



## EXPLANATION OF ANCIENT TURKIC WORDS IN DICTIONARIES

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**Abstract.** The ancient Turkic language was the basis for the formation of Uzbek and many other Turkic languages. But this language itself has also gone through certain stages of development, has been formed, has fallen into a certain pattern. The structure of any language gradually develops and changes. 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.

**Keywords:** subordinate conjunction, equal conjunction, word combination, verb combination, noun combination.

### INTRODUCTION

Based on certain linguistic laws, word combinations and sentences are formed from the mutual combination of words. Word combinations and sentences differ in their formal characteristics and content. In the still undiscovered work of Mahmud Kashgari entitled “Kitabi Jawahir un-nahv fi-l-lugat it-turk”, the syntax of Turkic languages is discussed.

The grammatical mutual combination of words occurs on the basis of equality and subordination.

1. Equal connection - the combination of two words on the basis of equal relations: adigili toğuzli - a bear and a pig, turuk buqali semiz buqali - a lean and a fat bull. Equal connection occurs with the help of equal connectors or the tone of the count.

2. Subordination - the connection of one word to another based on subordination: Turkish bodun - Turkish people, altunluğ örgin - golden throne.

### MAIN PART

The subordinate conjunction consists of two parts: the subordinate part and the predicate part. The part that is connected to the interrogative is the predicate, and the one that is the answer to the interrogative is the subordinate part: kök təri - blue sky, otluğ tamu - grassy hell. The connection of words based on subordination forms word combinations.

A word combination consists of two or more words, but expresses an expanded concept. Word combination. The connection of the subordinate part to the predicate part with the help of a conjunction, possessive suffixes, auxiliaries and subordinating intonation forms a word combination. When the subordinate part is connected to the predicate part with the help of auxiliaries, it can often be used together with a conjunction or interchangeably with a conjunction. The subordinate part is connected to the predicate part and performs the syntactic function required by the predicate part. This function is performed by the name of the part of speech.

Phrase combinations are divided into two groups according to the category of the word that represents the dominant word: noun phrase, verb phrase.

In noun phrases, the controlling word is a noun, and the word it controls can be a noun, adjective, number, pronoun, adverb, or adjective: Yagiz yer - black earth, sü kelti - the army came, ögüm qatun - my mother qatun (princess), üqğali kelti - the one who understood came.

In verb compounds, the controlling word is a verb or its functional forms, the subordinate word can be a noun combined with a certain conjunction or auxiliary, or a compound word, a pronoun, adverb or adverb, a conditional verb: qağan qısdım - I captured the qağan, Tabgachda adrıldı - I left Tabgach, ança saqıntım - I thought a lot.

In the ancient Turkic language, the parts that make up word compounds can be divided into three types according to the method of entering into contact with each other:

1. Cohesion.
2. Control.
3. Coordination.

Cohesion. Words enter into contact with each other without the help of grammatical means and form a word compound. Such word compounds are connected with each other with the help of content and intonation. The following word groups formed word combinations through collocation: Kişi oğlan - human child, semiz buqa - fat bull, yağığa tegmiş sü - army attacking the enemy.

Control. The subordinate word is attached to the main word through certain grammatical means of conjugation or auxiliaries.

In the ancient Turkic language, in addition to the main conjugation, there are inflectional, declensional, substitutional, and instrumental conjugations, and the subordinate word is attached to the main word with the help of certain conjugational affixes. Control is of two types: conjunctive and auxiliary.

Collocational control:

- a) through the inflectional conjugation: ögüzüğü öküşäk ölürti - ögüzni kölpələdir
- b) through the declensional conjugation: Ötükän yışğaru uduztım - I directed O'tukan yishga to the ögülan yishga.
- c) by means of adverbial conjunction: Kara költä suşushdımız - We fought at the Black Lake.
- d) by means of adverbial conjunction: Yüz artıq aqun urtı - He struck with more than a hundred arrows.

In the auxiliary conjunction, nouns or words meaning nouns are combined with adverbials and are connected to the predicate: Kültegin birlä.... In some places, a noun or pronoun that has taken a certain conjugation form is connected to the adverbial and is connected to the predicate with it: Temir qapıgqa tegi - Temir qapıgqa tegi (gate) ga qadar.

The examples show that the controlled subordinate word is a noun or a noun phrase, which takes a certain conjugation form or is combined with an auxiliary. The controlling word is a verb or an action word. However, sometimes the controlling word can also be an adjective, adverb, an auxiliary, or a word with the same function: bzintä adın - other than us.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that there are many similarities between the structure and syntactic structure of the ancient Turkic language and the structure of the modern Uzbek language, that is, we observed this in the methods of combining word combinations, and at the same time, we learned that there are differences in the addition of declension and possessive suffixes, auxiliaries, and a number of other suffixes. This is the result of one and a half thousand years of development of the language.

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