

Grammatical Forms of Verbs in The Language of Qazi Maulik's Works

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Abstract: The article discusses the linguistic features of Qazi Maulik's works. The grammatical forms of the verb in the poet's works are analyzed using examples.

Keywords: Linguistics, Old Turkic language, verb, affix, auxiliary verbs, adjective, adverbial verbs, nominative verbs, imperative mood, conditional mood, wish mood, definite mood.

Introduction: In the study of the history of the development of the literary languages of the Turkic-speaking peoples, the linguistic study of the works of artistic masters, who occupy a special place in the cultural life of the people, is of great importance. Because literary language is a form of the national language, revised and creatively enriched by masters of artistic expression. Therefore, it is essential to evaluate literary language as a highly developed form of national speech culture. The master of artistic expression manages and develops this creative process. Among the poets who lived and worked at the beginning of the 20th century, Qazi Maulik's works hold a special place in terms of linguistic features.

The language of the poet's works differs from the works of his contemporaries in its unique characteristics. That is, the master of words created his works mainly in the style of written literary traditions common to all Turkic peoples of that time. In the works of the 20th-century Karakalpak poets Sarybay, Gulmurat Kurbanali ugli, and others, Qazi Maulik stands out for his unique word usage, artistic methods of expression, and especially the peculiarities of his language. It often reflects the phonetic and morphological features characteristic of the Old Turkic literary language. Therefore, it is necessary to study the language of the poet's works from several aspects. In this article, we will study the grammatical forms of the verb in the language of the poet's works.

Verbs used in the language of Qazi Maulik's works are

formed from affixes similar to those used in modern Karakalpak, as well as through the combination of auxiliary verbs with noun and verb forms.

The affix -la// -le, -la is considered the most productive affix in the language of the poet's works, including the Turkic language, as is the current Karakalpak language. For example:

izlásáń tapılmas jumla jáhánni.

Áy yaranlar, yardıń vasfın sózlesem.

(If I search the earth, I won't find it.

Oh, my friends, let me describe my beloved.)

-e// -a affix. For example:

Hár kim ıqlas eter kórmege sizni.

(Everyone wants to see you)

In the language of Qazi Maulik's works, compound verbs are formed by combining the auxiliary verbs "et", "qıl", "bol", and "e" into nominative words, as in modern Karakalpak. For example:

Alardıń zıyada bolğan qushaydı.

Qılıq etip qashır bilán kózleriń.

(They may have increased

They raised his eyebrows and eyes)

In the works of Qazi Maulik, the form of the incomplete verb "e", characteristic of the old Uzbek written literary language, is also used. For example:

Barar erdim dárwazasın ilmese.

Sen erursań meniń sáwgili yarım.
(I would go if the gate wasn't closed
You are my beloved)

Paired and repeated verbs. For example:

Ushıp qonganıńa hesh sózim yoqdur.
Kesip-kesip qara bağrım guzlasam.
Yadımnın shıqpaydur otırsam-tursam.

(I won't say anything about your flight and landing

My heart is broken many times

I can't get it out of my head)

The following affixes of the adjective verb are used in the works of Qazi Maulik.

-gan//-gen, -qan//-ken, -gan//-kan affixes. Past participle verbs are formed using these affixes. For example:

Gúres maydanında urğan jáwlanlar.
Húsnı-asalını kórgen gırıptar.
Jamalın kórmegen bolur biyqarar.
Waslına jetkeniń bolmas ármanı.
Hár bir aytqan sózi besh yırğa azır.
Kórgen yigitleriniń bağı yaqılğan.
Gewishine tilla mıyır qaqılğan.

(They ran on the wrestling field.

He saw her beauty

One who hasn't seen beauty will be unstable.

One who reaches it has no regrets.

Every word spoken is worth five years.

The hearts of the young men who see it burn.

Gold nails are nailed to his coat)

The suffix "-mish" is an old verb-forming suffix and is actively used in modern turkish, azerbaijani, and gagauz languages. It is not used in the modern Karakalpak language; only some words formed through it have been preserved: past, life, crime, etc. This form is effectively used in the works of Qozi Mavlik. For example:

Qılıstayın qıyılmıştur qashlarıń.
Hinjideyin tizilmishdur tisleriń.
Gúl yuzı megzelmish alma-anara.
Hár surma shekilmish shamshi qamara.

(She has sword-like eyebrows.

His teeth are like pearls.

Their faces are like pomegranates and apples.)

The affix -ar//-er//-r is one of the old forms in Turkic languages and is used with phonetic variants in all modern languages [1.118]. This form is effectively used in the poet's works. For example:

Ólikke jan berer hár aytqan sózi.

Shınqobızlı qız-jawanlar sas eter.

Yuz mıń álwan jılwa birlá naz eter.

Neshshe qızlar ara berer ózine.

(Every word spoken gives life to the dead.

The girls sing with the shınqobız

They have a hundred thousand coquettes.

So many girls interfere with themselves)

The older variants of this affix, such as -ar//-ur//-ur, -ir//-ir, -yur//-yur, -yir//-yir, -yar//-yer, and mas are productively used in the poet's works. For example:

Sallanıp sıypanur belini uslap.

Tawıstek taranur qızı Shımbaydıń.

Yuzine shalınur zulrı-zıyası.

Bir tiyresi on tórt urıw diyárlár.

(She walks swaying, holding his waist.

Shımbay's daughter is like a peacock.

Her face was full of enlightenment.

She belongs to fourteen clans)

This form is also found in the language of 15th-century monuments [2.162].

In the language of Qazi Maulik's works, adverbial verbs are formed using the following affixes: -ip//-ip, -p affix. This affix has been effectively used in the poet's works. For example:

Yigitleri shıqar bedew oynatıp.

Jem ornına aq nabatı shaynatıp.

Kimi qashın qaqıp, kózlerin súzer.

Yigitleri surıp óter yorgasın.

Yigit kórse ımlap qashını qaqar.

(The young men ride horses

They feed the horse with nabat

Some people frowned, squinting.

The young men ride horses.

Girls frown at the sight of a young man.)

Furthermore, variants of this affix, similar to old Uzbek, such as -ıb//-ib, -b, -ub//-ub//-b, -up//-úp, -yıb//-yib, -yub, yip, -yip//-yup, are found. For example:

Árman bilán ayra túshib baraman.

Láblı tishláb belin qushıp turğanda.

(I'm leaving with regret

While hugging her waist)

a// -e, -a// -y affix. For example:

Ústińe qalqadan jańa ton kiyseń.

Jáhándi aylanıp hár jerdi kórseń.

(Putting on a new coat

I want to travel the world)

The nominal verb is formed in the language of the poet's works using the following affixes.

The affixes -laq// -lek, -baq// -bek, -paq// -pek, -maq// -mek have long been used in the Karakalpak language. They are effectively used in the language of the poet's works. For example:

Yigit bilán dáwrán surmek ármanı.

Janın qıyar ılaq shappaq qástinde.

(She wants to live with a good man

She will give her life for it)

Noun verbs formed with the affixes -ish// -ish, -sh are productively used in the poet's works. This form was used only in the language of the classics and is not found in the modern language. Instead, the affix -is// -is, which forms nouns from verbs, is used. For example:

Tırnadek yurishi, totı turishi.

Búlbildek xosh hawaz bilán kúlishi.

(She walks like a crane, stands like a parrot.

She has a sweet voice like a nightingale, she has laughter.)

Verbs are divided into 1) imperative, 2) conditional, 3) desirable, 4) indicative. Each type of mood has its own unique forms.

In the language of Qazi Maulik's works, the first-person singular form of the imperative mood, as in modern Karakalpak literary language, is expressed by the affixes -oyin// -eyin, -yin// -yin, expressing wishes and calls directed towards the first person. For example:

Yad etip táriypin áyleyin seni.

Lahza qararım yoq, kórmáyin yúrsam.

Aytayın bárini bildiń periýzat.

(Let me praise you, remembering your name

I can't bear not to see you

I'll tell you everything, oh beauty.)

In Qazi Maulik's works, the third part of the imperative mood is formed using the affix -sin// -sin, as in our modern language, and the non-current labial forms -sun// -sun. These affixes express commands, decisions, and decisions directed at the third person. For example:

May God protect us from such misfortune.

In Qazi Maulik's works, the -sa variant of the conditional mood is used alongside the modern Karakalpak affix -sa// -se. For example:

Mereke-májliske barsá hár yere.

Qargasa qıs, jarılqasa yaz eter.

Kóziń tússe qızlarınıń kózine.

(If she goes to a meeting

If she hates someone, it's winter; if she loves someone, it's summer.

If he catches the girls' eye)

In the language of Qazi Maulik's works, verbs in the definite mood are conjugated in three tenses (past, present, future). Each time period has its own unique forms.

The past tense forms -di// -di, -ti// -ti, -qan// -ken, -ğan// -gen. For example:

Úyińe ikki barıp tapmadım sizni.

Sózimniń hasılı tiri júrgeniń.

Kóńline yuz árman engen hushaydı.

Bir dilbar dúnyağa kelgen qushaydı.

Ya pátiwa bermey aytqan sózime.

(I went to your house twice but couldn't find it.

Your life is the meaning of my words.

A beautiful girl seems to have been born.

She didn't give me a blessing)

The analytical forms of the past tense of the verb are formed by combining the incomplete verb "e" with various verb forms and have different additional meanings. Furthermore, in the poet's works, the initial full form of the incomplete verb "er" is also found. For example:

Uluğlar etipdur ańa bir hawas.

Maqseti ne erur ushbu sawaldır.

(Great people envied him.

What is the purpose of this question?)

In the poet's works, the present tense verb is formed using the -dur affix. For example:

Rana durur yúziń qaddiń bákamal.

Kórgen qashğusıdur janını kurban.

Yadımnan shıkmaydur otırsam tursam.

Ózge páriy kórinbesdur kózime.

(She was well-built.

Those who see her run away.

Even when I'm sitting and standing, I can't forget about

her

I don't see another fairy.)

Furthermore, in the poet's works, verbs of the present and future tense are formed by adding shortened forms of the affix of the infinitive. For example:

Bilmádim, ol yarıdın hesh arım pitmas.

Men bilmenem, ya kúyemen, janaman.

(I can't forget that girl.

I burned and burned)

In the language of Qazi Maulik's works, verbs of the future tense are formed through the following forms: The affix -ar// -er// -r is formed by attaching suffixes to adjectives and their negative forms. For example:

Yaz bolsa yigitler atların baqar.

At moynına laǵlı-marjanlar taqar.

Jorǵa jurmel miner gúllán balası.

Qash tagında uynar qara kózleri.

(Young men feed their horses in the summer

The young men wear necklaces around their horses' necks

Many children ride a pacer.)

-ur affix. For example:

Yigitka uzatur qızı Shımbaydıń.

Aqlımni alursań rangımni barbat.

(If Chimboy's daughter is married off to another man

I'll be in bad shape)

Thus, in the language of Qazi Maulik's works, differences are observed in the forms of the verb, like person-number, mood, degree, adjective, adverbial, and nominal - compared to modern literary language. Their forms, characteristic of the ancient Central Asian Turkic literary language, were effectively used.

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