



Some Morphological Features of the Language of the Works of Iskhak Khan Ibrat

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Abstract

This scientific work provides information on the morphological use of possessive, case forms of nouns, relational forms of verbs, and auxiliaries used in the text of prose, poetic, publicist works of the enlightened jadid writer Iskhak Khan Ibrat.

Keywords: *Morphemics; Relational Form; Morphological Form; Predicative Categories; Affixal Morpheme; Synthetic Form; Analytical Form; Incomplete Verb; Formative Form; Indicative Form; Language*

Introduction

An investigation into the grammatical characteristics of the literary language during the early 20th century, as depicted in the works of Iskhak Khan Ibrat, adds to our understanding of this era's language by incorporating new scientific evidence and perspectives. Similarly, the morphological aspect of the language utilized in Iskhak Khan Ibrat's works is affected by this circumstance. Morphology is, in fact, intrinsically linked to morphemics, syntax, and lexicology, in that order. Given that the focus of the investigation is a speech unit, morphology is inherently connected to methodology. Furthermore, this feature demonstrates its connection to linguo-pragmatics. The examination of the morphological characteristics of Ibrat's works is therefore an absolute scientific imperative. By scrutinizing the text of Iskhak Khan Ibrat's literary works, we shall endeavor to elucidate certain morphological characteristics of the language employed in these works.

The use of grammatical case forms: From our observations, it became clear that in the text of the works there is also a shortened form of the objective case:

Xalq o'ldi emdi tartib, ro'molga burnin artib,

Moshina aylamasdan, kiymas chofon bo'lubdur [1;32].

In addition to standard *-ga*, *-ka* affixes, the genitive case is also widely used in the forms *-g'a*, *-a*, *-na*:

Jahon hech kimga gardish etmadi iqbolina tavri,

Zamona holi mol, qofi unlardan qalaysizlar? [1;32].

Or:

Ishqing dilu jona jo bo'lubdur,

Jonu dil anga fido bo'lubdur [1;36].

The suffix *-a* was frequently employed to establish rhyming patterns between words that ended in syllables such as *[a]* and *[ona]*.

Husni iqbola noil etsun Haq,

Chiqsa shoyad davomi maydona.

Millatimiz tili jaroiddur,

So'zlar endi bular dalirona.

Ismi noshirki Obidu Mahmud,

Chiqsa shoyad muvaffaqiyatona [1;41].

In this lyrical poem, words such as *iqbol (+a)* and *maydon (+a)* take the shape of a departure case and rhyme with expressions like *dalirona*, *muvaffaqiyatona*. Thus, their application in these morphological forms is methodologically acceptable. In other circumstances, the departure conjugation is utilized in its synharmonic *-g'a* form.

Hamani qo'ymadi o'z holig'a, tashvishlar soldi,

Mushavvash aylagan bu ahli dunlardan qalaysizlar? [1;32].

The derivational case *-dan* is also used in the form of *-din*, as in traditional poetry, and serves to strengthen the meaning:

Tiriklik zahmatidin ushbu kunlardan qalaysizlar?

Bu tiriklik yili bug'doyu unlardan qalaysizlar? [1;32].

The use of possessive forms: If we examine the use of the possessive form in Ibrat's works, we will notice the use of the third-person singular possessive suffix *-in*, as well as the normal order. For example: *As it is written in "History of Shahi Jarir": Islomdan qadim Qubod podshoh zamonida markazi hukumat Qubo shahri bo'lib, anda mo'g'uliyalar podshohlaridan Xushdod degon qalmoq hukumat surub, majuslar qo'linda edi* [1;84]. (*Before Islam, during King Qubod's reign, the city of Qubo served as the center of administration, and the Magians controlled the Mongolian monarchs' government known as Khushdad*).

Relationship forms in verbs: According to the sources, in the history of the Uzbek language, past tense verbs are developed in the following forms [2;57]:

Affixal form -duq/-duk. The past tense participle *-duq*, *-duk* attached is extensively used in the language of ancient sources, and it also serves as a past tense verb. This adjective is employed as a past tense verb in "Tafsir" from the literary sources of the XIII–XIV centuries, with the present tense verb frequently added: *Munda aytur qo'ldo'm teb, valekin qo'lmaduq turur. Hech k z andag' kormadyk*

tururlar, hech kəḡyl ano ‘ḡ–dek sanmaduq bolur. This form is also observed in the language of Ibrat’s works:

Kasb–u kamoli islom bo ‘lmay taraqqiyotda,

Holig ‘a tushmasun deb etduk buni bahona [1;39].

Affixal form –do//–di//–to//–ti. This form was commonly used throughout the history of the Old Uzbek language, and it was often combined with shorter adjectives. The *–di* form is extensively used in the text of Ibrat’s works:

Mandin yashirma yuzlaring, Yoding ‘a tushdi so ‘zlarining,

Kuydurdi, yorim, ko ‘zlarining, Ko ‘rgoni keldim sog ‘inib [1;31].

The form with the affix *–ti* can be observed in the following examples:

Rusiya davlatiga o ‘tgandan so ‘ng bu ishlar ham chandon rivojda bo ‘lib, tijorati taraqqiy topti... 1312–yillarda bu yerlarga temir yo ‘l insho o ‘lub, savdo ishlari yanadan rivojga kirib, taraqqiy topti [1;63]. (After the transition to the Russian state, these activities also developed rapidly, and commerce developed... In 1312, the railway to these lands died, and trade again developed and evolved).

It is also observed that the meaning of the past tense is expressed by adding the suffix *–dur* to the accusative form of the verb: *Valhosil Farg ‘onaga tarixlarda ko ‘b so ‘zlar yozilgon ekon. Bu jumladan, “Tarixi mulhiqotu–s–saroh” da iborati arabiy ilan bul tariqa yozadur [1;87]. (As a result, many words have been written about Fergana in history. This article is written in “Tarihi mulhiqatu–s–saroh” in the Arabic language).*

As previously stated, U. Tursunov and B. Orinboev demonstrate that the present tense verb is represented with the suffix *–yur* when describing the characteristics of the old Uzbek language at the beginning of the twentieth century: like *Isbat qiliyur [3;137].* This situation is also found in the text of Ibrat’s works:

G ‘amingda Qozi quling yig ‘layur hama doyim,

Qoshingni yoy etibon, kiprikni qaro qilasiz [1;39].

E. Fozilov demonstrates that in the history of the Uzbek language, the present–future form was developed with the following additions: *–ur, –o ‘r, –ar, –ir, –yur, –yo ‘r [4;85].* Some of these forms are also common in the language of Ibrat writings.

For instance:

Hech vaqti teng kelurmu husnida ham quvvati,

Ham bahorda kim qilur har yerda qari birla yosh [1;58].

In the works of Ibrat, the use of the form of the Western Turkic element *–yir* was also observed: *Farg ‘ona gubirnasi shimoli sharqiy tarafidan Samarchin, shimoli g ‘arbiy tarafidan Sirdaryo yoki Turkiston, g ‘arbi janub tarafidin Buxoro xonlig ‘i mahkumi topoyir. Ya ‘ni Shag ‘non hukumati mustaqalasiga muttasildur [1;63]. (Fergana Governorate is bordered by Samarchin to the northeast, Syrdarya or Turkestan to the northwest, and Bukhara Khanate to the southwest. That is, it operates independently of the Shagan administration).* The same source shows the forms *–g ‘ay, –gay, –kəy, –gəy* as future tense forms in Uzbek [4;89]. Among these forms, suffixes *–g ‘ay* and *–gay* are widely used in Ibrat’s works:

1. *Kelgay zaif xayli, sanga jadali mayli,*

O'qini shast qilg'ay, san bir kamon o'lursan [1;37].

2. *Eski omochda uch jon ovora erdi birdan,*

Bir kunda o'n tanob yer yorgay, bale traktur [1;87].

The historical grammar of the Uzbek language provides information on the formation of participle forms with affixes such as *-duk, -doq, -tuq, -toq, -tug', -duq, and -tog* [4;105]. Some of these supplements were also used at our study site. In particular: *Namangon uyezdida To'raqo'rg'on qozisi as-sayyid-ul-haj Is'hoqxon to'ra afandi bir haqiqiy musulmoni komil ekanini o'z hamqaryalari bilib turub, ba'zi afkori sodiqona tarafdori o'ldug'i uchun qozi afandi xiroji vos-vos deb taajjublanub, ta'n etkuradurlar* [4;105].

But the past participle in most cases is formed with the suffix *-gon* or *-g'on*:

Ishqing ichra, ey Shirin so'zli Layli, yo'qtur men,

Kezmag'onu qazmog'on ko'h ila biyobonlar [1;47].

Or:

...Xonga manzur bo'lub, ustida kiyib o'lturgon besh yuz tillolik po'stunni(ng) yengini tutub,... "Asos tosh qo'yadurgon kishi balog'atdan buyon tarki mustahab sodir bo'lmagan kishi tosh qo'yodur" [1;70].

The goal adverbial form is expressed by the affix *-goni* in the text of Ibrat's works:

Guldek yuzingni, dilbarim,

Ko'rgoni keldim sog'inib.

Sen shohi olam, men gado,

Ko'rgoni keldim sog'inib [1;53].

The language of Ibrat's works uses the present Uzbek *-ib* form in the *-ub* form:

Sad hayfkim, g'anilar sarfini bilmadilar,

Yeb-ichdilar semurub, sig'may turub chopona [1;40].

In the preceding texts on the historical grammar of the Uzbek language [4; 105], the following suffixes are specified as creating the name of action: *-(o')sh, -(i)sh, -maq, -mæk, -gu, -ku, and -qu*. However, we found the following suffix in the text of Ibrat's works, which serves as the name of an action and indicates such a meaning:

Safar aylarga ko'b temir yo'llar,

Ham havo foyzin alar qo'llar.

Yo'qtur ajalni muhlati kelurg'a,

Qay kunda o'lmishini bilurg'a [1;51].

In this case, the participle form suffix served as the name of the action.

The suffixes *-sa*, *-sar*, and *-sər* are used as the conditional form. However, during our observations, a particular use of the subjunctive was found:

Adling bo'lursa aqvi, izhor aylamas hech,

Gar zarra zulm qilsang, xalqg'a ayon o'lursan [1;56].

In this situation, “bo'lsa” is rendered as “bo'lursa”. The content of the sentence indicates that this phrase is conditional.

The cumulative voice is expressed in the form *-dur*: *Binobarin, bu adim ul-istito'at Farg'ona ahlidan bo'lib, bu Farg'ona ahliga o'z iqlim va mamlakatlarin tarixini bildurmak bo'lib va ham man vazzaha mu'minan fakaannama ahyahu mo'jibincha bir ta'rix qoldirmoq maqsadim bo'lib, ta'rixlar jam' qilib, millatga yodgor qoldurdum* [1;55].

The use of conjunctions and predicates: Conjunctions and predicates are the primary grammatical tools that have and give semantic–syntactic connections within a phrase. They express the meanings of affirmation–negation, inclination–modality, time, and person–number, and are used to model the subject's character traits based on these meanings. Notably, both meanings function in a dialectical way and alone in this circumstance form the category of plant. These forms are also known as plant forms and indicators. Such forms include participial–infinitive (affirmation–negation), inclination, tense, and person–number adverbs. They are combined into a single lexical unit and transformed into a grammatically correct portion. These meanings are also limited to conjunctions. As a result, they have and help to connect the clause both grammatically and syntactically. The suffix *-dir* in the present Uzbek language is one of such forms of the verb, and in the language of Ibrat's works, it is more frequently employed coupled with the personal–number suffix in the form of *-dur*.

Biri Vaqqosxon, biri mulla Sharif,

Bandi bir belbog'durmiz uch kishi [1;34].

Or:

Choyi nondur har kuni nonushtamiz,

Tolibi qaymoqdurmiz uch kishi [1;34].

The addition of this indicator to the predicate indicating the content of the question is also distinct from the present Uzbek language: base + tense + possession + interrogative pronoun + participle indicator (*-dur*):

Vo'smalik qoshingmudur yoki qon to'kub usru,

Zang bog'lamishdurlar ikki tig'i burronlar [1;48].

In writings of Ibrat, incomplete verbs such as *edi*, *emish*, and *ekan* are utilized in the following grammatical forms; coupled with the leading verb, they serve the purpose of supplying the mutual semantic–syntactic relationship between the possessor and participle:

1. *Imom Qutayba bin Muslim kelib, Buxoro tarafda bu mamlakatni butun islomobod qilib, bu shaharlardan ko'b ulamo va fuzalolar chiqmish ekon. Bulardan sohibi "Hidoyai sharif", Marg'inondan moshohir* [1;60].

2. *Yerga tushub, ikki sahoba ilan noma kirguzgon emish* [1;58].
3. *Xorazm va Naxshab va Kesh odamlaridan madad talab qilgonda, ular miqdori yigirma ming odam jangi tayyorlab berib, Zarafshon, ya'ni Sug'dga kelgonda yo'l yigirma ming odamni hajja jo'natib, o'zi Farg'onaga borgan edi* [1;87].

The examples provided show that *ekan* and *edi* forms are commonly employed in *ekon* and *edu* forms. During our observations, we became convinced that creative tools in the shape of analytical, syntactic forms are an important component of the language grammar of Ibrat. Their application is distinguished by various characteristics. One such tool is auxiliary units. Auxiliary units came in a variety of forms and styles. In particular, the auxiliary with is utilized in a variety of forms, including *ilan*, *birla*, *ila*, and *birlan*. For example:

1. *Yozda uyda sovuq pech ila shamol,*
Barcha iliktr ila o'tgay hol [1;70].
2. *Lekin aksar ibora va lug'atlari tashih va tag'yir bo'lindi. Xususan, rusiya lug'atlarini musulmoniya huruflari ilan yozmoq* [1;11].
3. *"Tezlab jo'nating" degan ekan. Darhol oshga buyurub, to'ydurub, yangi ot birla o'tlanub, Piskatdan jo'nab, To'ytepaga borub, bir do'konda choy ichib, yana o'tlanib, namozi asrda shitob birlan Sayyid Azimboy hovlisiga keldim. Boy hovlida ekan. Omonlashib: "Xo'sh, nima gap?" dedi* [1;130].

Based on statistical analysis, five of the fifteen provided examples were presented in the form of *ilan*, four contained *ila*, five contained *birla*, and two contained *birlan*. It can be deduced that the frequency of utilization for these auxiliary varieties is comparable. In summary, it can be asserted that the linguistic characteristics of the era in which Ibrat resided are reflected in the language of his works. More frequently observed in the language of literary works is the concomitant application of multiple forms that convey the same grammatical meaning. An in-depth examination of the lexical-grammatical characteristics of the Uzbek language during the late 19th and early 20th centuries would undoubtedly benefit from the language utilized in Ibrat's works.

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