



SOME STYLISTIC FEATURES OF VERBS IN TUNYUQUK INSCRIPTION (BASED ON RELATIONAL FORMS)

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Annotation:

In this article, the tense, person-number, and mood suffixes of some verbs in the Tunyuquq inscription, which is a sample of the ancient Turkic language, are analyzed in comparison with the version in the modern Uzbek literary language.

Basic concepts: verb, category, person-number, mood, tense, modern Uzbek literary language, ancient Turkic language, imperfect verb, adjective, conditional mood.

The verb is the most complex and multi-category group of words. In the modern Uzbek literary language, tense, person-number, and mood forms are relational forms. Analyzing the verbs in the Tunyuquq inscription, which is one of the most vivid examples of the ancient Turkic language, we can see that in the ancient Turkic language, relational forms were formed through special additions, just like today. Examples can be analyzed as follows:

The use of certain tenses

1. The use of some inflectional suffixes
2. The use of some person-number suffixes

In modern Uzbek literary language, the past tense is mainly formed by adding -di and -gan suffix or -gan suffix followed by incomplete verbs (edi, ekan, emish). In Biktash, we find the form -di in two forms -ti and -di:

(Turk bodun qanin bulmayin Tabg'achda adrilti)

Trans: Turk xalqi xonini topolmay Tabg'achdan ayrildi.

(Uduzug' ma ulug'i shad arti. Yig'il tadi)

Trans: Uyushtiradigan ulug'i shad edi. "Yig'il"- dedi.

The suffix -gan is in the form of -duq:

(Yangduq yo'lta yama o'lti ko'k, anta o'tru o'g'uz qo'pan kalti)



Trans: Qochgan yo'lida yana o'ldi chog'i shundan so'ng o'g'uz butunlay (taslim bo'lib) keldi.

The suffix -adigan forming the future tense of the adjective is used in the form of -tachi:

(Qag'ani alp armis, ayg'uchisi bilga armis, qachon angirsar, o'lturtachi kuk)

Trans: Xoqoni alp ekan, kengashchisi dono ekan, g'azablangudek bo'lsa, o'ldiradigan ko'rinadi.

The most used of the verbs in the Tunyukuk script is this condition. In modern Uzbek literary language, the conditional suffix -sa is used in the form -sar in bitiktash:

(O'l aki kishi bar arsar, sani Tabg'achig' o'lurtachi tirman)

Trans: O'sha ikki kishi bor bo'lsa, seni Tabg'achni o'ldirajak.

(Yo'gan bo'lsar, uzguluk alp armis)

Trans: Yo'g'on tortsa, uzadigan alp emish.

The imperative suffix -aylik, -ylik suffixes are used in the form -lim, -alim:

(O'ngdan qag'ang'aru su yo'rilim, tamis)

Trans: Sharqdan xoqonga qo'shin yo'llaylik, debdi.

The person-number suffixes in Biktoshi are also unique. Currently, the 1st person plural suffix is formed by -k if it ends with a vowel sound, and -myz if it ends with a consonant sound.

and in the source (Tunyuquq bitiktoshi) we can see that instead of the suffix -k, the suffix -miz is added to the words ending with a vowel in almost all places:

(Aki bing artimiz bir aki sub bo'lti)

Trans: Biz ikki ming edik, ikki (to'da) qo'shin bo'ldi.

(Su anganin achdimiz. Qani susi tarilmish, sungushdimiz, sanchdimiz, qanin o'lurtimiz)

Trans: Lashkar iyagini ochdik. Xoni lashkari yig'ildi, jang qildik, sanchdik, xonini o'ldurdik.

In the studied source, incomplete verbs are also used a lot.

edi- as **arti** :

(Yatu yuz kishig' uduzug'ma ulug' shad arti)

Trans: Yetti yuz kishi uyushtiradigan ulug'i shad edi.

(Turk budun Tabg'achqa ko'rur arti)

Trans: Turk xalqi Tabg'achga qaram edi.

emish-ekan incomplete verbs are used as armis:

(Ko'gman yo'li bir armis, tumis tayin, asidip, buy o'lun yo'risher yaramachi tadim)

Trans: Ko'gman yo'li bitta ekan, bekilgan (qor bosgan), deb o'yladim.

(Bilsar, samiz buqa, turuq buqa tayin bilmaz armis, tayin ancha saqintim)



Trans: Bilsa, semiz buqa, oriqlar deb bilmas **emish**, deb o'yladim.

As it can be seen from the above examples, the verb word group was considered one of the fully developed multi-functional and categorical word groups in the period of the ancient Turkic language and had a special place among other word groups. was.

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