

## ABDURAUF FITRAT AND HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TURKISH LANGUAGE.

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### ABSTRACT:

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**INTRODUCTION.** Fitrat, as a linguist, expresses his attitude to all parts of the language. He tries to reveal the unique features of the Uzbek language. He especially emphasizes the need to draw more attention to folk dialects, which serve as the main source for the enrichment of the literary language. In the formation of the literary language, they emphasize relying not on urban dialects, but on rural dialects. Fitrat writes about this in his book "Sarf": "We know that our cities have been living under the rule of Arabic and Persian literature for hundreds of years, therefore our urban language is corrupt, we can see the pure form of our language in our rural areas." This puts forward the idea that synharmonistic dialects should be the base dialects of the Uzbek literary language. Fitrat's work, dedicated to various issues of the Uzbek language, is called "An Experiment on the Rules of the Uzbek Language". This work is the first grammar that provides the phonetics, morphology, and syntax of the Uzbek language.

Fitrat's phonetic views were reflected in a number of articles on Uzbek spelling and in the work "An experiment on the rules of the Uzbek language. Sarf". He divided vowels into two. Phonemes consisting of pure vowels are divided into vowels, and phonemes that do not have a voice are divided into consonants. He shows that there are 23 consonant phonemes in the Uzbek literary language, and emphasizes that the phonemes x, h, f are rarely found in original Turkish words. Fitrat emphasizes that this reflects the law of synharmonism

existing in the Uzbek language, and that this situation was influenced by the Persian language in urban dialects, and therefore it is necessary to rely on rural dialects that have retained their general Turkic phonetic characteristics more. On this basis, he divides vowels into two groups: thick and thin.

Thick (back row) a, o' u, i

Thin (front row) e, o, y, i

The fact that there is also a vowel "e", which does not have a distinction according to the sign of thickness-thinness, indicates that there are 9 vowel phonemes in total.

Fitrat provided information about word classes in his work "Sarf". Word classes are divided into 4. Noun, Adjective, Verb, and Noun. In the work, he also talks about pronouns and numbers, but does not separate them as separate word classes.

He linked nouns to root and made-up nouns. He divided made-up nouns into small parts such as place nouns, weapon nouns, work nouns, diminutive nouns, and additional nouns, and gave separate explanations for them. For example, the term work noun corresponds to the name of action from the functional verb forms in modern linguistics.

They show that they are formed by the following suffixes: - moq, -ish, (knowledge), -im, -uv, -nch(confidence).

The adjective is also divided into two. The root and affixes are -li, -siz, -gi, -ki, -g'i, -imtil, -ma, -lik.

Affixes are divided into the following types according to their meaning:

- 1) relative adjective -g'iy, -viy
- 2) friendly adjective -dosh, dash
- 3) gender adjective silver spoon, gold ring
- 4) simile adjective like, similar, -dek day, yanglig, as

Numbers are not given as a separate word group. They are mentioned in the adjective structure.

According to the meaning and forming suffixes of artificial numbers: sira number: -i(nchi), uluş number (-ar), (-tadan), chama don -(lab), sanalmishsiz number (-ov), friend number (-ala), oshirma number (- larcha), olşıklar (numeration) kadaq, tutun kabe.

According to Fitrat, the words used "replaceably in the noun phrase" are "pronouns" -u, men, sen, ulur, biz-bizlar, siz-sizlar.

2) Demonstrative pronouns - this, that, these, these.

3) Interrogative pronouns - who, what, how, why, why, how.

The verb phrase is written quite well. The verb form provides information about the person, number, participle, and tense categories of the verb.

Fitrat also specifically discusses auxiliary words. In modern linguistics, all linguistic units studied in the form of prepositions, conjunctions, auxiliaries, as well as modal and exclamatory words are given under the term auxiliary words.

Fitrat's syntactic views were reflected in his work "An Experiment on the Rules of the Uzbek Language. Grammar".

The author writes about this work: "This is my experience with Uzbek grammar." The creation of this work at a time when the content of the syntax of the Uzbek language had not yet been determined, and the system of terms expressing syntactic concepts had not yet been traced, was a great event for the history of Uzbek linguistics. "Nahv" follows the principle of "from the whole to the part". Therefore, it begins with providing information about the sentence, which is the main unit of study of syntax.

When it comes to parts of speech, Fitrat includes possessive and participial phrases in the composition of headwords. He calls all parts other than headwords "Fillers".

Fillers are divided into the following types: 1) tushum, 2) borsi, 3) shiʃil, 4) oʻrun, 5) birazdalik, 6) ʻogʻ, 7) nechunlilik, 8) nechunlik fillers. The work discusses each of the fillers separately.

Fitrat also provides information about the introductory word, introductory sentence and introductions. These three linguistic phenomena are studied under one term - the term introductory word. He emphasizes that this term is equivalent to the Arab terms "moʻtariza" and the Russian terms "vvodnoe slovo".

It is said that introductory words should be separated from other parts of a sentence with a comma in writing, and that the meaning of the sentence should not be damaged even if introductory words are omitted from the sentence.

We can see in textbooks that the ideas about syntax that Fitrat showed are still present today. Fitrat's services in the formation of the morphology and syntax of the Uzbek language as a science are great. He was one of the first to provide consistent information about the morphology and syntax of the Uzbek language.

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