Stylistic Use of Auxiliary Words in "Baburnama"

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ANNOTATION

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's work "Boburnoma" is a work of literary and historical significance. For this reason, the work "Boburnoma" was approached from different angles. In this article, we will consider the features of the work "Boburnoma" with the help of information and examples on the methodological use of auxiliaries, connectors and downloads.

KEYWORDS: "Boburnoma", auxiliary words, auxiliaries, connectors and downloads.

Introduction

The work "Boburnoma" is a question of language features and possibilities of use of auxiliary words in the work, the laws of modern language development and their influence on the gradual development.

Discussion and results

Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur is one of the most famous figures in the history of Uzbek literature who lived and worked in the late 15th and early 16th centuries. Although he lived a short life during his complicated and dangerous life (47), he managed to leave a great legacy for our generations. The most important and largest of Bobur's creative heritage is the Uzbek literature, a brilliant representative of the Uzbek literary language, which contains valuable information about the history, geography, ethnography of the peoples of Central Asia, Afghanistan, India and Iran. "Boburnoma". This work attracts the reader with its variety of content, beauty of language and style. Today we will approach the work from the point of view of language and give examples of the methodological use of auxiliary words.

Auxiliaries in Turkic languages have historically developed from independent words, and the transition of independent words to auxiliaries has been going on for a long time. Auxiliaries are initially used in an independent sense and also act as auxiliaries in terms of the situation. Later, such words lose the status of "independent word" and become an auxiliary.

Auxiliaries used in the old Uzbek language are also divided into two groups:

1) Pure postpositions;

2) Functional postpositions [1, 284-285]

Using of postpositions in "Boburnome" [2]:

The postposition "*uchun"* auxiliary is used in the following senses:

1. Expresses the meaning of the cause Reason means:

Qalmoqni necha qatla bosib, qalin kishisin qirg`on uchun Olacha dey-dey kasrati iste`mol bila Olacha bo`lubtur. (Qalmoqni bir necha marta bosib, ko`plab odamlarni qirgani uchun "Olachi" deyilaverib, iste`molda Olacha atalib ketgan.)

2. Expresses the meaning of the goal:

Hanuz Qandahor tarafi bormoqni yo chopqun uchun tog` va tuzni axtarmoqni jazm qilmaydur eduk. (Hali-hanuz Qandahor tomonga yurishni yo talon- taroj uchun tog`-u toshni axtarishni aniqlab olmagandik.)

The postposition *uchun* is used in the form of *chun*:

Chun Umarshayx mirzo baland himmatlik va ulug` doiyalik podshoh erdi. Hamisha mulkgirlik dag`dag`asi bor erdi, necha navbat Samarqand ustiga cherik tortdi, ba`zi mahal shikast topdi, ba`zi mahal bemurod yondi. (Umarshayx mirzo oliyhimmat va ulug` orzuli podshoh bo`lgani uchun hamisha unda boshqa mamlakatlarni egallash istagi bor edi; bir necha marotaba Samarqand ustiga Lashkar tortdi: ba`zi mahal shikast topdi, ba`zi mahal umidi amalga oshmay qaytdi.)

Today, the postposition *uchun* is used in the sense of *name, direction, cause and purpose*:

Bu kitobni siz uchun oldim

The preposition *birla (birlan, bila, bilan)* makchisi represents the following meanings:

1. Represents the meaning of togetherness:

Muhammad Shayboniyxon Sulton Mahmudxon bila Olachaxong`a shikast berib, Toshkand va Shohruxiyani olg`on mahalda, ushbu So`x bila Hushyor ko`hpoyalarig`a kelib, bir yilga tanqislik bila o`tkazib, Kobul azimati qildim. (Muhammad Shayboniyxon Sulton Mahmudxon bilan Olachaxonga shikast berib, Toshkand va Shohruxiyani olgan paytda ushbu So`x bilan Hushyor tong` etaklariga kelib, bir yilga yaqin muddatni qiyinchilikda o`tkazib, Kobulga tomon yo`lga tushdim.)

2. Expresses the meaning of instrumentality:

Shohruxiyani firib bila olib, necha mahal mutasarrif bo`lur edi. (Shohruxiyani firib bilan olib, ancha vaqt foydalanib turdi.)

3. Holat, sabab kabi ma`nolarni ifodalaydi, ya`ni ish-harakatning qanday holatda yoki nima asosida yuzaga kelishi ko`rsatiladi:

Tengri taoloning inoyati bilan va hazrati on Sarvari koinotning shafoati bilan va chahoryori bosafolarning himmati bilan seshanba kuni ramazon oyining beshida tarix sakkiz yuz to`qson to`qquzda Farg`ona viloyatida o`n ikki yoshta podshoh bo`ldum. (Tangri taoloning inoyati va koinot sarvari bo`lgan hazrat Rasuli akramning shafoati, pokko`ngil chohoryorlarning himmati bilan seshanba kuni, ramazon oyining beshinchisida, sakkiz yuz to`qson to`qqizinchi yili Farg`ona viloyatida o`n ikki yoshda podshoh bo`ldim.)

4. Indicates the direction of movement:

Men Kobulni olg`ondin burunroq Makka azimati qilib, Hind yo`li bila mutavjjih bo`ldi. (Men Kobulni olganimdan burunroq u Makkaga otlanib, Hind yo`li bilan safar qildi.)

5. Expresses the meaning of time:

Keche bila obdan ittifaq qila almay, parishan barib tegarlar.

Today the proposition *bila* is used only in the form of *bilan*:

For example: *Temur tig`i yetmagan joyni qalam bilan oldi Alisher.*

The proposition *sari (sori)* is used in the sense of direction:

Isfaraning bir shariysida jonub sori pushtalarning orasida bir parcha tosh tushubdur, "Sangi oyina" derlar, uzunlig`i taxminan o`n qari bo`lg`ay, balandlig`i ba`zi yeri kishi bo`yi, pastlig`i, ba`zi yeri kishining belicha bo`lg`ay, oyinadek har nima munakis bo`lur. (Isfaradan bir shar`iy masofada janub tomonida tepaliklar orasida bir yirik tosh bor, uni "Sangi oyina " (ko`zgutosh) deydilar.) Uzunligi taxminan o`n qari [3, 70] keladi, balandligi ba`zi yeri odam bo`yi, ba`zi pastroq joyi kishi beligacha bo`lib oyinadek, unda har nima aks etadi.)

In the modern Uzbek literary language, the postposition *sari* auxiliary is used in the sense of direction: *Halollik buyuklik sari dastlabki qadamgina bo`lib qolmay, buyuklikning ayni o`zidir.*

Some independent words, depending on the place of use, also play the role of postpositions. Many of these words are classified as nouns, some as adverbs or verbs.

Functional postpositions are divided into the following groups depending on which word group they belong to:

1. Substantial postpositions;

2. Adverbial postpositions;

3. Verbal postpositions [3, 291]

Functional postpositions - the use of some independent words as postpositions. They are words that perform the function of expressing grammatical meaning in a sentence, while retaining lexical meaning.

Examples of the use of functional postpositions in the "Boburnoma" such as *ara (ora), ich, ost, ust, qosh, yoqa*:

Elining orasida xusn xeyli bordur. (Elining orasida san`atkorlari ko`p.)

Andijon rudi O`shning mahallotining ichi bila o`tub, Andijong`a borur. (Andijon soyi O`shning mahallalari ichidan o`tib, Andijonga kirib boradi. Umarshayx mirzo muni poytaxt qilib edi, Sayxun daryosi qo`rg`onning ostidan oqar. (Umarshayx mirzo buni poytaxt qilgan edi, Sayxun daryosi qo`rg`onning ostidan oqadi.)

Hasan Ya`qubkim, Samarqand azimati bila Konibodomg`acha borib edi, necha kundin so`ng fosid andisha bila Axsi azimati qilib, Xo`qon o`rchin navosig`a keldi. Xabar topib ba`zi beklar bila yigitlarni aning ustiga yiborildi. (Samarqandga ketish niyatida yo`lga chiqqan Hasan Ya`qub Konibodomgacha borgan edi, bir necha kundan so`ng buzuq xayol bilan Axsiga qarab yo`l olib, Ho`qand kenti atroflariga kelganida xabar topib, ba`zi beklar bilan yigitlarni uning ustiga jo`natdik.)

Umarshayx mirzo qoshida andin ulug`roq bek yo`q edi. (Umarshayx mirzo qoshida undan ulug`roq bek yo`q edi.)

Axsi qo`rg`oni baland jar ustida voqe bo`lubtur, imoratlar jar yoqasida erdi. (Axsi qo`rg`oni baland jar ustida joylashgan, imoratlari ham jar yoqasida edi.)

Even today, these postpositions sometimes used in the sense as the independent words, sometimes as the functional postpositions:

For example: *Kitob stol ustida turibdi-* noun, independent word

Maqola ustida uzoq ishladi- functional postposition

Conjunctions are auxiliary tools used to connect cohesive parts of speech and simple sentences in compound sentences.

The conjunctions are divided into two groups according to their function:

1. Coordinating conjunctions;

2. Subordinating conjunctions.

Coordinating conjunctions are further divided into the following types:

1) Connecting conjunctions;

2) Adversarial conjunctions;

3) Divisive conjunctions;

4) Negative conjunctions.

The following are examples of connecting conjunctions used in the Boburnoma:

1.*Eli sorttur va mushtzan va pursharu sho`r eldur (Eli tojikdur va mushti yuguruk va serjanjal eldir.)*

In the old Uzbek literary language the conjunction *va* used repeatedly, due to the influence of the Arabic language at that time. In the modern Uzbek literary language the conjunction *va* is not used repeatedly.

Men ham mulozim va ham farzand, agar bu xizmatni manga uxda qilsalar yaxshiroq va osonroq faysal topqusidur. (Men ham mulozim, ham farzandman, agar bu xizmatni menga topshirsalar, yaxshiroq va ma`qulroq bo`lardi.)

In this sentence, the conjunction *ham* is used repeatedly, and today there are cases of repeated use of this conjunction. For example:

Bir tovuqqa ham don kerak, ham suv kerak.

2.*Chun Umarshayx mirzoning muddaosidek bo`lmas erdi, gohi Umarshayx mirzoning badmaoshlig`idin, gohi mo`g`ul ulusining muholafatidin viloyatga tura olmayyana mo`g`ulistong`a chiqar erdi. (Umarshayx mirzo ko`nglidagidek bo`lmagani uchun, goho Umarshayx mirzoning yomon munosabatidan, goho mo`g`ul xalqining muxolifatidan viloyatda tura olmay, yana Mo`g`ulistonga qaytib ketar edi.)*

Even today, the conjunctions are used singly and repeatedly, and represent the alternation of events in the speech, or the occurrence of only one of them.

3.*Musmir daraxtisi bisyordu, vale bog`chalarida aksar bodom daraxtidur.(Mevali daraxtlari ko`p, lekin bog`larida aksar bodom daraxti ekiladi.)*

Vale is an obsolete form of the adversarial conjunctions, and now conjunctions such *ammo, lekin, biroq, balki* are used.

4. *Ne keyin yanib, ne ilgari yurub, so`zni bir yerga qo`yalmay… kelurlar*

In the old Uzbek language the negative conjunctions *ne, … ne …* are now used in the form *na…, na…,* and this part of speech is characterized by the fact that the part of speech is in the affirmative form.

Subordinating conjunctions are interdependent parts of speech and means of connecting sentences. They are divided into the following types:

1. defining conjunctions;

2. causal conjunctions;

3. purposal conjunctions;

4. comparative conjunctions;

5. conditional conjunctions.

Here are some examples of subordinating conjunctions from "Boburnoma":

U mahalda bu Xudoyberdi Temurtosh yigirma besh yoshda erdi, agarchi yoshda kichik erdi, tuzuki va zabtu rabti bisyor yaxshi edi. (U paytda Xudoyberdi Temurtosh yigirma besh yoshda edi, garchi yosh bo`lsa-da, tartibi, boshqaruvi va ish tutishlari juda yaxshi edi.)

The conjunctions *agar, agarda, garchi, mobodo* are still used today and express the meaning of the condition.

Chun muncha tarkib bo`ldi, xonlarning ahvolini dag`i ijmol bila zikr qilaling. (Shunchalik to`xtaldik, endi xonlarning ahvolini ham qisqacha bayon etaylik.)

Men Samarqandni ikkinchi navbat olg`onda, bovujudkim, Shayboniyxondek kishi birla Saripulda chiqib urushib, onchakim imkoni bor erdi, sa`y va ehtimoldin taqsir qilmaduk, nechukkim mahallida mazkur bo`lg`usidur, shikast topib kelib, besh oy qal`adorlik qildim, qal`adorlik zabti va istehkomi va sardorlikda taqsir bo`lmadi.

The subordinating conjunctions as *chun, bovujudkim, onchakim, nechukkim* are not used today. These conjunctions are the previous form of subordinating conjunctions.

Particles are words and suffixes that add meaning to a word or phrase, such as *interrogative, emphasis, distinction, suspicion, analogy, denial*.

Particles are divided into two groups:

1. Word particles;

2. Affixes particles.

Examples of particles from the work:

Necha mahal Toshkand ham mirzoning tasarrufida edikim, og`asi SultonAhmad mirzo berib edi.

Agarchi hech andoq bo`lmadikim, o`zining iligi ishga yetmish bo`lg`ay, vale derlarkim, ba`zi marakalarda andin asari shijoat zohur bo`lur ekandur.

Bu dag`dag`alari ham aslo yo`q edi.

The postpositions mentioned above are still used today.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that despite the fact that Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur's work "Boburnoma" was created many centuries ago, the work retains its scientific value. "Boburnoma" is a valuable resource not only for literature, but also for the Uzbek literary language. The fact that only auxiliary words are used methodologically correctly in the play, and that they fully correspond to the idea expressed in the speech, shows that Bobur is a real linguist. After reading the original version of the work, the reader begins to find answers to all his questions, as if from the sea. Language is the key to nation and culture. How to open it depends on the reader.

Naturally, in today's era of globalization, conveying to our readers our masterpieces using the original text, which does not lose its significance for any period, increases the value of the work and encourages the reader to observe it more deeply. The work "Boburnoma" once again confirms that we can find answers to some of the problems we face today through the great legacy left by our ancestors.

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