

COMPARATIVE HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS AND DIMINUTIVE FUNCTIONAL-SEMANTIC FIELD

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12199615>

Nodira Fayzulla kizi Mamatkulova

nodiramamatkulova4@gmail.com

[+99899 807 86 10](tel:+998998078610)

Senior teacher of Uzbekistan state world languages university

Annotation

Every language is a comprehensive universal system that is formed, developed and refined in the progress of the history. This system never gets tired of attracting researchers with its complex integrity, all aspects and structural units. In particular, this article also includes the topic of comparative historical linguistics and its part, diminutives.

Key words

comparative historical linguistics, functional semantic field, diminutive, endearment, irony, suffix, term, context;

Introduction:

Our centuries-old history shows that the role of enlightenment, in particular the Social Sciences, in the formation of the human worldview is incomparable. Whether it is Sociology, History, Philosophy, Political science, psychology, linguistics or economics – they all have a great influence on a person's achievement of intellectual maturity.

In the opinion of Ranko Matasovich, comparative and historical linguistics is usually considered as a single science, differing in purpose and methods. Comparative linguistics is the science that scientifically compares and classifies languages. Comparing languages means identifying their characteristics, discovering suitable principles for dividing languages into different classes. Historical linguistics, on the other hand, studies the historical transformation and development of language. Its results will be directly linked to comparative linguistics, since only taking into account the history of the language can one study some of its features. [Matasović. <http://www.eolss.net/sample-chapters/c04/e6-20b-05-00.pdf>].

Comparative historical linguistics has been the reason many scholars study languages in comparative terms and approach them historically, so that they can be

distinguished as an independent science and treated as a rigorous science. Although it is believed that comparative historical linguistics appeared and developed in Europe in the XVII-XVIII and XIX centuries, it was formed in the East as early as the 11th century. In particular, Mahmoud Qoshgari's "Dictionary of the Lord Turk" is a vivid proof of this idea. This is cited as the reason why Western philosophers were not familiar with the work until the 1st quarter of the 20th century. The famous scientist A. M. Shcherbak also cites a great tariff on Mahmud Qoshgari's "Devonian" by stating that there is no work equivalent to this work, and that the work is not merely a dictionary, containing much information relating to the grammar, lexicon, phonetics of Turkic languages, and thus the location and geography of tribes. Mahmud Qoshgari's outstanding work in the field of linguistics is that he has distinguished between general and different aspects of Turkic languages across all levels. [Nurmonov, 2012; 448]

In the emergence of comparative historical linguistics in Europe, F. Bopp, R. Rask, Y. Grimm, A. X. If the services of Vostokov are large, in its development A. Schleicher, H. Steyntal, H. Paul, A. Potebnya, G. Schuchardt, B. de Courtene, F. de Saussure, E. The contributions of Espersen and many other scientists are incomparable.

According to this information, the emergence and development of comparative historical linguistics led to the emergence of various scientists, in particular F. de we can see the size of the seat of the Saussure and the incomparability of the work done in this regard.

Methods

Scientific theoretical analysis, comparative analysis and semantic component methods were used during the study. On the basis of scientific theoretical analysis, theoretical knowledge within the subject area was given, as well as they were analyzed. The topic of shrinkage in English, Uzbek and Spanish was covered using comparative analysis. Alternatively, words on the topic of shrinkage were identified and discussed using semantic component analysis.

RESULTS AND CONSIDERATIONS

The explanation for the term diminutive has come in different ways in the literature. Shneider interprets shrinkage as follows: "shrinkage is one wonder. Even though their wide-ranging study is over 150 years old, they still seem to be confused. [Schneider & Niemeyer, 2003; 1

The word diminutive (diminutive), according to Macmillan's dictionary, is classified as: diminutive - 1) very tiny; more than usually small; 2) grammar - to do with letters added to the end of a word showing smallness, i.e. diminutive is to

mean very small or smaller than usual, or grammatically with suffixes. [Macmillan Student's Dictionary, 1996; 118

The Cambridge Dictionary, on the other hand, expresses affection beyond the above meanings of diminutives, or as a diminutive form of nouns, in addition to asserting that someone is either something less important. (E.g. Margaret-Maggie) this dictionary lists synonyms of the diminutive term such as infinitesimal, midget, exiguous, and mini. [<https://dictionary.cambridge...>] The Oxford English dictionary (OED) lists the use of the word diminutive as “diminituve” in reference to what is tiny. Even in the linguistic research of scientists Zhurafsky, Sifianou and Taylor, who worked on this front, shrinkage refers to the small size of something. On the other hand, shrinking can represent pampering, liking and kindness. According to Jurafsky's thoughts, shrinkage is precisely an imitation of the child's language, and in the children's world it is considered as a signal of affection and sincerity. Alternatively, Sifianou advances that fear in the world can be reduced through diminishing forms and friendly eloquence. [<https://www.duo.uio.no/bitstream...>]

In Spanish, the repertoire of diminutive forms is very well developed, which, according to Gooch, they can also impose the task of “managing from emotional intelligence” at the time of speaking, in order to generate a positive reaction in the person being addressed, or with the amount of something reduced either the effect. In Spanish, diminutive forms can be used in command, request, and propositions as a principle of social distance and politeness. Another notable aspect of the diminutive form in this language is that it sometimes also gives the word an additional meaning or a change in the umunic sense. For example, the suffix ‘ mesa ‘ - ‘ table ‘- ta’ is added and can give a translation ‘pasture’ in the form 'meseta'. Diminutive suffixes like this affect more of the meaning aspect without giving it exactly the diminutive form, and are seen as a word-making suffix. [<https://www.duo.uio.no/bitstream...>] alternatively diminutives (diminutive form) suffixes are added to nouns, adjectives, inflections, and nouns to diminish them, and to impose meanings of affection, humor, pity, irony, or ridicule. In this way, to express the smallness of something, it is possible to relate to the meaning of diminishing without adding the words “dear” to indicate the quality of “little” or pampering. [<https://www.lawlessspanish>] in Spanish, diminutive forms have also included the Rhodium and plural categories through which we can determine which gender representatives or singular and plural forms. This form also has a pragmatic function, in which children's speech is analyzed.

The etymological dictionary of the Uzbek language, however, gives the diminutive form as a suffix that expresses the meaning of “positive attitude”, and is actually derived from the verb *kichi* -, but the sources do not cite this. [<https://www.researchgate.net/publication...>]

In our Explanatory Dictionary, however, the verb “to diminish” is illuminated using the following example, giving the meaning “to become small, to diminish”: to diminish the body, to diminish in size. [www.ziyouz.com].

There is a slight discrepancy in the morphemic Dictionary of the Uzbek language and the syllabic vocabulary of the Uzbek language, where in the morpheme dictionary the word “small” comes from the *kich/ik*-style i.e. the word “*kich*” itself as a noun, while in the word composition training dictionary the word “small” is brought as a separate morpheme without division into the “*kich*” From this we can conclude that the word “small”, which comes from the term “diminutive”, goes back to the one-base word “small” in modern Uzbek, despite being derived from the verb “*kichi*” in old Uzbek. [www.ziyouz.com].

In modern Uzbek linguistics, the concept of shrinkage is a group of the category of personal attitude, as the second group of which the meaning of pampering and respect is derived. Alternatively, sometimes a form of personal attitude can mean at some point both diminishing and pampering, humiliation, respect. For example, we can include the words “doll” and “bride” in this line. [Team of authors, 2008; 224]

In other sources, however, the diminutive form comes as one of the private lexical forms of the noun and is seen as a diminutive and caress Prag. [Sayfullayeva & Mengliyev et al, 2020; 240]

In our opinion, shrinkage - which, due to the peculiarities of each language, gives people, animals and objects mainly the size of smallness, can sometimes give caresses, sarcasm or other additional meanings.

So far, there are two views on shrinkage. At first glance, a group of scientists (A. K. Steelov, J. Boorov, O. M. Mouminov, H. Abdurahmanov, A. Rafiyev, N. Askarova et al.) when they learn pampering and shrinking in a closely related state, the second-sided M. I. Rasulova, Sh. Kazakov, O. Safarov, R.R. Khadyatullayev and several other scientists have conducted research on shrinkage and pampering as a separate category. Our goal in *Daslabki* is to show the difference of these terms in terms of meaning. [Samigova, 2019; 13]

In the Explanatory Dictionary of linguistic terms, the diminutive form is given by the *ekalik* of nouns, the form in which they take suffixes such as *-cha*, *-choq*, *-chak*. For example, a cottage, a toy, a bride. *Oppoq kapalakchalar yeru-ko`kni*

to`ldirib to`zib ketgan, kumuch qanotchalarini ohista silkitib charx urishardi.(M. Usmanov) to remember the toy left at home in a straw diaper that he did not see one day. (M. Muhamedov) this dictionary also contains terms such as diminutive nouns and diminutive sufat, and can be seen to have been used in early 20th-century native-language textbooks, and to have now been replaced by a diminutive form of diminutive nouns and adjectives. [Kabbalah & Ermatov, 2013; 60-61]

According to E. Kilichov, the meanings of the forms of shrinkage and pampering will depend on each other, depending on the general content of speech. It is worth noting that there may also be caresses and sarcasm based on shrinkage. We can consider this through the examples below.

This one'll be as easy as pie! All we have to do is dig another little tunnel from here to there [Bystrov, Yakiv & Mintsyys, Ella & Mintsyys, Yu.B.. 2021;77-96]

In the little tunnel vocabulary given in this example, comes in the form of a complete reduction, coming in the sense of a small underpass. Canción de corro

Ésta era una *niñita*

Graciosa y muy bonita

Que cuando pedía agua

Se echaba a zapatear.

A la niña que está en medio

Le quisiera regalar

Una *tijerita* de oro

Para la yirgen del pilar.

La última *hojita* del árbol

La última *hojita* del árbol

¿caerá o no caerá?

Yo creo que, si no hay viento,

un día más quedará

In the examples we can see that the separated word and word combinations *niñita*, *tijerita*, *hojita* are expressed in terms of size with the help of the suffix *-ta* in context. In the next coming poetic passage, however, the meaning of caresses is clearly felt in the separated words.

Tu eres *mi mundo*.

Tu eres *mi luz*.

Tu eres *mi amante*.

Te eres *mi tesoro de oro*.

Te eres *mi tesoro de oro*.

In the sentences contained in the poem, the phrases *mi mundo* (my world), *mi luz*(my light), *mi amante*(my lover), *mi tesero de ora* (my golden treasure) show a clear caress form using possessive pronouns and suffixes. [Samigova & Mamatqulova, 2021; 116-118]

Conclusion

Hence, the understanding of the concepts of comparative historical linguistics and the functional semantic field is the debonach of this study. Alternatively, all of the diminutive, caressing, and sarcastic meanings that come in our study can come with diminutive suffixes, but their meanings are learned from the context.

USED LITERATURE:

1. A. Under the editorship of Madaliyev. Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language. www.ziyouz.com library T.: State scientific publication of the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan.- 371 b
2. Macmillan Student's Dictionary. (1996). Second Edition, - London: MACMILLAN EDUCLTD, 118 p.
3. Solomov N., Ermatov I. (2013). Explanatory Dictionary of linguistic terms. - T.: Science publishing, B. 60-61.
4. Mamatkulova, N., & Fayzulla kizi, M. (2022). The importance of learner-centered approach in vocabulary development. *Journal Cakrawala Pendidikan*, 41 (3), 819-829. doi: <https://doi.org/10.21831/cp.v41i3.43538>
5. Nurmonov. A. Selected works. J II . (2012). 448 pp. Akademnashr. Tashkent.
6. R. Ikramova. Synthetic, analytical and functional forms of nouns in Uzbek. (1985).Tashkent. Science Publishing House of the Uzbek SSR. B. 14
7. R. R. Saifullaeva, B. R. Mengliyev et al. Current Uzbek literary language. (2020) innovative development publishing house -printing house. -- 240 b (460 b
8. T. A. Bushiy, Sh. S. Safarov, (2007). Language construction: scientific publication of methods and methodology of analysis. 191 PP. Fan publishing. Tashkent.
9. X. B. Samigova. (2019). The expression of emotionality in English and Uzbek (on the example of a caress field) is a monograph - GlobeEdit, - b.13