

USE OF PRONOUNS IN NAVOI'S WORKS

Mamatmo'minov Turgun Anorboyevich

4th grade student of DTPI Philology Faculty, philology and language teaching (Uzbek language).

@tmamatmominov@gmail.com

Kadirova Shahrizoda Bazar qizi

4th grade student of DTPI Philology Faculty, philology and language teaching (Uzbek language).

@qodirovashahrizoda140@gmail.com

Artykov Ziyovuddin Khudoyberdi o'g'li

4th grade student of DTPI Philology Faculty, philology and language teaching (Uzbek language).

ziyovuddinortikov5@gmail.com

Annotation. Today, learning the Uzbek language as a whole system, raising its logical culture to the level of modern requirements becomes a component of our life. The advancement of our mother tongue to the level of state policy has set high tasks for our linguistics. Currently, Uzbek linguistics is reaching a significant level of convergence.

In this article, the lexical-semantic features of the pronouns in the works of Alisher Navoi are thoroughly analyzed, the speech possibilities inherent in the pronouns and their analysis are put on a scientific basis.

Key words: etymology, personal pronouns, indefinite pronouns, possession, agreement, affix, type, inflection, stem, determiner.

Introduction.

It is known from history that the structural elements of the language have not changed uniformly over a long period of time. Socio-historical development first affects the lexicon of the language, and accordingly, its vocabulary is a very variable part compared to other components of the language. In fact, depending on the direction and features of social development, the vocabulary of the Uzbek language was often changed and updated. In the same way, some words that were used in the works of our great-grandfathers have returned to our language with partial changes, while others have completely disappeared. The same pronouns were embodied in Navoi's works in various forms and became the main topic of our today's article.

Pronoun, first of all, if we pay attention to the etymology of this word, a pronoun is a group of words used in place of a word. This word originally comes from the form *alma -sh* with the addition of the suffix *ma*, meaning "repetition" of the verb *al*, which means "catch", "make it your own". was formed with the suffix, and later the verb in the form of an action noun was changed to a noun. In Uzbek, a

vowels changed to a: vowels. That is, (al- + ma = alma -) + sh = exchange > came to the form of exchange.

In the works of Alisher Navoi, the old Uzbek literary language rose to the highest point of its development. Alisher Navoi left a huge literary and scientific legacy. His poetic works such as "Chor devan" and "Khamsa", "Mahbubul qulub", "Khamsatul mutahayyirin", "Majolisun nafois", "Mezonul avzon", "Waqfiya", "Muhokamatul lug'atayn", "Holoti Pahlavon Muhammad" dozens of prose works are known to us.

Analysis and discussions.

In the old Uzbek language, i.e. in the time of Alisher Navoi, the types of pronouns in the current Uzbek language were used: personal pronouns, personal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, interrogative pronouns, collective pronouns, definite pronouns, suspect pronouns. , non-partial pronouns. But the old Uzbek language also has its own aspects in terms of differences in the forms of these pronoun types.

Personal pronouns

Personal pronouns in the old Uzbek language were as follows:

The first person is me.

In some sources of the 15th century and later, the words fakir, banda, and kamina are used instead of the first person singular of the personal pronoun: Fakir ani korub-men, amma she'r ayturin ma I don't know, my husband (Navoi).

In addition, in the works of Navoi, the first person singular of the personal pronoun is also used in the meaning of this fakir, this banda, this kamina compounds: "Bu faqir aruz fanda vasita bila Mavlana shagirdi-men" (Navoi) Umid ul kim, bu banda statekhalik yuzidin bitib-men (Navoi). The poet tried to express such meanings as the words fakir, banda, kamina, this poor, this banda, this kamina in place of the first person singular of the personal pronoun I, the speaker's humility, respect for the listener.

Ill personal unit - ul.

The third person singular of the personal pronoun is written in the form Ja/ through alif-u vov-u lom in the old Uzbek language. This pronoun may be pronounced as o/ or in some dialects as ul, in others as ol. But we do not have accurate information about this. That is why some researchers transcribe this pronoun as ol, while others transcribe it as ul.

Personal pronoun:

In the old Uzbek language, the word "own" was used as a personal pronoun; the kendü form of this pronoun was also used in the sources of earlier periods.

There is almost no difference between the language of Navoi's works and the current Uzbek language in terms of the use, meaning, and grammatical features of the pronoun. This pronoun is also used as a determiner in Navoi's works, accepts possessive suffixes like nouns, and is classified by conjunctions. When the pronoun is used as a determiner, it emphasizes that the thing being determined belongs to a certain person: Even if his sword cuts to my neck... (Navoi)

In ancient times, the pronoun was a noun and expressed such meanings as identity, body, soul, and spirit. This feature of it is reflected to some extent in the language of ancient Turkic monuments. The use of the pronoun in the same sense has been preserved in the old Uzbek language. For example: Gul yuzun hajrinda ezdin ketkay erdim damadam (Lutfiy). Hajr ara ozdin bandamen (Navoi).

A noun is formed by adding the suffix - to its pronoun. In this case, the old meaning of the pronoun is even more clearly felt. For example: Muna zzlik bile nechul yetkay (Navoi). The hammer that did not report on its own (Navoi)

Interrogative pronouns

The interrogative pronouns used in Navoi's works form a large group, and they consist of basic or compound words in terms of structure. The basic interrogative pronouns are kim, ne // nà. A group of compound interrogative pronouns is formed on the basis of the interrogative pronoun ne // na: nega, nedin, nechun, nevchun (for ne+), nechuk, neluk, netak, nek, neka interrogative pronouns form this group. The ancient interrogative pronoun qay // qan was the basis for the formation of such interrogative pronouns as qayu, ryul // kanda // qaydin // qandin // qayudin (where // from where) kayan, kani, when, how much. The old interrogative pronouns kai and kan are phonetic forms of the same word. Compare: qoy // qon "qo'y", qayu // qanu "which", rule // kanda "where" (MK, vol. 1, p. 395; vol. III, p. 188, 154, 155, 237, 254).

The use of the old interrogative pronoun in what form is also reflected in written monuments: Dedi: kai chagdin aldun isq ara mast? (Navoi, FSH).

Why, in the forms of nedin, the suffix of departure and exit and -din lost its grammatical function, and these forms were formed as interrogative pronouns. These forms express meanings such as "why", "for what reason": Nedin, bildin, azurni band etibsen (Navoi). The word "nima", which acts as an interrogative pronoun in modern Uzbek, is mainly used in the meaning of "thing" in Navoi's works: Dedi: eylab murattib kemalarni // saling anda kereklik nimalarni (Navoi).

Collective pronoun

In the works of Navoi, some words were used in the meaning of the pronoun of unity, all, barla, kamug, hamma (hama), jumla, tamam, jame. Some of these are in widespread use, while others are used in certain periods or in certain works. Most of the collective pronouns have the characteristic of being differentiated by possessive and agreement affixes, and some are also used with plural affixes. One group of collective pronouns used in Navoi's works is of Turkish origin, while others are of Persian or Arabic origin. The pronouns "all" and "bari" form Turkish words. The degree of their use in the works is different.

The word "barcha" was used in all periods of the development of the old Uzbek language as the main means of expressing the meaning of the pronoun of unity: "Barchasi fahm etti kim, mushkul ish" (Navoiy)

Marking pronoun

In Navoi's works, simple and complex forms of pronouns were used, as in modern Uzbek language. Simple form - har. Complex forms are formed by adding one of the interrogative pronouns to each word: har nya, har any, harna // harna (<har ne // har na), for example. In earlier periods, the tekmu form of the demonstrative pronoun was also in use.

Each demonstrative pronoun identifies a thing, person, event, or sign. This pronoun does not take any word-changing, form-forming suffix:

Every year they make ani khazana (Navoi, SS).

A word is added to each qualifying pronoun to strengthen the meaning and emphasize it. Possessive and agreement affixes can be added to one word: Imagine each one in its own place (Navoi) The form of the pronoun harne // harna is semantically similar to the form of any. But harne // harna does not take modifiers. For example: A gentle person will come, look good (Lutfiy). Harnä desäm accept qilg'ay-mu-sen?(Navoiy)

The forms of the pronoun "how many", "how much", "how much", "however", "however", "however" are close to the adjective and emphasize and emphasize the meaning of quantity, time or place. These pronouns also do not take modifying suffixes: No matter how hard they tried, they could not be moved.

Presumptive pronouns

In the works of Alisher Navoi, the following forms of suspect pronouns were used: kimsa, kimersa, nimersa, neersa, birav, falan.

One group of presumptive pronouns is used in relation to a person, another group is used in relation to things, animals, events, and some are used in both meanings.

Most of the presumptive pronouns are also used with agreement suffixes, and some of them can be added with plural and possessive affixes.

The forms of the relative pronouns someone, someone, someone are used in relation to a person.

Kimsa, kimarsø forms are two different forms of the same pronoun.

The form Kims is a shortened form of Kimersa, and Kimersa was formed by adding ersi to the interrogative pronoun kim: kimtersu > Kimersa (kimersa > kimsü).

The suspect pronoun Kimsa was used in almost all periods of the development of the old Uzbek language. However, its use is quite limited and can be found in some works: Kalmag 'ay ghamda kimsenin jani (Navoi)

Infinitive pronoun

In Navoi's works, indivisibility pronouns also consist of simple and complex forms according to their structure. The simple form is made up of no words. Compound forms are formed by combining one of the interrogative pronouns or suspect pronouns or the word thing: no one, no one, no one, no one, no one, no one.

One group of complex forms of the infinitive pronoun is used in relation to a person, and another group is used in relation to things, events. Complex forms of the indefinite pronoun are also used with agreeing suffixes.

Infinitive pronouns are used both in relation to a person and in relation to things and events. This pronoun means the absolute negation of a person, thing or event: There is no difference between this person and the people (Navoi). The forms of the non-partial pronoun nobody, nobody, nobody are the same in meaning and are applied to a person.

The non-partial form of the pronoun no person was used in all periods of the development of the old Uzbek language: Sizin kudratugiz andag', no kim yi'mag'ay (Hech kimga fayd va asar anin seze kolmag 'ay (Navoi)

Conclusion.

Badity speech is distinguished from other types of points by its broadness. In artistic speech, all words in the language participate with all their potential, including pronouns, which occupy a special place in artistic speech. In the work, the emantic-stylistic features of pronouns in this style are analyzed in detail, the speech possibilities inherent in pronouns and their analysis are put on a scientific basis. Especially, during the analysis of Navoi's works, the reader gets to know the grammar of the old Uzbek language and acquires a lot of knowledge.

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