

UDC 81

**DECLINATION OF ADJECTIVES IN THE OLD TURKISH LANGUAGE:
SIMPLE AND COMPLEX ADJECTIVES****N. A. Khadjieva***Intern-tutor,
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Abstract. This article discusses the construction of adjectives in the ancient Turkic language. In the article, the laws of singarmanism of the Turkic languages are clearly seen in the construction of the levels of adjectives in the ancient Turkic language. In the Old Turkic language, as in other word categories, word formation by the affixation method is common in the adjective form. The article reveals the features of the analysis of morphological and syntactic grouping, taking into account the word group of the components of the common adjectives and their syntactic aspect.

Keywords: adjective; Turkish; primitive adjectives; artificial adjectives; simple; complex; affixation; composition; affix.

Simple adjectives are divided into two types: radical and derived. Radical adjectives denote the concept of a sign with a literal meaning. Character is a concrete and abstract element that is perceived by the individual through the sense organs, imagined by the subconscious. In radical adjectives, the possibilities of diversity, semantics, and stylistics are broader when they are rooted in a compound and pair of adjectives, i.e. exponents are often added to radical adjectives. The components of paired and repeated adjectives have radical attributes.

Derived adjectives are formed in different ways:

- 1) affixation – morphological method;
- 2) according to the method of composition, an adjective is formed by adding words to each other, pairing, repeating. This formation is also called the syntactic method.

The method of affixation:

In the ancient Turkic language, it was customary to compose a word by conjugation according to the type of adjective, as in other parts of speech. The adjectives are very similar to affix makers.

Affixes form an adjective from different parts of speech (noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, and imitative-pictorial words). The most frequently used of them are nouns and verbs.

- affix *li* is very prolific, active in ancient Turkic. It makes an adjective mainly out of nouns and adjectives.

- simple adjectives made with affix *li* have the following meanings:

a) meaning of possession perceived from the core of the word (object, phenomenon and etc.) or something urban meaning, denotes the presence of an object: a fruit tree, a conscientious person.

b) affix *li* has the meaning of excess, large or massive, along with expressing the feeling that it is apprehended by the kernel.

Ädgü bilgä kisig, ädgü alp kisig yoritmas ärmis. Bir kisi yañılsar, oğusi? Bidunı, äbi äsükiñä tägi qıdmas ärmis. Süçig sabiña, yimsäq ağısiña arturup öküş türük bodun ölüg. Türük bodun üläsikiñ, biryä Čuğay yış Tög ältün yazı qonayın tisär, tutuk bodun üläsikig anta añğ kisi anča boşgurur ärmis.

Meaning:

Until you are a good, wise man, a good, happy man. When a man goes astray, he is not let into his shelter by his seed, his folk. The Blue Turkish folk have died being deceived by the sweet word and the elegant silk. When Turkish people want to address to Chugay yish, tog Altun steppe, some of them are lashed there.

In this example, several sequences of adjectives are used to describe a person's character. In the word *Kisig, ädgü, bilgä, alp* adjective tokens serve to enhance the artistic image more. In addition, in the sentence *Ädgü bilgä kisig, ädgü alp kisig yorütmas ärmis*, the system of adjectives could add a special color to the melody.

c) affix *li* can express the meaning of "worthy" (to something, to pride or gift, to love): *beloved*

e) the meaning expressed by affix *li* is sometimes equal to the meaning of the suffix *-digan*.

f) in the word doomsday (*qiyomatli*), *li* partially corresponds to the meaning of affix *-gacha* (until).

g) relationship of an individual to a place or geographical environment is specified by affix *li*: mountains.

2. affix *li* is a compound formed by adding a pair of words, and forms joint adjectives with different meanings:

a) it is added to both components: handed – footed (*qo'lli-oyoqli*),

b) affix *li* is combined with a component of joint words, forming an idiomatic phrase and an adjective with a figurative meaning: heavy-footed

adjectives formed with *lik* (*liq*):

a) indicate the state: I reached a triple-cliff-sided land.

b) indicate a connection with the period: childhood, infancy

c) denote a feature: worthy, valuable

g) denote relationship, affiliation: blacksmithing

Furthermore, the affix *lik* forms adjectives of various forms of verbs that

denote a character a feature connecting with the nouns of the object: valuableness.

li and *lik* are mutually replaceable, i.e. some adjectives have the same meaning both with *li* and *lik*: *smart - smartness*.

Sometimes adjectives with *li* and *lik* have totally different meanings and functions in terms of grammar: (*A lady*) *with a child*.

In the language of written monuments, adjectives in morphological form are made of nouns and verbs.

1) suffixes forming the noun adjective: *-liq, -liğ, -lik, -lig / -luq, -luğ, -lük, -lüg*.

Examples: *adaqliğ* – footed, *ayığ qilinçliğ* – sinful, *ağuluğ* – poisonous, *äksüklüg* – defective, inferior, *butluğ* – idolatrous, *oyoqli, küclüg* – strong; *yarağliğ* – suitable, *owutluğ* – descent, *uquşluğ* – genuine, *biliglig* – intelligent, *erklig* – free, *erkin, türlüg* – various, *ünlüg* – famous.

The golden pen of light:

Ol antağ osuğluğ çoğluğ yalınliğ küclüg küsünlüg elig xannih uluği xatuninta toğmiş körgäli sewiglig, körklüg menjzlig üç oğlani erti [1, p. 339].

Meaning:

Eventful and charismatic Elig Khan had three nobly-loved sons born by his eldest wife.

The author gave the text a clear description of artistic imagery, using a synonym for adjectives. In addition, the text was also accompanied by a special melody.

Bişinç biş türlüg tñl(i)ğqa: bir y(ä)mä iki adaql(i)ğ kişikä ikinti tört butluğ tñl(i)ğqa: üçünç uçuğma tñl(i)ğqa: törtünç suw icräki tñl(i)ğqa: bişinç yirdäki bağrın yoriğma tñl(i)ğqa: suyda baru t(ä)ñrim bu biş türlüg tñl(i)ğqağ tural(i)ğqağ uluğqa kiçigkä tägi näcä qorqitd(i)m(i)z. Ürkitd(i)m(i)z ärsär: näcä urtumuz yontumuz ärsär: näcä açitd(i)m(i)z ağıritd(i)m(i)z ärsär: näcä ölürdümüz ärsär: munça tñl(i)ğqa tural(i)ğqa öz ötägci boltumuz [2, p. 334].

Meaning:

The Fifth (section). Hey, our Lord, we owe five different beings: firstly, a two-legged man, secondly, a four-legged animal, thirdly,

flying beings, fourthly, living beings in the water, fifthly, reptilian beings on the ground, who we have frightened and tormented, ranging from the greatest to the tiniest.

Kün ay t(ä)ñrikä: küçlüg t(ä)ñrikä: burxanlarqa: inant(i)m(i)z tayant(i)m(i)z n(i)ğošak boltumuz.

Meaning:

We believed in the God of the day-month, in the strong God, in the boys we relied on, we became Nigs.

As can be seen from the examples, the noun in the text refers to the sign of possession of what is apprehended from the base. This, in turn, serves to give the text an unusual tone and artistic refinement. In addition, the adjective *küçlüg* was widely used as the cult of the Lord, which is to weaken oneself before God, as well as the embodiment of praise in the texts.

Suffixes -süz, -siz / -suz, -süz. This suffix, meaning without, is actively used in the construction of quality. Using affix *-siz*, adjectives denoting character-feature, texture, status are often formed from nouns:

The adjectives made of suffix *-siz* can be grouped in the following way:

a) the word itself denotes the absence of an updated meaning (predicate, phenomenon, circumstance, etc.), the deprivation of it, the absence or denial of something, phenomenon, etc.: landless, uninhabited.

b) not having an object, condition, or opportunity that constitutes a deprivation of it: without rights, without power

c) negative character-refers to a trait or circumstance: indecent

d) positive state can be also meant: no sigh, no worry

Affix *-siz* is a logical antonym of affix *li*. However, *siz* is not used to make a separative form of an adjective, or the opposite, negation, or antonym of adjectives denoted by *li* in all cases. Their antonymic meanings are expressed through other different endings, contradictory semantic words, or ways of interpretation.

It is enough to apply the divisible values of some adjectives, antonyms, to form them in the genitive case, without the prepositional case: incomplete - full,

- joint, double, compound adjectives formed with *li* almost never do not form divisions with the suffix *siz*: Toothed, with nail

yaraqsız – useless, uneligible, *tubsuz* – bottomless; *atsız* – unnamed, *tewäsiz* – hoofless, *ešäksiz* – donkeyless, *susiz* – waterless, *malsiz* – productless, *saqalsiz* – beardless, *etmäksiz* – breadless.

From "The golden pen of light":

Men amtı tolp sansartaqı tinliğlar üçün üzäliksiz üstünki yig burxan qutı küsüşin, tebrünčsiz yayılmaqsız uluğ yarlıqančuči köñül turğurup, bu meniñ sewär amraq et-özümün titär-men, idalayur-men. Bozulmaqsız çolmaqsız burxan qutın tiläyür-men, kim qamağ bilgälärkä sewgülük taplağuluq. Üç oğuş yirtinçüdäki emgäklig taluytaqı tinliğlarığ rü tartıp ozğurup, inç meñilig qılayın, – tep tedi. Ol ödüñ tigin munča saw sözläp, ol aç bars üskintä suna yatdı [3, p. 341].

Meaning:

Since the days of Almisa, I have somehow believed in this rotten, bloody, festering, unloved, disgusting corpse. I worshipped meal, clothes, beds, horse'n'elephant, cart'n'vehicle, pearls'n'jewellery, and property.

Suffix -qı, -ki. Make up an adjective in the sense of belonging, contrast. Example: *ozaqı bilgälär* – ancient sages, *qutqı er* – courteous one, *ewdäki taqağu* – chicken in the house

Suffix -çil, -čil. Example: *yamğurčil yer* – lush land, *tüpčil yer* – fertile land, *igčil (ig – sick)* – sickly.

Suffix -saq, -säk. Example: *bağirsaq (bağir – heart)* – kind, *uluğsaq* – glorious

Suffix -siğ, -sig. Example: *qulsığ* – like a slave, *begsig* – like a bek, *ersig* – like a widow.

Additives constructing adjectives out of verbs:

Suffixes *-qir, -ğir / -qur, -ğur, -kir, -gir / -kür, -gür: uyğur (uy – union)*

Suffixes *-ğ / -q, -g / -k : quruğ – dry, head, dry, empty, uduğ – awake.*

Complex adjectives: declination and linguopoetics

Adjectives are again stylistic (a combination of words) and syntactically-morphological (that is, a combination of words + consonants), with the exception of the morphological (in the genitive case) declension. Syntactic and syntactically-morphological path to the group of adjectives:

- a) joint adjectives;
- B) compound and complex adjectives
- C) paired adjectives are included.

Joint adjectives. Joint adjectives consisting of more than one root serve to represent a characteristic feature, for example, *ravishing*

Compound adjectives can be analyzed depending on any category they refer to, and their syntactic aspect can be considered, being divided into groups in terms of morphology and syntax.

To indicate the meaning of the sign, a compound adjective is used, in addition to simple, compound, double, and complex adjectives. That is, various lexical and phraseological combinations, common translators, can be used.

Ol antağ osuğluğ çoğluğ yalıñlığ küçlüğ kūsünlüğ elig xannıñ uluğı xatunınta toğmıš körgäli sewiglig, körklüg meñizlig üç oğlanı erti. Añ ilki uluğı oğlanınıñ atı Maxabali erti.

Meaning:

Eventful and charismatic Elig Khan had three nobly-loved sons born by his eldest wife.

The combined adjectives used in this example serve to explain the character and features of khan. The sentence, in turn, was given a state of mutual harmony and rhyme.

Men ilkisizdin berü bu yidiğ sarsığ qanlığ yiriñlig sewgüsüz taplağusuz yarsinçığ et-özkä inçip inandım.

Meaning:

Since the days of Almisa, I have somehow believed in this rotten, bloody, festering, unloved, disgusting corpse.

In this example, joint adjectives *sarsığ qanlığ* were used to express a clear, real picture of the author's opinion. Applied adjectives served as a tool for impressiveness, expressiveness, and accentuation.

The text about the bird is quoted:

Ädgü bilgä kisig, ädgü alp kisig yoritmas ärmis. Bir kisi yañılsar, oğusi? Bidunı, äbi äsükiñä tägi qıdmas ärmis. Süçig sabıña, yimsaq ağısiña arturup öküš türük bodun ölüg. Türük bodun üläsikiñ, biryä Çuğay yiš Tög ältün yazı qonayın tisär, tutuk bodun üläsikiğ anta añığ kisi ança boşgurur ärmis

Meaning:

Until you are a good, wise man, a good, happy man. When a man goes astray, he is not let into his shelter by his seed, his folk. The Blue Turkish folk have died being deceived by the sweet word and the elegant silk. When Turkish people want to address to Chugay yish, tog Altun steppe, some of them are lashed there.

Ol yämä Maxaradi elig xan ertijü uluğ bay barimlig, tsanları ağıliqları tariğ, ed tawar özä tolu, alp atım, sülüg küçinä tükällig, törtin siñar yer orunuğ iymis basmıš, başladaçı, imarigmä qamağ bodunin qarasin aşmıš üklitmiş, qoptin siñar yağısiz yawlaqsız erti.

Meaning:

That Maharadi, who was the great, rich and poor, full of property, a nice sniper, had a powerful assistant, subdued the earth from all four sides, won the respect of many, pursued a true policy, multiplied the people of all the elites who obeyed him, was completely free from evil one.

As we see can in this text, the synonym of adjectives is widely used. The composition of this text also has the compound adjective *bay barimlig*. The synonym of these adjectives used in poetic speech is an expression of significance in the text in the way they have a stylistic coloring and to a

greater extent serve to increase emotionality. As a result of our research on this paragraph, it was found that there is a significant decrease in the frequency of the use of joint, double adjectives. By comparison, the volume of derived adjectives is simply plentiful.

Ädgü bilgä kisig, ädgü alp kisig yorütmas ärmis. Bir kisi yanılısar, oğusi? Biduni, äbi äsükiñä tägi qıdmas ärmış. Süçig sabıña, yımsaq ağısiña arturup öküş türük bodun ölüg. Türük bodun üläsikiñ, biryä Çuğay yış Tög ältün yazı qonayın tisär, tutuk bodun üläsikiğ anta añğ kisi ança boşgurur ärmis.

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Biligsiz qağan olurmıs ärinç, yablaq qağan olurmıs ärinç, buyurqı yämä biligsiz ärinç, yablaq ärmis ärinç.

Meaning:

The minister of Khan was sadist, although evil (On the throne) due to ignorant and intolerable khan (on the throne).

The sequence of adjectives in this example can be observed. The system of attributes "ignorant", "intolerable" are skillfully used in describing characters of the khan and the minister. The reason is that here it not only emphasizes the character trait more strongly, but also reveals the art of saj.

In this place, it is clearly expressed what the behavior of a person, the important qualitative indicators of the character and their impact on their activities are. For example, the intolerability and the ignorance of the head of state will become the basis for poor-quality performance of a very responsible task assigned to him. Negative qualities in it also necessarily affect others. Additionally, such people gather around them those with bad behavior who will suit them. Consequently, the country ruled such people is going to collapse.

Bibliography

1. Sodikov K. History of Turkish language. T., 2009. – P. 332, 339, 341.

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