Research Article

SIMPLE SENTENCE AND ITS EXPRESSION IN ANCIENT TURKIC LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the research related to the simple sentence in the ancient Turkic language and its study, and issues such as the structure of the simple sentence in the ancient Turkic language, the types of simple sentences, and the expression of participles in simple sentences are highlighted.

KEYWORDS

Turkic language, sentences, types of sentences, simple sentences, interrogative sentences, imperative sentences.

INTRODUCTION

The most basic unit for speech activity is a sentence. In social life, the speaker expresses his opinion, transmits information, the listener receives information, that is, the exchange of opinions between people is carried out not through words or phrases, but through speech. A sentence expresses a certain opinion or judgment.

For example: Yiğmasï bän ärtim – bilgä Toñuquq – I was the one who collected it – you know, Tonyuquq (T.5) (Sodiqov 2009).

This sentence revives two images in our mind - a person (bilgä Toñuquq) and his situation (Yiğmasï bän ärtim) and judgment (fikr) is formed from the joining of two closely related images. And the judgment is expressed through a sentence. According to the structure of the sentences, they

are divided into simple, compound or follow-up sentences.

Y.Abdurasulov's book "Turkiy tillarning tarixiy grammatikasi (Historical Grammar of Turkic Languages)" quotes the following about the simple sentence in the ancient Turkic language: "A simple sentence is an inseparable synthesis of two leading units that form the basis of a sentence for a language or group of languages in any system: possessor and participle or subject and predicate does. In Turkic languages, the subject and the predicate can be expressed through a single particle: as in aldïm. In the word Aldïm, although the grammatical subject is not formed, the affixes -dï, -m in the word structure express the meanings of person, number, time, and inclination, and mean that this word is fully formed in terms of predication. Since predictiveness is the main condition of the sentence, it is formed in the form of an adïm sentence" (Абдурасулов 2009, p. 234). It is known that simple sentences can consist of only primary clauses or primary and secondary clauses. The scientist also focuses on the issue of possessive and participle in simple sentences and explains the following: "The comparative-historical study of the construction of simple sentences in modern Turkic languages is not the study of the oldest forms of simple sentences and their reconstruction, but simple sentences in modern Turkic languages. It also requires the processes of historical development and qualitative changes in sentence structure. As much as it is important to study the construction of a simple sentence for the comparative-historical grammar of Turkic languages, it is no less important to study the ways of expressing the possessive part of a simple sentence. Because the possessive has been expressed by nouns, pronouns, and substantive forms of other categories in all Turkic languages.

The cut has its own characteristics, unlike the owner. In the course of the long historical development of the language, changes in verb forms and conjunctions, especially in the tense and mood categories of the verb, have had a great impact on the structural change of the participle. It is known that a participle is the part that forms the basis of a simple sentence. The grammatical expression of the participle causes the sentence type to be divided into simple sentences in which the participle is expressed by a verb. Therefore, it is not for nothing that the study of the genesis of the construction of a simple sentence in the literature of Turkic studies is connected with the study of the nature of the participle. Because the study of the ancient forms of simple sentence types is the basis for illuminating the grammatical expression methods of the sentence-forming predicate (part of the sentence) in a historical aspect" (Абдурасулов 2009, p. 234).

Y. Abdurasulov divides simple sentences in Turkic languages into two groups:

1. Simple sentences expressed by a participle noun;

2. Simple sentences expressed by participles.

Simple sentences with a participle noun. "In ancient Turkic languages, there were simple sentences expressed by nouns (in a broad sense: pronouns, numbers, and substantive forms of other categories). This is fully justified by the

existence of simple sentences made up of grammatically complete nouns in ancient Turkic written monuments" (Абдурасулов 2009, p. 234). For example:

Bilgä Toñuquq-bän. Özüm Tabğač äliŋä qїľїnťїm. Türk bodun Tabğačqa körür ärti – Bilga Tonyuquq-man. I myself grew up among the Tabgach people. (At that time), the Turkic people were dependent on Tabgach. (T.1).

The scientist pays special attention to the presence or absence of connectives forming such sentences in simple sentences in which the participle is expressed by a noun in the old Turkic language: "In simple sentences of this type in modern Turkic languages, the conjunctions are different; on the other hand, in some of them, there are no connecting tools at all. This, in turn, requires an in-depth study of the nature of conjunctions that form simple sentences whose participles are represented by nouns in modern Turkic languages". In most modern Turkic languages, the noun participles in simple sentences are not formed through personal forms; for example, in Altai men altay kiji; sler altay ulus. In the Bashkir language, third-person possessive affixes do not occur or are not used at all in the composition of nouns min yazi usi.

In some languages, all three persons of the participle affix are not represented.

Examples: Karaim: Men tyuvyul kiz; Son aytirlarki, biz karaxchilar;

Turkman: Bu – men; har kiming oʻz derdi oʻzune aji;

Uygur: Atlari uroq, yoʻllari uzaq;

Chuvash: chelxepe epir pil ta chu, kamal pa par ta chul and others (Абдурасулов 2009, p. 235).

We can see this in the Blue Turkic texts as well. For example:

Yїğїl, tädi, yїğmasї bän ärtim – bilgä Toñuquq.

Content: I was the one who gathered – bilga Tonyuquq (T.5).

"In many Turkic languages, third-person possessive affixes are dropped for no reason:

Kazakh: Oning oylavi tim akademiyaliq. Kenen duynodo jaz;

Nogay: Onin literaturnыy stajы kotere de az;

Tuva: A.S.Pushkin ulugʻ oʻrus chogaalchы;

Hahkas: Bu xoгыmnarda albigʻa as;

Yakhut: Kini saxa.

This also applies in the agreed form.

Tatar: bezneng polk okopta;

Turkman: teze yыlыng bosagasыnda and others" (Абдурасулов 2009, p. 235).

The scientist says the following about the present tense form of a simple sentence in a number of Turkic languages: "In Chuvach, the tense affix and the possessive affix are not distinguished. In the Yakut language, the difference between these affixes is determined only by the context: Bihigi ogʻolar but kelliler – but – personal suffix; Bihigi qыгы ogʻolorbut – but – adverbial affix.

In some Turkic languages, personal pronouns are used instead of possessive suffixes of the third person singular as participle affixes of nouns. These features, characteristic of the ancient Turkic language, have been preserved in some modern Turkic languages. Compare: In Bashkir, instead of the third-person participle affix, the first-person pronoun ul is used: Hesen yazыysы ul. Undoubtedly, in this place, the pronoun ul is used not as an affix, but as an independent word. This

feature can also be seen in the Tatar language: Do'resen aytkende халык zur ul, ko'chlul, dertle ul, mo'ngli ul, edit ul, shag'ыyr ul.

In almost all Turkic languages, the suffix -dir is used as the third person of the participle affix.

In general, in Turkic languages, in simple sentences with participles expressed by nouns, conjunctions and participle affixes are as follows:

1)   Personal pronouns.
2)   Link tur//dur//turur.
3)   Possessive affixes.
4)   The words bar, yo'q.
5)   Bo'l//o'l auxiliary verb.
6)   in the Tuva language kiji horse" (Абдурасулов 2009, p. 235).

The scientist writes the following about simple sentences expressed by participle verbs: "Simple sentences expressed by participle verbs and verb forms are the second, main, and widespread type of sentence construction in all Turkic languages. Simply put, in all Turkic languages, all tense forms of the verb can be participles of simple sentences, but it should be said that all types of verb participles did not exist in the ancient Turkic language. On the one hand, some of them are formed in the later stages of its development, and on the other hand, some forms that act as participles may not be suitable for all Turkic languages. When comparing simple sentences expressed by participle verbs and verb forms in modern Turkic languages, attention is mainly paid to this.

Four types of simple sentences can be distinguished in modern Turkic languages:

1. The participles of simple sentences expressed by verbs and verb forms are formed by adding person-number suffixes to the accusative form of the verb (-a, -y). This form forms the present-future form of the verb.

In modern Turkic languages, the present-day form of ravishdosh with -a or -y is zonally limited in Kipchak languages. But this limitation occurred in later periods. Earlier, the expression of the present tense in this form was common in all Turkic languages. In modern Turkic languages, this participle is typical for tatar, bashkir, quqim, and other Turkic languages.

The form of present-future tense with -a, -y takes the forms -ti//-di and means time. The distribution of these forms is very wide in Turkic languages: Nogai, Uzbek, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Karaim, Altaic and other languages.

1.   -ar//ыr means the future tense in modern Turkic languages: алыr.
2.   ar//ыr + incomplete verb + person-number adverbs mean continuity of action.
3.   -di//-ti is the oldest past tense form of the verb in some languages there is a form -t: keladi – kelet" (Абдурасулов 2009, p. 236-237).

The book "Historical Grammar of the Uzbek Language", co-authored by Gani Abdurahmanov and Shamsiddin Shukhurov, also talks about simple sentence types and states the following:

"In today's language, indicative, interrogative, command, and exclamation sentences are widely used. In the language of written monuments, sentences are divided into these types. In old and old Turkic languages, there are more demonstrative sentences, interrogative

sentences, and imperative sentences" (Абдураҳмонов, Шукуров 1973, p. 269-270).

It can be seen from this that the scientist includes the simple forms of indicative, command, interrogative, and exclamatory sentences in simple sentences. This rule is also valid in the current Uzbek language. That is, according to the expressive content of the sentence, all types of sentences are studied equally in terms of sentence structure.

We can see this in the following examples:

Imperative sentence:

Sü äŋägin ačdïmïz (T.28).

Interrogative sentence:

Čïğañ bodunuğ bay qïltïm, az bodunuğ öküš qïltïm. Azu bu sabïmda igid barğu? (K.10).

Command sentence:

Tabğač, birdänäyin täg, qïtañ, öŋdänäyin täg, bän yïrdanayïn tägäyin (T.11).

The book states that "the participles of verbs are often expressed by nouns, adjectives, numbers, pronouns, adverbs, adjectives, and adverbs" (Абдураҳмонов, Шукуров 1973, p. 269-270). That's true. This can also be seen in the following examples taken from bigots:

A participle expressed by a noun:

Yïğïl, tädi, yïğmasï bän ärtim – bilgä Toñuquq (T.5).

Another example:

Kältürtim-ök türk bodunuğ Ötükän yärkä bän özüm bilgä Toñuquq (T.17).

A figurative sentence expressed with a participle::

Qïrğïz qanï Körgän ičinta (T.25).

Another example:

Yañduq yolta yämä ölti kük (T.16).

Participle expressed with an adverb:

The part of imperative sentences is represented by imperative sentences (Абдураҳмонов, Шукуров 1973, p. 269-270). For example:

Yïğïl, tädi. Yïğmasï bän ärtim – bilgä Toñuquq (T.5). Or:

Tabğač, birdänäyin täg, qïtañ, öŋdänäyin täg, bän yïrdanayïn tägäyin (T.11).

Interrogative sentences are expressed by the interrogative pronoun in the old Turkic language:

Azu by sabïmda igid barğu? (К.10).

For example:

Nä qağanqa isig, küčüg birür-män? (K.9).

Exclamatory sentences are rare in the language of written monuments (Абдураҳмонов, Шукуров 1973, p. 269-270):

Türük bäglär, bodun, bunï äsidiŋ! (К.10)

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be said that simple sentences in the Turkic language are found only in textbooks written for the grammar of this language. Therefore, they have not yet been thoroughly studied. It can be said that this graduation-qualification work of ours will be one of the small scientific-research works that provide information about simple sentences in the Turkic language.

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