



## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE QUALITIES USED IN ALISHER NAVOI'S HISTORICAL WORKS

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### Annotation

In the Uzbek language, a group of adjectives is a historically undeveloped group of words with morphological features. The adjective did not initially exist as an independent word group, it was later separated from the horse group and formed and developed. Quality serves to denote the sign of an object. Usually the sign of an object is expressed directly or indirectly (through the relation of an object to another object). Accordingly, adjectives are divided into two groups: original adjectives, relative adjectives. This article discusses the qualities used in the historical works of Alisher Navoi, their functional and semantic features.

**Keywords:** Historical morphology, morphological index, independent word group, original adjectives, relative adjectives, adjective construction, morphological method, syntactic method, quality levels, simple level, comparative level, incremental level.

### Introduction

In Turkic languages, including Uzbek, adjectives are historically morphologically underdeveloped. According to the researchers, the adjective did not initially exist as an independent word group, it was later separated from the horse group and formed and developed [10, 55].

According to EV Sevortyan, the process of differentiation of quality from the horse began much earlier, and by the V-VIII centuries this process became widespread. The accumulation of quality gradually took place at the expense of the various forms that took place in different periods. Some of these forms have been unproductive since ancient times, while others have maintained their productivity to the present day and have even expanded it further. Some forms were common to horse and quality, but did not develop in later periods [10, 58].

The separation of the quality from the horse, which dates back to the ancient times of the development of the Turkic languages, is a continuous phenomenon, and this process is still going on.





This should not lead to the idea that all qualities are separated from the horse. Because after the separation of quality as an independent category, there are a number of primitive and artificial words, constructive affixes, which represent a newly added character in this category, the origin and nature of which have not yet been determined. The solution of this problem is one of the tasks facing Turkology [10, 55]. Words in the category of quality serve to express the characteristic feature, color, size, shape, character, taste, etc. of an object, event and situation [11, 271].

It is expedient to divide the words belonging to the category of adjectives in the memoirs we are studying ("Tarihi muluki Ajam" [8, 743] and "Tarihi anbiyo va hukamo" [9, 728]) into the following groups according to these characteristics.:

a) words denoting the property of a person or thing: avlá (TAH 724b7) – “better”, ajiba (TAH 716a22) – “astonishing”, a’lam (TAH 712b22) – “very wise, possessing great knowledge”, yanıy (TMA 729a27) – “rich, wealthy”, dalir (TMA 735b18) – “brave, courageous, valiant, brave”, dáná (TMA 737a25) – “knowledgeable, intelligent, wise, prudent”, badxoy (TMA 736a18) – “rough, rude”, yaman (TAH 706b19) – “ugly, bad”, muláyim (TAH 710b2) – “soft-natured, pleasant, gentle, decent, fit”, arjumand (TMA 729b4) – “dear” and so on.

b) words denoting the color of a person or thing: ahmar (TAH 714a18) – “red”, káfurgun (TAH 710b25) – “white”, qaro (TMA 731a24) – “black”, oq (TMA 741a13) – “white”, yaşil (TMA 741a8) – “green”, kök (TMA 731a24) – “blue”, safid (TMA 732a5) – “white” and so on.

c) words that express the shape, size, or dimension of a person or thing: baland (TAH 720a16) – “high, great”, biyik (TAH 727a16) – “great, lofty”, yuqari (TAH 728a24) – “high, up”, vasi’ (TAH 721b6) – “big, great, wide”, kiçik (TAH 706a7) – “small, not big”, haqir (TAH 719b25) – “low, small”, qisqa (TMA 736a6) – “short”, uzun (TAH 728b5) – “long, elongated, continuous”, uluq (TAH 717b26) – “huge, big” and so on.

d) words denoting the state of a person or thing: akmah (TAH 725a10) – “born blind”, bimár (TAH 727b5) – “sick, ill, afflicted with any disease”, bihál (TAH 720a20) – “weak, powerless, helpless, depressed”, bihuş (TAH 727b8) – “unconscious”, botaliy (TAH 707b11) – “has a child, a branch”, yályuz (TAH 712a13) – “alone”, jamila (TAH 720b4) – “beautiful”, isiy (TAH 721a19) – “warm, hot”, quruq (TAH 711b10) – “dry, dried”, çürük (TAH 723b14) – “rotten” and so on.

e) words that describe the taste of something: açiý (TAH 728b17) – “bitter, sour, the opposite of sweet”, çüçük (TAH 728b17) – “the opposite of sweet, bitter”, şor (TAH 713a19) – “salty, salty sharp, bitter” etc.

f) The word for the smell of something: náxuş (TMA 732b26) - "bad, unpleasant".

Of the 392 attributes used in the "Historical Prophets and Judgments", 209 are



primitive and 83 are artificial; Of the 300 qualities used in the "Historical Property of Ajam", 168 are primitive and 132 are artificial.

In the text of these historical memoirs morphological (affixation) and syntactic (composition) adjectives are used.

1. Morphologically, adjectives are formed from nouns and verbs. Adjective adjective: -liq / -lik / -lig / -luq / -luk. In the old Uzbek language, this affix was productive both in horse-making and in quality-making [9, 119]. The adjective formed with this affix means the thing, sign, property in the stem and belonging to the place expressed in the stem: mahábatliq ün (TAH 707b20), čirayliq kabutar (TAH 720b2), saqalliq kiši (TAH 725b4), yaxši axláqlıq (TMA 730a8); rahmlik ata (TAH 710a11), sütlük zuafá (TAH 714a14), etc.

In general, the affix -li [9, 119], which is relatively specific to the language of monuments of the XIII-XIV centuries, but has been rarely used in Uzbek since the XV century and is found only in some monuments, is not mentioned in the memoirs we study.

The affix -siz is an antonym of the above affixes, meaning something that is understood from the root of the word and does not have a sign [7, 149]: yolsiz biyábán (TAH 726a14), afásiz jahán (TMA 732b1), gunahsiz oyul (TMA 740b8), šahsiz jahán (TMA 743a2) and so on.

The affix -yi is added to the words denoting time, indicating the relation to the time, the original: avvalyi qavl (TMA 733a11<sup>12</sup>), burunyi tabaqa (TMA 729a1), soñyi salátin (TMA 733b14), etc.

The suffix -dayi [7, 149], which is complex in structure and is formed by adding the adjective -yi to the affix of the place-time conjugation, also forms an adjective denoting the relation of place and time: tegrásidayi el (TMA 738a29), aniñ zamánidayi anbiyá (TMA 731b25), iqlimdayi mamálik (TAH 707a9), qiryáqdayi suv (TAH 722b28), etc.

Adjectives formed from the verb with the affix -g / -q / -k denote a sign related to an action or situation understood from the verb stem: quruq xoša (TAH 711b13), í sí g havá (TAH 719b17), čürük sönäk (TAH 723b14), ačí g (TAH 728b), čüçük (TAH 728b17). When added to verbs ending in a consonant, a vowel is added before these affixes: ačuq yuz (TAH 722a3), buzuq mamálik (TMA 730b12) and so on.

2. Syntactic adjectives are common, and such adjectives are known to be in the form of compound, double words. In the lexicon of historical works we are studying, the adjectives created by this method are mainly compound adjectives, the main part of which belongs to the assimilated stratum.: darázdast (TMA 732a20), dilpisand (TMA 736a26), zabardast (TMA 738a27), zebáruy (TMA 738b14), musulmánševa (TMA 739a8), áliymiqdár (TMA 736b1), páknafas (TMA 741b16250), sáhibjamál (TMA





742a10), xudáparast (TMA 736a8), xobsurat (TMA 738b5), buzurgzáda (TAH 726a12), jabbársifat (TAH 725a16), tandurust (TAH 728b22), xátirjam (TAH 718a11) and so on. Original Uzbek compound adjectives, such as Yumşagsözlig, are also rarely found in the source text.

The notes mention three typical levels of quality:

a) simple degree: buzuq devár (TAH 717a18), burunýi yillar (TAH 711b 14), yalyan tüş (TAH 711a29), yaman duá (TAH 715b14), irik sözlär (TAH 724b24), qarí kişilär (TAH 724a10), qisqa umr (TAH 728b5), aruy öylär (TAH 711b13) va x.k.;

b) comparative degree: the meaning of comparative degree in adjectives is expressed in the following ways: 1) morphological method: Ki yaflatdin ágáhlik yaxşirraq (TMA 742b13); Biläyin degän kişi mabsutraq kutubdin tiläb tapar (TMA 739a1); ...yafray va šaxlarin tazaraq qilib erdi (TAH 714b15) and so on.; 2) complex method: this method is a combination of morphological and syntactic methods, ie the word for comparison is in the form of a preposition, and the adjective -raq / -räk is added to the adjective.: ...čün andin uluyraq va teñtoşluq el bar erdilär (TMA 741b21); Yusuf a.s. qissasi andin maşhurraqdur (TAH 710b20); ...aya bu kün álam yüzidä teñri taálaniñ mendin dánaraq bandasi barmu ekän? (TAH 717a7); Ul debdürki barča yükni tarttim, burčdin ayirraq yük körmädim va barča lazzatni tattim, áfiyatdin čüčükraq šarbat tatmadim (TAH 728a23); Va ul Turándoxť siñli erdi va akásira dudmanidin andin sáhibjamáraq taramaydur erdi (TMA 742a10); c) Acquired degree: In the checked sources, the adjectives of the acquired level are expressed by special words such as bagat, gayat, asru, kop: Šarhini sordí ersä, köp yaribasár bayán qildi (TAH 720a2); Asru-köp muxtalif aqvál bu yerdä mazkurdur (TAH 707a11<sup>12</sup>); Šis a.s. čün bayáyat dalir va šujá' erdi (TAH 705b18<sup>19</sup>); Derlärkim, Yazid bayáyat zebároy va pisandidaxuy erdi (TAH 706a6); ... meniñ sačim bayáyat qisqadur (TAH 713a13<sup>14</sup>); ...yáyat yaxšiliyidin Rum pádšohiki özigä muti' qilib erdi (TMA 737b1<sup>2</sup>); ...yáyat yumşaysözliyidin anı Yazdijurd-i Narm dedilär (TMA 738b15); Ul işlärnikim asru maşhur erdi (TMA 742b15) and so on

It is the most productive word in the formation of adjectives in the text of works bayáyat a total of 33 accumulative levels of quality were created using this word.

The leaping feature of quality lexemes is also very noticeable: Va ul bedinlär alarnı takzib qilib, ölturdilär (TAH 726b1<sup>2</sup>); ...ul bevařa va'da qildikim, anı giriftár qilyay (TAH 727b29,728a1); ...bimárlarya mujib-i šifádur (TAH 727b5).



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