CONNECTIVE WORDS (PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS AND PARTICLES) IN "DIVANU – LUGOTIT - TURK" (DICTIONARY OF ALL TURKIC LANGUAGES) OF MAHMUD KASHGARI

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Annotation: In this article linguistic peculiarities of service words in "Diwanu l-Lugat al-Turk" written by great linguist Mahmud Kashgari are researched.

Key words: functional words, part of speech, lexical and grammatical meaning, grammaticalization, nominative correlation denominative (nominative) and the function of the categorical semantics of the relational-advanced.

Introduction

It won't be exaggeration to name Mahmud Kashgari's "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" as one of masterpieces of world linguistics.

Being the basement of the Turkology science, it includes valuable information of lexis, grammar and phonetics of various Turkic tribes and families having lived in a territory from Buhara until far China in XI century. It is an important source of geography, mythology, ethnography, folklore, history, culture and enlightenment of all Turkic people, accordingly turkologists respect Mahmud Kashgari as the first encyclopedic, and "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" as the first "Turkic encyclopedia".

Much scientists noted that Mahmud Kashgari began writing the "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" on 25th of January of 1072 and finished it in 1073-1083 years.

However, the copier Abu-Bakir, who copied diwan strictly from Mahmud Kashgari's manuscript, told the quote: "I started writing the book in Jumodiyul avval of 464 (Hegria) and after 4 times editing I finished it in Jumodiyul okhir of 466 (Hegira)". [3.453]

Although it took 2 years to complete the book, it is clear that Mahmud Kashgari had to spend more time to compile the material, to travel from land to land to find out what word belongs to which tribe, Mahmud Kashgari himself wrote that "this book took all my life" and it proves above written.

One problem more discussing among turkologists is that, what tribe of Turkic Mahmud Kashgari belongs to. Since any nation, coming from old Turkic, wants to have such a famous scholar, Basim Atalay [one of translators] in his translation tried to adopt the work of Mahmud Kashgari to Turkish. Nevertheless, as the words of book is very kin to Uzbek reader, one will believe without any doubt if you tell him that Mahmud Kashgari lived in Buhara or Fergana. Such feelings will have kazahs, uygurs, Turkmen etc. that is why in Conference of turkologists in 1926 was agreed that Mahmud Kashgari belongs to all Turkic people.

One can easily find any possible data and information for ani scope of linguistics from "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" containing more than 9 thousand unites.

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The main object of diven research is the function words in it.

Continuing the traditions of Cerabian linguistics Mahmud Kashgari says that Turkic languages also have 3 parts of speech: Names [Noun] Verbs and letters [functionals] Mahmud Kashgari gave the following commentary on parts of speech:

"Mahmud Kashgari called particles, functional as letter and adjectires, numbers [numerals] and others as Names [noun]" [I,485]. He called verbs and verbals as Verb Although dividing words into parts of speech Mahmud Kashgari based on arab linguistics, ht described semantic and morphologic qualities of Noun, Verb, Numeral, Particle and Conjunctions more clearly.

Much notional and function words had changed semantically in Mahmud Kashgari's "Dewanu – lugotit - turk", so that we can see a process of grammaticalization i. e obtaining more grammar features by mentioned words. Though Kashgari himself didn't describe the process as grammaticalization, most words in his book can be said as the best examples of it, such as words Qachan (when) and Agar(If) Qachan barsa sen- agar sen borsang (I, 383).

We shall discus about words denoting functional words and called as "letters" in "Dewanu – lugotit - turk", because in his research Mahmud Kashgari paid attention to wery semantic change in them. Mahmud Kashgari did not group the words into traditional particles, conjunctions and funkctionals, However we can shov a number of words belonging to their modern types.

In other written recourses of turkic languages "Kutadgu bilig" and "Hibbatul Hakoyik" the number of prepositions much more than in "Dewanu – lugotit - turk". The main reason of this is the compilation of only turkic words by Mahmud Kashgari which resulted it.

In "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" prepositions were used to indentify and denote relations betven nouns. In "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" are described folloving prepositions бірлä, ўчўн, öтрў, тапа, ара from the 8th century written. Urkhun soursewords: тэг, тэгі, ўчўн, öтрў, бірлä, тапа, кэсрэ, кісрэ, ара, аша, сайу, йэмэ.

This fact shows that during the progress of language and speech some units succeed other one, and this is the rule denoting that language is the living state.

We can divide prepositions in "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" into 2 parts:
1)   Strict prepositional words
2)   Functional prepositions

As the fully functional we can point біplä/біlä, ўчўн, тапа, кібі.

The mast used preposition in "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" is біplä, in some places Mahmud Kashgari used біlä to make easy the under standing. The ancient variant of word "with" [uzb. билан] this bunction word denote the semantic meanings of time, comparison, objective, tence except its main meaning.

The functional word біplä/біlä denotes following grammatical meanings:
1)   Acting together – Ол мэнïн біplä эрді – He was with me [I, 405]; льіз анасі біplä jïп эгрішді – the girl knitted with her mother [I,239]
2)   By means of: Отуђ узуч біplä öчўрмäс – Yoy can not hush the bonfire with [by means of] fire [I, 187]; льара булітïђ jэl ачар, / Урунч біlä эl ачар – Clouds are flied with wind, doors of govern ment are opened with money [I,336]

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3) Time: Таңда біlä кöрсä мэнї öрдäк атар, / Љалwа кöрӯб љашђалаљї сужља батар - with seeing me armed ducks on sea come into the water [I,480]; Тӯнlä біlä кöчälім – let's move with night [when night comes] [II,12]

4) Comparison: Алплар бірlä урушма, / бэгläр бірlä турушма – Don't light with heraes, don,t discuss with kings [I,192]; Тӯзӯн бірlä урїш, / Утун бірlä тэрїшмä – you can win it you fight with the weak, but don't light with strong.

5) Objective: Íki бэг біplä эл болдї – two knights bekonu together. [I,83]

Љыш jaj біlä тољуштї – Winther came across with summer [I,182] There is a shorfened form of біplä – ла in "Dewanu – lugotit - turk".

Тӯнlä jурун кӯндӯз сэнӯр, / Кічікдä эwläніб улђазу сэнӯр – Day is happy to walk nith night Man is happi with marrying young [III,96], Тӯнlä булїт öртäнсä – With night clouds get reddish. [I,325]. Some scholars say the affix – ла to be a case affix, not paying attention to fact that cases in a period described had affixes – in, un.

That's Why we think – la as a shortened form of – біplä.

The other preposition used in the "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" ӯчӯн [equal to modern English "for"] used as a word denoting purpose and cause.

Сэніŋ ӯчӯн кэлдім – I came for you of course for years there was not any semantic changes in usage of ӯчӯн – for, but the meaning enlarged and except cause nowadays it denates aim, exchange, objectives and others.

The preposition кэбі [English "as"] used to denote comparison: Љушлар кэбі учтїміз – Fly as a bird [I, 447]; Казаш таба їт кібі љїŋру баљар – He looks as a jealious dog [III, 29].

This preposition in book has 2 variants – кэбі and кіб – but their usage is not defined by auther. In modern uzbek it has a form of "каби"

The fact that inside with кэбі is used the form "янглиғ" [like] proves that synonymy was very developed. There are also other synonyms of the preposition кэбі as сіғ – Бу ођул ол эрсіђ - this boy is like adults [III,142] ча – Бу анїŋчä – it looks like him [III, 224]. тäк – Ол андађ тäк – it is as him; чэгӯркä тäк сӯ – soldiers are as much as insects. [I,452]

Accordingly, preposition of comparison were used in many synonimical variants even then. These preposition years after were enriched by Alisher Navoiy who added words мисл, монанд, љадар and –қа

The other preposition used in "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" таба denoted an object of direction [as the preposition "toward" in English] Арслан таба эмітті – They ovent toward the lion. [II, 361]; чэріг таба jаљїштї – They came close to soldiers, [II,114]. Mahmud Kashgari called as an alternative and analytic synonym of accusative case - мэніŋ таба кэлді – He came to me [III,235].

The preposition ічрä shows the direction of subject into or across object.

Тољуш ічрä уруш бэрдім – I rushed into war field. [II,88]

Ол jанчїљ ічрä jармаљ љарwандї – wandї – he searchend the coin from his pocken running into.

The functional prepositions in "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" can be divided into

A) Gerundial prepositions;

B) Nominal prepositions

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Much of gerundial preposition which denoted interaction of substance to time and place during his torical progress were replaced by strict prepositions or began denoting a very abstract notion However in "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" there are a number of gerundial prepositions: ÿзä - анïŋ ÿзä jуђурљан ашулдï – the dress covered him [I,205] ара – кiшi ара кiрдiм – I renited with people [I, 114]; булдачi бузаѓу öкÿз ара бэлгÿлÿк - The kid of bull is considered to be a bull. [I,480]; баса –мэн анда[н] баса кэлдiм – I came after him [III, 243] сöŋ – сэн мэнiŋ сöŋда кэл – come after me [III, 369]; ilк –ilк сэн барђïл – go first [I,78]; нару – нару бар – go there [III,242] ашну – мен андин ашну кэлдiм – мен ундан олдин келдим [I,150]; бурун – ол мэндäн бурун бардï – He went first [I, 379] Nominal prepositions save their grammar quantities but their lexic meanings Shortened and mostly they denote interfered meaning.

Following nominal prepositions can be found in "Dewanu – lugotit - turk"

öтрä /орту/отра – орту эр – middle added man. Эw ортуси – Middle of the house. Кÿн орту – кун ÿртаси- Midday [I,145]; узу – мэн анïŋ узу кэлдiм – I came after him [I, 114]; аjру – мунï тiлämäсä сэн аjру нэ кэрак? – Why do you need if you won't? [I, 146]; љат – бэг љатïнда – бек ёнида [I, 311]; тэгрä – љузуђ тэгрäсi – around the well [I, 397]; азаљ, баш - азгÿлÿнi суw азаљïнда кэмiш башïнда тiлä – do the best for people, even droping it into water, you will ??? it on. [II, 126].

Also, the following words can be pointed as prepositions in "Dewanu – lugotit - turk": азïн [чигилча] / азруљ [ÿђизча] – other, another [I, 105, 125]; аспа- under [I, 147]; iспä- below [I, 147]; арқа – behind [I,148]; откi/jанут – in place of, for [I, 149]; эjäкÿ – near [I,156], љаршi – against [I,399]; jуђач – infront of [III, 16]; қаш – side [III, 166]; тапï –ÿрта [III, 235]..

Thus, prepositions were largely used in "Dewanu – lugotit - turk", they governed cases and sometimes were syunonyms of them, gerving to clear semantics of word combination and sentence. The second widely used functional Words in "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" are particles. As particles in speech are used to add extra- emations and Shov ulation of Subject to predicate in "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" particles are used to denote the exaggeration, declaration, pointing, asking, surprise, wish, dream, thoughts and other additional semantic shades.

All particles we meet in "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" can be divided into

1) Exact particles having a form of affixes. They are: -му, -оқ, -ла, -чу, -шу.

2) Functional particles which has a form of words.

The most used particle in "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" is –му. Resulting from usearches we can note that particle му/ми is one of widely used in written sources of turcic languages during XI – XIV century even in modern Uzbek.

Mahmud Kashgari described the particle as: " – My is the affix added to nouns and verbs to make interrogative sentences"

For example: бу атму ? – is it a horse? Бу ïтму?- is it a dog?

бардïŋму? – Did you go? Кэлдiŋмÿ? Did you come? [I,404]

With this guote Mahmud Kashgari gave exponded definition to the role of that period. Till the period of Navoiy – My existed as it was, but then it changed to –ми.

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Particle –оқ which was widely used in XI century had a meaning of bordering and exaggeration.

This particle is defined in "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" as following:

–оқ is an affix giring adverbial moditire additional meaning баја-ољ кэлдім – бояёљ келдим, яъни бу соатдан олдин келдим – I just come, эмди –оқ ајдім – I just told.

Particle –чӱ is defined in "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" as folloving:

–чӱ is the affix which stungthens positive and negative imperative sentences: кэлчӱ – Surely come!

Бармачӱ – Never go! [III, 225] Mahmud Kashgari also used –шу as a syunonim of – чу, which also added to verbs to make imperative sentence.

Particle – ла is used as a form of affix.

Mahmud Kashgari defined it as following: "– ла is a particle Turkic tribe Ughuz used to clear and strengthen the verb which is already done"

Ол бардїла – He surely went, ол келдїлä – He surely come.

But other turks don't use it [III, 231]

From bordering particles of XIII-XIV centuries -љына/-кина//-ђына/-гина is nod shown in "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" but others are widely used one of them қіjä/кіjä – оғул қіjä – my sonny қіз қіjä – my little doughter [III,185]

This affix is the oldest in turkic languages and modern uzbek –gina/kina is derived from them.

Althhough эп//äп//ап and ӱп//уп is told to be preposition in "Dewanu – lugotit - turk", it is mostly like particle:

эп//äп//ап - particle of exaggeration- эп-эзгӱ нэн – too good thing an-ақ – too white. [I, 70]

Mahmud Kashgari defined "a:" [English ah] as a particle of surprise: ол мэни а: қилді – He surprised me.

According to their meaning ab/aj are also particles and defined in "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" as the words of non-obeying leke "what?!" "mi?!" [I, 75]

Particle "-қоб" is defined in "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" as the particle denoting exaggeration – ођул љоб бадудї – boy is very big; љоб эзгӱ нэн – a very good thing [I, 309]

-таб is defined as the word suit, fit – бу аш мэнä таб – this food fits me: таб болдї – it is enough.

Expanded usage in "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" has a particle – ол мэнїн ођлїм ол – he is really my son ол эꙁгä бармїш ол – he has really gone.

Particle нэ is used to replace arabian particle ма [denoting suprise] – нэ мä эзгӱ кіші ол – What a good man is he. Particle јалӊус is defined as "alone, single"; јалӊус эр single man.

In following turkic proverb the particle is defined very clear:

јалӊус љьаз ötмäс - Single bird does not sing [III,394].

Althoug many scientist think words тақї /дақї to be conjunction, basing on "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" we call it as particle denoting the meaning of "again" "more" – Таљї јармаљ бэр – gire more money [II, 227]. In "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" there are a lot of other words used to give additional expressiveness to speech, some of them are particles, others used in special or occasional cases but they however can be named as particles.

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The are as folloving: абаӈ- if: абаӈ сэн барсасан – if you go [I, 153]; эрінч – probably: Ол кэлді эрінч - probably he has gone [I, 152] љалї – What if, how: Бу сэн бу їшїђ љалї љыlдїӈ - How did you do it? Сэн љалї барса сэн - What if you go? [III, 252];   чаљ - exactly - Чаљ ол атнї тутђїl – catch exactly this horse [I, 320] їjїђ - "so good" or "so bad" Ajїђ эзгÿ - How good is it? [I, 112] тÿм - dark, used to denote shade of colour. Тÿм љара ат – dark black horse [I, 324].

Conjunction appeared in Turkic languages later than other functional words because there were no need for themin a result of activity of prepositions and particle s, i,e prepositions and particles replaced conjunctions in many ways. However conjunctions developed and enriched very fast, for example, if there were only 3- or 4 conjunctions in "Dewanu – lugotit - turk", in Navoiy's works there are more than 50 conjunctions used.

In "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" we can sec a usage of conjunctions – азу- a conjunction offering to choose one of two or more variants [like English "or"]

ÿзÿм jэгіl азу љађїн jэгіl – Do you want grapes or melan? [I, 115].

Тіlкÿмÿ туђді азу бöрімÿ - A girl was born or boy? The word аб is defined as a preposition in "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" but for it's functions we can name it as negative conjunction – аб бу аб ол - neither this nor that [I, 70].

As a conclusion we can say that in his work great lexicographist and encyclopedician Mahmud Kashgari paid attention to every detail of speech compilling into his "Dewanu – lugotit - turk" not only Notional parts of speech, but also functional one.

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