



INTERPRETATION OF THE CATEGORY OF AGREEMENT IN THE PRIMARY SOURCES OF UZBEK LINGUISTICS

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ABSTARCT

In the 1920s, the Uzbek language, as a work reflecting the rules of its internal law, was published by Chigotay Gurungi in 1919 in the series "Ways of Agreement", in Fitrat's series "An Experiment on the Rules of the Uzbek Language", published several times from 1925 to 1930. We can show such works as "Sarf" (Morphology) and "Nahv" (Syntax), "Rules of the Uzbek language" written in 1925 by M.Qori, Q.Ramazon, Sh.Zunnun for primary schools.

The grammatical works created in these periods did not have a specific system of the category of conjugation peculiar to horses. Due to this, this category is not specifically covered. Conjunctive affixes are also listed in the "Symbols" category.

Shorasul Zunnun gives the affixes -ing, -ni, -da, -dan, -ga / -ka / -qa / -ga in the series "Characters" ("Language Lesson", p. 25) and the affixes -ning and -ni. explains separately. In his view, the sign of possession, privacy, signifies that one thing belongs to another: Ahmad's book, Oybek's poem. He explains that the book is specific to Ahmad and that the poem belongs to Oybek.

Hence, Shorasul was able to correctly understand the semantics of Zunnun's sharp future. But he takes a completely different approach in interpreting the affix. "Who did you see? If the question is answered as Ahmad, it is understood that the task of seeing came to Ahmad. This is what is added to the word that indicates what has happened" (Language Lesson, p. 27). It turns out that there is a tendency to call such an affixal word tushum.

Shorasul Zunnun also gives examples of the decline of the accusative and the future tense, but does not mention the grammatical, semantic, and methodological reasons for the decline of these affixes.



Abdurauf Fitrat also tried to explain the affixes of the conjunction in the series "Symbols": he calls the affix of as a sign of looking, and explains that "something indicates to whom and to what it belongs". -ga // -ka // - qa // - g'a, -don // - dan, -do // - da, -ni. These indicate to whom and to what the verb refers, other than the processors: -ni is a sign of income; -ga, -ka, -qa, -ga is a sign of going; -don, -dan - is an exit sign; -do, -da - is a placeholder (A. Fitrat, pp. 61-62).

Abdurauf Fitrat noticed that the affix of the accusative case is functionally different from other affixes of the accusative case. Furthermore, although incomplete, the affixes of agreement have their original name. It is known that these names, given by Abdurauf Fitrat, are still used today.

In Part IV of the Uzbek Language Lesson, the consonant affixes are listed only as "true signs" in the group of "signs" of the "series" of signs. Among them are the affixes -da, -dan, -ga / -ka / -qa / -ğa / (dialectal -a / -na), -ni,-, but their explanations are not given.

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