



ANALYSIS OF SOME WORDS WHICH ARE DIFFICULT TO DISTRIBUTE INTO UZBEK LANGUAGE

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The aero- part of the word aerophotogeodezist is reported in the explanatory dictionary to be a word-former in the composition of compound words. Therefore, words with such content are compound words in a foreign language. But not in Uzbek language. The reason is that the aero part does not mean a separate meaning. Nevertheless, it is appropriate to take it as a creative tool. However, in the Uzbek language grammar book, it is mentioned that the word airport, which has this content, has been assimilated into a compound word. That is, if he relies on the book, the words that have such a part are not divided into the content. In the books of teacher Abduvali Berdialiyev, it is mentioned that words with aero parts are separated into content. Based on the characteristic of the Uzbek language in dividing words into components, it is concluded that words with aero parts should be separated. The reason is that this part imposes the morpheme characteristic on the word and is found in other words as well. So, in the Uzbek language, words with this content are artificial words. That is, aero is a prefix borrowed from a foreign language that has a word-forming feature in Uzbek. It is known that the photo part is also the first part of possessive compound words. When this part is added, it adds the meanings of light and light to the base of the word. The geo-part is also in the status of photo, and the words with this part added have the meaning of connection to the earth. But there is no word "geodez" in the Uzbek language. For this reason, both the -ist suffix and the geo- part coming after it are included in this content. That is, the above conclusion was reached because it did not comply with the rule that "the part considered as the basis must have an independent meaning in the language." The suffix -ist has a special place in the Uzbek language. In such words as universalist, vocalist, humorist, it acts as a personal noun. Thus, this word is split into a morpheme like aero/photo/geodesist.

The division of the word aerogelioterapiya into content is also in the same form as above. Above, we concluded about the aero part. The prefix Helio- is a formative tool in the structure of compound words, and it assigns the meaning of connection to the sun, sunlight, solar energy to the bases of the added word. The basic part of the word aerogelioterapia is therapy, and this word can be used independently in the Uzbek language. Thus, it is appropriate to divide this word into content such as aero/helio/therapy.

The word aerogeophysics is divided into components like aero/geo/physik/a. The meaning of the aero- and geo- parts is mixed with the physical part, which is considered the basis, and the content of physics related to air and earth is understood. In addition, the suffix -a performs the function of forming a noun.

The thermo part of the word aerothermometer comes into the composition of possessive compound words and assigns the meaning of heat and temperature to the base of the word. In the explanatory dictionary, the word meter means a unit of measurement equal to 100 centimeters and a device that measures it. In Bakhtiyor Mengliyev's book, the word ammeter is divided into amperes/meters. It turns out that the word thermometer is separated like thermo/meter. So, the analyzed word is divided into content such as aero/thermo/meter.

The prefix agro- in the word agro-zootechnics appears in possessive compound words and imposes the meaning of field and village on the base. In the books of Professor Abduvali Berdialiyev, such morphemes

are considered prefixes borrowed from a foreign language. The zoo- part comes as a part of the possessive compound words and assigns the meaning of animal to the base. The basis of the word in the analysis is the technical word. A noun is formed from it using the morpheme -a. Thus, this word is divided into content such as agro/zoo/technical/a.

Above, we discussed the astro- and photo- parts of the word astrophotometric. The basis of this word is the meter, which is divided into the same content as the word thermometer. The morpheme -ik serves to form an adjective. As a result, a word that can be divided into such content as astro/photo/meter/ik is formed. Like the same word, the word astro/photo/meter/iya is divided into the same content. In this word, the morpheme -iya served to form a noun.

The auto-part of the word autohemotherapy comes to the root of the word in the composition of possessive words:

- 1) By his own hand: autobiography;
- 2) Self-propelled, automatic: autopilot, autoloader;
- 3) Car-related: carries meanings such as bus station, car factory. In addition, Professor Abduvali Berdialiyev in his book on morphemics explained that auto is a prefix borrowed from a foreign language.

The difference between the auto-part and the avia-, bio-, and hydro-parts is that this part can be used independently. That is, it cannot be used separately as air. bio or hydro cannot be used separately in a sentence. But the word auto can be used independently. The next part: hemo- (hem(o)-, hemato-) appears in the composition of the compound words and means that it is related to blood and blood diseases. The main part is therapy. Thus, this word is categorized as auto/hemo/therapy.

We have discussed above about the auto-part of the word "automotoklub". And the part moto- means related to motor, motorcycle and motorized in the composition of possessive compound words. The main part of this word is the word club. Thus, it is divided into content such as auto/moto/club. The words "automotolottery" and "automotomaktab" are also in the above format. The main part is the lottery and the school.

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