language, especially in Uzbek it's used 2 variants, he counted it's reason. Instead of, in Uzbek alive conversation, the affix –*d* can changes by the realation to the letter which stays behind it: for example: *safdash* – *sabdash*. He opened the reason of it [1]. Linguist payed attention to the Tajik variant of affix–*dash* to–*ham*, and wrote about etymology of this affix. Firstable, he give opinion to K.G.Zaleman's one. As, K.G.Zaleman said that the affix –*dash*, created by the mixture of position case –*da*, and the word what means friend «esh» and it's affix –*sh*. N.Ostroumov also confirms this opinion. He considers –*sh* as the adjective collective unit [6, p. 49].

As the academic A.N.Kononov consider in his book «Grammar of Turkish languages» [5, p. 64]. Band and Nemet confirm this opinion. A.Gulamov wrote that J.Denu consider as «this affix the remains of the same name word» and he shows relation to this words. The scientist G.K.Zalem considers that this affix is created from the connection of two morphemes and signs these morphemes: the first part consist of the verb formation affix –la, the second part consists of the word formation element or the unit and he proves this opinion [5, p. 11]. A.Gulamov proves his opinion in 9 points: And as object of investigation he explains the creation of suffixes –*da* and –*sh*.

As you see, 1)the linguist signs the affix–dash to prefer it's opportunity of usage; 2) to show Turkish and Uzbek variants; 3) to pay attention to Uzbek dialect; 4) to pay attention to the role in alive conversation; 5) the changes of the last letter when the affix add to the word; 6) to underline the relation of other words (synonymic relation; 7) to check the stylistic devise; 8) to give opinion to the creation of affix; 9) to interprets the opinions about etymology of affix; 10) to signify the doing works and problem.

So, A.Gulamov chooses the way of peculiarities which open the relations of this unit. Of course, to open all peculiarities one can investigate deeply. For instance, the units with affix –*dash* may be hard, and becomes a term and leave the chance to continue the investigation.

A.Gulamov approach to every investigated unit as the dialectic investigation, every language event. You can see the system – structure, format–functional, substantial method of syntheses in scientist investigation. So, we can not judge that his investigation is led by format–functional way. From that time A.Gulamov begun the substantial way of investigation in 40s of XX century. As you know, the substantial linguistics consist of system– structure, format–functional way. Dialectic know ledge consider it. Because, it approach the every relation to every events in the world, to approach to every lingual events and to consider the relation. Professor H.Nematov write about it: «the lingual unit's structural interpretation, format interpretations are separately, it opens only one detailed lingual unit. To open other branches is the task for science. The time and evolution opens it all round sides. That's why, in nowadays Uzbek linguistics, the Uzbek morphological system interpretation has very different approaches» [4, p. 24]. Every lingual event, it's peculiarities, character of approach and opinions, aims, approaches of aims, the degrees of know ledges in approaching, and other peculiarities, the value of object, new sides, the value of investigation become rich and deep. Truly, last investigation, changes, fulls evaluated, riches.

By the 40s of XX century Ayyub Gulamov used the way of approach, different method of synthesis, relation of other events in linguistics. Every event, unit, its general unit the relations with other unit's events, begin to investigate deeply. Every morphological notice and every method of investigation, of the scientist becomes the result of investigation.

«The monograph of the plural category in Uzbek» (1944) is created as the result of syntheses of investigation. This work of scientist is one of example of investigation of grammar category in linguistics. So, The plural category in Uzbek language didn't investigate so clear and full before. Professor, A.Gulamov «The Plural form in Uzbek» consider as it comprise wide meaning, «the affix which means the plural»

(«gullar»–means many flower, «gulimiz» means belongs to many person, «gullatdik» many persons to do it) are shown, but some phrases means plural, (biz, ko'p odam, shoda-shoda marvarid)» [8, p. 4]. The scientist consider the differences between Grammatik approaches,

and logic approaches. So, when we speak about category of plurals, we pay attention to the nouns, partly to personal pronouns, and the plural form of the verb is demanded of them (4 bet). «Modern Uzbek» is consider: «S.N.Ivanov begins the substantial approach in Uzbek language» [4, p. 25]. A.Gulamov investigate this analyze in 40-50s and he tries to open the linguistics peculiarities: a) approach from the point of philosophical dialect; b) the theoretical investigation of grammar; c) pay attention to investigation of methodology; d) he prefers the inner looks of illustration of subject to out look; e) he consider the lingual unit as wholeness of opportunity; f) he personalize the general units of substancial units; g) he pay attention to the diarchic, dynamic relation. So, we can say that Ayyub Gulamov invent the substantial approach in XX century.

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