

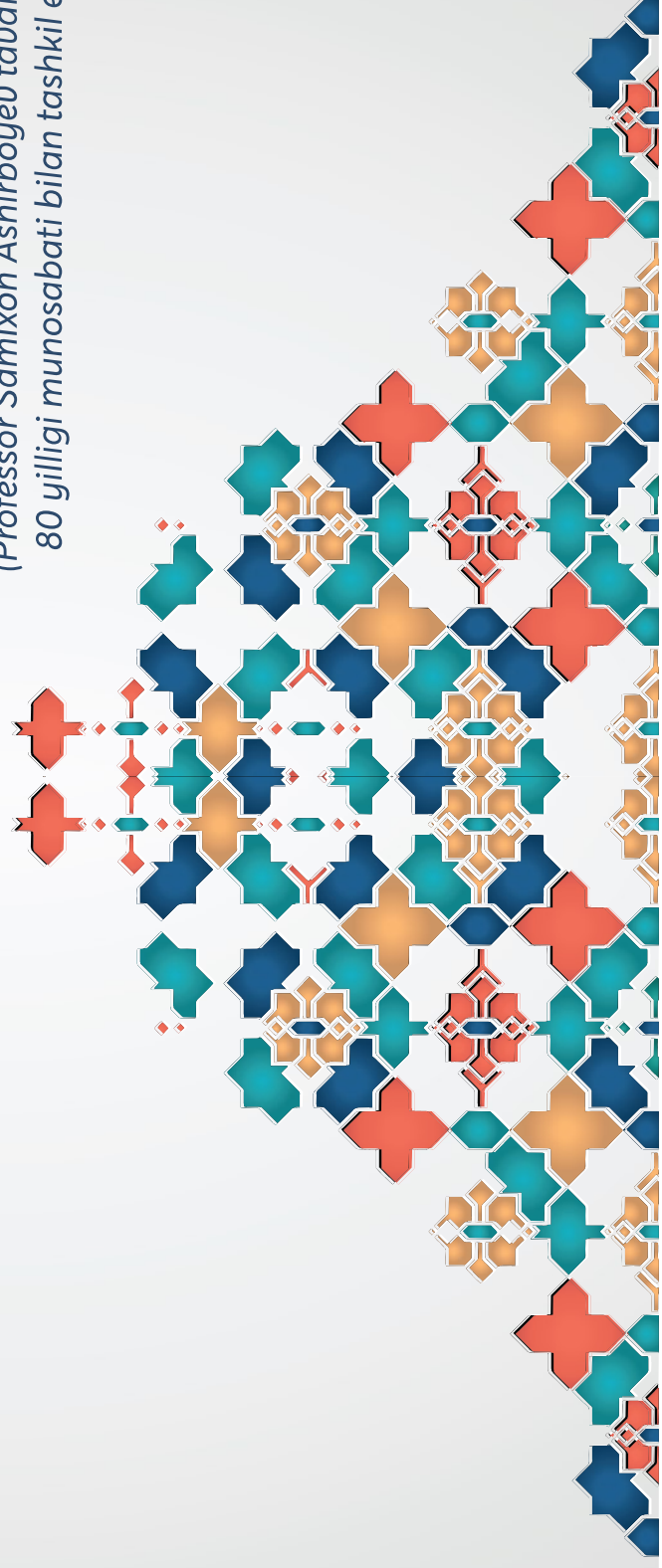


# **“O‘ZBEK FOLKLORI VA SHEVALARI TADQIQOTLARI: AMALIYOT, METODOLOGIYA, YANGI YONDASHUV”**

mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-nazariy  
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80 yilligi munosabati bilan tashkil etilgan)*



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## QADIMGI TURKIY YOZMA YODGORLIKLARDA RAVISHLARNING TUZILISH TURLARI

### STRUCTURAL TYPES OF ADVERBS IN ANCIENT TURKIC WRITTEN MONUMENTS

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**Annotation.** *Ancient Turkic written monuments, particularly the Orkhon Inscriptions and Yenisey Inscriptions, provide rich material for analyzing the structural types of adverbs and their functional usage. In these texts, adverbs are classified structurally into simple, derived, and compound forms, each reflecting specific grammatical and semantic roles. Simple adverbs are typically root words that function without any morphological modification. They often express basic notions such as time, place, and manner, and are widely used due to their clarity and directness in early Turkic expression. Derived adverbs are formed through the addition of suffixes to nominal or verbal stems. Common derivational morphemes enable the transformation of nouns, adjectives, and verbs into adverbial forms. These suffixes reflect the agglutinative nature of Turkic languages and allow for nuanced expression of circumstances such as cause, condition, and manner. Compound adverbs arise from the combination of two or more lexical units, including reduplications and word groups. These forms are particularly significant in intensifying meaning or adding stylistic emphasis. Reduplicated structures frequently appear in the monuments, enhancing expressiveness and rhythm. In terms of usage, adverbs in ancient Turkic texts perform essential syntactic functions, modifying verbs and sometimes entire clauses. They convey temporal sequence, spatial orientation, manner, and logical relations such as cause and purpose. Their distribution in the inscriptions demonstrates both linguistic economy and stylistic richness. Overall, the structural diversity and functional flexibility of adverbs in Ancient Turkic monuments highlight the complexity of early Turkic grammar and contribute to our understanding of the historical development of Turkic languages.*

**Key words:** *Ancient Turkic Language, Adverbial Structures, Orkhon Inscriptions, Morphological Formation, Syntactic Functions etc.*

#### Introduction

The study of adverbs in Ancient Turkic written monuments occupies an important place in historical linguistics, as it provides valuable insight into the early stages of Turkic grammatical development. These monuments, especially the Orkhon Inscriptions and Yenisey Inscriptions, represent the oldest written records of Turkic languages and serve as primary sources for understanding their structural and functional evolution. Investigating the linguistic features of these texts not only helps to reconstruct the historical development of Turkic languages but also contributes to identifying the foundations of modern literary norms. In particular, the analysis of adverbs is significant because this part of speech reflects both syntactic behavior and semantic nuance, playing a crucial role in expressing time, place, manner, and various logical relations within the sentence. The development of adverbs in Turkic languages is closely connected with the general process of grammaticalization and the interaction between different parts of speech. In ancient Turkic, the adverb is considered a relatively later-developed grammatical category compared to nouns and verbs. Many adverbial forms originated through the lexical and functional

transformation of other word classes. This process of conversion, where words gradually shift from one grammatical category to another, is clearly observable in early Turkic inscriptions. As a result, adverbs often retain traces of their original lexical meanings while acquiring new syntactic functions. The study of adverbs in these monuments is also important for tracing semantic change and morphological development. It allows researchers to examine how certain forms evolved over time, how suffixation contributed to the expansion of adverbial meanings, and how some adverbial expressions became fixed in the language system. Furthermore, it provides opportunities to explore etymological connections between ancient and modern Turkic languages.

The study of the linguistic features of ancient Turkic written monuments, in addition to revealing the historical development characteristics of Turkic languages, also makes it possible to determine the modern literary norms of these languages. In this regard, the Ancient Turkic written monuments dating back to the 7th century are of great importance. It is an important issue to refer to Ancient Turkic written monuments in order to trace the development process of adverbs in Turkic languages, to study how they have changed over time, and even to reveal the etymology of adverbs. In Turkic languages, the adverb as a part of speech emerged after other main parts of speech. Other parts of speech played a significant role in the formation of adverbs. Thus, adverbs arose on the basis of lexical-grammatical means belonging to different parts of speech. The phenomenon of adverbs being formed through isolation from other parts of speech is also observed in ancient Turkic written monuments. From this, it can be concluded that in Turkic languages, adverbs originated from independently meaningful words that were separated from other parts of speech and became adverbialized. According to Alisa Shükürlü in her work *"The Language of Ancient Turkic Written Monuments"*, adverbs are divided into three groups:

1. Simple adverbs
2. Derived adverbs
3. Adverbialized words [1, p.107–108]

#### 1. Simple Adverbs

Simple adverbs are relatively few in ancient Turkic written monuments, which indicates that the adverb as a part of speech developed later.

Examples:

- a) **kiçə** – night, **küntüz** – daytime

*Tün udımatı, küntüz olurmatı kızıl kanım tökti (Ton 51)*

(Without sleeping at night, without resting during the day, I shed my red blood.)

- b) **amtı** – now

*ilig bodun ertim, ilim amtı kanı? (KT6 9)*

(I was a people with a state, where is my state now?)

- c) **yarın** – morning

*yarın kiçə altun ergin üzə olurupan mənıləyür mən (IB 1)*

- d) **önrä** – before, **kisrä** – after

*(Oa2)*

- e) **anta** – there

*(Oa5), (Ton 6)*

Combination:

- a) **anta kisrä** – after that

*Anta kisrä inisi eçisin tæg kılınmaduk erinç...*

Other examples:

- b) **ançak** – thus (*KÇ D 5*)

- f) **ançıp** – so

- g) **ara** – among (*IB (15)*)

General list of simple adverbs:

- a) kisrä (after), küntüz (daytime), tün (night), amtı (now), yarın (tomorrow), önrä (before)

These adverbs have undergone phonetic changes and are still used in modern Azerbaijani. According to Buludkhan Khalilov, simple adverbs in Azerbaijani have ancient origins and were formed through various etymological processes [2, p.283–284].

Example:

- b) bəngü – eternal  
(KTK8)

## 2. Derived Adverbs

Derived adverbs are also few in number in ancient monuments. This is due to the weak morphological development of adverbs formed through conversion.

### Main suffixes:

**-dı / -di / -tı / -ti**

Forms adverbs mainly from adjectives and expresses manner:

- a) ädgüti – well  
b) katğıdı – firmly  
c) yaraklığıdı – armed

Examples:

- a) ...bu sabımın ädgüti esid, katğıdı tınla (KTK 2)  
b) yaraklığıdı kağanka ançuladı (KTK 32)

In Uyghur texts, the **-tı / -ti** variant is more common:

- a) (DTC 163), (DTC 434), (DTC 53), (AJ 18, 19)

**-ça / -çə**

Forms adverbs from nouns and expresses comparison:

Examples:

- a) Kanın subça yügürü, sünükün tağça yatdı (KT6 24)  
b) türkis kağan süsi Bolçuda otça, borça kälti (KT6 37)  
c) örtçä kızıp kälti (Ton 40)

### Other derived forms:

- a) antaça – right there  
b) udızığma – following (Ton 5)  
c) adınçığ – separately (KTK 12)

Also, adjectives with **-sız/-siz** can function as adverbs:

- a) (Altun yısığ yolsızın asdım...) [4, p.19]

## 3. Compound Adverbs

Compound adverbs are rare in ancient monuments and mostly appear as word combinations.

Examples:

- a) anta kisrä – after that (KT64)  
b) için-taşın – inside and outside (KTK 12)  
c) andağ / andag / antəg – thus (Altunköl II 7)  
d) ança – so much (Ton 37)

### Directional and Spatial Adverbs

- A) kün batsık – west  
B) kün toğsık – east  
C) kün ortusınaru – south (KTK 2)

*Other Adverbs (Systematized List)*

- a) **arka / arkada** – behind (*KÇ D 9*)
- b) **artuk** – more (*KTb 15*)
- c) **asra** – below (*KTb 1*)
- d) **bəridənyən** – from the south (*Ton 11*)
- e) **bərgərü / bəriyə** – to the south (*Ton 7*)
- f) **birü** – this side (*Ton 26*)
- g) **bunca** – this much
- h) **bunta** – here (*Ktk 10*)
- i) **ödsək** – temporarily (*Mog 34*)
- j) **ömələ** – obediently (*IB 71*)
- k) **ön / öndənyən / önrə** – east / from east / before (*Ton 29, Ton 11, Ton 7*)
- l) **öpən** – quickly (*IB 23*)
- m) **şüg** – upright (*SS 13*)
- n) **ötri** – then (*SS 13*)
- o) **tərkləyü** – quickly (*IB 11*)
- p) **tükəl** – completely (*IB 27*)
- q) **tün** – night (*Ton 51, 52*)
- r) **tün ortu** – midnight (*IB 36*)
- s) **tün ortusu** – north (*KTk2*)

**Conclusion.** The analysis of adverbs in Ancient Turkic written monuments demonstrates that this part of speech developed gradually and reflects the dynamic evolution of Turkic grammatical structure. Based on the materials from the Orkhon Inscriptions and Yenisey Inscriptions, it becomes evident that adverbs were not originally a fully independent and morphologically stable category but emerged through processes of functional differentiation and grammaticalization.

One of the main conclusions is that simple adverbs constitute a limited group in ancient texts, which indicates that the adverbial system was still in its early stages of development. Many of these simple forms, however, have survived with phonetic modifications in modern Turkic languages, proving their historical continuity. Derived adverbs, although also relatively few, reveal the beginnings of morphological productivity through suffixation. The use of suffixes such as *-dı/-di/-tı/-ti* and *-ça/-çə* illustrates the agglutinative nature of Turkic languages and their ability to expand lexical categories through systematic word formation.

Another important observation is the significant role of conversion (functional shift) in the formation of adverbs. Words belonging to other parts of speech—especially nouns and adjectives—were frequently used in adverbial functions without formal morphological changes. This transitional state highlights the fluid boundaries between grammatical categories in early Turkic and shows that syntactic function often preceded morphological specialization.

Compound adverbs, though relatively rare, demonstrate the expressive potential of the language. These forms, often consisting of word combinations or reduplications, contribute to stylistic richness and semantic emphasis. Additionally, spatial and directional adverbs in the monuments reflect the nomadic worldview of early Turkic societies, where orientation, movement, and geography played a central role in communication.

Overall, the structural diversity and functional flexibility of adverbs in Ancient Turkic monuments provide valuable insights into the historical development of Turkic languages. They reveal a stage in which grammatical categories were still forming and stabilizing, offering a clearer understanding of how modern Turkic languages have developed their current adverbial systems. Therefore, the study of these monuments is essential not only for historical linguistics but also for comparative and functional analyses of Turkic languages today.

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## Abbreviations

1. **KTb** – The large inscription engraved on a gravestone in honor of Kül Tigin
2. **Ton** – The Tonyukuk inscription, believed to have been written between 710–716 in honor of Tonyukuk
3. **IB** – *Irk Bitig*, an Old Turkic monument written on paper in the 8th–9th centuries
4. **Oa** – Ongin Written Monument. According to one view, it was written in 690–692; according to another, in 731
5. **ДТС** – *Drevnetyurkskiy Slovar* (Ancient Turkic Dictionary), Leningrad, 1969
6. **KTk** – The small inscription of the Kül Tigin monument, written in honor of Kül Tigin
7. **SS** – *The Worship of Sorcerers*, a Uyghur written monument of Christian religious content, believed to have been compiled or translated by the 13th century. S.E. Malov, *Monuments of Old Turkic Written Language*, M–L., 1951, pp. 132–138