

The Phrases in the Work “Gulistan Bit-Turk” by Sayfi Sarai and Grammatical Tools for Their Subordinate Relationships

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Abstract

The article analyzes the phrases, the grammatical units of them, the words and their subordinate relationships which are the objects of the syntax level of the language in the work “Gulistan bit Turk” by Sayfi Sarai. The results of the analysis in this work of the writer shows how the elements of the Uzbek literary language has formed and the writer used effectively the linguistic and methodical facilities in subordination. The language of the work is fluent, readable and understandable for readers even though the writer wrote it six centuries ago. Scientific works related to historical Turkic languages are used to interpret the words in the work. In conclusion, the way of subordination is diverse in the work “Gulistan bit Turk” by Sayfi Sarai. This is a sign of the author's high talent. Studying the language of these works will allow learning more about how the Uzbek literary language has developed.

Keywords

Literary Language, Subordinate Relationships, Management, Contiguity, Cases, Postpositions

Received: December 17, 2018 / Accepted: December 29, 2018 / Published online: February 18, 2019

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1. Introduction

Sayfi Sarai, one of the Turk literary figures lived and worked in the 15th century. Sayfi Sarai was born in 1321, in Kamishli and he has his place as a poet and translator in our literature. He came to the Palace which was the capital of the Golden Horde state from his homeland to boost his education, and he received the nickname “Sayfi” during his stay here. Sayfi is the original name of the poet which means “the sword”.

According to Muhammad ibn Arabshah, “the palace was one of the largest cities with a number of its population. It had become a centre of science. Over the years, many prominent and famous people had gathered here”. Qutbiddin al-Razi, Ma'sud Taftazani, Kamoliddin at-Turkmani, Hafiz bin Bazzaziz were among them [1-2].

It is also mentioned in the sources that Sayfi Sarai lived in Egypt and in Turkey besides, the palace.

The contribution of Sayfi Sarai to the development of Uzbek literature is invaluable. Researchers have received many gazals, ruboiys, qasidas of the writer and his free translations of works such as Suhayl and Guldursun”, “Sinbondnoma” and “Guliston”. It should be noted that poems and masnads in “Gulistan bit Turk” are considered to be written by the poet. There is only one copy of this work in the world and it is kept at the Leiden University Library [3-4].

Ogahi in Khorezm, in the 19th century and Murod Khoja Salih Khoja's son in Tashkent, at the beginning of the 20th century translated the work “Gulistan” by Sadi Sherazi besides Sayfi Sarai. This translation of the Sayfi Sarai reflects the full range of language features of its time, which allows us to know about the words used in our language in

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the 14th century, their grammatical forms, combinations of words, types of communication. This article analyzes the grammatical links, in particular, the phrases in the work "Gulistan bit Turk".

2. Materials and Methods

Consistent and grammatically composed expressions of independent words form the phrases. Grammar tools, which generate subordination in phrases, are cases, postpositions, word order and tune. There are some types of subordination such as adaptation, contiguity, management and there are all of them in the work:

1. Contiguity - is the combination of two or more independent words with no grammatical means, but with word order and tune. It can be seen in the work that there is contiguity relations of noun with an adjective, number, pronoun, participle as well as contiguity relations of a verb with an adverb, gerund and number. For example, *turli ag'och, oqil er, yomon kishi, amalsiz olim* (adjective+noun); *ikki kecha, bir kishi, ikki it, o'n kishi, uch o'g'li* (number+noun); *ul vazir, ul mulk, bu o'g'li* (pronoun+noun); *yotkan faqirlar aytkan er, tutqan kishi* (participle + noun); *dag'i aytti, ko'p yedursang, hamisha ko'zlar* (gerund+ verb); *alin chekib aytti, zahmat chekib o'lmadim* (gerund+verb). This type of subordination is often seen in the work. The reason of this is the lack of grammatical tools that interact with words. In some cases, the author did not have to accept them [5-6].

For example, *Ul vaqtkim, taom yemakka o'lturdilar, zohid yemak oz edi.*

In the second part of this conjunctionless compound proposal, the words "zahid" and "yemak" are not formed grammatically.

2. Management. Depending on the type of binding means, the management is divided into two types: Case management and postposition management.

In the book "Gulistan bit-Turk", it is possible to see the following:

Management created by the accusative case:

so'zni so'zlagay, Sabuktekinni ko'rdi, o'glini o'lturdi (-ni); *nafasin qabul etmoq, boshin chiqarmoq, umidin kesmoq* (-n);

3. Discussion

Management created by the dative case:

yovuzga qilmoqlik, ranjiga yo'qtur, ul yerga yettilarkim (-ga); *hujrag'a sig'moq, o'g'long'a uymoq, sultong'a keldi* (-g'a), *otasina xizmat qilmoq, o'g'lina boqmoq, haqqina so'zlamog,*

sultona xos bek (-a); *o'lturmakka buyurmoq, cherikka o'turmoq, malikka xabar bermoq* (-ka); *g'aribliqqa tushmoq* (-qa) [7-8]

When the reduced form of the dative case –a is added the words which end with vowels, it is possible to notice the increase of sound –n before the affix. Of course, it is based on the rules of word-formation of Turkic languages. In other words, the Turkic dialect does not seem pair of vowels and a number of vowels [9-10].

Management created by the locative case:

alinda bo'lmoq, majlisinda o'turmoq, yodimda bor, jahonda kimdur, jannatda bo'lmoq, jahonda yo'q va boshqalar (-da).

Management created by the ablative case:

mendan so'rmoq, malomatidan qutulmoq, vazirdan eshitmoq (-dan); *Gulistondin malul bo'lmoq, dinidin olmoq* (-din).

The addition of locative and ablative cases to the words which end with vowels also make increase sound –n. This phonetic process is typical for the XIII-XIV centuries. In addition, using of locative and dative cases instead of ablative case is seen in the work:

shayxqa so'ramoq, yoz kunlarinda bir kun and others.

It is a characteristic of the periodic language features of the Sayfi Sarai and origin of ablative case was used our written literature coinciding with the old Turkic era.

Management through postpositions in "Guliston bit-turk" is as follows:

olimlar bilan o'tirmoq, haqorat ko'zi bila boqmoq, lafz birlan yod qilmoq, uyg'an uchun ketmoq, otasi kabi bo'ri, aning beki manzur, oy tegrasinda saf etmoq, Misr ichinda bor, ma'shuqa qotinda teng, boshimiz ustinda sayr etmoq, mening ollimda mukarram, muforaqatindan so'ngra aytmoq, qul uza bor, qiyomatqa tegru bo'ynida qolmoq, tarixdan beri tarki suhbat qilmoq, bizing tekinlarga aytmoq, so'zni o'rinda so'zlamog.

4. Result

Most of the noun-postpositions (*tegrasinda, ichinda, qotinda, ustimda, ollimda*) are used with affixes of cases and possessives and by this way the meaning of the words has been rendered specifically [11-12].

The meaning of noun-postpositions depends on the meaning of that word and the way it comes from [13-14].

Harmonization is the combination of two nouns in an attributive defined relationship. This attitude can be seen that the person, thing or concept is related to another person or

thing. This relationship arises through bilateral relations which genitive case in the subordinate word requires the presence of the possessive in the dominant part of the word. The combination of additions in phrases is different in the “Guliston bit-Turk” like other written sources [15-16].

Designed genitive case and possessive are used:

vujudining ayoqi, alarning tahsini, shevalarning ravnaqi and others.

-Im version of genitive case is used actively in the work: *menim ollimda, bizim jinsimiz*.

Formed possessive and unformed genitive case are used [17-18]:

ayyomi, husni bozori, bek so'zi, kishi ko'ngli, tojir o'g'li, dushman ko'zi.

The unformed genitive case is mainly observed in the third person.

The genitive case has not dropped the phrase as *Xotunning qari onasi, sening vazifang*. This is widely used in our current literary language [18-19].

5. Conclusion

The first steps in the formation of the literary language dates back to the 14th century. At the same time, dialectic features have also been preserved in written literacy. This work of Sayfi Sarai is a unique example of the Oghuz-Kipchak dialect. Sayfi Sarai used a rarity manuscript in his translation according to the judgement of famous orientalist scientist G'. M. Alnev who has analyzed the work “Gulistan” by Sherazi about the work of Sayfi Sarai. Translation of Sayfi Sarai is precious not only for Uzbeks and other Turkic peoples, but also for Iranian and Persian-peoples.

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