THE ROLE OF THE CONJUNCTIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE SYNTAX

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ABSTRACT

The use of grammatical forms specific to other systems' languages in the language, their syntactic formulas specific to that language, and how they express different meaningful relationships to that language remains relevant. One of these grammatical forms is the suffix. This article explores the history of the use of the chun link, its role in the development of the Uzbek language, based on the achievements of modern linguistics. In particular, the linker has formulated both the dictative and the subjective (modus) expressions, and the expressive meaning has been used as a dependent component of the sentence. It has been revealed that subordinate expressions express meaningful relationships such as cause, time, condition, and likeness, and when subjective content is used as a complementary sentence. Also, the ability of the binder to be able to be used in the sentence, between different parts of the sentence, is another indication of this. This problem has been studied in terms of the grammatical content of the sentence, that is, from the perspective of the communicative aspect of syntax. The analyzed language materials clarify the development of the syntactic structure of the Uzbek language and serve as a source for its study. The conclusions and the scientific bases provided help to properly understand the meaning of the chun//chu, which is found in modern Uzbek translations of classical and modern Persian literature.

KEYWORDS: *Union, Morphological Form, Syntax, Sentence, Complex Sentence, Dependent Sentence, Introductory Words, Insertion Sentences, Actual Division, Theme.*

1. INTRODUCTION

It is known that the Uzbek language is a historically developed form of the Turkic language. The language of the so-called old Uzbek language of the end of the XIII century and the second half of the XIX century is important in determining the issues of historical development of the Uzbek language. In particular, the struggle of the great poet and thinker Alisher Navoi for the development of literary language plays an important role in the history of our culture. As a truly patriotic poet and scholar, he set an example not only to his contemporaries, but to all subsequent generations by using the inexhaustible sources of the vernacular, demonstrating its richness and elegance. n his works, he used the rich treasures of the Uzbek language, as well as elements of other languages in accordance with the traditions of the time. In particular, in his works, Persian grammatical forms such as -chun, -to, -ki, agar, agarchi and other which are characteristic of the Persian language, were used so smoothly that such connecting sentences provided the methodological norm of the writer's works**.**

The chun conjunction was used in Uzbek written monuments from the 13th century to the beginning of the 20th century. While the -chun conjunction is used only in the language of prose works, in addition to the -chun form in poetry, its phonetic variant -chu form is also actively used. There are some differences in the history of their use: it is relatively rare in some monuments of the XIII-XIV centuries - "Qissasi Rabguziy", "Tafsir", but it is widely used in literary sources of the XV-XVI centuries, including prose and poetry of Alisher Navoi and Babur [Abdurahmanov, Shukurov 1973, 311] **[1]:** chu has been used since the 15th century and is found only in poetry.

The conjunction chun//chu is rare in the works of nineteenth-century Uzbek writers and poets. The conjunction was also used in the language of the press, which appeared in the late XIX century [Rakhmonov 1971, 27] **[2].** But then chun and its phonetic variant -chu ceased to be the literary norm. G.Abdurahmanov writes about the history of the use of the chun conjugation: … it is very rare in the written literature of recent times (it is not found in "Shajarai turk"), it is not used at all in modern Uzbek "[Abdurahmanov, 1974. 80] **[3].**

In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language it is noted that the chun conjunction belongs to the Persian-Tajik language, it is an obsolete biblical word, it is used in the language of some poetic works [EDU vol. 1981, 382]. It should be noted that the phrase "chun abri navbahor yiglab…" (Gayratiy) in the dictionary is widely used in the old Uzbek language, especially in the narrations (folk books) related to folklore.

However, it later fell out of use because it did not meet the standards of the Uzbek literary language. Although the chun//chu conjunction is not the norm of modern Uzbek literary language, it is sometimes found in poetry:

<div align="center">

On sakkiz ming olam oshubi

Padar boshindadir,

Ne azhab, Chun yogli oning

On sakkiz yoshindadir. (E. Vohidov "Boshindadur").

</div>

In recent years, chun/chu conjunctions can also be found in the language of works translated from Uzbek into classical and modern Persian:

<div align="center">

Laili bu gazalni chun eshitti,

Yigi was throwing up eritti. [Nizomiy Ganzhaviy]

Hunrez chun reshi donarezman

Sargashta chu gardi khonarezman.

Chu bilmasman ozingdin ozga kasni

Bu boshlardin chikargil bu havasni. [Fariduddin Attor]

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2. AUXILIARY UCHUN AND CHUN CONJUCTION

The auxiliary uchun is peculiar to Turkic languages and is also found in ancient Turkic sources as: qaghan uchun (for khagan) (Tb.48)*, qazgantuq uchun (for victory) (Tb. 61), quti bar uchun (for happiness) (Ktb. 10). E.Fozilov states that auxiliary uchun in the language of Orkhon-Enisey, Uyghur, Turfan Manichaean memoirs expresses semantic relations such as: reason, cause purpose; the action is, directed, connected to a person, an object [E.Fozilov 1965, 135] **[4].**

In the old Uzbek language, the form -chun of the auxiliary uchun was also used, and the horses in the main contraction and the personal pronouns in the accusative case were connected by control. For examle: aning -chun (Nav. «FSh» 37), bizning -chun (BN 79), qiymati -chun (Nav. «SS» 50);

inshoollo -chun (TF), ne- chun (QR), aning -chun (XSh), ne -chun, hurmati -chun (S.Saroiy), ruxsori -chun (LT) [Morphology of the Uzbek language of XV-XIX centuries. 1990, 252] **[5].**

In modern Uzbek poetry, the auxiliary uchun is sometimes found in the form -chun too (phonetic variant). For example: Tinchlik-chun kurashning zo'r karvonida, /Yalovdor sarbodnir qudrating sening (Zulfiya).

Apparently, uchun>chun auxiliary and chun connective are grammatical devices that do not repeat each other. Because it has been used since ancient times, and the auxiliary -chun (uchun>chun) in poetry is pure Turkish, and the chun conjunction is a grammatical tool specific to the Persian language. -Chun (uchun> chun) and the Persian chun are omonim (two words) that have the same form. Their distinctive features are as follows:

a) The auxiliary uchun (uchun> chun) is a grammatical device used in Uzbek after nouns, adjectives and communion to ensure that they are controlled by a verb. For example:

* Connects the nouns and substantive words to verb by controlling: Түrk budun үchүn tүn udymadym, kүntuz olurmadym (for the Turkish people, I did not sleep at night and did not sit during the day - BXb.)

* Connects verb wraps by way of control: Тәңри күч бәртүк үчүн, ақаңым қаған сүси бөри-тәг әрмиш, йақыси қой-тәг әрмиш (My father's army was like a wolf and the enemy like sheep, because God gave him strength BXb -7);

b) The Persian conjunction chun, on the other hand, connects one simple sentence to another, rather than a managerial relation, and creates a certain semantic relation. Chun Yusuf a.s. burqa' bila erdi, alar tonimas erdilar (TAH 127). In this sentence, the chu conjunction connected the sentence Yusuf a.s. burqa'di erdi with the main sentence according to the cause;

c) The morphological forms used with the auxiliary uchun cause causation and can be equivalent to Persian chun; The semantics of chun differs from its auxiliary in that it expresses the meaning of a condition.

d) they also differ according to the place of application. The place of use of the uchun auxiliary in the sentence is fixed, i.e. only after the controlled word the chun conjunction is always used in the structure of subordinate clause (between different parts of speech to follow in relation to the communicative purpose of the speaker).

The uchun conjunction, which is widely used in modern Uzbek literary language, is formed by adding the subordinate union -ki (Persian –ke که) to the chun conjunction. Regarding this conjunction, Dr. Muhammad Mu'in says in his work "فرهنگ فارسی " that it is composed of a combination of binders chun and ke (چون+که - چونکه) [محمد مُعین. ۱۳۷۵، ۱، ۱۳۲۰]. This conjunction is also used in other Turkic languages, including Azerbaijani, Gagauz, Crimean Tatar, Tatar, Turkish, Turkmen [Gadjieva 1973, 365] **[6].**

It is worth noting that the use of the conjunction in Uzbek folk speech is limited, which can be explained by the fact that the syntax of Uzbek folk dialects is in a purely Turkic style. Even today, our people refer to this link only as a literary language. That is, the speaker should only rely on literary discourse in expressing his or her point of view, because he or she feels the need to use a conjunction.

The opinions of scholars who have studied the place and meanings of the chun conjunction used in Turkish texts are almost the same. In particular, A.M.Shcherbak [Shcherbak 1962, 219] **[7].** N.Z.Gadjieva [Gadjieva 1973, 365] **[6]** that this conjunction participates in the formation of time, cause, conditional subordinate clause sentences, and G.Abdurahmanov and Sh.Shukurov [Abdurahmonov, Shukurov 1973, 311] **[1],** A.Matgoziev [Matgoziev 1966, 2] **[8]** emphasizes that

this conjunction participates in time, cause, condition, analogy, and outcome represent the relationship sentences. M. Rakhmonov also noted that in the language of the periodical press, reason, time, S. Solikhodjaeva also expressed the relationship of time [Solikhodjaeva 1988, 14] **[9].**

Literature devoted to the chun conjunction in modern Persian is described in dictionaries as follows. M.Abdusamatov says that this conjunction connects the subordinate clause with simple and compound sentences in modern Iranian literary language to the main sentence [Abdusamatov 1977, 200, 296] **[10].** In the Persian-Uzbek dictionary is given: it is equivalent to meaning kabi in Uzbek (چون ماه - oy kabi-like moon); - the use of -gach participle (چون او آمد - when he comes ...); how? (چون وچرا) in the sense of interrogative pronouns [Rustamov et al. 1975, 73] **[11].** According to the lexicographer Dr. Muhammad Mu'in, the conjunction چون is derived from the ancient Pahlavi language (چیدون – the word chidun), in the sense of similitude (تشبیه, مانند , مثل), time (وقتی, هنگامی), since (زیرا after this cause); In Persian, interrogative pronouns (چطور؟ چگونه؟ - چسان؟, چه ؟, how - how much?) are used instead [محمد مُعین. ۱۳۷۵، ۱، ص-۱۳۲۰]. Also, in Dr. Hasan Anwari's explanatory dictionary, gives information that this conjunction used instead of the words of تا (to-till), در حدود (toinki-until); اگر (agar-if) conjunction, پس چرا (pas chero? Then why now?); تا اینکه (dar hududi-hududida-within the terretory); قریب (qariyb-nalmost), نزدیک (nazdik-yaqin-near); چه (che qadar-nimagacha-till whatt?), از آن جاکه (az on joke-usha joydanki-from that place), قدر مانند (monanadi-like); مثل (misli-thoughts) [حسن انوری. سخنی ۱۳۱۲، ۳،۲۴۱]. In addition, the origin of some words that are actively used in the old Uzbek language and used in the modern Uzbek language is associated with the historical development of the chu conjunction. It is noted that the word chunon (chun and on - at the same time, at the same time) is actually formed from the addition of the words چون+آن, and the word chunin (chun and in - so) is actually formed from the addition of the words چون+آین [محمد مُعین. ۱۳۷۵/۱، ۱۳۲]. **[12].**

3. SEMANTIC PROPERTIES OF CHUN CONJUNCTIVE SENTENCES

As noted, the chun conjunction is used in sentence structure to express several contextual relationships. When the conjunction is used at the beginning of a sentence in the context of reason, it becomes synonymous with the syntactic function performed by the modern Uzbek conjugator shuning uchun (auxiliary device). **[13]**

The reason for the connection in classical texts is that when subordinate clause sentences are transformed into modern Uzbek, the conjunction shuning uchun also corresponds to the meaning of the morphological form of adjective + auxiliary (-gani uchun - because of, that's why), which exists in modern Uzbek. Chun Ardasherning o'g'li yo'q erdi, dedikim, nechuk malomat bo'lmag'aykim, olam mulkin oldim…(TMA 224). The sentence can be transformed as follows: Ardasherning o'g'li yo'q edi, shuning uchun dedi… or Ardasherning o'g'li bo'lmaganligi uchun (sababli), dedikim - Ardasher did not have a son, that's why he said…. **[14]**

The subordinate clause combined sentences can sometimes be transformed by grammatical devices such as –ib, -b, -gach, -gandan so'ng (when, after), which express the meaning of time in modern Uzbek literary language. Chun o'tunlar cho'g' bo'ldi, yerga yoydilar (NM 155). The sentence can be transformed as follows: O'tinlar cho'g' bo'lgach //-gandan so'ng yerga yoydilar - After the firewood was red-hot, they spread it on the ground. It is understood that the chun conjunction and its Turkish synonyms are considered mutually functional, forming a synonym for the same-meaning wraps. **[15]**

When the chun conjunction connects conjunctions with the tense, its meaning is equal to the word when, and to clarify its meaning it is possible to transform it with the morphological form -gach in modern Uzbek. Chun yeyildi, Xoja bir qurs manga berdi (NM 257). The sentence can be transformed as follows: Chun yeyilgach, Xoja bir qurs manga berdi – When ate, Hoja gave me a piece. **[16]**

The chun conjunction is sometimes used synonymously with the word vaqtiki when expressing the relationship of time content. For example: <u>ul vaqtki,</u> laduniy ko'zi bila boqsaq, andoqdur va chun g'ayri laduniy ko'zi bila boqsoq, mundoq (NM 177). **[17]**

When the chun conjunction expresses the relation of time, the meaning is equal to the word when: Yashirin Hoshuqa har qachon vajd yetishsa erdi, rangi oqarur erdi, chun ul vajd taskin topsa, yana ham ul rangiga qaytar erdi (NM 102). **[18]**

In Alisher Navoi's works, the chun conjunction also connects compound sentences that follow the conditional meaning. Chun qorin ochlig'i, ya'ni bo'shlug'i zohir bo'lsa, ani oshlig' va hubub bila to'la qilurlar (NM 497). When the chun conjunction connects the conditional subordinate clauses to the preposition, can be synonymous with if conjunction: Chun ul eltsa, yermoq oladur va agar ul yigit eltsa, silli uradurg'on ko'rgungdur (NM 336). It can be said that in this type of sentence, if the conjunctions are involved in the formation of the conditional content. The -sa conditional affix used in the predicate of subordinate clauses is a Turkicized form of the compound sentence. **[19,20]**

4. CONCLUSION

The chun / chu conjunction came into Uzbek from Persian and was actively used as a methodological norm in the old Uzbek literary language. Chun conjunction was involved in the formation of syntactic devices specific to Persian in old Uzbek. The predicate of syntactic devices with chun conjunctions is mainly used in the past tense form of the verb. The predicate of the syntactic structure with the chun conjunction is also used in the Turkish synthetic means - verb forms, conditional, imperative tenses and adjective + auxiliary. Persian sentences the chun conjunction have become synonymous with Turkish-style sentences, as such sentences reflect the characteristics of both languages in form and content. The predicative device with the chun conjunction comes as a subordinate component of the adverbial participle, and the sentences used with the chun conjunction consist mainly of the relation of time and cause content. It also expressed content relationships such as condition, barrier, outcome, analogy **[21-24].**

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