

THE ESSENCE OF THE USE OF PARTS OF SPEECH IN DASTANS

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Annotation

This article discusses the scope of use of word groups in Karakalpak folk epics, and compares their use in the modern Karakalpak literary language.

Key words

Linguistic folklore, morphology, noun, adjective, number, verb, pronoun, adverb.

Introduction Studying the language of folk epics is one of the pressing issues in linguistics. In recent years, the field of linguofolkloristics, which studies the language of folklore texts, has been widely developing in Turkic linguistics, including Karakalpak linguistics. The main object of linguofolkloristics is folklore texts, the language of which is deeply analyzed from a linguistic point of view.

Main part. The study of the application of parts of speech in Karakalpak folk epics is one of the important issues of linguistics. One can understand the productive use of nouns, adjectives, numerals, and verbs in the dastans. Nevertheless, when studying their construction, we examined the following forms.

Affixes characteristic of Oghuz languages are used in the formation of nouns:

1) **-dash** qosımtası **-das** variantın almaştıradı.

Qarındashım aytıstırarman («G», 54-bet)

Bash yoldashım Agayunis peridur (Sonda, 150-bet)

2) **-ish, -ish** qosımtası **-ıs, -is** qosımtası menen qatnasadı.

Qısı-jazı ada bolmas emishler («S-H», 220-bet)

Tamasha qıl qırq jigittiń urıshın («G», 27-bet)

3) **-shán** affiksi ushırasadı

Búlbiller gúlshán bağına («G», 27-bet)

4) **-jan** suffiksi ushırasadı: bolajaq

Adjectives expressing physical qualities are characteristic of Oghuz and Karluk languages: **ulıg, sháhli, qáwpeki, sırqas, yubqa, shádi-shákkar, shárqi, xursand** t.b.

Sóz esittik **shádi-shákkar** tilińnen («G», 100-bet)

Íqrarıńa saq bol, joq **sáni** qáwpekidur («G-A», 125-bet)

Sırqas Sánemniń halın (Sonda, 71-bet)

Kelbetlik jasawshı **-dán, -den** variantları **-day, -dey, -pay, -pey** affikslerin geyde almastırıp qollanıladı:

Kózde jasım sharshará**den** tókilmish («S-H», 192-bet)

On tórt keshe ay**den** jamalı keldi («G», 168-bet).

Eski **-den** variantı XIX ásirdegi shayırlar tilinde júdá ónimli qollanııp, bull sol wakıttaǵı jazba ádebiy tásirinen bolıwı kerek [3.108].

Sanlıq sóz shaqabı. Sanaq sanlıqlardan dástanlarda óguz tiplerinde ushrasatuǵın *ekki, elli, toqqız, sákkiz, algmish, etmish* t.b. ariantları qollanıladı.

Góruǵlınıń kómip qoyǵan etti yılǵı sharabı bar edi («G», 145-bet)

Qatarlıq sanlıqlarda **-ınshı, -inshi** affiksleri menen birge **-denshi** affiksde qollanıladı: *ekilenshi, jetilenshi*.

Verb part of speech While studying the epics, we examined the following verb forms. Verbs express actions similar to those in modern Karakalpak literary language.

Adjective verb It can be seen that adjectives in the language of folk epics are formed through the following forms.

1. Dástanlar tilinde **-ǵan, -gen** affiksi menen bir qatarda onıń óguz tillerindegi variantları bolǵan **-an, -en** formaları da jekke siyrek ushırasadı.

Qırq qánizler bilán sallanıp gáláń,

Bir zaman yanımda oynayıp **kúlán** («S-H», 216-bet)

Húsni alamdı **yandıran**

Palwanlıǵını **bildirán**.

Úsh júz ashıqını **óllgirán**

Jádiw kóz qunqarnı bersin? («G», 175-bet)

2. **-mish, -mish** affiksi kelbetlik feyil jasawshı eski affikslerden bolıp, ol házirgi túri, ázerbayjan, gagauz tillerinde ónimli qollanıladı [3.118].

In the language of epics, verbs formed with this suffix are often encountered:

Ájel kúnde ǵash pitil**mish** atıma («G-A», 19-bet)

Pesh anama qum-qismetler yazıl**mish** («S-H», 192-bet).

Adjective verbs in this form also take the face-number forms in the language of epics:

Aq sútın em**mishem** men qana-qana («G-A», 19-bet)

Men búgin kesh**mishem** hárne barımnan («G», 171-bet)

Sizdi-ashıq, bizdi-mashıq dem**mishler** («S-H», 220-bet)

3. **-ar, -er, -r** formasınıń **-ır, -ir, -ur** hám eń eski **-yur, -yúr** variantı da ushırasadı.

Qırq jigittiñ bir ármanı sol **bolır** («G», 18-bet)

Begler bedew minip shikar **áleyur**

Qazısı, jollası oqıp **gurleyur** («S-H», 220-bet)

«Sayatxan-Hámira»da -ár forması da bar?

Sháhárine -var kárwanlar shegiler («S-H», 213-bet)

4. **-malı, -meli** forması tiykarınan ázerbayjan tiline tán [2.212]. In epics, these verb forms appear as Oghuz elements:

At oynatıp dash qın jıydan **keshmáli**,

Áwez áyleñ, aq sharaptan **ishmáli**.

Góruđlı der jıñishke belden **gushmalı**.

Gózállerin periyzada megzemes («G», 135-136-bet)

Zulpların pallap **órmeli** («S-H», 222-bet)

Formation of adverbial verbs. It can be seen that adverbial verbs in the language of folk epics are formed through the following forms.

1) **-yip** qosımtası jekke -siyerek qollanıladı:

Yar-yar **deyip** olar gezdi dúnyada («G-A», 74-bet)

Men seni **egleyip**, sorarman sawal (Sonda, 154-bet)

2) Bolımsız formadađı **-may, -mey** qosımtası **-mayın, -meyin** túrinde de qollanıladı.

Kelgen isti **pitkermeyin** qayttıñız («G», 32-bet)

Keler bir kún dáwrán, **kelmeyin** qayttıñız («G-A», 48-bet)

Bul eski **-máyni** forması Ájiniyaz shıgarmalarında bar [4.48].

3) Hal feyildiñ **-alı, -eli** forması túrkmen tilinde bar [1.377]. Bul formadađı hal feyiller dástanlarda oğuz elementleri sıpatında kórinedi.

Kewil giynesin **ashalı**,

Ókpe giyneden **kesheli**

Kese-kese may isheli («G-A», 127-bet)

Qolım sheshkil **gúresheli**

Haslı zatiñ **sorashalı** («G», 148-bet)

-ya (ya) forması da bar, parlañ, harlan t.b.

Jeñiz **terlaya-terlaya** («G», 155-bet)

Atawısh feyildiñ jasalıwı. Xalıq dástanlarınıñ tilindegi atawısh feyiller tómenдеgi formalar arqalı jasalğanlıđın kóriwge boladı.

1) Dástanlarda atawısh feyil jasawda **-maq, -mek, -baq, -bek, -paq, -pek** affiksleri ónimli qollanıladı.

Diydár **kórispek** joq bilsin Gáribim («G-A», 150-bet)

Geyde **-paq, -pek** qosımtası ornına **-maq, -mek** qollanılıwı oğuz elementleri bolup tabıladı.

Góruǵlı Gúrjistan palwanı bilán **gúreshmekke** maydana kiristi («G», 136-bet)

Ushmaq bolıp qanatıńdı dúzetip (Sonda, 99-bet)

Bul qosımta barıs sepliginde de qollanıladı:

Sum dushpanlar qoymas sapa **súrmege**,

Kelippen aldına basım **bermege** («G-A», 43-bet)

Taxtına jinsem **jaǵmaǵa**

Shiyrin lábinnen **tagmaǵa**

Kózim qıymas **oyatmaǵa**

Oyan há patshanıń qılı («G», 138-bet)

Bul qubılıs Ájiniyaz dóretpesinde ushırasadı:

2) **-ish, -ish, -sh** affiksi atawısh feyil jasawda **-ıs, -is, -s** variantı menen almasıp qollanıladı. Bul affiks tiykarınan oǵuz hám qarluq toparındaǵı tillerge tán bolıp keledi.

Shul **ketmishden** Ashıqaydıń pirdiń mákanın sorap bara berdi («G», 167-bet)

Qıya-qın **baqıshların**

Janım otqa **yaqıshların**

Qaqaq urıp **kúlishlerin**

Bil táker biybim, bal tóker («S-H», 217-bet)

The use of alternating parts of speech. In the language of epic poems, demonstrative pronouns are used with phonetic variants characteristic of the Oghuz and Karluk language groups: **bu, buw, oshal, oshbuw t.b.**

Buw dáwletti bergen Qádiri Máwlen («G», 17-bet)

Osha daǵlardıń basınan («S-H», 199-bet).

The absence of palatal harmony in vowels is a phonetic phenomenon characteristic of Oghuz languages.

There are differences in the consonantism of the language of epics. The phenomenon of the sound B being replaced by the sonorant sound m is noticeable. The phenomenon of the S sound being replaced by the Sh sound is noticeably prominent in the language of epics. This phenomenon is characteristic of the Uzbek, Turkmen, and Azerbaijani languages. The replacement of the sound "j" with the sound "y" reflects the influence of the old Uzbek literary language.

Some phonetic correspondences found in the sphere of vowels and consonants define the elements of the Oghuz language in the dastans. The harmony of open vowels and close vowels demonstrates the unique nature of the epic's language. Such correspondences are especially noticeable in the affixes of adjectives, and these affixes are used in some modern Oghuz languages. The correspondence of close vowels and labial vowels to modern literary language confirms the preservation of Oghuz elements in the dastans.

Consonant sounds are particularly distinguished by their correspondence in place of articulation. The correspondence of labial consonants is particularly noticeable in epics. Silent voiced phonemes (sh-s) are frequently found in epics and are characteristic of modern Uzbek, Turkmen, and Azerbaijani languages. The correspondence of voiced and consonant consonants (k-g, q-g) is used in the language of dastans and is found in some modern Oghuz languages.

The Y-l, y-j correspondence also serves as an example of Oghuz language elements in epics.

The correspondence of adjacent paired sounds (t-d) indicates a similarity to the Oghuz languages in the dastans (law-dag').

The absence of sound harmony in consonants is characteristic of modern Oghuz languages and is evident in epics.

The Kipchak and Oghuz languages differ from each other in the use of certain case forms. The "-ning," "-ning" forms of the possessive case are influenced by the Old Uzbek literary language. The forms -i, -e, -a of the dative case are mainly characteristic of the Turkmen and Azerbaijani languages and are productively used in epics. The accusative case ending ending in -ni, -ni after the accusative suffix is characteristic of Oghuz languages. This phenomenon can be observed in epics. O'g'uz elements are also present in the locative case endings.

Conclusion. In conclusion, it can be said that the use of adjectives, verbs, and numerals in epics is close to Oghuz languages. The use of adjective-forming suffixes characteristic of nouns distinguishes the language of epics from the modern literary language. The use of certain numerals is characteristic of modern Oghuz languages. Verb suffixes -an, -en, -mish, -mish, -mali, -meli are characteristic of Oghuz languages and are used in the language of epics. Certain forms of the nominal verb indicate the Oghuz elements in the dastans. Some of the interchangeable and adverbial words are used in epics with their variants in the Oghuz language.

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