

## THE ESSENCE AND TYPES OF PRONOUNS IN TURKISH LANGUAGES

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**Annotation**

The article discusses several types of pronouns. In addition, theoretical data and their comparison are analyzed. Pronouns differ from other word classes in their ambiguity and lack of word formation.

**Keywords**

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Pronoun (Latin: pronomen) is an independent word group used in place of a noun, adjective, or numeral. The main meaning of pronouns and the word group in which they are used are clarified in the text. The meaning of pronouns is ambiguous and general. According to their meaning and grammatical properties. Pronouns are divided into pronouns denoting a generalized subject (pronoun-noun: me, you, he, who, what, nobody, nothing), a generalized sign (pronoun-adjective: this, this, that, which, somehow, none), and a generalized quantity (pronoun-quantifier: how much, how many, so much, so much).

**Main part:** Pronouns differ from other word classes in their ambiguity and lack of word formation. Pronouns are divided into the following types according to their meaning and grammatical properties:

**Personal pronouns** - I, you, he, we, they, are used instead of individuals.

**Possessive pronoun** - consists of its own word, strengthens and emphasizes the meaning of the subject.

**Demonstrative pronoun** - this, this, that, he, this

**The pronoun of absence** - no one, no one, no one, no one, etc., means negation.

A pronoun is a word group that is used in place of a noun, adjective, number, adverb, refers to them and performs their function. Pronouns do not determine a thing, its sign and quantity, but serve to show them, to point to them. A pronoun has the following characteristics:

1. There is no formation in a pronoun, that is, a pronoun cannot be formed. However, nouns, adverbs, and verbs can be formed from pronouns through a number of affixes: lack, arrogance, sense, mensimok (mensimaks).

2. Pronouns are modified by noun modifiers, that is, pronouns are differentiated. Pronouns receive declension affixes and are used markedly.

3. Declension pronouns do not receive possessive affixes. The pronouns unisi, sunisi, and kaisi contain two possessive suffixes. This phenomenon is called affixal pleonasm.

4. Pronouns are divided into four groups according to their function in a sentence:

a) pronouns of the noun character (pronouns used in place of nouns): me, you, we, you, they, who, what, no one, nothing, someone, someone;

b) pronouns of the adjective character; how, which, this. this, so, some, all, how much, none, none, any, somehow;

d) pronouns of the number character: how, how many, how much, how much, so much;

e) pronouns of the adverbial character: why, how, never,

The pronoun acts as a possessive, complement, and determiner in a sentence. Personal pronouns and possessive pronouns take declension suffixes. Personal and demonstrative pronouns also occur in pairs. Demonstrative, interrogative, possessive, and determiner pronouns



are also used repeatedly. Pronouns in some Turkic languages correspond to pronouns in Altaic languages. In the Old Turkic language, pronoun types were practically not distinguished; their function was performed by certain verb forms, auxiliaries, and accusatives.

Pronouns do not have special word-forming suffixes. Old Turkic language materials confirm the genetic relationship of pronouns with possessive suffixes and personal-number suffixes of the verb. In all Turkic languages, pronouns are single has a system of differentiation. However, with some personal pronouns and demonstrative pronouns, there are significant differences in the form of the root; chuv. Eps “me”, mana “to me”, val “he”, ana “to her”.

The system of pronouns in the Chuvash language is quite different from other Turkic languages. As is known, pronouns are divided into two large groups in Turkic languages, according to their origin, degree of historicity and meaning: pronouns (personal, demonstrative and interrogative pronouns), pronominal words (demonstrative, indefinite, suspect and collective pronouns).

Such a grouping is based on the peculiarity of differentiation with declension suffixes.

The pronoun bu (the much older form pu) is used in the Turkic Bobotil as a means of indicating a nearby object. Its expression in some Turkic languages gives the following forms: 1) the form bu is found in Old Turkic, Turkish, Azerbaijani, Altai, Kumyk, Uyghur, Karaim, Karachay-Balkar, Gagauz, Turkmen and Yakut languages; 2) the form pu is found in the Khakass language; 3) the high form Tuvan (bo), Shor (po); 4) the final form lli is used in Bashkir, Kazakh. b̄l (bu) is used. In Chuvash, it has the form ku (bu).

This pronoun is used to indicate an object that is much further from the speaker. This definite demonstrative pronoun, attached to the stem of the word osh, expresses strong indication through a gesture or word. The existence of this affix is denied.

Indeed, the pronoun with this stem has elements that are attached before the speech: esk.ozb oshul (oshul), boshk. ыш (mana shu), kaz. os (osha), kyrgyz. ushu(l) (osha), ashol (ana shu).

Intensifying loads and placement of pronoun stems at the end are possible; this is how pronouns of the oshul, osha type are formed.

In the Chuvash language, the pronouns s'ag'ъ and s'avъ (s'av, s'al, s'a (ana shu, mana shu) are genetically close to this pronoun.

The pronoun ol is used to indicate an object that is far from the speaker. It consists of two components: the stem pronoun -o and the deictic (demonstrative) intensifier -l. The following types of it characteristic of the Turkic languages can be distinguished:

1) ol (Q.Tur, Kazakh, Karakalpak, Nogai, Tuva, Khakass, Yakut and Shor languages; 2) ul (Tatar and Bashkir); 3) u (Uyghur); 4) o (Azerbaijani, Turkish); 5) v̄l (Chuvash).

There are Turkic languages in which the initial b remains unchanged in all cases. This can also be seen in the Turkish variations of this pronoun:

1. Nominative case - bu
2. Accusative case - bunun (this)
3. Demonstrative case - buna
4. Inductive case - bunu (this)
5. Positional case - bunda
6. Demonstrative case - bundan

This situation is also observed in Azerbaijani, Uzbek and Karaim languages. In some Turkic languages, the initial b>m in the pronoun bu is: nog'. мунън (buning), мунъ (buni), munda (bunda), munan (bundan). However, the demonstrative case has the form bug'a (bunga). In the Altai language, the initial b-bo: (bunga). In the positional and demonstrative cases, the initial m comes at the beginning of the pronoun: m̄inda (bunda)~m̄inan (bundan).

This process occurred in a separate period of Turkic languages, and it does not apply to the Turkic Bobo language.



In other Turkic languages, the b at the beginning of a pronoun always changes to m in all cases except the main case. An example of this is the Turkmen language:

1. The main case is bu
2. The accusative case is munuň (this)
3. The accusative case is muňa (this)
4. The accusative case is munı (this)
5. The accusative case is munda (this)
6. The accusative case is mundan (this)

As can be seen, in all cases except the main case, n is added to the stem of the pronoun bu (mu).

The variation of the pronoun Shu in the cases (except for the main case) is also increased by n. This can be clearly seen in the paradigm of the variation of this pronoun in the Turkish language:

1. Main case - Shu
2. Accusative case - Shunan (so)
3. Demonstrative case - Shuna (so)
4. Accusative case - Shunu (so)
5. Positional case - Shunda
6. Derivative case - Uddin

The variation of the pronoun O (ol) also has its own characteristics. In some Turkic languages, such as Chunonchi, Turkmen, Yakut, Altai, Kazakh, Nogai, the final l>n.

**Below is the paradigm of the variation of the pronoun ol in Turkmen:**

1. Heading - ol
2. Accusative - онуд (his)
3. Demonstrative - оня (his)
4. Inflectional - on i (his)
5. Positional - onda (in)
6. Derivative - ondan (from)

Such variation is also observed in the Turkic, Azerbaijani and Kumyk languages. In the earlier periods of the development of the Turkic languages, the word tekma (tegmà) performed the function of the definite pronoun. For example, in the monuments of the Orkhun-Enasoy and the ancient Turkic (Uyghur) language, this word is used in the meaning of the definite pronoun. In the monuments of the 11th century - "Kutadgu bilig" and "Devonu lugatit-turk" works, this word is also used mainly for the definite pronoun. This pronoun was also widely used in monuments dating back to the 10th-14th centuries. During this period, the use of the demonstrative pronoun "every" adopted from Persian was also very active. By the 15th century, in most Turkic languages, including Uzbek, the demonstrative pronoun "every" became even more active, and the pronoun "tekma" went out of use. From this period, complex forms of the demonstrative pronoun "every" formed with the participation of a word began to be widely used, and their types also increased.

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