

Lexical-Grammatical Characteristics of the Noun in Ancient Turkish Language

Muminova Umida Qarshiyevna

Theory of primary education, teacher of the department

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ABSTRACT

Each period has its own language and requirements. Based on these requirements, its unique phonetic, lexical, grammatical, and stylistic features are determined.

These requirements and characteristics also apply to the ancient Turkic language, and its extensive and comprehensive research is considered one of the urgent issues. In this regard, one of the leading scholars of Turkic languages, S.E. Malov was right when he said that "the time has come to analyze the ancient written monuments of the Turkic language through theoretical and practical evidence, and not to express an opinion on the scientific knowledge of the language." And so it was done. That is, during the next century, various levels of the Turkish language were studied on a large scale and a large school of Turkic-linguistic scientists was formed.

Turkology is the only field of linguistics that studies Turkic languages, and the methods of its study are still controversial and have not found their solution. That is, some Turkologists say that the expected results can be achieved only by studying and analyzing the language of monuments, while others emphasize that the method of studying in connection with the history of the people is appropriate. Sometimes they recommend studying both through comparative-historical and comparative methods. In fact, it is the right way to study Turkic languages by the comparative-historical method. We aim to study its specific lexical-morphological features more widely, express our opinions.

The written monuments found in the territory of Central Asia and Kazakhstan testify that the Turkic peoples have had their own culture and literary language since ancient times.

Historical and archaeological data about the history of material and cultural life and writings of the Turkic peoples show that clans and tribes speaking the Turkic language existed before our era, were organized as a society and lived together. This period is referred to as the "Altaic

language" period in scientific literature. Acad about it. B. Ya. Vladimirtsov writes: "Mongolian, Turkic and Tungusic languages have a common ancestor, which can be conditionally called the Altaic language. Now the Altaic language is not known, but with the Altaic languages, that is, Mongolian, Turkic and Tungusic languages, they may have appeared as a result of the development of that language" (for example, in the Chuvash language, shur - swamp, hur - duck, tel - time), Turkic tribes are based on a language with z-sh/s sounds: saz (swamp), gaz (duck), tush//tus (time).

When the Turkic tribes separated, they formed their own Hunnic Empire. According to V. V. Bartold, there are no written monuments confirming the linguistic features of this period.

The third period in the development of Turkic languages is called the period of the ancient Turkic literary language. It is divided into three periods: the period of the Tukyū language (V-VIII centuries), the period of the ancient Uyghur language (VIII-IX centuries), and the period of the ancient Kyrgyz language (IX-X centuries).

It is known that in the 6th century, Turkic tribes became stronger and formed their nomadic Tukyū empire. The border of this empire extended to Amudarya, Marv, Balkh, and India. As a result of mutual wars and Arab invasion, the state of Tukyū was divided into two parts. One is divided into the Western Turks, whose center is Yettisuv, and the other is divided into the Eastern Turks, whose center is Mongolia. The state of Tukyū in Yettisuv goes to the tirkges. In the 8th century, under the influence of the Oghuz and the Qarluqs, this state was transferred to the Qarluqs. At the end of the Altaic language period, there was a differentiation between Turkic and Mongolian tribes. During the Altai language period, the Mongolian tribes had r-l sounds

A noun is one of the independent word groups, and the lexical meaning-carrying part of a noun (noun lexeme) means a subject in a broad sense. So, noun lexemes mean not only the meaning of the subject, but also the names of events and phenomena, signs and characteristics, abstract concepts that have a subjective imagination. , having some differences and differences with languages of other systems according to their grammatical features, does not have the categories of animate and inanimate, grammatical gender.

Noun lexemes in Turkic languages act as possessive, accusative, complement, nominative clause, explanatory, imperative, case formed with agreement according to the form of the agreement it receives.

Accordingly, a lexeme that has the meaning of subjectivity, takes the form of number, agreement, and possessive categories in speech and functions as a possessor, a complement, a reference, an explanation is called a noun.

In the ancient Turkic language, the noun group is considered ancient and stable compared to other groups in terms of its use. Nevertheless, there were certain changes in the morphological structure of the noun. There were both quantitative and qualitative changes, especially in the nouns.

The noun group as an independent group expresses the meaning of objectivity and in a broad sense represents various grammatical concepts. It can be divided into the following groups

1.1. Nouns denoting the concept of kinship:

koz - girl, qatun - lady, life partner, agul - son, ata - father, echu - mother, bukə - baby, yotaz - woman, kelin - bride and hokoza

Names of things and natural phenomena: earth - soil, jantuk - foothill, road - road, sub - water, fire - fire, tag - mountain, desert-desert, sand-wood- a tree

Nouns denoting parts of the human body: adaq - leg, kulgaq - ear, bogaz - throat, tiz - knee, bash, bas - head, tol - tongue, kokul - heart, blood - blood, eye - eye

Nouns denoting time and season: month - month, fall - autumn, summer - spring, double - winter, summer - summer, morning - morning, road - year, night - night, day - day

Nouns denoting the names of animals and birds: adghor - stallion (horse), deer - deer, horse - horse, lagz'n - pig, bars - tiger, tabusgan - rabbit, bo 'qa - ox, lü - crocodile, cow - cow

Place names: Altun yosh-golden valley, Ertis - Irtish river, Bukar-Bukhara, Beshbalok-Beshbaliq, Ioshol uguz - Yashildarya, Qazluqkol - Gazliko'l, Altun yosh-oltin valley, Ertis - Irtish Darya, Bukar - Bukhara, Beshbalok - Beshbaliq.

Prominent nouns denoting a person's name: Eltiris khagan - Eltiris khagan, Baz khagan - Turkish khagan, Barsbek - Turkish chief, Bilga khagan - Bilga khagan, Bumon khahan - Bumon khagan, Yamtar - husband's name, Tonyuquq is a man's name.

Nouns denoting ethnic names: Az-Az people, Tabgach - Tabgach people, Arghu - Arghu people, Turk - Turkish people, Apar - Avar people, Tezik - Tajik people, Oz-Az people Tabgach - Tabgach people, Chigil-Chigil people

Common nouns and common nouns: In the ancient Turkic language, nouns are divided into two types, such as common nouns and common nouns.

Proper nouns are terms given to the names of people, objects, and various events:

Kultigin - Kultigin, Ilteris - a hogan name, Kapagan - a hogan name, Altun yosh - Altai region, Yinchu - Syr Darya, Otuken - Khangai flat mountain

Cognate nouns summarize the names of animals, things, and events: budun - people, bitig - writing, letter, ox - river, su - army, army, log - tree, əb - house, mountain - mountain, stone - stone, cow - cow, sheep - sheep, horse - horse, boy - boy

The nouns used in the language of written monuments are divided into simple and artificial words according to their structure. On the other hand, simple nouns are one-syllable, two-syllable and multi-syllable.

Monosyllabic nouns: o'-tree, baz-dunyo, u-uyu, kay-koy, ba-bind, yaz-bahor, eyu-troop, koz-girl, bu - bu, tag'- tog', ne-nima, kut-bakht, kü- soz, number - number, az - az, day - day

Two-syllable nouns: apa-opa, adaq - foot, uguz - river, oguz - Oguz people, ogach - tree, yag'o - enemy, bori - bo' ri, person - person, god - god

Three-syllable nouns: - Tunyuquq- sarkarda, -tatabo'- tatabi folk, kurokan - kurikan folk

1.2. Number category

As in the Uzbek language, there is no special indicator for the meaning of a grammatical pair with its own morphological form and grammatical sign in the ancient and modern Turkic languages. In ancient and modern Turkic languages, there is a single suffix -lar that means plural. This suffix is not found only in the Chuvash language, in the Chuvash language the suffix -sem is used instead of the suffix -lar, which means the plural in other Turkic languages, and it expresses the meaning of u-lar.

In the literature of Turkic studies, in the past, people did not divide objects into singular and plural using special indicators, this grammatical meaning was not in the form of linguistic unity, but had a conceptual character in the minds of ancient people, that is, the category of conceptual unity and plural it is assumed that it exists. This feature has been preserved to a certain extent in modern Turkic languages. For example, tree lexeme means a single object, being considered as a singular noun is the result of its opposition to the lexeme of trees, which has a grammatical plural suffix. But in fact, the word tree does not mean a single object, but a tree in general, its unlimited quantitative concept, the concept of all trees. Therefore, the grammatical plural and the logical plural differ from each other, the word tree is understood as a single object, and trees as a

plural of objects of this type. There was a collective plural form of the Old Turkic grammatical number category. The meaning of the quantitative concept of the subject is formed by means of special grammatical indicators. There are many such grammatical indicators in ancient Turkic languages, and some of their remnants have been preserved in modern Turkic languages. Due to the relatively unstable vowel sounds in the ancient Turkic languages, the collective plural meaning was formed mainly by means of consonants. It is possible to indicate the following elements that mean the cumulative plural: z, q (k), l, m, n, r, s, ch, sh, etc.

When considering some elements that mean collective plural, for example - z indicator in Turkish (also in other Turkic languages) the first and second person plurals of personal pronouns are biz, you, ikiz (twin), göz (eye) z), chh guz (chest, breast), tiz: in Tatar, megiz (king), barma+gz words and oh + uz (she girls); occurrence in ethnonyms korg+oz (Kyrgyz) is emphasized. Although there is no doubt that the cited examples mean dual and plural meanings, but in ancient Turkic languages, words such as gas, girl qz, oz, buz (muz), which are considered singular objects, have the presence of the consonant z or, on the contrary, The absence of the element z in the composition of words with a double meaning such as hash, hal, leg, leg, ear, lip (lip), shoulder (shoulder) raises doubts about the scientific basis of the above ideas. The same idea can be given about other indicators that mean the plural. is an affix of -s.

Forms (variants) of the grammatical plural affix - lar in different Turkic languages:

1. lar //- ler: stones in Turkmen, shishler in Turkmen, windows in Kumyk, people, breeds (things) in Bulgarian, uylar in Nogai, people in Kazakh, tylar in Tatar, kesheler in Bashkir, workers in Uzbek, khuras (ploughmen) in Khakas, shorkayas, sulguls (horses) in Yakut.
2. lor// lhr: gushlor in Turkmen, olor (they) in Altaic.
3. la //- le, - la // -lə: kitaplam (my books), serchele (pigeons) in Turkmen.
4. lur//- lir: aldalur (animals), qarlur (snows) in Altaic.
5. li: in Uyghur mashinili (cars), sili (you).
6. olar: in the Bashkir language, jehgagalar (gods), Azatolar (Azatovlar).
7. nar// nər: oglonnar in Turkmen, khatunnar in Karakalpak, senner, kuyannar in Tatar, ahnar (animals) in Altai, diihner (Germans) in Tuva, taonnar (brains) in Hokhas, shor kiregenner (staff), inner (inlar), kunonnar (buggys), kulunnar (quluns) in Yakut language.
8. nor//- ner: oglonnar in Turkmen, d'onnar (nations) in Yakut, ohonnor (elderly).
9. dar // der: orvaddar (women), agachdar (trees) in Azerbaijani, kuldor (hands) in Bashkir, sozder (words) in Kazakh, baldar (children) in Altai, besderler in Uyghur (we), in Yakut sahuldar (foxes).
10. zar//- zer: gazzar (geese) in Azerbaijani.

Although we did not add new comments to the comments and research written about the lexical-grammatical characteristics of nouns and verbs in the ancient Turkish literary monuments, the Urhun-Yenisei script, the system of vowels and consonants, nouns and verbs we had the opportunity to learn deeply and widely about a number of issues such as grammatical forms, formative additions, phenomenon of synharmonism, hardness and softness of consonants. We sometimes compared it with modern Turkic languages and studied their similarities and differences.

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