GRAMMATICAL, SEMANTIC-STYLISTIC FORMATION OF ETHNOMYMS IN ANCIENT TURKISH INSTITUTIONS

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Annotation: This article analyzes the grammatical formation, semantic development and stylistic functions of ethnonyms found in ancient Turkic inscriptions. The use of ethnonyms in certain patterns is important in illuminating the history of the language, political processes and stages of the formation of ethnic identity. The research was conducted on the basis of ethnonyms in inscriptions such as the Orkhon-Enasoy inscriptions, "Bilga Qagan", "Kul Tigin", "Ongin Bitigi", "Irq Bitigi". The article analyzes the morphological indicators of ethnonyms, their semantic load, poetic-stylistic possibilities and contextual functions on a scientific basis.

Key words: ancient Turkic records, ethnonym, history of Turkic languages, semantics, stylistics, grammatical pattern, ethnic unity, Orkhan inscriptions.

Introduction

Ancient Turkic inscriptions are of incomparable importance as the oldest written source about the historical, socio-political life, cultural views and ethnic composition of the Turkic peoples. The use of the names of Turkic tribes, clans and peoples in various grammatical forms in these monuments, their semantic load and stylistic functions are an important object of research for the sciences of linguistics and ethnology. The formation and formation of ethnonyms reflect the political conditions, ethnic processes, territorial units and social structure of that time. Therefore, the grammatical, semantic and stylistic study of ethnonyms used in ancient Turkic inscriptions is of great scientific value in shedding light on the ethnogenesis of the Turkic peoples.

Ethnonyms appear in ancient Turkic texts not only as a means of naming, but also as a linguistic echo of ethnic boundaries, hierarchical structure, political unity, kinship ties and the system of state administration. Mahmud Kashgari, explaining the origin and meaning of ethnoterms in his work "Devonu lug'otit-turk", emphasizes that the naming of various tribes and peoples is directly related to their historical formation, profession, area of residence or clan system [1]. This idea shows that the origin of ethnonyms is not accidental, but was formed as an important linguistic sign of socio-ethnic processes.

The grammatical formation of ethnonyms has a regular system in the ancient Turkic language, and they are widely used in plural, accusative, relative and attributive forms. For example, names such as Türk budun, Oğuz bodun, Kırkızlar, Tokuz Tatar are grammatical models reflecting the socio-political structure of the Turkic people. These forms played an important role in describing the people as a whole ethnic unity, demonstrating their political power, and also determining relations with other peoples.

From a semantic point of view, ethnonyms in ancient Turkic inscriptions have multi-layered meanings. They include ethnicity, territorial affiliation, political status, and social role. A. N. Kononov notes that ethnonyms in ancient Turkic inscriptions are a direct translation of the political structure of their time into the language, and by studying them, one can form a clear idea of the organizational system of the state [2].

Analysis and results

The analysis of ethnonyms in ancient Turkic inscriptions shows that they were formed as stable linguistic units that determined the functional, semantic and stylistic aspects of the text. The results of grammatical analysis show that ethnonyms in many cases were combined with attributive and determinative units, forming certain syntactic constructions. For example, expressions such as Türk budun, Oğuz begler, Kırkız el are clear examples of grammatical formations in ancient Turkic texts that reflect ethnic unity, political status and social structures. At the same time, the use of ethnonyms with verb forms, their conjugation and plural suffixes show morphological variability, which enhances their function in the text.

The results of semantic analysis show that ethnonyms have several layers of meaning. They not only determine ethnicity, but also include attributive meaning related to territorial affiliation, political hierarchy, clan or tribal system, as well as historical events. In this regard, the use of ethnonyms in the text not only reflects the political and social structure of ancient Turkic society, but also serves as a means of preserving their historical memory and cultural identity.

The results of stylistic analysis show that ethnonyms give the text a spirit of expressiveness and solemnity. For example, the phrase Türk budun is repeatedly used in several inscriptions, which served to express the unity and national pride of this people. At the same time, ethnonyms also performed the functions of distinguishing the images of enemies and friends, dramatizing political events, and giving historical legitimacy to the text.

Based on the results of the analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The grammatical and morphological formation of ethnonyms in ancient Turkic inscriptions defines them as stable linguistic units. Their combination with determinative and attributive units reflects the socio-political context.

2. Semantically, ethnonyms have multi-layered meanings, they include ethnic, territorial, political and historical attributes. This increases their identification and historical-cultural role in the text.

3. From a stylistic point of view, ethnonyms give the text a spirit of solemnity and expressiveness, and their repeated use serves to strengthen ethnic unity and national identity.

4. The results show that the use of ethnonyms in ancient Turkic inscriptions is important not only as a linguistic phenomenon, but also as a means of expressing political, historical and cultural context.

In general, the analysis shows that ethnonyms in ancient Turkic inscriptions are linguistic units with a stable grammatical, semantic and stylistic formation, reflecting the political, ethnic and cultural structure of ancient Turkic society.

Conclusion

The analysis and results show that ethnonyms found in ancient Turkic inscriptions were formed not only as linguistic units, but also as stable constructions reflecting the political, social and cultural context. Grammatically, ethnonyms, combined with attributive and determinative units, served to designate ethnic unity, clan and tribal system, as well as political and economic hierarchy in the text. Semantically, they have multi-layered meanings, including attributes such as territorial affiliation, affiliation, historical events and social status. Stylistically, ethnonyms give the text expressiveness, solemnity and identification, and their repeated use served to

strengthen national identity and ethnic unity. It should be noted that the grammatical, semantic and stylistic formation of ethnonyms in ancient Turkic inscriptions is inextricably linked, and through them one can understand the political and social structure, ethnic composition and cultural values   of that era. The study also showed the linguistic stability and contextual flexibility of ethnonyms, which allows for an in-depth study of ancient Turkic texts from a historical, cultural and linguistic perspective.

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