

PECULIARITIES IN THE USE OF SUFFIXES OF INDEPENDENT WORD GROUPS IN THE EPIC "ZEVARKHAN"

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ABSTRACT: In the article, the special features of dahldar additions to word groups, the different aspects of their use are revealed on the example of the "Zevarkhan" epic. Also, the grammatical and semantic-stylistic features of the epic text are studied.

KEYWORDS: Word groups, independent word groups, literary language, epic, text, grammar, semantic-stylistic, norm.

INTRODUCTION

In the language of the "Zevarkhan" epic, a number of additions related to different word groups were found, and it was found that there are differences in their use - dissimilar and different linguistic features. The most important of them are mainly noticeable in the following cases:

[-ala / -ov] form: In the language of Dostan, the form -ala, which forms the summative form of numbers, is not used at all, but the form -ov, which gives exactly the same meaning in the text, is very active: Ikkov birga kelib daryoga tushdik (193). Among the word forms of ikkov in the text, it was observed that "ikkovi " was used 16 times, " ikkovidan, ikkovimiz" three times, " ikkovlari" two times, and " ikkovingni" one time. Or all three of the summative forms of numbers are not used in the text.

[-ar > -gich / -kich] shakli: -gich / -kich it is considered a linguistic regularity to use the suffix -r / -ar, which forms the adjective form from verbs (O'TIL, 402, 436), when it is a feature of forming an adjective from the base of the verb (O'TML, 408).

The same situation is observed in the text of the epic: Bir necha vahshiyga duch bo'p qolmasin, // Bir joling'ich ro'dapolar ko'rmasin (177). It is also synonymous with the adjective formative "-guvchi".

[-ga > -a] shape: Qilich olaman qo'lima, // Chiqibdi dushman yo'lima (162), yoki: Tirik bo'lsa bir kun kelar qoshima, // Istambulda sir aytmayman hech kima (175). As an example, the "a" form of the indicator of departure agreement in these examples taken from the epic is a characteristic of the Uzbek dialects of the Uzbek language. Due to phonetic rules, the form -a in these dialects is always added to words ending in a consonant. The same situation is observed in the above poetic lines taken from the conversation of Malika Huban with Hasan the minister. This is a kind of linguistic phenomenon characteristic of the style of the poet Fazil during his performance. Such a stylistic phenomenon is rare in the epic. However, as in the epics sung by Fazil as a representative of the Kipchak dialect, the form "-a" was used mainly after the first and second person singular pronouns

and after the possessive and personal suffix "-im". This linguistic regularity was the priority in the epic "Zevarkhan".

[-gacha > o'lma]shape : Ko'p yashagin, ko'p yilgacha o'lmagin. // Yonashib qoshima yaqin kelmagin (133).

[-da > dagi] shape : Zevar o'zini Hasan vazirga tanitdi. Ko'nglidagi sirini amaldoriga aytdi (196).

[-da > cha]shape: Daryoning xatarli joyin bilasan, // Oyog'ing yetganicha izlab ko'rasan (175); Umrinni boricha yursam so'roqlab. // G'arib bo'lib qoldim, ishqingda yig'lab (122) as like.

[-kar > -kaz] shape: Qancha ishni yosh ham bo'lsam o'tkazib, // Boshimga ko'p og'ir xizmat yetkazib (139).

[-lik > -(y)ik] shape: Biz ko'rayik yer yuzini qidirib, // Tark aylaylik bu mosivo hunarni. // Kezayik ushbu dunyoni, // Bir ko'ringan jonon qani? (166).

[-ni > -in / -n] shape: So'zimga quloq sol, turgan dilovar, // Jamolin oldida oro kun bekor! (124); O'zini o'ldirib molin olibsan, // Bechora bo'p bu zindonda qolibsan? (190); Boshin kesib, iling tabibni dorga, // Elda bunday yolg'onchilar bo'lmasin (147).

-n shape: is considered as a poetic form of the agreement of income, but its use in the epic is not great, on the contrary, the form of -ni is very actively used, most importantly, it is noted that in the epic it served to fulfill its main grammatical function rather than a poetic function.

[-ni > -di] shape: Dushmanga selmar qilichdi, // Chaparasta kesib boshdi (162); Bildirib turibmiz Sizga xabardi (189) as like.

[-ga > -ma] shape: Yonashib qoshima yaqin kelmagin, // Semurg'ga hadik berib yurmagin (133); Qo'lma shu zamon sozimni olib // Necha so'zlar so'zladim bunda to'lg'onib (154) as like.

As we observed in the analysis of the section of lexical units representing the names of things and subjects of our work, the cases of unmarked use of demonstrative, receipt, and departure agreements in the language of the "Zevarkhan" epic are considered a linguistic phenomenon typical of modern Uzbek colloquialism. However, the use of the exit agreement in the text of the epic in an unmarked state fully corresponds to the Kipchak j-locative dialect, which, in turn, is also expressed in "Zevarkhan": andin so'ng (124); degan so'ng (153); turgan so'ng (170); anglab so'ng (194) as like.

We observed that Fazil the poet had a creative approach to some creative additions in the process of describing and performing the epic plot in "Zevarkhan" language. For example, in this place – dor, -don, -li as like we limit ourselves to observing how they used the additions.

The noun-forming suffix -dor is actually taken from the Tajik language, and is added to nouns in written and spoken speech. It means ownership of the object expressed by this word or that the object is specific to it (O'TML, 418). There are 10 words formed with this suffix in the text of "Zevarkhan", the total number of which is used 42 times. For example, hiylador (147); dunyodor (153); amaldor (141, 142, 152, 169, 175, 178, 187, 189, 194, 196, 197, 198); nomdor (146, 151); jondor (127, 128, 178, 180, 182, 183, 187); jundor (181); xabardor (136, 144, 145, 156, 158); sardor (176, 197); jabrdor (162). Let's say that 3 of these words are most actively used (amaldor, jondor, xabardor).

Nasiba tortgan-da, Zangarga kelgan, // Borib qolib menday amaldor ko'rgan (142); To'qayda ko'p

yurib, yo'lda adashib, // Ko'rgan jondor qochar ahli shoshib (128); Yashilday quyilib javoday engin, // Hayallab qolmagin xabardor bo'lgan (144) as like.

The noun-forming suffix -dar in the text "Zevarkhan" can be used synonymously with the actively used suffixes -chi, -guy in our language: hiylador – hiylachi – hiylago'y as like. We pay attention to: Makkorlikman qilgan ishlari bekor! // Uchar qushga kafil bo'lgan hiylador! // Qirq kun muhlat bitdi, endi o'ladi (147). The words makkor and hiylador in the text can be synonyms. Here is one more note: in our language, the word trickster has a number of synonyms, such as hiylagar, aldamchi, yolg'onchi. The use of the present case in the same sense - in the negative attenka - is considered a separate linguistic phenomenon, and these, in turn, are also found in the epic. For example: Elda bunday yolg'onchilar bo'lmasin, // Hiylagar kishilar omon qolmasin! // Kasofatlar Zangar elda yurmasin (147); yoki: Aldamchi bo'p yursa elni oralab, // Men kesaman unday kishi boshini (142) as like. Hiylador we evaluate the use of the element as a successful creation and recognize that Fazil the poet has a high skill.

In addition to these, the indicators of the indefinite future tense of the verb -gay / -gay are used very actively in our modern Uzbek literary language, especially in poetic works, only as a poetic tool. The same linguistic phenomenon is also found in the speeches of epic heroes in the plot of folk epics. In the text of the "Zevarkhan" epic, it is used only in one place as a verb. We can see this in the words of Khisrav Khan towards his son Zevar Khan: Bosh bo'lib dushmandan saqla salomat. // Qo'zimni topshirdim haqqa, omonat, // Hech qaysinga bo'lmagay xiyonat, // Duo qildim, Bog'dodga kelgin salomat (125) as like.

So, each of the analyzed word groups has separate additions, and at the same time, there are unique, non-repeating features in their use. Grammatical and semantic-stylistic features in the text of "Zevarkhan" epic are no exception.

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