



MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL UNITS IN ZARBULMASAL: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF OLD UZBEK, MODERN UZBEK, AND ENGLISH

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Abstract: This research analyzes the word structure of selected parts of Zarbulmasal by Gulxaniy by comparing Old Uzbek, Modern Uzbek, and English. It focuses on common morphological features, parts of speech, and structural changes. The results show that Old Uzbek uses more complex forms, Modern Uzbek simplifies these forms, and English expresses meaning mostly through syntax.

Keywords: morphology, Old Uzbek, Modern Uzbek, English, agglutinative language.

Introduction: Morphology is a branch of linguistics that examines the internal composition of words and how grammatical meaning is conveyed through morphemes. Uzbek, belonging to the Turkic language family, is an agglutinative language in which grammatical relations are formed by adding suffixes to a base form. This characteristic is particularly evident in Old Uzbek (Chagatai), which demonstrates a high degree of morphological complexity.

Classical literary texts such as Zarbulmasal serve as important sources for studying historical linguistic development. The work combines rich language with cultural elements, making it an effective material for comparative analysis.

Methodology: The research is based on selected passages from Zarbulmasal. The following methods were applied:

Morphemic segmentation

Comparative analysis

Part-of-speech classification

Semantic interpretation

Approximately 300 lexical units were analyzed, and their distribution was calculated proportionally to identify dominant morphological patterns.

Morphological Features of Old Uzbek

Old Uzbek is characterized by extensive use of suffixes and complex word formation. Inflectional and derivational suffixes such as -din (ablative), -lik (noun-forming), and -ub (converb) allow multiple meanings to be



expressed within a single word.

For example:

zidonidin = zidon + i + din

o'lub = bo'l + ub

The language also includes particles such as -ki and daxi, which function as connectors and emphasize relations between clauses.

Modern Uzbek: Simplification

Modern Uzbek demonstrates simplification and standardization of morphological structures. Many archaic particles are reduced, and loanwords are replaced by native equivalents. Suffixes remain productive but are used more regularly.

Example:

From "zidonidin" to "zidonidan"

From "anga" to "unga"

This reflects a shift toward clarity and efficiency in communication.

English as an Analytical Language

English differs typologically as an analytical language. It uses minimal inflection and relies on auxiliary verbs and word order to express grammatical meaning. For example, Uzbek suffix-based constructions are translated into syntactic structures in English.

Example:

Uzbek: zidonidin ozod o'lub

English: having freed himself from the prison

Translation requires structural adaptation to preserve meaning.

Results and Discussion

The analysis shows the following tendencies:

Old Uzbek: high use of suffixes and verbal forms

Modern Uzbek: balanced structure with simplification

English: reliance on syntax, auxiliaries, and prepositions

Nouns and verbs are the most frequent parts of speech across all three languages, while particles are mainly limited to Old Uzbek. English shows increased use of pronouns and auxiliary verbs, reflecting its analytical nature.

From a literary perspective, the story of the carpenter and the monkey conveys a didactic moral about the dangers of imitation without knowledge. This aligns with the cultural and philosophical functions of classical Uzbek literature.

Conclusion

The findings of this study show that morphological structure in language is not static, but changes gradually over time under the influence of historical, cultural, and communicative factors. The analysis demonstrates a clear



developmental path from highly complex morphological systems to more simplified and standardized forms.

Old Uzbek is characterized by a dense and compact morphological structure, where a large amount of grammatical information is encoded within individual words through rich suffixation and verbal forms. Modern Uzbek, in contrast, reflects a process of linguistic standardization, where many archaic forms are reduced or replaced by clearer and more regular structures, making the language more accessible and systematized. English, as an analytical language, expresses grammatical meaning mainly through syntax, word order, and auxiliary verbs rather than morphological changes within words.

The comparative analysis of Zarbulmasal by Gulxaniy clearly demonstrates the interaction between morphology, syntax, and translation. It shows that meaning is structured differently across languages: while Uzbek relies heavily on internal word formation, English depends on external grammatical structures.

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