

The Classification of The Turkic And Uzbek Proverbs

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Abstract:

This article is of an overview nature of Turkic languages and their classification. Some old and modern ideas about the development of the Turkic languages are addressed. Special attention is paid to the issue of classification of Turkic languages. Turkic languages are historically primordial commonalities that evolved from the common grammatical structure and vocabulary of the languages of the earlier communities of primitive communal clan associations.

Keywords and expressions: Turkic languages, western Hunnu, eastern Hunnu, Oguz, Kipchak, Turkic (Uigur), scheme of Turkic language

Introduction

The process of development of languages of tribes, nations and nationalities is a sequential process of formation of certain language communities and their disintegration, which was associated with the union and disintegration of tribes, tribal unions and nationalities, and hence the union and disintegration of their languages, up to the rise of a given nationality to a nation and a given language of a nationality to a national language.

This process of successive unification and disintegration of tribes and tribal unions, and later of entire people, complicated, moreover, by elements of interaction with other languages, proceed unevenly both with respect to time and space. Some tribes, associations of tribes and people kept their unity for a longer period, while other tribes, associations of tribes and people for a shorter period. In the process of communication they definitely use languages. If tribes and clans were in close proximity to an ascendant tribe, their languages underwent more vigorous grinding and leveling. Tribes that were on the distant periphery, on the other hand, did not essentially feel any impact on their language from the ascending tribe. A significant factor in the development of languages of the tribes and nationalities was also the direct and close communication with other people, the speakers of other languages. The results of the communication were different degrees of interaction between these languages, and the processes of interaction and interbreeding, as a rule, did not reach their full maturity, because of the absorption of one language by another. At a certain stage, due to various economic, political and other reasons, the interaction ceased, and each of the cross-breeding languages continued its development according to its own internal laws.



All these peculiarities in the process of development of individual groups of languages, including the Turkic languages, have created a significant number of modern national languages, national languages, and dialects and accents within them. All modern Turkic languages of nations and people ascend as a whole related group of languages to more ancient languages of tribes and nations, and are a result of historical process of their development in various tribal unions and communities, which have left in them various traces and imprints that have created differences characteristic of each language.

These are the commonalities and differences in the Turkic languages, on the one hand, and the history of the particular Turkic people - speakers of the languages, on the other hand, allow us to trace a consistent process of development of all Turkic languages and give their historical-linguistic classification in all their commonalities that characterize this language group as a single group of Turkic languages, and those differences (divergences) that characterize the development of individual subgroups and particular Turkic languages included in this group.

The question about the relation of Turkic languages among themselves and their classification is extremely important not only for Turkic linguists, but also for historians and ethnographers. The numerous attempts to classify the Turkic languages were made by myriad scientists as well as the Russian scientists like I.N.Berezin [2, 48], N.I.Ilminsky [4, 63], V.V.Radlov [7,84], N.A.Aristov [1, 3-4], N.F.Katanov [5, 16] and F.E.Korsh [8, 84-85] that found their synthesis in the last classification. These ideas are still used both by the national and by the foreign scientists nowadays [8, 22].

The main criteria for dividing Turkic languages into groups and subgroups in this classification are phonetic and partially phonetic-morphological features that reflect the peculiarities of the grammatical structure of Turkic languages.

Classification of the Turkic languages is based on somewhat different principles. Bogoroditsky V.A. [3, 39], who divided all languages by geographical principles based on modern distribution of the speakers.

The first attempts based on occasional, fragmentary linguistic and ethnographic information include the classifications of A. Balbi, A. Remu, A. Palmblad, and G. Wamberi. The later classifications, as a rule, are already based on the classification schemes and studies of Russian scientists. They include the works in this area by G. Winkler, K. Foy, a note by G. Rahmati setting forth the synthesized classification of V.V.Radlov and F.E.Korsch, the classification of the Hungarian scientist L. Ligety, and, finally, the latest work by the Finnish Turkologist M. Rasanen, which gives an improved classification of G. Ramstedt, as well as a general classification of the Altai languages.

Finally, very interesting information on the classification of the Turkic languages is also found in the eastern philologist of the 11th century. Finally, very interesting information on the classification of the Turkic languages is also found in the eastern philologist of the XI century in his famous Dictionary, which defines not only the main groups of languages: Oguz, Kipchak, Turkic (Uigur), but also the main criteria for their classification.

Turkic languages are, as noted above, historically primordial commonalities that evolved from the common grammatical structure and vocabulary of the languages of the earlier communities

of primitive communal clan associations. In the process of development, unification and disintegration, this community has preserved unity, a single group of languages, which, however, not only have convergences that historically represent the older phenomena, but also divergences that occurred in certain stages of unification and disintegration of tribes and unions, which are explained by different links of these languages and their cross-breeding with other languages.

Thus, the classification of Turkic languages is nothing but a periodization of the history of development of the Turkic people and Turkic languages in all their diversity of small clan associations of primitive clan communal system that were gradually formed and collapsed, and then created, for a certain period in the development of these tribes, communities with different tribal structure, and hence different communities of tribal languages. The successive unification and disintegration of the tribes resulted in formation of larger communities of people and languages, and at the same time the groups within the Turkic languages, which in their origin have a common origin and typology of languages, and at the same time they are now distinguished by a complex historical process, interaction and disunity of these languages.

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