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HISTORICAL FORMATION OF PRONOUNS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

Periodic study of pronouns in the Uzbek language, comparing their forms in ancient written monuments with their modern forms, is one of the main goals of our topic. In the article, the phonetic, semantic, lexical meanings, number and agreement categories of the reflexive pronoun and its forms and characteristics in ancient Turkic language monuments, its function in the sentence were studied, compared and analyzed through examples. Changes in the historical development of each language primarily affect its lexicon and vocabulary. We focus on pronouns because despite constituting only a tiny fraction of the available words in the English language, they are among the most frequently used (Pennebaker, 2011). Furthermore, extensive research has established that pronouns play a fundamental role in people's everyday experiences.

KEYWORDS

Reflexive pronoun, conjugation, numerical category, synonymy, formative features in ancient writings, monuments of the ancient Turkic language, "Kutadgu bilig", "Devonu Luyotit Turk", "Shaibaniinoma", etc..

INTRODUCTION

Changes in the historical development of each language primarily affect its lexicon and vocabulary.

Periodic study of pronouns in the Uzbek language, comparing their forms in ancient written monuments

with their modern forms, is one of the main goals of our topic.

It became clear from our research materials that the linguist separately analyzed the synonymy, homonymy and grammatical categories of personal, demonstrative, interrogative, personal pronouns in the ancient Turkic language.

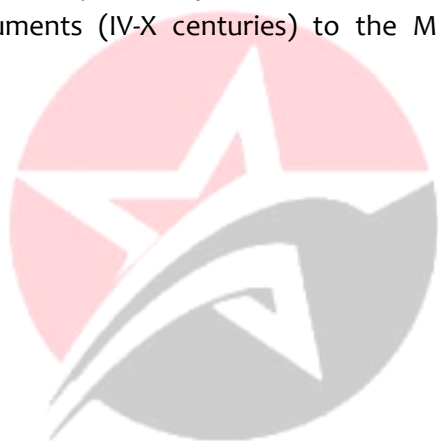
Literature Review

Above, we consider the study of the historical development of pronouns in three stages. In the 1st stage, we will analyze the pronouns from ancient written monuments (IV-X centuries) to the Middle

Ages. Our research shows that S.Mutallibov paid special attention to the variants of pronouns in Oghuz, Kipchak, and Qarluq dialects.

M. Koshgari used the comparative method to describe the construction of Turkic languages and became one of the founders of the comparative-historical method in linguistics.

The work consists of three volumes and was published in Istanbul in 1915-1917. The same publication Karl Brockelmann published this work in German translation in 1929 under the name "Medieval Turkish Dictionary" ("Mitteltürkischer Wortschatz").



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149₁₅; 4. enixa est (foetum), JSB 4 412₁₅; 5. a. s. **نَحِيْ**, s. **نَحِيْ** ES Nis 64₃₀, KwD 9₁₅, Vc 56₁₇, s. **نَحِيْ** EOE 235₁₅ excussit crapulam ESJ 180₁₂ = Bal 303₂₁, ESL 3 519₂₁, am 1 70₂; b. **نَحِيْ** ESJ 1Sm 25₂₇ (**נַחֲשִׁי**), φ 78₅₁₅ (**נַחֲשִׁי**), ESL 2 453₁₅, AS 20₂, EChe 8 14₁₁ (WrmcL 349₂, B 501pu), SB 143₁₉.

نَحِيْ concussio AM 1 48₁₀.

نَحِيْ nest. nomen accentus MasJs App 111₁₁₂, Bhgr 1 259₁₀, BZ 12₁₁, Merx 180₁₄.

نَحِيْ pl. **نَحِيْ** (cum **نَحِيْ** gr. N § 105, cf. **نَحِيْ**) 1. sors Lv 16₂, Nm 36₂ (**נַחֲשִׁי**), ES 181C, JS in MS 161₂₂, Jul 47₁₉, Bhce 1 449₁₂; 2. columna libri, Jer 36₂₂ (**נַחֲשִׁי**), AS 3 10₁₂, Einl φ 113₁; 3. libellus DionT 4 195₁₂; 4. pl. **נַחֲשִׁי** abaculi, opus musivum CatBerl 2 585a₄ a f.

نَحِيْ Dn Hex n 110₁₁; **نَحِيْ** hexapla CatWr 1 30, 32₁; **نَحِيْ** chronicon tripartitum BO 2 312; **نَحِيْ** octapla Einl φ 111pu.

نَحِيْ 1. s. **نَحِيْ**, s. **نَحِيْ** Jul 142₁₀, excussit pulverem Js 52₂ (**נַחֲשִׁי**), cit. EChe 10 4₂₁, (WrmcL 400₁₂, B 577₁₀), JSBC 1 26₉, abs. ER 9₁₇; 2. enixa est Js 34₁₂ (**נַחֲשִׁי**); 3. concussus est PO 14 104pu (s. 1).

נַחֲשִׁי 1. concussit ES 2 335A, Mt 10₁₄ (Phil); 2. decussit (onus) am 3 537u, Narsai 2 99₄; 3. contudit φ 2₉ (**נַחֲשִׁי** cf. **נַחֲשִׁי**); 4. liberavit JSB 5 581₂; 5. spoliavit, fraudavit Ex 3₂₂ (**נַחֲשִׁי**); 6. edidit (alvum et urinam) Med 120₁₂; 7. purgavit (ventrem) Chran 1 327₁₁, BB 144₆.

نَحِيْ 1. evacuatio (ventris) Med 230₁₀, Chran 1 327₁₅, met. ER 51₉; 2. **نَحِيْ** clysmus Philox 378₁₉, Gal ZDMG 39 265₉; 3. **نَحِيْ** excrementum HippAph 74.

نَحِيْ 1. excretivus, purgativus ES 2 316E, INB 540₁₅, MiS 466b₂₅, Bhchr 176₂, BB 645₁₄; 2. pl. edita (terra) Kays 250₁₄.

نَحِيْ 1. depulsus est Jud 20₂₁ (**נַחֲשִׁי**); 2. depositum est (corpus) PO 3 48₄; 3. ejectum est (e narius) Med 8₁₁; 4. se excussit Sir 22₁₂; 5. purgatus est Chran 1 327₁₉.

نَحِيْ (AR, ar. **نَحِيْ** exiit, prodiit, interiit Maidani II 16₂₄, defecit Salāma b. Gandal 2₁₂, **نَحِيْ** vendibilis fuit b. Sa'd V 291₁₂, aeth. **نَحِيْ** diffidit, divisit) o 1. exivit Cant 3₁₁, ER 56₂₂, am 3 446₁₁, s. acc. pers. (Grundr. 2 197h), IA 2 286₁₀, s. **نَحِيْ** nupsit Rechtsb. 2 144₂; 2. versus est in (exitus) LES 2 3₂; 3. obvenit JS in ZDMG 31 377₄; 4. praeteriit (tempus) Afr 237₁₆, am 2 474₂, 4 523₁₂, (capitulum) MiS 431c₂₇, 495c₂₂; 5. in usu fuit (nummus) Gn 23₁₅, BB 584₁₂; 6. a. ortus est (sol) Gn 19₂₂ (**נַחֲשִׁי**); b. exstitit, apparuit ESJ 31₂; c. evasit ESV 61₂; d. clarus evasit, innotuit ThbK 1 313₂, MiS 437b₂ (cf. Bhchr 109₁₁); 7. ut ar. **نَحِيْ** exstitit (rebellis) DionT 4 55₂₂, EN chr 174₁₂, MiS 482c₉ a f.; 8. peregit (diem) JSB 4 844₁₂, 846₁₂, (hebdomadem) AM 2 170₇, PallM 15₂, s. **نَحِيْ** vigiliam (contra N § 243) VRabb 167₂₂, IAB 1 371₁₂, Petr Ib 46₁₉, PO 8 135₂, MiS 214a₂₂; 9. t. t. math. (e gr. **ἐκβαλναι**) a. subtraxit Afr 399₁₀, EN chr 2 141₁₂; b. divisit Chrmn 44₂, EN chr 2 137₄, 141₂; c. multiplicavit EOE

In 1939, it was published in Turkish in Ankara, translated by Basim Atalay. Scientist S.Mutallibov worked effectively on the translation of the Devan and published it in Uzbek in three volumes during 1960-1963.

The work of M. Koshgari consists of an introduction and a glossary. In the introduction, the author describes the reasons for the creation of "Devon", his work style, the structure of the work, the letters used in the structure of Turkish words, what is said and what is not said in the book, the description of Turkic classes

and tribes, the characteristics of the Turkish language, language and dialects. reflects on the differences.

The famous linguist Jamaluddin Muhammad Abdullah Turki has a special place in the development of ancient Turkic linguistics. His work "Kitobulugut al mushtaq fi lug'at it turk wo qafchaq" ("A book of interest to the Mushtaq of Turkic and Kipchak languages"), written around the 13th-14th centuries, is devoted to the comparison of Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and Mongolian languages. This work serves as a valuable source for

studying the historical development of Turkish languages.

II stage. In the formation and development of old Uzbek linguistics, the linguistic views and works of the great thinker poet Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Babur, Aloyi Binni Muhibi, Mirzo Mehdikhan, Ishaqkhan Ibrat are important for the classification of pronouns.

By the end of the 19th century, as a result of the need to study the culture, customs and language of the local people of the Russian invaders, several grammars of practical importance were created in Uzbek linguistics. "Grammar of the Turkish, Persian, Kyrgyz and Uzbek languages" (1875) by M. A.Terentyev, "A companion of Ruskish in Central Asia" (1878) by A. Starlevsky, "Language of Sort" by Z. A. Aleksev and V. Vishnegorsky for learners" (1884), M. Andreyev's "Guide for first-time learners of Sort language" (1896), F. Mashkovsev's "Sort language lessons" (1899), V.P. Nalivkin's "Practical study of Sort language "A study guide" (1898), N. Budzinsky's "Sort language textbook" (1910) can be cited as an example.

III stage. As a literal science, Uzbek linguistics began to take shape in the 20s and 30s of the 20th century and reached one of its highest peaks by the end of this century.

Abdurauf Fitrat, Ghazi Olirn Yunusov, Ulug' Tursunov, YE.D. Polivanov, Qayum Ramazon, Fakhri Karaolov and

Ayub Ghulomov contributed greatly to the formation of Uzbek linguistics in the 20th century.

RESULTS

In ancient manuscripts of the 7th-8th centuries, the pronoun denoting the singularity of the speaker (personal pronoun) appears as bän ben (I) in blue Turkish inscriptions, män, män or min (I) in monuments with Uyghur and Moni writing. Plural pronoun – we (biz), which denotes you (siz) one listener or many listeners, he/she/it-ol, and for they- olar, ular, anlar which denotes another person, and ole, which denotes other people the form of olul, ul (he/she), which means one person, is used when it is formed with conjugation suffixes, such as departure, meaning, a, anda.(him, her) In the modern Uzbek language, when the pronoun u (he, she) is combined with the conjunctions of departure, place, and exit, the consonant -n is formed; (unga, unda) to him. These were used in the old Uzbek language (Chigatai Turkic) in the form of ana, andin (him, from him). However, the -n between the stem and the suffix is not a suffix. It is a remnant of the case of the personal pronoun used with the suffix - ning Old Turkic: u-n-da (<a-nin-din//a-nin from him (<a-nin-da), u-undan (from him)

In the old Turkic language, personal pronouns are found in two forms: öz (self) and kentü kendü. Öz actually means "soul". It also means "person, somebody, people".

Declination of personal pronouns in cases:

<i>Kelishiklar Olmoshlar</i>	<i>Nominativ</i>	<i>Akkusativ</i>	<i>Genetiv</i>	<i>Dativ</i>	<i>Dativ</i>

Men (I) ich	<i>bän ben män men min;</i>	<i>bäni beni mäni meni mini</i>	<i>bänin benin; mänin menin minin</i>	<i>bänä benä bana mänä menä maņa; mändä mendä mindä mintä, mindidä, mintäda;</i>	<i>menidin minidin</i>
Sen (You) Du	<i>sän sen;</i>	<i>säni seni sini</i>	<i>sänin senin sinin;</i>	<i>sänä senä sarja; sändä sendä sindä, sintädä, sinidä, sintidä;</i>	<i>sänidin senidin sinitin</i>
U (he, she, it) er, sie, es	<i>ol;</i>	<i>anī;</i>	<i>anin</i>	<i>aņa, anar; anta anda, antada;</i>	<i>antin, anindin</i>
Biz (we) Wir	<i>biz; biziņ;</i>	<i>bizni</i>	<i>biznin</i>	<i>bizkā bizgä, biziņa ,bizintä bizindä, biznidä</i>	<i>, biznidin</i>
Siz (you) ihr	<i>siz, sizlär;</i>	<i>sizni, sizlärni; siziņ,</i>	<i>siznin, sizlärniņ;</i>	<i>Sizlärinä, siziņa, sizä, sizintä, siznidä, sizlärkä, sizlärädä, sizdä;</i>	<i>siznidin</i>
Ular (they) Sie/Sie	<i>Olar</i>	<i>olarni</i>	<i>olarnin</i>	<i>olarqa; olarda;</i>	<i>olardin</i>

Mahmud az-Zamakhshari, who added priceless masterpieces to the treasury of scientific science, has a unique place in ancient Turkic linguistics.

As a great linguist, Zamakhshari is a scientist who made a great contribution to the development of Arabic linguistics. However, special attention is paid to Turkish

words in his dictionaries, which reflect the lexicon of the Turkish literary language of Central Asia of the 12th-13th centuries. For example, in "Kutadgu Bilig":

Munar menzätü keldi emdi bu söz,
Esitkil munı sen, aya esgü öz –

Now the corresponding word is: This was clearly stated by the brave man. Listen to this, O good man. In "Irq Bitigi": özün uzun bolzun the meaning of "Live a long life" is: May your life be long In "Irq Bitigi": meaning: May your life be long (umring uzun bo'lsin) (IB, 47). In written monuments, kântü and öz (self) pronouns can be used in pairs, meaning "myself". For example

K(ä)ntü özümüzni küntä ayda öñibiz tidimiz ärsär.

Meaning: "we beat ourselves and suffer": (o'zimizni urib, azoblanamiz (QB. 139-140). Demonstrative pronouns in the work: bu, ol, oşbu uşbu, şul, oşu, oşul

Ayiğ qilinčqa ančükä kântü özümüzni ämgätir-biz
Meaning: Being alert helps us. (Hushyor bo'lish bizga yordam beradi)

This demonstrative pronoun takes the form of mu- under the influence of the sonor in the suffix when it is formed with diffraction suffixes. For example this (muni, mundin mundun). The variation of this demonstrative pronoun is as follows: Singular: bu; buni (this); muni; bunun munun; muna, bunar munar; anda, munda, munda, muntada, muntuda; mundina Pluralform: bular; bularni; (these; these); bularnin; bularqa; bularda; bulardin (of these; to these; in these; this) is great; when the demonstrative pronoun bulardin is modified, it takes the form an-, -dan, from: anug, andin andan.

Interrogative pronouns: for people who? (kim?), things-items, for events-events nača?, na?, nekü?, nelüg?, nekülüg?, nečük?, nečüke? what? galt? (how, how often?), kayu? (which?), qani? qanta? qantan? qanta? qačan? (where?) qayu?, qani?, qanta?, qantan?, qanča?, qačan? (how much? When?) pronouns are used. Among these nāča?, nā? nekül?, nelig?, nekülüg?, nečük?, nečükin?, nädä? All of the pronouns are nā ne?

(Why) made from what?, where?, how much?, how much?, how much?, when? Pronouns also have the same root - kayu kanu? (Where?) is connected to when the pronoun is made from kai+čağ+in.

Indefinitive pronouns: qamuğ qamağ (all), qamaği (all of), bari (all). Yodgorliklar tilida nän (no, no one) is used as pronoun in the language of monuments.

7500 words in «Devonu lug'otit turk» are explained in eight sections in the dictionary part

More than 40 pronouns are explained in the work. We will analyze some of them below:

Anda- there, from there, that's it (u yerda, u yerdan)

Andag'-so (shundoq)

Andin- from him (undan)

Anñnñ-his, her (uning, anñn)

Анча I –much (shuncha)

Анча II- so (shunday)

añap-him (unga)

əjlä-so, (shunday) (137-bet)

бу-this (bu), буғ

йымғ- all together (hamma, birlikda),

kim- who? interrogative pronoun (kim so'roq olmoshi) (325-bet)

mat- so (shunday) (311-bet)

Mah-this (it is a connector too) (mana)

Мэн I- I (men (turkish)

МэҢ II- birth-mark (Arabic) (xol (arabcha) (265-bet)

МэҢ III – grain (don)

Мунда, бунда- here, from here (shu yerda, bundan)

Мунї-this (buni)

Муҗар-to this (bunga)

Нэ I- What? (nima?) (P 233)

Нэ II- is a surprising charge (taajjub bildiruvchi yuklama)

Нэ III – which? How? (relative pronoun) (qaysi, qanday) (nisbiy olmosh),

Нэ тулук- what color?(qaysi rangda?)

Нэгу-why? (nimaga?)

Нэлук-why? (nega?) (P. 305)

Нэрақ-why do you need? (nimaga kerak?)

Нэра́т-how? (qanday, qalay?)

Нэчә-how many? (necha?)

Ну-nima?(arabcha)

Ол- connector (gram.)

Ол I-he/she (u (olmosh)

Ол III-sign (ishora)

Са – you (sen)

Сәһ- you (sen)

Сәһсиз- without you (sensiz)

CONCLUSION

Based on our research, we can say that the Uzbek language has undergone phonetic, lexical, and semantic changes in the words of its vocabulary with the progress of science and technology, such as θ - σ ', ñ -ng, It has been proved on the basis of the above-mentioned sources that the sounds e- θ , u-i have changed to the appearance, and the personal-number suffix -man has changed to the form. The fact that the obsolete forms of some pronouns in our language are still used in the language of the Turkic peoples, the historical coexistence of brotherly peoples, the proximity of customs and cultures indicate that they used a common language in the most ancient times.

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