



MENTAL ENLIGHTENMENT SCIENTIFIC – METHODOLOGICAL JOURNAL



THE THEORY OF AGGLUTINATION AND THE PROBLEMS OF STUDYING THE MORPHEMICS OF TURKIC LANGUAGES

Gulmera Kuchimova

Independent Researcher of Jizzakh State Pedagogical University

E-mail address: kuchimova@mail.ru

ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: agglutination theory, Indo-European linguistics, comparative historical method, Franz Bopp, Rasmus Rask, Jakob Grimm, Turkology, Uzbek linguistics.

Received: 5.09.23

Accepted: 10.09.23

Published: 15.09.23

Abstract: The theory of agglutination is actually one of the hypotheses of the origin of inflectional forms in the Indo-European languages, according to which the person-numbers and possessive forms of the verb are formed from independent pronouns, and they are attached to the stem, and the suffix (affix, suffix) grew from the primary aspect turning into morphemes. The complete formation of the comparative historical method in Western linguistics, which forms the basis of the theory of agglutination, dates back to the first quarter of the 19th century. During this period, the works of Franz Bopp (1791-1867), Rasmus Rask (1787-1832) and Jacob Grimm (1785-1863), leading representatives of comparative studies, were published, which laid the foundation for the further development of language science. Although the theory of agglutination is a product of Indo-European linguistics, when it became clear that true agglutination is a characteristic of the languages belonging to the Altaic language family, including the Turkic languages, the theory of agglutination was mainly based on the morphology and morphemics of the Turkic languages and became the theoretical and methodological basis of research by morphemic.

INTRODUCTION

The agglutination mechanism, which plays an important role in the morphological construction of some languages in the world, including Turkic languages, has been discussed and debated in science for a century and a half.

It is known that in the 19th century, when the foundations of modern scientific linguistics were being created, linguists in Europe discovered two ways of classifying the languages of the world, these are geneological and morphological classification methods. These methods later served as a foundation for the comprehensive study of the language beyond classification¹.

The geneological classification of languages is remarkable for the fact that it studies language facts based on the historical principle and determines the kinship relations of languages. This principle of classification was connected with the formation of the comparative-historical method in linguistics.

Although the morphological classification of languages is also based on the comparative study of languages, its scientific principles and goals are completely different. Therefore, the morphological classification is not interested in the origin, history and kinship relations of languages, this classification is based on the comparison and study of the grammatical features of languages, more precisely, on the basis of contrasting stems and affixes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

These discoveries were later not only used to determine the origin of languages and to which language family they belong, but also created the basis for the scientific and theoretical study of their grammatical structure. One of such scientific theories is the linguistic doctrine that entered the history of linguistics under the name "Agglutination theory".

The theory of agglutination is actually one of the hypotheses about the origin of inflectional forms in Indo-European languages, according to which the person-number and possessive forms of the verb are derived from independent pronouns, and they are joined to the stem and form the suffix of the word and the participle (affix, suffix) grew out of the primary view of turning into morphemes.

Let's take a look. It is known that the full formation of the comparative-historical method in Western linguistics, which is the foundation of the theory of agglutination, dates back to the first quarter of the 19th century. During this period, the works of Franz Bopp (1791-1867), Rasmus Rusk (1787-1832), and Jacob Grimm (1785-1863), leading representatives of comparative studies, were published and laid the groundwork for the further development of language science. It is known that the beginning of comparative-historical linguistics began with an attempt to prove the idea of kinship of Indo-European languages. A. In the words of Maye (Meye, Albert), the credo of representatives of comparative-historical linguistics is that comparison is the only tool for a linguist to restore the history of languages. It is possible to observe only the result of the changes, not the changes in the language. So, it was thought that the development of languages can be checked by comparing the results³.

Observing the development of the language, as you know, is directly related to the problem of the word and its morphological structure. Therefore, valuable observations about the word, its etymology and composition can be found in the works of leading comparativists. In particular, Franz Bopp (Bopp, Franz) was interested in the history of the formation of inflection in Indo-European languages while comparing the system of Indo-European languages. The essence of F. Bopp's teaching, which later entered the history of linguistics under the name "agglutination theory", is as follows, that is, in the distant past, all words in languages were first divided into two types - monosyllabic verbs and monosyllabic pronouns. : "Sanskrit and related languages have two kinds of roots; from the first type, verbs and nouns (nouns and adjectives) were formed, and they were closely related to verbs, they were not derivatives of the verb, but developed along with it, like branches of the same body... We call them "verb stems" ... From the roots of the second type are derived the pronouns, all primary auxiliaries, conjunctions, and accusatives. We call these types of words "pronominal stems", all of them in one way or another express the meanings of pronouns..."⁴ It seems that F. Bopp, in his comments on the genesis of word groups, uses the verb - the opinion that the origin of the independent word groups, and the pronoun is the basis of the auxiliary words, is preferred. Inflection

(categories of declension and declension in nouns and verbs and their formants) is a phenomenon formed due to the reduction of independent and auxiliary words and parallel semantic differentiation. As a basis for this opinion, F. Bopp cites the presence of traces of relation to pronouns and auxiliary verbs in the phonetic structure and semantics of the agreement and tenses in some Indo-European languages.

In the 19th and 20th centuries, linguists based on these ideas of F. Bopp made many new observations about the genesis of word groups and the formation of the system of additions in the language. In particular, Jakob Grimm (Grimm, Jakob), one of the comparativists, developed F. Bopp's views on agglutination and put forward his hypothesis that the formation of the system of words and affixes in the language consists of three stages. According to the scientist, roots and words were formed at the first stage; in the second stage, flexion (agglutination) is formed; in the third stage, there was an opportunity to clearly express the opinion⁵.

Jakob Grimm shows that phenomena such as abstraction of word meaning and sound changes in word structure also play an important role in the development of word groups⁶.

Representatives of psychologism, one of the leading streams of linguistics of the 19th century, also paid special attention to the issue of the relationship between words and adverbs and their origin. W. Humboldt (Humboldt, Wilhelm von), the largest representative of the current of psychologism, is an obstacle to the development of world linguistics, including the study of the genesis of words and affixes (agglutination theory) and has been in practice since the time of Aristotle. With his reasonable scientific criticism of logical approaches and the fact that language is a social phenomenon, he revealed new approaches and guidelines in language learning. It is known that medieval linguists adopted some rules of ancient linguistics without any changes, including the approach to language based on logical categories. They put a sign of equality between words and concepts, sentences and judgments, and conclusions, and asserted the existence of a single grammar in all languages, assuming the unity of thought in all people (in the 17th century, "Pol. Let's remember "Royal Grammar". Such an approach lost its scientific value in the 19th

century, when comparative-historical linguistics was formed, and became a hindrance to the development of linguistics. V. Humboldt in his work "Differences in the construction of human languages and their influence on the spiritual development of the human race" "...the emergence of language was connected with the internal needs of mankind. It is not only a tool for people's external interaction in society, it is the basis of people's nature and is necessary for the development of their spiritual forces and the formation of their worldview; only then can the thinking of an individual enter into a clear and coherent relationship with social thinking"⁷ and revealed the social character of language. Also, the relationship between language and the concept should not be understood as absolute, if it is considered so, then the verb forms should be the same in terms of quantity in all languages. When comparing the declensions of the verbs in Sanskrit and Greek, it can be seen that the concept of declension is foreign to Sanskrit⁸. It seems that V. Humboldt does not imagine the relationship between language and thinking (logic) in a mechanical way, but is well aware that it is in the form of a dynamic and contradictory relationship.

Language is a constantly changing, moving system, it is not a done work (ergon), but an activity (energio), says V. Humboldt, showing that this feature of language is clearly expressed in the evolutionary process (origin and development of language). passes. As changes in the language are continuous processes, the law of agglutination is the origin of suffixes from independent words and their addition to the root to create a new meaning. and its emergence is a component of this process, a special case of language development.

The above-mentioned ideas of V. Humboldt and many other original approaches laid the foundation stones for learning and accepting language as a social phenomenon, historical category, and system. The views of V. Humboldt also played an important role in the further research of the theory of agglutination. Therefore, in the works of his followers, including Alexander Afanasyevich Potebnya (1835-1891), we can witness the application of Humboldt's ideas to the study of the status of words and adverbs. A. A. Potebnya is one of the greatest Russian linguists who lived in the 19th century. While researching the problems of language and thought, he put

forward a number of well-proven ideas about the origin of words and adverbs and their use in language.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A.A. Potebnya believed that the true meaning of a word occurs in speech. It is necessary to think about the meaning of a word not according to the dictionary, but according to the glosses of meaning in the speech, because in the speech, the word "is always used within the framework of one thought, that is, every time it is pronounced and understood, it does not have more than one meaning."⁹ A.A. Potebnya also prioritized their syntactic function in the approach to roots and suffixes in words. For A.A. Potebnya, words and phrases are grammatical categories that exist only in the sentence base. For this reason, the scientist put forward a hypothesis about the emergence of speech and its gradual development, mostly referring to Indo-European languages. "Understanding language as an activity," says A.A. Potebnya, "grammatical categories such as verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs cannot be viewed as unchanging, permanent features of human thinking. Otherwise, these categories change significantly in relatively short periods",¹⁰ and these changes are closely related to the development of the sentence.

A.A. Potebnya connects the origin of word groups such as verb, noun, adjective, number, adverb with the formation and development of parts of speech (possessive, participle, determiner, case). For example, he connects the simultaneous formation of a noun and a verb in the grandfather language with the formation of simple sentences consisting of possessive and participle. The separation of the adjective from the noun and becoming an independent word group is explained by the shift of some nouns denoting the name of the sign to the adjective (this process occurred through the formation of the determiner as a part of speech). In all these processes, the formation and combination of the root, base and suffixes and the lexical-semantic relations between them played a special role¹¹.

The representatives of naturalism from the 19th century trends in linguistics also expressed their views on roots, words, suffixes and their genesis.

The representatives of the naturalism trend, relying on the successes achieved by comparative-historical linguistics (some of them, including August Schleicher (August Schleicher) was a great comparativist), raised the science of linguistics to a new stage of development, and in this, language development, branching of languages, typological features of languages, linguistic units - tried to use the methods of natural sciences to check words, roots, bases, word forms, suffixes, word groups.

This situation is especially evident in the views on the morphological structure of the word described in Schleicher's works. For example, A. Schleicher compares (amorphous) languages consisting only of stems (for example, Chinese and Burmese languages) to a crystal (an inanimate object), while agglutinative languages have a stem (a unit that carries the main content) and a suffix (taking into account the presence of a relational unit) makes them plant-like (for example, Turkic and Finno-Ugric languages), due to the phenomenon of internal inflection in inflected languages (only with the help of changes in the stem, without other means) compared to a living organism¹².

The influence of this approach is also reflected in A. Schleicher's thoughts on word groups in the Indo-European language. For example, he believes that in the ancient Indo-Germanic grandfather language, each word, each part of a sentence was either a verb or a noun, and that adverbs, prepositions, and auxiliaries were primarily consonants or verb forms. Schleicher supports F. Bopp's theory of agglutination, which believes that all suffixes originate from genetically independent words, and that there were no prefixes in the ancestral language, the word structure was stem + root. shows that it was in the adverbial form¹³.

It should be admitted that the rational core of A. Schleicher's thoughts on the development of language and the development of words, stems, and suffixes was later separated from the shell typical of naturalism, and the scientific thoughts of this scientist were related to language evolution and linguistic paleontology in world linguistics. became the basis for the development of related research.

The flow of "young grammarians" formed in the West in the last quarter of the 19th century is also important in developing unique approaches to the study of language in a historical-comparative plan and in starting research related to the issue of "language-thought" carried out work and further developed the views of F. Bopp and A. Schleicher on agglutination¹⁴.

The first ideas and concepts about the theory of agglutination in the linguistic science of comparative-historical linguistics, which formed at the beginning of the 19th century and formed the main principles of the development of linguistics in this century, appeared. In particular, as a result of the researches of comparativists, psychologism, naturalism and "young grammarians":

- the view of words, their constituent parts and word groups as a fixed phenomenon in the language has ended;
- views on the genesis, formation and development of words and suffixes came to the fore;
- the role of the stem, basic adverbs in the composition of the word in the creation of new words, word forms, methods of combining the stem and adverbs; theoretical knowledge and practical observations about additional morphemes and their types, the law of agglutination and its implementation in the language were formed.

Thus, in the 19th century, the theory of agglutination, which emerged as a result of strong progress and great scientific discoveries in the linguistics of Western countries, came to the fore as one of the hypotheses about the origin of inflectional forms (additions) in Indo-European languages. According to this hypothesis, the formants of the person-number and noun agreement categories of the verb are actually formed from independent pronouns by adding them to the stem (agglutination).

CONCLUSION

In fact, agglutination is a method of word and word formation, in which unambiguous standard affix morphemes are added to a root morpheme or stem that maintains a stable sound composition in most cases. In agglutination, as a method of

connecting morphemes in a word or word form, affixes come one after the other according to a strict hierarchy and sequence.

In contrast, most of the Indo-European languages in the Western world are inflectional languages, in which grammatical and sometimes lexical meanings are expressed by inflection. Although the concept of inflected languages was introduced to science by the German scientist F. Schlegel (Schlegel, Friedrich) in 1809, it was ignored for a certain period due to the scientific appeal of the theory of agglutination to almost all major linguists. In fact, F. Schlegel included Semitic languages, Russian and some Indo-European languages as inflected languages and was a scientific scholar at the time regarding the creation/change of grammatical and lexical meaning with two inflection methods - internal and external inflection. had given information¹⁵. Compare: external inflection (fusion - separation of the affix from the stem, a case in which it is difficult to distinguish: videt, viju, videl(a), different and multiple meanings of the affixes [for example, "rukoy" form "- The morpheme ``oy" is distinguished by the fact that it simultaneously expresses the meanings of gender (female rod), number (unit-edinstvennoe chislo) and agreement (tvoritelnyy padej), as well as combining with the base without any phonetic or morphological means. Similarly, inflection in the language in most cases, it is used in combination with other means of expressing meaning. So, inflection is the opposite of agglutinative, that is, connection and combination through the harmony of content and form in grammatical-semantic terms. This is where A.O. Voloshina's interpretation in other words, the theories created by F. Schlegel and F. Bopp for the study of European languages completely contradicted each other in terms of which languages are more useful for testing¹⁶. That is, the theory of agglutination did not suit Indo-European linguistics and Western European scientists. When it became known that true agglutinability is a characteristic of languages belonging to the Altaic language family, including Turkic languages, the theory of agglutination became the theoretical and methodological basis of researches conducted mainly on the morphology and morphemics of Turkic languages.

REFERENCES:

1. Bopp F. Comparative grammar of Sanskrit, Zend, Armenian, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, Old Church Slavonic, Gothic and German (extract) // Reader on the history of linguistics of the 19th-20th centuries. -Moscow: Gosuchpedizdat, 1956. – P.30-36.
2. Grimm Ya. On the origin of language // Reader on the history of linguistics of the 19th-20th centuries. / Comp. V.A. Zvegintsev. - M., 1956, p.59-61.
3. Humboldt V. On the differences in the structure of human languages and its influence on the spiritual development of the human race // Reader on the history of linguistics of the 19th-20th centuries. – Moscow: Science, 1956. –S. 68-86.
4. Eltazarov J.D. The history of the study of word groups in Uzbek and world linguistics. -Samarkand: Silk Road, 2021. -168 B.
5. Nemtsovich R.M., Shaikevich A.Ya. History of linguistics. A manual for part-time students. II. – M., 1982. -127 C.
6. Zakharova Yu. G. Comparative and historical linguistics: a textbook for practical classes / Yu. G. Zakharova. - Khabarovsk: Pacific Publishing House. state Univ., 2018. pp. 27-28.
7. Potebnya A.A. From notes on Russian grammar. vol. I-II. -M.: Uchpedgiz, 1958. – 536 p.
8. Potebnya A.A. From notes on Russian grammar, T.III. -M.: Uchpedgiz, 1958. – 551 p.
9. Schleicher A. Darwin's theory as applied to the science of language / Reader on the history of linguistics of the 19th-20th centuries. – M., 1956. – P. 98-104.
10. Thomsen V. History of linguistics until the end of the 19th century: A brief overview of the main points. Per. with him. Ed. stereotype. URSS. 2021. - 126 C.
11. Voloshina O.A. Friedrich Schlegel and Franz Bopp (inflection and agglutination as two trends in the development of the Indo-European word). Bulletin of Moscow University. Ser. 9. Philology. 2014. No. 1. P. 33-47.