

## Features of the Ancient Turkic Literary Language

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### ABSTRACT

*In this article, you can understand that a number of works devoted to the language characteristics of the monuments created on the basis of the Runic and Uyghur scripts have appeared.*

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In these researches, the following aspects of the linguistic features of the monuments were highlighted: most of the Turkologists and orientalists, when publishing the ancient monuments, explained only some grammatical forms, while some of them explained the grammatical characteristics of these monuments. In other similar works, some morphological, syntactic and phonetic features of ancient records were analyzed<sup>1</sup>. In other similar works, some morphological, syntactic and phonetic features of ancient records were analyzed<sup>2</sup>

Academician Acad, who studied and classified the unique dialects of the ancient Turkish literary language for the first time. V.V. Radlov. V.V. Radlov divided the ancient Turkic literary language into three groups: northern, southern and mixed dialect. S. E. Malov also fully joined V. V. Radlov's classification. The Northern Turkic literary language includes Runic or Orhun-Enisei language. One of the characteristics of this language is that more voiceless consonants occur at the beginning and end of words instead of voiced consonants. But the b consonant is an exception, because in words ending with n and ng sounds, the sonorous b consonant at the beginning of the word is preserved: bən-men, bing'-ming, bin-min. For example: Tonukuq bəngə aydo'-Tonukuq told me (Tonukuq). Bangu tash takotdom'm-Mangu I sewed a stone (Kultegin). In addition, the sound t is often used at the beginning of the word: Sv baron tidi-shoshin li bor said (Tonuquq). The form with the suffix -g'/-g (o'g'/-ug' - vg) is mainly used for income: sabog'-sozni (Tonuquq), yago'g'-dushmanni (Tonuquq), on arig-on erni (Kultegin). Karatqich suffix is used in the form -ong/-ing: Kultegin's altunun, kvmvshvn (Kultegin), Qagan'ong sabo' - Khakan's word (Kultegin), our sv-biz's soldier (Kultegin). The suffixed form -da/-da/ /-ta/ -tə is used for place-time and exit agreements: Turgesh qaganta körvg kəlti-A spy came from Turgash khagan. (Kultegin). We have returned from the Kyrgyz-Kyrgyz region. (Tunukuk). Kultegin was thirty years old at the time of the war

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<sup>1</sup> Батманов И.А. Язык енисейских памятников древнетюркской письменности. Фрунзе, 1959; Насилов В.М. Язык Орхона - енисейских памятников. М., 1960.

<sup>2</sup> Щербак А.М. Грамматический очерк языка тюркских текстов X-XIII вв. из Восточного Туркестана. М.-Л., 1961

(Kultegin). *Ilta bung yak* - there is no sadness (Kultegin).

In the monuments of Orkhun-Enisei, in addition to forms with affixes -do'/ -di/ /-to'/ -ti, -mo'sh/ -mish (-mo's/ -mis) in the sense of the past tense verb, the form with affixes -duq/ -duk is also used. -duq/ -duk suffixed form means past tense verb without person-number indicator in the singular of all three persons and used for plural. Compare: *Qangon, ising ər kēlti, karluq ıřın kelmadvk*-People came to the Khan and his alliance, but the *karluqs* did not come to his alliance. (Moyun-Chura). Eight Oghuz and nine Tatars did not remain in Bukaghuk-eight Oghuz and nine Tatars did not remain in Bukaghuk (Moyun-chura). *Yago'* drank again hoping that the dog would be created. Being an enemy, he could not do anything, he again submitted to him (Kultegin). *Iltaras kaganta adaroalmaduk, angalmadug*, god knows *kaganta adarolmalo'm* - we did not separate from Iltaras Khagan, (meaning) we did not go astray. (Now) let's not separate (also) from the god-like *khakon* (Monument of Ongin). In the monuments of Orkhun-Enisei, there are words characteristic of modern Turkic languages: *əl* (el), *bən* (me), you, *ilig* (hand), *koz*, *ođlan*, *yash*, at, *tengri*, *altmosh*, etc. But there are also words that have gone out of use due to their semantic features: *budun* (people), *bagh* (union), *sv* (army), *sabo'm* (word), *oto'* (sent), *toso'q* (full), *ukush* (many). The dialect of the southern group of the ancient Turkic language appeared on the basis of the Uyghur script. These include Selenga, Suji and Turfon monuments. The languages of the southern group phonetically differ from the languages of the northern group by the change of the b sound at the beginning of the words ending in n, ng to the m sound: like *bəngu-məngu* (mangu), *ben-men*, *bing-ming*. The accusative case is represented by the affix *nong/-*, and the accusative case is represented by the affix -*don'n/ -din// -ton'n / -tin*. The past tense form of the verb has separate affixes for each person and number.

In the mixed dialect of the ancient Turkic language, the characteristics of the northern dialect and the southern dialect are expressed. This dialect includes the Manichaean monument combined with the Uyghur script, *Huastuanift*, Buddha monument - "*Suvarna*" ("Golden Light"), "*Prayer of the Magicians*" and legal documents. A phonetically distinctive feature of the mixed dialect is the alternating use of the d sound with the t sound, and the ch sound with the z sound: such as *achun-azun* (world), *atun-adun* (other).

In some words, a back consonant is used: *yog'* (no), *kalmag'-kaliok* (please), *tamka-tamga*, etc. Consonants *r'* and *r* appear in the middle and at the end of the word: *tagugu* (chicken), *aghor* (heavy), *ulug'*, *ilig* (hand).

In the middle of nouns, at the end of verbs, there is a d sound: like *adaq* (leg), *qidim* (clothes), *qod* (sheep). In general, in the period of the ancient Turkic literary language, Turkic languages were differentiated and divided into groups of d/t-characterized languages, s/z-characterized languages, and y-characterized languages. In the early period of the development of the Uzbek language, a literary language with the sign y was formed. If we look at the language of the ancient monuments phonetically, it is clear that the vowel e (e) in the modern literary language is pronounced in the style of ə, and the consonant d comes instead of the consonant y. That's why prof. S. E. Malov includes the language of the monuments in Runic and Uyghur inscriptions among the d-sign languages<sup>3</sup>

**General information about grammar.** Grammar (grammaticae technē – art of writing, trade) is the least variable, stable part of the language and reflects reality as the result of the highest abstraction (generalization). Generalization is not only specific to grammar, but also to lexis. Although each word in the lexicon has its own specific lexical meaning, the word summarizes the concept it represents. For example, the word *tree*, while being the name of a concrete object, means "a tree in general", because a tree has needle leaves, can be broad-leaved, the fruit tree can be apricot or peach, peach feathery peach or *luchchak* peach. From this it can be seen that although generalization is also present in the lexicon, grammar is not a qualitatively modified form of generalization, but the highest form of generalization. In this respect, grammar is similar to geometry. Because geometry, for example, is interested in its shape: height, width, height, size, without being interested in the composition of a brick, so grammar is interested not in the subjective concept of the word "*brick*", but in its relationship with other words. In other words, the demonstrative agreement itself means to look at all nouns and associated words, regardless of the lexical meaning of the word being added.

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<sup>3</sup> Малов С.Е. Памятники древнетюркской письменности, стр. 126.

*The sky, air, like tree, man, in poultry, animal;*

Grammar is a science that deals with the grammatical structure and grammatical system of the language. Grammatical forms (forms) that form the grammatical meaning of a word, grammatical expressions and methods that create grammatical meaning based on these forms, and grammatical categories summarizing grammatical meanings in one category (not a group of words, but a group of grammatical meanings in one category) are considered. In a language, each word consists of a set of interconnected grammatical meanings. The lexical meaning of a word is the realization of its concept of an object, sign, etc., and what it means, its grammatical meaning is additional meanings such as person, number agreement, mood, tense, which are added to the main meaning of the word, and these indicate the relationship between the words. The grammatical meaning of the word is realized through grammatical forms. For example, the grammatical plural meaning in the word *dalamiryga* is formed by *-s*, the grammatical possessive (personal) meaning *-myz*, and the grammatical agreement meaning *-ga*.

Forming the grammatical meaning of a word in the language is not only by adding special forms - grammatical suffixes to the base of the word, but other methods: internal change of the word stem - internal inflection, direct combination of words - compound, double and repeated words, auxiliary words, order, stress and intonation is also done through. Grammatical expression methods together with the grammatical structure of the language, at the same time, the grammatical meaning and its formal expression, and the methods and tools that create it, together form a whole, one cannot exist without the other, inseparable, inseparable phenomena, and their unity constitutes a grammatical category. The concept of grammatical category is broader than the concepts of grammatical meaning, grammatical form and grammatical modes of expression. For example, the plural form of nouns is opposed to its singular form, the meaning of the grammatical plural is formed through the special affix *-lar* (book, like books - affixation method) and through the pairing of words (*big - small, young - old - composition*) and forms the grammatical category of number.

In conclusion, it can be said that the grammatical category is the general meanings of a generalized character inherent in the word, and the grammatical meaning is a special manifestation of these general meanings. For example, all Uzbek language conjugations are a general form of this category, while the accusative conjugation is a special form of it. Similar features of language construction are studied in the parts of morphology and syntax of grammar.

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