



International Conference of Economics, Finance and Accounting Studies

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The Use of Auxiliary Words in the Religious Style of the Uzbek Language

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ABSTRACT

This article contains an analysis of the use of auxiliary words in the religious style of the Uzbek language, their specificity, the style of expression in them, as well as auxiliary words characteristic of the religious style.

Keywords: religious style, religious text, auxiliary words, connecting, auxiliary, downloads, religious expression.

In religious texts, a certain layer is also formed by auxiliary words. Most often used with an assistant. Its forms such as together (*birla* and *ila*) are used in historical and religious texts. E. Kilichev expressed the following thoughts about the stylistics of auxiliaries: "Some auxiliaries create two or more stylistic paradigms. Auxiliary means in one paradigm differ in different stylistic colors: *bilan* - *birlan* (archaic) - *birla* (book) - *bila* (dialect); *uchun* - *chun* (colloquial); *kabi* - *singari* - *yanglig'* (archaic); *boshqa* - *tashqari* - *o'zga* (book); *beri* - *buyon* (colloquial); *bo'ylab* - *o'zra* (archaic). This characteristic of auxiliary words makes speech more colorful and increases emotional sensitivity".¹

In religious texts, the auxiliary (*birla*) served to express such meanings as unity, reason, purpose, situation and means: It is the duty and merit of a Muslim that, even if he is rich, he should treat the poor as friends and be their companions (*Musulmon kishiga lozim va sazovordurki, agarchi ozi ganiy bolsa ham, lekin fakirlarni dost tutub alar birla hamsuhbat bolgay*) (Manba' ul-maorif).

One of the auxiliary means actively used in religious texts is the auxiliary *sungra*. *Sungra* was also often used in the Old Uzbek language. "Then the auxiliary number (*sung* - A.Kh.) was formed by adding the old accusative affix *-ra*, and there is no difference between them in usage and meaning"². For example: *Andin sungra ruku qiling va rukuda turub, on martaba ayting, andin sungra boshingizni kutarib on martaba ayting, andin sungra sajda qiling, yana on martaba ayting, andin sungra boshingizni kutarib on martaba ayting, andin sungra sajda qilib va yana on martaba ayting ...* ("Manba ul-maorif")

¹ Kilichev E. Practical stylistics of the Uzbek language. - Tashkent: Uchitel, 1992. - P.78.

² Abdurakhmanov G., Shukurov Sh. Historical grammar of the Uzbek language. - p. 213.

In some cases, instead of this auxiliary word, the Tajik word *bad az in* can be used, which expresses the meaning of this auxiliary word: *Andin sungra Kasamni yarattim, bad az in Lavni yarattim, bad az in Arshni yarattim, bad az in Kursini yarattim, bad az in etmish ming farishtani yarattim, bad az in etmish ming yil utkandin sungra jannatni yarattim wa mundin etmish ming yil utkandin sungra duzaxni yarattim, andin sungra bir kishini yarattim va ani nomini Odam kuydum* (“Manba ul-maorif”).

The auxiliary and load are often used as connectors. But in comparison, the use of the conjunction is active: *Bas, Jabrail alayhissalom aydilarki: yamonroq kishi tarki jamoat qiladurganlardurki, alar nohaq qon tukkanlardin va kishini suzini kishiga aytib fitna solgonlardin va kishiga yalgondin buhton qilgonlardin va giyyat qiladurgonlardin va ato va anolariga oq bulgonlardin ham yamonroqdurlar va alarni Tavrotida va Injilda va Zaburda va Furqonda malun deb aytilgondur* («Manba ul-maorif»).

Negative conjunctions (but, perhaps - *ammo, balki*) are active, and conjunctions (but, however - *lekin, biroq*) are rarely used.

Ammo *Muso alayhissalom Azroil alayhissalomga jon bermaslik deb sarkashlik qilgon emaslar, balki Azroil alayhissalom kelib: - ey Muso! Man sizning joningizni olmoq uchun keldim, - deb erdilar* («Javohir ul-hikoyot»).

Subjunctive conjunctions (or - *yo, yoki*) are the most active means of connecting words and sentences: *Andin sungra surdilarki: «Yo Rasululloh, bir mominni hojatini chiqarmoq afzalimu, yo yuz rakat nafl namoz afzalimu?»* (Manba ul maorif). *Yoki mani yoqut birla samandardin kamroq bilurmisiz yoki shavqu muhabbatning kayfiyatini ozingiz bilmasmisiz?* («Javohir ul-hikoyot»).

In religious texts, conjunctions are found in pairs with disjunctive conjunctions or with prepositions: *Bas, har mominga vojibdurki, Xudoyi taolo ani yajuj va majuj qilmay va yo yigirma tort hissa kofirlarning qatorida qilmay va yo yetmish ikki firqa zalolatda yurgan jamoalarning qatorida qolmay, balki ahli sunnat val jamoat qilib rohi rostga hidoyat qilgan Xudoning yaxshi bilmoq va bul nematlariga shukr qilmoq va ibodatiga kecha va kunduz mashgul bolmoq vojib va lozimdur* («Manba ul-maorif»).

In modern Uzbek literary language, prepositions are added to words or sentences and serve to express such meanings as question, emphasis, surprise, intensification, and also emotions. In religious texts, reinforcement is often used instead of interrogative and exclamatory ones. The suffix -mi is used as -mu in texts: *Yo Rasululloh, Sizni nazdingizda bir nonni sadaqa qilmoq yaxshiroqmu yo yuz rakat nafl namoz oqimoq yaxshiroqmu?* («Manba ul-maorif»).

In religious texts, the need to add -ki is felt to strengthen the meaning of a word and emphasize it. When used in about a hundred places in the aforementioned work of Imam Shaarani, this element became a convenient stylistic tool for drawing attention to the concept expressed by a certain word: *aytadilarki, bilki, borki, kerakki, kimki, kimsalarki, qasamki, maqomki, hamki, shoyadki*: Allah blesses: *"Ey mominlar! Sizdan avvalgilarga farz qilinganidek, sizlarga ham roza tutishlik farz qilindi. Shoyadki taqvodor bolasizlar"* (Baqara surasi). Our Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) praised: *Allohga qasamki, yo amri maruf nahiy munkar qilasizlar yoki Alloh taolo sizlarga bir azob (jazo) yuboradi. Allohdan meni vasila bolishimni sorang. Vasila jannatdagi bir maqomki, Allohning bandalaridan biriga nasib boladi.*

In conclusion, it can be said that auxiliary words are actively used both in the religious style and in other functional styles. One of them emphasizes the religious expression, strengthens the meaning and serves to connect the compounds with each other. It is used according to the grammatical rules of the Uzbek language.

References

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