

DEVELOPMENT OF VOCABULARY IN TURKIC LANGUAGES

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Annotation: This article is about the origin and formation of the ancient Turkic language detailed information is given. As well as ancient sources relating to this language, and the monuments were considered.

Keywords: Old Turkic language, Mongolian language, Altai language, Orkhun-Yenisei monuments, Turkish Khaganate," Khuastuanift " scroll, right hand scroll.

Introduction

As an invaluable legacy that has passed from ancestors to generations to our native language focusing, preserving it, enriching it, increasing its prestige is the main thing of all of us counted from our tasks. Old Turkic language of Uzbek and other Turkic languages was the basis of its formation. But the old Turkic language itself is also known to a certain mold, formed, which has gone through the stages of development fell. It is known that the language of the Turkic peoples of the ancient Turkic language period, it is important in knowing the roots of historicism.

Thanks to this, it is possible to more persistently understand the laws of the current literary language surfaced.

Old Turkic language period as the common language of all Turkic seeds and tribes V-X includes centuries. Ancient Turkic language in terms of origin and development it is inextricably linked with the periods of the Altai and Khun language. About the language of this period B.Vladimirsov the following points State: "...Mongolian along with Turkish and Tungusic had one common ancestor of their own, which they conditionally called the Altai language may refer to Formed in the process of development of the Altai language Mongolian, Turkish, Tungusic languages are known. This period is the first, oldest of the development of Turkic languages in science, it is referred to by the name of the Altai language unit. Still turkey in this period the languages are Mongolian from the Mongolian languages, and Mongolian from the Tungusic-Manchurian languages in turn were not separated, they were used as a unit of language. Thus, it is assumed that there was some kind of oldest language. It is a language-specific generic lexical, phonetic, and grammatical character-traits, however, are preserved in modern Mongolian, Turkic, and Tungusic manchjurian".

Experts believe that from ancient times to the 5th century AD the term is referred to as the "oldest Turkic language" period. In the literature, this period is known as Altai and it is divided into dietary stages. The character of the Altai period, the peoples who lived during this period and there are no historical monuments that provide accurate information about their language. This period some features of the language are present animate with the oldest signs of dead languages approximate identification of languages by studying the historical-comparative method OSI can. The addition of languages in the process of historical progress, as a result of their separation in the late Altai period, these languages were stratified and grouped into two large language groups divided, i.e. Tungusic-manchjurian and Turko-Mongolian language groups diverge. Own growth, separation, differentiation of socio-political relations in turn based on the continuation of the process, each of these languages is gradually unique becomes lexical, phonetic and grammatical. Diet as a result of this in the late period, the Turkic languages and Mongolian languages were separated from the Turko-Mongolian linguistic unit it turns out. In the middle of the 6th century, the Turks intensified and United into a large tribal union, having overcome the neighboring tribes, in 552 they established their own independent state-the Turkish Khaganate built up. By 555, the peoples of Central Asia were Manchuria and Yenisei the land up to the coast was taken over.

J. Cloason writes that the scroll was restored in memory of Alp Eletmish in Sarkar. The most important of the monuments finished in the Uyghur inscription is the "Xuastuanift" scroll. This the meaning of the Scroll is monian repentance. Philosophical work of monism, it consists of fifteen sections. In the early Middle Ages, the work was written in Iranian, Turkic, Chinese versions are common. Turkic versions of this monument are Uyghur, moniy in writing, they are stored in St. Petersburg, Berlin and London. Turfondan a St. Petersburg copy found in the Uyghur inscription, from peat and " Cave of a Thousand Buddhas" the Berlin and London copies found in the synagogue are finished in Moni script. This monuments 1910-1911-English scientist Le cock in Berlin, London, 1963 L.Dmitrieva published in the Latin alphabet with a Russian translation. Scientists in his opinion, the work was created in one of the ancient Iranian languages. Later Monius it was turned into other languages in order to spread its teaching. Its Turkic version, approximately, created in the 8th century. Proximity of the Asar language to the language of blue Turkish monuments, the letter style of the Uighur inscribed copy is also found in the Moni script of the work it is from this that the spread testifies. Western Turkic period (VI-VIII centuries), Turkic tribes began to graze. The overrun Turks are in the city engaged in handicrafts, trade, and in deserts and rural areas farming. As a result of this, the ethnic identity of the Turkic tribes rapprochement and Economic with Persian-speaking peoples, political and cultural ties increase.

The peoples here are Islam. This is a historical phenomenon of the peoples who lived in Movarounnahr, including the economic and cultural development of Turkic peoples, science and to some extent it influenced the development of literature. Especially 2 of the 9th century- from half, in the socio-political life of Turkic peoples, from the time of the Somonians serious landslides occurred. Including seed-tribal relations weakened, feudal relations developed. Turkish Khaganate at the same time during the period, Turkic tribes were completely stratified. Centralization, convergence Turkic languages developed on the basis of Accession and separation in the process of Uyghurs during his reign, all-turkiy formed as a literary language. It is the literary language of in its founding, qarluq-chigil languages, as well as Uyghur, took part as the basis, it affects its progress to some extent. Karakhanids in the 10th-12th centuries Turkic literary language, applied to a certain extent during his reign in part, the Oguz-Kipchak languages also included features. Old Uzbek the period of formation of the literary language as a folk language is also true for these times comes.

In conclusion, we can say that the old Turkic language is over the centuries it is considered a very ancient language that has formed. It is the origin of the language as well as there are a lot of ancient monuments and resources that include its development. This sources are still found today and are being studied by linguistic scientists. On the basis of the Turkic language, new languages and language families were formed. Old Uzbek this language also served as the basis for its emergence and formation.

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