

CONJUNCTIONS IN THE HISTORY OF UZBEK AND KARAKALPAK
LANGUAGES

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Annotation. This article discusses the history of the origin of conjunctions in Uzbek and Karakalpak languages.

Key words: independent word groups, simple conjunctions, compound conjunctions, equal conjunctions, follower conjunctions.

Conjunctions have historically evolve

d from a variety of independent word groups like other auxiliaries. For example: ne... ne, kim, nechuk are formed on the basis of interrogative pronouns such as kim, ne, nechuk; taqi, daqi, yana etc. belong to the form of adverbs, developed on the basis of the functionality of these words and conjunctions such as shunin uchun (kim) and an anin uchun (kim) are formed on the basis of the addition of an auxiliary to demonstrative pronouns, but such conjunctions are very rare in Turkic languages¹.

In order to show more precisely how conjunctions are used differently in the history of language, we give examples in our scientific work as used in the sources (examples can be given in ancient Turkic, Old Turkic, Cyrillic).

Conjunctions according to the structure may be:

- 1) *simple conjunctions: ham, yana, taqi, va, amma;*
- 2) *composite conjunctions: anin uchun (kim), ol sabab bilan (kim);*
- 3) *compound conjunctions: valekin, valek, nechuk kim.*

These conjunctions are divided into two groups according to their meaning:

Coordinating conjunctions Subordinating conjunctions

a) coordinating conjunctions: va, -u (-yu, -vu), ham (ham...ham), taqi || dag`i, yama, ma;

b) correlative conjunctions: ya, (ya..., ya...), yaki, yaxud (yaxud..., yaxud...), xah..., xah... (xahi..., xahi...), azu, gah (gah..., gah...; gah..., gahi...; gahi..., gah...; gahi..., rahi...);

c) contradictory conjunctions: amma, lekin, lek, valekin, valek, vale;

d) repudiative conjunctions: ne..., ne...; chi..., chi...¹⁰³.

Most of these equivalents are derived from Iranian or Arabic, and very few are of Turkish origin. These are basically the followings: **taqi||dag`i, ne..., ne..., yama, ma, azu.**

Three of them were in use in Uzbek until the 15th century, and the use of the **ne-ne** negative conjunction has been observed mainly since the 15th century. A group of borrowed conjunctions can

also be found in the monuments belonging to 11th century. However, they began to be actively used in the XIII-XIV centuries.

Coordinating conjunctions

Va, -u (-yu, -vy) conjunctions were used widely in old uzbek language. Both of these conjunctions are represented by the same sign in the Arabic script و (vav). However, they also differ in origin, partial application, and function.

1. **-u (yu, -vu)** conjunction belongs to the Iranian language and is used in the old Uzbek language in the following:

a) connects the cohesive parts of speech. For example: *Pari-yu ādami mundaq xab ermes* (Lutfi). *Raqib-u zā-hid āhymdyn kuyerler* (Otoy).

b) connects parts in a pair of words. For example: *Jahanda topmag`ay hargez kishi nām-u nishānyn* (Sakkokiy). *Barcha el ara tavzu izzati bar* (Navoi). s) sometimes it connects simple sentences in a compound sentence. However, it is used as contradictory conjunction. For example: *Falakka yetti-yu ul ay eshitmas*(Otoy). *G`unchalar ochildi-yu qonlum ochilmaydir hanuz* (Munis).

d) sometimes connects a series of actions. For example: *Nāgihān keldi-yu gardini falaktāz etti dost* (Munis).

2. The conjunction **va** belongs to the Arabic language and is used in the old Uzbek language mainly in the following places¹⁰⁴:

a) used to connect simple sentences in a compound sentence. For example: *...bir xojandlik kishi yolukub, musahāba eyledi va suhbat qildim* (Furkat).

b) used to link one group of organized units to another. For example: *Bar-u yoq va yog`-u bar anin ehsānidin umidvār* (Navoi).

c) connects the cohesive parts: *Sozleguchige va kozleguchige āsāyish yetkurgey* (Navoi).

The conjunction **ham** is repeated before organized sentences or simple sentences in a compound sentence. It is used not only as conjunction, but also it serves to emphasize meaning. For example: *Mavlānā Ali Shihāb... ham ravān puxta aytur ekendur* (Navoi). "Ham" is often used to highlight an object, event, or action to reinforce its meaning. For example: *Husn malāhatin idrāk qilg`uchi ham kenul va ishq oti yalinig`a yaqilg`uchi ham kenul* (Navoi).²

Taqi || dag`i is characteristic of the language of ancient monuments and is widely used in the old Uzbek language. This conjunction was found in the form of a taqi until the fourteenth century and later in the form of dag`i, sometimes in the form of taqi. This conjunction also connects cohesive parts and simple sentences in compound sentences. For example: *Hajrinda, begim, "degum dag`i olgum* (Otoy).

The conjunction taqi || dag`i also often serves to reinforce the meaning of highlighting an object, event, or action. For example: *Ana taqi bug`day bereyin* (Rabguzi).

In the monuments of the XIII-XIV centuries, this conjunction is sometimes found in the form of dahi, taqin: *Yusuf dahi zulayhāg`a qasd qildi* (Rabguzi).

The conjunctions **yeme,ma** are widely used in ancient monuments, as well as in monuments of the XIII-XIV centuries.³

² Ashirboev S., Azimov U "O`zbek tilining tarixiy grammatikasi" Toshkent., 2001-y.101-105 betlar.

³ Abdurahmonov G`., Shukurov Sh "O`zbek tilining tarixiy grammatikasi" Morfologiya va sintaksis., Toshkent., "O`qituvchi", 1973., 226-228 betlar.

According to usage and meaning it is similar to taqi/dag`i. For example: *Nechuk ke kezdi yalg`uz tag`lar ara || yeme chimgen chehekler, bag`lar ara (Xisrav and Shirin). Biz ma bozchilik qilalim, tediler (Rabguzi).*

Correlative conjunctions

The conjunction **ya** is used to distinguish one of the organized parts or simple sentences in a compound sentence from the other. For example: *Shakardur ul ag`iz3 ya pista, bilmen (Lutfi).*

This conjunction is also used in a repeated form (**yā...**, **yā...**) before organized units of sentences or in simple sentences of compound sentences.

In this case, the meaning of correlation highlighted and emphasized

For example: *Ya visalinin karam qil, yā meni oltur ravān (Otoyi).*

In later manuscripts this conjunction is also found in the form of **yaki**: *Osmaliq qashlar-mu ya shamshir qandin zangliq||yāki pistaqi tokulmish rangi ahzār ustide (Furqat).*

The conjunction **yāxud** (*yāxud...*, *yaxud...*) is similar to the conjunction **ya** both according to the use and meaning: *Bilmen, ul maktub erur yaxud alifdur jān ara (Navoi).*

In the old Uzbek language, the word **xah** is sometimes used as a separator. This word is repeated when used as a conjunction: *xāh... xāh* is sometimes found in the form *xāhi... xāhi*. *Sen bilursen xāh lutfet, xāh qil kib-u dimāg` (Otoyi).*

In the language of ancient monuments, the word **azu** is widely used as a correlative conjunction. This conjunction is sometimes found in some monuments of the XIII-XIV centuries. It also comes with **ya**. For example: *Azu qiypar-mu-sen, azu tutar-musen anlarin ichinde ezgulik (Taf).*

The conjunction **Gāh** is used repeated and comes as the following forms:

gāh..., **gāh...**; **gāh...**, **gāhi...**; **gāhi...**, **gāh...**; **gāhi...** **gāhi...**

This conjunction has the following meanings:

a) when repeated before organized units of sentences and simple sentences in a compound sentence, it indicates that two actions or two events are alternating. In turn. For example: *Gāh qilur javr-u jafā, gāh ke korguzur mehri vafā (Otoyi).*

b) when conjunction **gāh** used in repeated form it indicates that an action or event is repeated from time to time. For example: *Taparda āstāninda panā hi|| meni kozler-mu erkin gāh-gāhi (Navoi).*

Gāh is sometimes used alone. In this case it shows the rapid occurrence of events or connection between two concepts of the opposite meanings. For example: *Bibi Ybāydā bolodur xālamiz || gāh kelur erdi kichik balamiz (Muqimi).*

Contradictory conjunctions

The conjunction **Ammā** indicates the relationship between two words or two sentences that have opposite meanings. For example: *...biz ham kerduk, ammā bilmeduk hech (Navoi).*

The conjunctions **lekin**, **lek**, **valekin**, **valek**, and **vale** are interconnected according to the form and are the same in use and meaning, that is, they occur between words that have opposite meanings and indicate the relationship between them.

The forms **lek** and **valek** are found only in poetry: *nāla tartar-men visolin arzusi birle, lek || yetmes, ey kāfirvashni, men tartg`an afgān sene (Munis). Ashkāra fitnadur, lekin qilur pinhān balā (Lutfi).*

Kop jadal qildim, valekin topmadim bazming`a yol (Furqat).

Qazar-men uyla ke Farxād dard-u gam tag`in || valek tirnagim oldy qazarda teshe mene (Munis). Min jānim bolsa enin uchun bergey-men, vale bu ishni qilmay-men.

Repudiative conjunction

Ne-ne-... repudiative conjunction was used in the old Uzbek language. This conjunction is repeated before organized units of sentences or simple sentences in a compound sentence and denotes negation: *Ne pari oxshar sene husn ichre, ne ins-u malak || ...ne suyub senden toyar konlum ne baqib kozlerim (Otoy).*

In “Shaybaniynoma” the repudiative conjunction **chi...chi..** was used. It is often used interchangeably with **ne... ne...**, and sometimes means ham,...ham... . For example: *Chun vayatqa kirdi ul sultān || qildi yarlig ke, chi yaxshi, chi yaman (Shaybaninoma).*

Subordinating conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions are very few in the language of ancient manuscripts: **kim, qalti, qali, abam, aban, biroq (biruk), teb || tiyin, ani uchun, anin.**

They are also used mainly in ancient Uyghur sources, and are only a few in the Orkhon-Yenisei manuscripts. Many of these conjunctions later became obsolete.

Most of the subordinating conjunctions available in modern Turkic languages such as in Uzbek have been borrowed from Iranian or Arabic in certain historical periods. Some of them are also used in sources of the XI-XII centuries most of them are found in later sources.

Kim, ke subordinating conjunctions were used actively in the old Uzbek language. **Kim** is originally Turkic word and **ke** was borrowed from the Iranian language.

The conjunction **kim** serves to connect the main clause and subordinative clause : *Vah nedindur kim, yubarmas-sen navāzish nāmam...* (adverbial clause of cause). (Munis)

Men ul shart birla musuklmān bolur-men kim, meni olsan (Rabguzi). (used in adverbial clause of condition).

The function of the conjunction **kim** was wide and involved in almost all types of adverbial clauses in the old Uzbek language.

In addition, **kim** is widely used in direct speech in the old Uzbek dialect, that is to connect the author's sentence with indirect speech. For example: *Bazi dedilar kim, yazga alg`ay-biz .Xān huki qildi kim, hech kim mendin qalmasun teb (from "Shaybaninoma").*

The conjunction **Ke** dates back to the 13th and 14th centuries. However, it was used actively from 15th century.

This conjunction is similar to **kim** in terms of meaning and function. The difference is that **ke** is actively used in poetry and is rarely used in prose, **kim** is widely used in both genres.

In the old Uzbek language, **ke** was used to connect parts of different types of adverbial clauses as **kim**. For example: *Atayiga ināyat qil ke shahlar || sorarlar gāh gāhi hol gadāni (Otoy). Kishi ke oz janig`a eter, seni sevsun (Lutfi)*

Conjunctions **kim, ke** are added to some words and conjunctions to form compound conjunctions ,such as: **tāke, chunkim || chunke, netek kim, nechuk kim.**