

SEMANTICS OF VERTICAL ACTION VERBS IN ANCIENT TURKIC LANGUAGE

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Abstract. This article analyzes the semantics of verbs of vertical movement in ancient Turkic texts. The semantic environment of action verbs is revealed through examples (word combinations, sentences, texts) taken from ancient Turkic language sources, and their relation to the lexicon of modern Turkic languages is highlighted. The homonymy, synonymy, figurative meanings, and semantic development of the verbs of addressing action are described.

Key words: ancient Turkic language, verb, verbs of vertical movement, Turkic languages, semantics.

In the lexical units of the ancient Turkic language, words expressing the meaning of action occupy a significant amount. The study of verbs of motion in the language of sources reflecting the linguistic features of the ancient Turkic language period, which have reached us in written materials on the history of Turkic languages, shows that the semantic field of verbs in the language of sources is very wide. It can be said that the verbs of action and their meanings in the ancient Turkic language are characteristic of the Oghuz, Kipchak, and Karluk language groups of the modern Turkic language family; some verbs create synonymy, while others do not occur at all. These features demonstrate the need to separate the verbs of action of the ancient Turkic language period into a separate lexical-thematic group, to study their synonymy, homonymy, antonymy, polysemy, valency possibilities, to conduct a comparative study with the lexicon of modern Turkic languages, and to clarify their ethnolinguistic nature.

Vertical action verbs express the movement of a subject or object from top to bottom, direction from height to bottom, landing on land, landing from a horse or transport. The semantics of verbs of motion in the modern Uzbek literary language has been thoroughly studied¹, articles have been published on verbs of motion and state in the ancient Turkic

¹ Халиков К. Глаголы движения в современном узбекском литературном языке: автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук. Самарканд, 1967.; Мухаммедова С. Ўзбек тилидаги ҳаракат феълларининг семантик ва валентлик хусусиятлари. Филол.фак.док.дисс.автореф. –Т.: 2007.



language (regarding the lexicon of the work “Altun yoruk”)², but the semantics of verbs of motion in the language of ancient Turkic written monuments and their comparative study with the lexicon of modern Turkic languages have not been conducted. This shows the relevance of the topic of our research. Below, we will analyze verbs of vertical movement in the language of ancient Turkic written sources separately.

in~en. This verb of vertical action is used alone, acts as an independent verb, and in the ancient Turkic language expressed the following meanings:

1) “to descend”: baliqtaqï tayïqmïš taydaqï enmiš tärilip jatmis är bolmïs – “He climbed the mountain in the city, he descended the mountain” (KTb 12); ol taydan qozï indi – “He descended from the mountain” (DLT I 129); tört m(a)xabutlugh yïlanlar özgä 21 tözi öngi öngi ol tursarlar y(ä)mä 22 bir yirtä aghdïnurlar inärlär – “one of the roots of the four giant snakes (i.e., the first elements) is separate, and in another place it rises (and then falls)” (OY, V.11a); Tört 3 ulughlar aghulugh yïlanlarnïng arasiñta 4 yirli suwlï ikägü öküshräk 5 qodï inärlär – “Four 3 great ones among poisonous snakes 4 lower the earth and water - both more than” (OY, V.11a);

2) “to fall” (qor haqida): ol qar qamuy qïşin enär – “all the snow falls in winter” (DLT II 204).

In ancient Turkic, in=~en= are considered dialectal variants of one verb. It should also be noted that the variant in= was considered the main one, because, according to scholars, there were eight vowels in the ancient Turkic language, and the ninth sound e is a phenomenon characteristic of the later stages of development of Turkic languages.

the verb in=~en= has the following homonyms in the ancient Turkic language:

I ot en~in: – width, breadth: bu böz eni nečä – “what is the width of this brocade?” (DLT I 49).

II en~in: 1) sft low: en joq – “low and high ground”; 2) sft lower, low: en jer – “lower place” (DLT I 49).

III en ïnanč tutuq – proper name (USp 26₁₄).

IV en~in: “nest”.

V en~in: “sheep droppings”.

tüsh. This vertical action verb expresses the following meanings.:

² Kilichov N.R. “Oltun yorug” asaridagi harakat fe’llari semantikasi // Berdaq nomidagi Qoraqalpoq davlat universiteti Axborotnomasi. –Nukus, 2024. №3. –B.285-289.; Kilichov N.R. “Oltun yorug” asaridagi holat fe’llari semantikasi // Til va adabiyot ta’limi. –Toshkent, 2024. №7. –B.40-43.

- 1) “to fall”, “to collapse”, “to descend”: taş quðuyqa tüsti – “A stone fell into the well” (DLT, I:456);
- 2) “to dismount”, “to slip off” (from a horse): er attin tüsti – “the man dismounted” (DLT II:13); ol kök tonlugh bäg attin qodï tushup mïnï oqidi – “that bek in the blue robe dismounted and called out to me” (I.3b).
- 3) “to stop”, “to take a break”: ribatqa tüsügli tüşär keçgülüg – “a person who has stopped at the rabot must stop (rest) and then continue on their way” (IOR A₁₇₈);
- 4) “to fall”, “to fall out” (tooth): Azïgh 4 tishim qongrulup tüshüp kälir, bolti 5 ärti körür ärmishm(ä)n otquraq bu 6 ämgäkkä tushquqa – “my 4 teeth have fallen out too. I’ve definitely seen myself in these 6 torments!” (OY, X:15a);
- 5) “to fall”, “to spill”, “to rain”: Uçar yultuzlar tüshkäy, yir täbrägäy – “The stars will fall, the earth will shake” (OY, VI.16b); Qlti t(ä)ngrim antagh oghur- 8 i yiğhi bolup bu küntä yorïyur 9 künli aylî yirkä tüshkäy – “(Oh, my God), thus, 8 9 the sun and moon walking on that day will fall to earth” (OY, VI.25a); Ödsüz qolusuz 4 (käz)iksiz tolï tüshärlär qar yaghar – “During this time there will be countless 4 thunderstorms, snow will fall” (VIII.33a); inçip muta alqu ada 15 tudalarïgh tarqartaçï yashin tüshmäkin 16 tuttaçï çïntamanï atligh d(a)rnï nom bar 17 ärür – “After that, there must be a river named Chintamani number 17 here that eliminates all 15 misfortunes and blocks 16 lightning strikes” (OY, VII.4a);
- 6) “to encounter”, “to encounter”: yitinç oruntaqï bodis(a)twlarqa 7 yûgäru üzüklärintä tamugha tüshä 8 turur tïnl(i)ghlar közünüp – “in seventh place, seven beings are seen running, breaking off, and falling into hell” (IV.59b); Ögli qangli 14 ulatï kishi oghul bäg yutuz 15 içi ini y(ä)mä qa qadash äkä 16 baltir birkäru bolar tüshär 17 adrïlmaq alp açigh tarqa 18 ämgäkkä – “Father and mother, 14 as well as a human child - husband and wife, 15 brothers, and relatives, 16 elder and younger daughters-in-law go together, 17 to separation, hardship, and severe suffering” (OY, VIII.31b).

In Old Turkic, the verb *tüsh*= is synonymous with the closely related verb *yagh*=: Kök 10 qalïqtïn tängridäm yïd yïpar hua çäçäk- 11 lär tüshdi yaghdï – “Flowers with divine fragrance poured down from the blue sky” (OY, X.10a). In this series of synonyms, *tüsh*= expresses the general seme of falling, descending, and the verb *yagh*= is more characteristic of the meaning of rain, snow falling from the sky, and this is the primary, main seme. Also, the verb *tüsh*= forms a synonymous pair with the verb *qamil*= - “to fall”, “overturn”, “to roll over”: Yinçkä qïzlar 18 quwraghï körüp qatunning ançulayu 19 yirtä tüshüp qamiliip ögsiräp tïnsïrap 20 yatmishïn – “When the assembly of the fair maidens saw that the princess was lying



unconscious on the ground, they all wept loudly together" (OY, 18b). In this case, these verbs combine and serve to strengthen the meaning.

Also, the verb *tüsh*= creates noun-verb homonymy with nouns:

I *tüsh*= – dream (sleeping dream): *tüsh tüshä* – to dream (DLT, III:266).

II *tüsh*= –1) fruit, food; 2) effect, result;

III *tüsh*= – afternoon: *tüsh ödi* – “midday”, “midday time” (DLT,).

ur. The ancient Turkic verb *ur*= “to strike” has the seme of vertical action with the meaning of “to throw to the ground, to put on the ground, to hit the ground”: *eligidägi neñni yerda urdï* – “He put down what he was holding” (DLT I 127)

yay (yagh~jay). This verb expresses the following meanings:

1) “to rain” (rain, snow, flower, sand): *qutsuz qubuqqa kirsä äum jayar* – “If an unlucky person falls into a well, it will rain sand” (DLT, I, 457).

2) “to fall”, “to be scattered”, “to be given”: *qutluqqa qoşa jayar* – “Fortune brings more and more to the happy” (DLT, III 60).

Thus, most of the verbs of addressing verbs in the ancient Turkic language are actively used in the lexicon of modern Turkic languages, while some are archaic.

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Abbreviations

DTS – Древнетюркский словарь, -Л.:1969.

DLT – Маҳмуд Кошғарий. Дувону луготи-т-турк. I, II, II жиллар. –Тошкент: MUMTOZ SO‘Z, 2016.

OY – Олтун ёруғ. 1-китоб. Сўз боши, изоҳлар ва қадимги туркийдан ўзбекчага табдил муаллифи Насимхон Раҳмон. –Тошкент, “Фан” нашриёти, 2009; Олтун ёруғ. 2-



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Т – То‘nyuquq bitigi. Исҳоқов М., Содиков Қ, Омонов Қ. Мангу битиглар. – Тошкент, 2009. -Б.59-70.

Usp – XII – XIV asrlarga oid qadimgi uyg‘ur yozuvidagi uyg‘ur huquqiy hujjatlari.

