

CLASSIFICATION OF SOME PHRASE IN AHMAD YUGNAKI'S WORK "HIBAT UL-HAQOYIK"

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ABSTRACT: This article is devoted to the syntax section of the Old Turkic language, in which the phrases of some sections of the work "Hibatul-haqayiq" are separated and classified. Types of syntactic connections such as adaptation, control, adhesion are illustrated on the basis of examples.

KEY WORDS: phrase, adhesion, management, adaptation, agreement, auxiliary.

INTRODUCTION

Syntactic categories, syntactic relations and their types in modern Turkic languages, types according to the structure and content of sentences, parts of speech, order of parts of speech are the product of long historical development. [1, 96] Ancient Turkic language Uzbek and many others was the basis for the formation of Turkic languages. But the language itself has undergone certain stages of development, has been formed, has taken a certain pattern. The construction of any language develops and changes gradually. There are many similarities and, at the same time, differences between the structure and syntactic structure of the ancient Turkic language and the structure of modern Uzbek and other Turkic languages. This is the result of one and a half thousand years of language development [2, 2-3].

The main part

From the interaction of words on the basis of certain linguistic laws, word combinations and sentences are formed. A phrase consists of two or more words, but represents an expanded concept [3, 64].

The connection of the subordinate clause to the dominant clause by means of conjugation, possessive affixes, auxiliaries, and subordinate tenses forms a phrase. The parts that make up the phrases in the Old Turkic language can be divided into three types according to the method of interaction:

- 1) Agreement;
- 2) Government;
- 3) Association; [4, 162]

In word combinations formed by the method of association, words are connected to each other without grammatical additions by means of tone.

In Hibat ul-Haqiq, we can also see the phrases formed by association. For example, *qach bayt* - a few bytes, *yigi kishi* - a good man, *tört äshin* - four caliphs, *oquqli kishi* - a man is

educated, ushaq qatran - a drop of tar, äriksik toña - a fearless hero, bad etiqađ - a bad faith, miñ qata karimræk - a thousand times greater, az hadya - a little gift, äshitgän kishi - a man who hears, körgän kishi - a man who sees, biliklik kishi - a man of knowledge, baxaliq dinar - a precious dinar, baxasiz bishi - a priceless meal, yiliksiz sönäk - boneless bone, biliklik är - knowledgeable man, yämä ätur-män - side I say.

In the government method, words are connected using conjunctions and auxiliaries to form phrases. In the Old Turkic language, in addition to the main case, there are prepositions, directions, placements, means, and the subject word is connected to the main word by means of certain cases affixes. The following are some of the government phrases in Hibat al-Haqqiq:

Case government

a) using the accusative: *ölüklärni tirgüzmək-o'liklarni tiriltirmoq, sözümnü aña-so'zlarimni angla, älik tuttachimğa-qo'l uzatuvchim, salam ätur-män-salom aytaman, anü artut qılayin-uni sovg'a qilaman, bözädim kitab-kitob yozdim, ögä ögrätur-bilim o'rgatadi, sözni chin tutar-xislatlariga amindir, jumlanı ata qıldı-xislatlarnı ato qıldı, qatranı xadya qılsa-suvni hadya qılsa, xadyanı qabul qılsa-hadyanı qabul qılsa, kitabimni körgän-kitobimni ko'rgan, kitabimni äshitgän-kitobimni eshitgan, özüñni ula-o'zingni yaqin tut.*

b) using the directive: *barlig'ingg'a tanug'luq bürur-borlig'ingga guvohlik beradi, äshingä ätur-män-xalifaga aytaman, shaximğa artut qılayin-shohimğa tortiq qilaman, raiyatqa mushfiq-xalqqa shafqatli, shaximğa ata qıldı, sözümgä ula-so'zimga quloq sol, biliklikkä ula-bilimliga yaqin tut, söñekkä sunulmas-suyakka urilmas.*

d) using the original case: *ayaztin ozüq-fazodan ortiq, baxshishündin optanur-saxovatidan uyalur, täniztin karimræk-dengizdan ulug'roq, raxmatinün umar-män-rahmatindan umidvorman, ölüktin tirik-o'likdan tirik, tiriktin ölük-tirikdan o'lik, biliktin ayurmän-bilimdan so'zlayman kabi. Ko'makchili boshqaruvda ot yoki ot ma'nosidagi so'zlar ko'makchilar bilan birikib, hokim so'zga bog'lanadi: madhi birlä-madhi bilan, yadi birlä-yodi bilan, dua birlä-duo bilan, kishilär ara-kishilar uchun, bilik birlä-bilim bilan, söñäk täk-suyak kabi.*

In the association method, the word combinations are combined with the help of the accusative case. In ancient Turkic, as in modern Uzbek, it is marked and unmarked. For example, *Aniñ madxi-uning madhi, Aniñ yadi-uning yodi, shaxim madxi-shohim madhi, kishiniñ jani-kishining joni, aniñ baxshishin-uning saxovati, ärtämlärin sanağin-fazilatlarining sanog'i, tash sani-tosh uyumi, aniñ zikri-uning nomi, sa'adat yoli-saodat yo'li, ärän körki-er kishining ko'rki, säniñ raxmatin-sening rahmatin, säniñ barliğinğa-sening borlig'ingga* [5, 224].

Izafet. In Turkic languages, the adjective is subordinated to the adjective by the method of conjugation. There is another type of determiner, which in linguistics is called the Turkish izofa. Parts of speech in Turkic languages have their own regular order in relation to other languages, especially the Indo-European language family. Izofa is the entry of two nouns into a definite relationship. In this case, it refers to the fact that a person, object or concept belongs to another person, object or concept. Such a relationship between two nouns is expressed by special affixes: in the subordinate clause there is a suffix of the accusative, in the subordinate clause there are possessive affixes refers to that person. That's why distance is a form of adaptive communication [6] Izafets in Hibat al-Haqqiq: *är sözi, ärniñ tili, til bözägi, biliklik yizin, är sanasin, baxil älgi, mominliq nishani, xarisliq igini, ärniñ xuyi, achun mazasi.*

In Hibat al-Haqqiq, we can see the izafets, some of which are used without symbols. For example, *achun mazasi, äri zahri, ug'an ukmi, xaliq qushlari, atası atı, qashğar tilin, adib sözi*. Such isophagous compounds are most commonly observed in the Chuvash language. There are also additions in the play that have additions in both parts. For example, *adibniñ közi, kitabiniñ atı, adibniñ aymishi*.

Conclusion

The analysis showed that the analysis of the phrases in the work "Hibatul-haqaiyiq", the diachronic study of the stages of development of the language, its product of long historical stages, the word that is characteristic of modern Uzbek literary language. compounds are proof that they were created on the basis of the old Turkic language. Only changes in syntax have changed due to changes in morphology within the lexicology department. Thus, it is possible to know that this work was an important step from the Old Turkic language to the old Uzbek literary language, it reflected the language of the Turkic peoples from Kashgar to Khorasan and was popular.

Study of syntactic and stylistic aspects of Ahmad Yugnaki's work "Hibatul-haqaiyiq" promotes scientific and theoretical discovery the syntax of Turkic languages with a history of thousands of years contributes to the development of the Uzbek language, the discovery of scientific and theoretical aspects that serve the development of the Uzbek literary language.

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