

THE FUNCTION OF COMPLEX SENTENCES IN THE PROSE OF ALISHER NAVOI

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Abstract: Recently, the quantity of research into the history of the Uzbek language has declined, not due to a lack of source material, but rather an absence of motivation in this area. There is a call for studies focusing on the historical phonetics, morphology, and lexicology of Uzbek, particularly its historical syntax, which merits fresh exploration. This paper examines syntactic phenomena within the language of Alisher Navoi, capturing unique aspects of 15th-century Uzbek. We prioritise an analysis of complex sentence structure in Navoi's prose, proposing a novel theory classifying sentence parts into two types: simple and complex. The complex parts are recommended to include expanded, permanent compounds, Persian and Arabic suffixes, and word series. This innovative classification in Uzbek linguistics is a first. The study also discusses the structural and semantic peculiarities of the -ki//kim form, a sentence part significantly differing from contemporary Uzbek and other related and unrelated languages.

1. INTRODUCTION

A fresh perspective is required in researching the historical syntax of the Uzbek language. We frequently refer to the works of Alisher Navoi when discussing the history of the Uzbek language. Navoi's works, dating from the 15th century, showcased the vast potential of the Uzbek language, defining an entire era. Consequently, the language, as shaped by Navoi in his literature, has been globally acknowledged as the old Uzbek literary language. While we object to the term 'old Uzbek language', we sometimes use it given its reference to the internationally recognised classical Uzbek literary language, and we endeavour to substantiate our scientific views using this source. Specifically, we elucidate and validate the issue of complex sentence structure through the examination of the subject, using factual material from Navoi's prose. Our analysis of complex sentence structures in Navoi's prose utilises methods such as synthesis, substantiation, and notably the opposition method,

which effectively differentiates between simple and expanded subjects.

2. RESULTS

In traditional linguistics, sentences are thought to have five parts. We maintain this categorisation in our work, with minor amendments, particularly regarding the attribute's position in sentence structure. Parts of a sentence vary based on the structural and semantic features of word forms, phrases, and other syntactic units [Abdullaev F. (1974),2]. These elements serve to convey certain semantics. However, structure and semantics alone are insufficient to differentiate sentence parts; they must also be viewed as constructive-functional sentence elements [Abdullaev F., Yusupov M. (1981)]. This differentiation approach is preferred, though it does have contentious issues.

There is consensus in Uzbek and broader Turkic language research on defining primary sentence parts. Debate remains over designating an attribute from

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secondary sentence parts, and difficulties exist in identifying the object and modifier. Numerous suggestions exist for naming the structural and semantic features of sentence parts in Uzbek linguistics, too numerous to list. However, we find A. Hojiev and N. Mahmudov's recommendation to use the opposition method valuable: unextended part ↔ extended part, simple part ↔ complex part, single-component part ↔ multi-component part, etc. [Abdurahmanov G., Sulaymanov A., Kholyirov H., Omonturdiyev J., (1979)]. Conversely, J. Omonturdiyev disagreed with the term 'extended part' [Ashirboev S. (1990)]. We propose a universal classification pattern for all sentence parts' internal structural properties: simple and complex. It's worth noting that in historical language studies or source syntax work, all instances of simple sentence parts are included. We argue that such practice is outdated in the context of contemporary Uzbek language theory and lacks scientific value. Accordingly, while citing simple sentence parts in research may be outdated, studying the semantics of sentence parts within historical language texts remains scientifically significant. Summarising all types of sentence parts comprising two or more word forms in their structural features, we propose calling them complex sentence parts. Given their use across languages and historical periods, it's expedient to analyse their structural and semantic properties scientifically. This article examines the complex part pattern relating to the subject expression. We first need to classify the complex sentence parts. Based on the subject examples in Alisher Navoi's prose, we classify them as follows:

1. Extended part: Characterised by word combinations, verbal adverbs, participles, and gerunds. Some contain transformed speech parts [Ashirboev S. (1990)]. The key feature is the free syntactic relationship of the word forms. Notably, A.N. Kononov and V.G. Kondratev argue that the extended part's dominant word is solely verb forms [Baskakov N. A. (1975)]. While unchallenged, it seems inappropriate to limit the dominant component of extended parts to verb forms. Any independent word group can participate in this position. Examples follow.
2. Part comprising a stable compound: These parts have free syntactic relations, but the compound is fully lexicalised.
3. Part containing Persian and Arabic suffixes: This will be explained in detail later.
4. Part composed of a word series: Here, the syntactic relationship between words gives an impression of comprehension, but they are non-functional and

represent a complex concept. These parts mostly relate to word sequences expressing a person's name and lineage.

This classification also applies to the subject, object, and modifier, with unique structural and semantic types according to the predicate's application features, which we'll detail in future work. We believe this classification will interest researchers of Turkic and non-Turkic languages.

In this article, we illustrate the structural and content features of complex sentence parts, focusing on the subject forms not present in contemporary Uzbek and other languages.

The subject, denoting the thought object and speech subject, is integral. Its semantic properties stem from the semantics of the word forms or compounds expressing it. V.G. Gak contends that the sentence's primary semantics is it being the action executor, inferred sign from the predicate, and state bearer [Bashmanov. M. (1982) -11]. This is demonstrated when the subject is represented by nouns denoting living subjects: *Va Shayx Ibrohim Ojariyki, xisht ulabdur, 'Shayh Ibrohim laid a brick' (NM 3).*

From the above description, we can list several characteristics specific to the subject in Alisher Navoi's prose:

1. It denotes the subject of action, state, and sign. Such a subject is primarily characterised by adjectives and participles: *Hamul besh-o'n kunda abtar devonani bo'zaxonada yana bir abtar bo'ynini chopib o'turdi (XM 27).*
2. It indicates the subject of the action object: *Vazirga bu xabar yetishti, 'the ministers received this message'. (Nas. 97).*
3. It signifies the subject of the action place: *Va ul hazratning muborak marqadi Jom viloyatida Xarjurd qasabasidadur, 'And his blessed grave is in the city of Harjurd in Jam province'. (NM 6).*
4. It indicates the subject of the action or sign's time: *Va Yaloshning zamoni besh yildin juzviy o'ksukdur, 'And the sovereignty of Yalosh is less than five years. (TMA 60).*
5. It represents the subject of the action or sign's cause: *Mulk ochmog'ining jihati ul bo'ldi, 'this was the reason for the conquest of the states' (TMA 17).*

Structural Features of the Subject: It is known that the subject is a crucial component of a simple sentence with two main parts. However, instances of implicit subjects are also evident in the works of Alisher Navoi, mirroring the modern Uzbek language, as there are instances where the subject's position in the sentence remains vacant. Statistical data supports this perspective. Upon examining four works by Alisher

Navoi, we observed the following: the subject in the simple sentence was not utilised in 158 instances in Majolisun nafois, 18 in Muhokamatul lug'atayn, 51 in Tarihi muluki Ajam, and 101 in Mahbubul qulub.

Before analysing the complex part of the subject in Alisher Navoi's works, it seemed appropriate to introduce some fundamental principles regarding the usage of simple sentences in the writer's works. This is because they serve as a dominant component in the structure of a complex part of the subject:

1. It is represented by a common noun: "Saxovat insoniyat bog'ining borvar shajaridur, generosity in humankind is a tree that gives fruit" (MQ 100).

2. It is represented by a proper noun: The usage of the proper noun as a function of the subject is characteristic in Alisher Navoi's works: "Miri majlisdag'i ahli majlisqa muttfaq bo'ldi, 'Miri agreed with the opinions of those participating in the meeting'" (XM 5).

3. It is represented by the noun in the form of "yoye nisba" and "yoye ishorat": "Odami til bila soyir hayvondin mumtoz bo'lur, humans differ from animals through language" (MQ 126).

4. It is expressed by substantive adjectives: "Nodon – eshak, balki eshaktin battarrak, foolishness is a donkey, perhaps worse than a donkey" (MQ 133).

5. It is characterised by an adjective in the Arabic plural form: "Atbo'i qalin, his dependents are numerous" (XM 42).

This analysis provides an understanding of the complexity of subject structures within Alisher Navoi's works. Additionally, it highlights the need for a concept that can encapsulate complex subject forms, such as those characterised by several word forms or those containing inextricably linked words. This concept seems relevant not only for modern analyses but also when examining classical works like those of Alisher Navoi. It is therefore advisable to consider subjects with these features as complex subjects in Navoi's works.

For instance, consider the sentence: "Bu she'rga hazrati Maxdumi Nuran javob aytibdurlar va otin 'Lujjatul asror' bitibdurlar, 'Hazrat Mahdumi Nuran responded to this poem and titled it as 'Lujjatul Asror'" (ML 25)." Here, it is not possible to analyse or question the individual words in the application of "Hazrat Mahdumi Nuran" which occupies the position of the subject. This observation suggests that it isn't always necessary to differentiate between the attribute-substitution relations in compounds, as seen in the sentence: "Ammo bu toifani haq taolo noqisi vojib yaratibdur (MQ 56)."

Depending on the relationship of the words in the composition, the following forms of the complex subject can be identified:

1. Although the attribute-substitution relationship is noticeable, it is not necessary to differentiate, that is, to analyse them: 'Kichik Mirzo alayhirrahma ul viloyattin o'tarda bu azizning mazkur bo'lg'an sifotin eshitib, aning ziyoratig'a yetti' translates as 'Kichik Mirzo alayhirrahma, having heard good things about this revered person, visited him when he travelled to this province' (MQ 60).

2. The word 'binni', indicating the generation, is involved in the structure: 'Bahrom binni Shopur otasining vasiyati bila saltanat taxtig'a o'lturdi' translates as 'Bahrom bin Shapur ascended the throne following his father's last will' (TMA 57).

3. Arabic suffixes and the word 'binni' are used: 'No'shiravonul odil binni Qubod chun saltanat taxtin musharraf qildi' translates as 'When Noshiravonul odil binni Qubad ascended the throne' (TMA 62).

4. It consists of Arabic suffixes: 'Dorul mulki Madoyin erdi' translates as 'Madoyin was the capital of the country' (TMA 63).

5. It consists of Farsi suffixes: 'Bahromi Cho'bina mutag'ayyir bo'lub, anga yog'i bo'ldi' translates as 'The opinion of Bahromi Chobina changed, and he became his enemy' (TMA 68).

The issue of the extended subject's naming, syntactic and semantic nature remains controversial in Uzbek linguistics. The phenomenon known as 'razvernuty chlen' or 'razvitoy chlen' in the field is referred to in Uzbek linguistics by the terms 'extended part', 'compound part' [Syntax. - Tashkent: Science,(1966).], 'subject represented by syntactic compounds' [Ghulomov A.G., Askarova M.A. (1965) - Hojiev A., Mahmudov N. (1983)], and there are even views that the subject expressed in syntactic phrases [ML – Alisher Navoi. (1941)]. Nazarova, who researched the syntax of the work "Boburnoma", also referred to the extended subject as 'rasprostranenniy chlen predlojeniya' [Syntax. - Tashkent: Science,(1966).]. Although it is advisable to use the term 'extended part' when naming this phenomenon, coining the term should not be the main issue for discussion in linguistics. On the contrary, it would be preferable to focus on the scientific regulation of the theory of that phenomenon. Due to this, the term 'extended part' should be specific to the event it represents.

In Uzbek linguistics, there are also supporters who deny the existence of the extended part phenomenon [ML – Alisher Navoi. (1941)]. Such a view is also not correct because, although the parts of sentences are formally and grammatically separate, the meaning of

the word form is one of the bases of its definition. In other words, all lexical and grammatical peculiarities of the word forms entering into the syntactic relationship in the sentence are taken into account [MN – Alisher Navoi. (1961)]. In defining the extended subject (although he does not use the term), he considers its relation to the predicate. In addition, he gives examples such as 'three children have gone', 'ten children are sitting'. It is noteworthy that in these sentences, the word 'child' itself cannot express the subject of thought; in this case, not only the child but also 'three children' and 'ten children' together express the subject of the sentence. It is known that such a view aligns with the goals of semantic syntax. In linguistics, the notion has long existed that not just a word form, but also an entire syntactic group can become parts of sentences, and these views continue. From this perspective, in the work "the current Uzbek literary language", in the sentences 'Bizga aqli o'tkiri kelsin. Odil ko'rgan odam shumi?', it is rightly stated that in the position of the subject it is necessary to denote not only the words 'o'tkiri', 'odam' but also the combinations 'aqli o'tkiri', 'Odil ko'rgan odam'. We would like to emphasise once again that it would be a primitive approach to separate the word form used in the nominative case from the context of the sentence and determine its position in the sentence. We would stress that any part of a sentence should be considered from the point of view of the fulfilment of a logical function concerning the predicate of the word form or combination, which must be distinguished as the content direction of the sentence and the part of the sentence. Furthermore, the syntactic groups in the composition of the subject that have their attribute (sometimes a secondary part of the sentence) cannot hold a relatively independent position, but rather they integrate completely into the composition of the subject's content. This syntactic-semantic relationship occurs in other parts as well.

In the sentence, which has unified subjects, each union component, if it is in the form of a phrase, the word forms in that structure will be in a free syntactic relation, and the dominant component will be in a relationship of compatibility, cohesion, and management with subordinate word forms. This viewpoint is specific to the composition of each unified subject, and it means the micro-syntactic relation in them, that is, the internal syntactic relationship for each syntactic group: 'Lozim ko'rundi turk tili sharhida bir necha varaqqa zebi oroyish bermak va anda hazrat sultonus salotin muloyimat tab' va mahorat zehnlardir sharh yetmak va humoyun roylari tartib bergan devon bobida bir necha so'z go'stohliq yuzidin surmak' (MQ 37) (Table 1)

TABLE 1. This sentence can be described as follows

predicate	United subjects
Lozim ko'rundi 'It is necessary'	turk tili sharhida bir necha varaqqa zebi oroyish bermak 'to give a comment to the Turkish language in several pages' anda hazrat sultonus salotin muloyimat tab' va mahorat zehnlardir sharh yetmak 'to comment on the works and skills of the King' humoyun roylari tartib bergan devon bobida bir necha so'z go'stohliq yuzidin surmak 'to give opinion about the Devon which was written with his favorite words'

In the given sentence, the infinitive, which is the subject along with the dominant component and its subordinate components, expressed the subject of the sentence in relation to the predicate. In all instances, the dominant component, consisting of the infinitive, entered into a managerial relationship with the subordinate component.

We can observe that it is straightforward to identify the extended subject in such applications, but it is challenging to determine the relatively independent position of syntactic groups in instances where the united subject has not participated. Another difficulty arises in determining whether they form content integrity with the dominant component. In such situations, it has been demonstrated that it is necessary to employ the opposition method. This method involves separating the word in the general case from the compound in which it participates and determining its relation to the predicate, or the compound as a whole is related to the predicate. In this opposition, whichever syntactic phenomenon can represent the subject of the sentence should be acknowledged as the subject. This method can be better appreciated in the following analyses:

'Va bu so'zning tanavu'i taaquddin nari va tasavvurdin tashqaridur', which translates as 'And the meaning of this word is beyond comprehension and imagination' (ML 2). 'Bu munosabat bila arab salotinidag'i Ibrohim Mahdiydek va Ma'mun Xalifadek va bulardin o'zga ham salotin zodalar g'arro nazmlardin qasoyid ayttilar va qavoyid zohir qildilar', translates as 'In this regard, like Arab sultans Ibrahim Mahdi and Ma'mun Khalifa, and other sultans wrote poems and created novels' (ML 33)

In these two sentences, we describe the practice of determining the word forms and phrases in the subject position. In the first sentence, the subject of the speech isn't clear when the word form is used in relation to the predicate, i.e., when the word is used outside the realm of comprehension and imagination.

However, when in the form of the word, it can clarify the predicate.

Conversely, in the use of 'salotinzodalar g'arro nazmlardin qasoyid aytilar va qavoyid zohir qildilar', the word form 'salotinzodalar' can express the subject of independent speech. Even then, the subject of the speech, the subject in the sentence, remains unclear. This is because the word form in the attributive position relative to the form of the word, which is defined as the subject, is not a practical part of the sentence.

In the following sentence, the word in the general case cannot occupy the position of the subject: 'Va aning zamonidagi anbiyo Uzayir bila Urmiyo va Doniyol alahissalom erdilar', which translates as 'Uzayir, Urmiyo, and Doniyol alahissalom lived at that time' (TMA 18). It's impossible to assume the word 'anbiyo' as the subject because it cannot denote a predicate 'Uzayir bila Urmiyo va Doniyol alahissalom erdilar'. This syntactic group occupies the position of the subject.

As is known, Persian and Arabic suffixes are widely used in the classical Uzbek literary language [MQ – Alisher Navoi. (1948)]. These syntactic groups maintain their syntactic position in the mentioned languages. They preserve the feature of attribute-attributed. However, it's not challenging to notice that in the classical Uzbek language, a certain level of lexicalisation began. Therefore, such syntactic groups also participate in one syntactic position in the works of Alisher Navoi: 'Bu ishtin xoqon-i turk voqif bo'lub, cherik tortib, Jayhundin o'tub, aning viloyatig'a daxl qildi', which translates as 'the Haqqan-i-Turk became aware of this, he lined up the troops, he crossed the Jayhun river and invaded his province' (TMA 54).

In determining the extended subject in "Boburnoma", H. Nazarova associates them (the subject considered the dominant component) exclusively with words that have the suffix –lik (along with its other variants, participle, and the name of the action or gerund [HM – Alisher Navoi.]). She then transforms such subjects into the defining basis of the material of expression. However, in addition to the word forms outlined by H. Nazarova, other forms of the noun, such as pronouns and adverbs, can also participate in the dominant component of the subject. In our view, the material expression doesn't play a significant role in the syntactic construction; rather, the syntactic position and semantics are critical. In other words, a part is determined as the subject of the sentence if it can express the subject of the speech, irrespective of whether it is represented by a word form or by a phrase.

We'll look at the structural characteristics of the extended subject. We base our understanding on the concept of the dominant component in traditional linguistics and examine it in terms of the syntactic relationships of the word forms in the composition of the extended subject.

The syntactic structure of the extended subject, with its dominant component represented by the noun, is as follows

1. The extended subject within the frame of attribute – substitute (adjective noun). Cohesion relationship is reflected here. Its subordinate component includes word forms belonging to different parts of speech, such as:

- Adjective. Bihamdilloh, burung'i davlat muyassar bo'ldi, 'Thank God, the former state has returned' (MSh 20). Xushnavis kotib so'zga oroyish berur... 'The calligrapher with beautiful handwriting adores the word' (MQ 30).

- Noun as an adjective: Forsigo'y shoir munungdek g'arib mazmun adosidin mahrum, 'Poets who write in Persian cannot express such a meaning' (ML 9).

- Pronoun. Ul tiftl Iskandar erdi, 'That boy was Iskandar' (TMA 27).

- Numeral. Anga otasidin yigirmi ming dirham meros qoldi, 'Twenty thousand dirams were left to him as inheritance from his father' (NM 89).

- Adverb. Baso tiftlki ayni muhabbattin ota soqoli tukin tortib uzubdur, 'Frequently, children tear off a strand of their fathers' beards because of their love for them' (NM 89).

2. The extended subject in the frame of attribute – substitute (possessive relationship). The material expression of the indicator in this construction is:

- Noun. Bahmanning otasi talut naslidin erdilar, 'Bahman's father was of Talut descent' (TMA 21).

- Pronoun. Alarning viloyati ko'p erdi, 'They have many regions' (NM 135).

- Verb forms. Safurag'a tug'urur dardi paydo bo'ldi, 'Safura's time to give birth has come' (TAH 340a).

In Alisher Navoi's prose, it is also noted that a word with an implicit marker, that is, one possessing an affix due to a marker in speech, can also take the position of an extended subject: Ko'ngli bu darddin buzuldi, 'He was upset by this pain' (NM 10). Yoshingiz uzun bo'lsin, 'May you live long' (MSh 22).

3. Extended subject consisting of a Persian suffix: Podshoh-i zamon Mirg'a xiroj hukmi qildi, 'Podshoh ordered Mir to leave the country' (MN 5).

4. Extended subject in the frame of object-predicate. HK manages the word forms in the place case:

Majlisida nag‘manavozliq ilmu taqvo g‘izosig‘a navhasozliq, 'Talking nonsense in a meeting is like crying' (MQ 15). Mushukka rioyat kabutarg‘a ofatdur, 'To do good to a cat is to do evil to pigeons' (MQ 122).

Such compositions exist not only in classical Uzbek literary language but also in the current Uzbek literary language [Abdullaev 1974, 27; Abdullaev, Ibrohimova 1982, 23], yet there are no viewpoints on the syntactic situation causing it. In our opinion, the emergence of such a syntactic condition is because it undergoes ellipsis in this small syntactic position (that is, the combination that appears in the subject position), signalling the start of the transition from the analytic form to the synthetic form. This is more evident in the following sentences: Shohqa sipoh darveshlar duosidur, fuqaro himmati va tengri rizosidur, 'the prayers of the dervishes, the generosity of the citizens and the approval of God will go to the soldiers who serve the king' (MQ 17). Yomonlarg‘a lutfu karam yaxshilarg‘a mujibi zararu alam, 'dealing with bad people harms good people' (MQ 122).

In the position of shohqa sipoh and yomonlarg‘a lutfu karam, had they been restated as shohqa sipoh bo‘lish and yomonlarg‘a lutfu karam qilish, we would consider it structural verb management rather than noun management. However, the viewpoint of noun management appears to be true if it is considered not from the standpoint of the normal completeness of written literary language but from the viewpoint of the influence of spoken language on classical Uzbek literary language. This is because ellipsis is a feature of spoken language, and the syntactic phenomenon reflected in practice is analysed.

The words in the place case that appeared in the text as part of shohqa sipoh, yomonlarg‘a lutfu karam, majlisida nag‘manavozliq, mushukka rioyat can be considered as a determinant part. However, as Bashmonov pointed out, it doesn't mean that there's no syntactic connection (managerial relationship) with the second part of the sentence or that it's a secondary part [HPM - Alisher Navoi] that is independent in its own right and fully related to the sentence. Rather, such word forms constitute a direct subject structure, though the syntactic connection between them (dominant and subordinate component) is weakened. In this respect, the viewpoints of V.V. Babaytseva and L. Yu. Maksimov hold true [28].

Such a determinant relationship is observed not only in the extended subject comprised of two components but also in the extended subject composed of multiple components: Holo Pahlovon o‘rnida qoim maqomi uldur, 'He is a person who replaced Holo Pahlovon'

(MN 163). In this sentence, the transformed phrase holo Pahlovon o‘rnida qoim maqomi occupies the subject position. The dominant component (qoim maqomi) governs the phrase holo Pahlovon o‘rnida, but the management relationship between them is weakened.

It is well known that word forms in a sentence can't be syntactically independent, yet there are instances where the syntactic relationship between them becomes disconnected. Some of these even go beyond the limits of the sentence (except for the introductory part and the introduction), making it impossible to consider them as part of the sentence. As a result of this, when thinking about the determinant part, one can only consider the weakening of the syntactic connection between the dominant and the subordinate part in the micro syntactic position. The extended subject with a determinant relation can be used specifically: Faqirg‘a taajjub ustiga taajjub voqe' bo‘ldi, 'To me, it was an incident that surprised me' (HPM 385a). It is clear that in this sentence, the combination of faqirg‘a taajjub ustiga taajjub appears in the subject position, creating a non-standard state and entering into a formal management relationship with the word subordinated to faqirg‘a, so it can also be referred to as a weak relationship.

Previously, we discussed the two-component structure of sentence parts where the noun served as the dominant component. In Alisher Navoi's prose, three or more types of structures exist in phrases like "the owner of the horse", which significantly complicates its structure. Similarly, in Navoi's works, there are three or more types of structures in the extended subject, which undoubtedly add complexity to the composition. Since the syntactic relationships between them reflect the framework of the two-component complex subject, they have not been analysed in terms of their syntactic relations. However, we would like to provide some examples: Three components: Bovujudi, bu ikki misra' bir-biriga marbut emas, 'Unfortunately, these two phrases are not connected to each other' (MN 240); Four or more components: Muncha g‘ayri mukarrar xalq Said davlatidin shuarog‘a mamduh bo‘lubdur, 'A certain category of people have been praised in the Said's state' (MN 52). Mundoq nosih so‘zin eshitmaganning sazosi taassuf yemak va o‘ziga nosazo demak, 'Not hearing the advice of such a person does harm to oneself' (MQ 141).

The complex subject's dominant component is expressed by an adjective. They enter into a cohesive and managerial relationship:

Cohesive relationship: Subordinate words, adjectives, participles, adjectival nouns, numerals, pronouns can take part: Ko'rungan qaro xud dasht bahoyimi edi, 'The appearing thing was the steppe animal' (TMA 27). Bir kecha ikki o'g'ri ittifoq qilbdur, 'One night, two thieves made an agreement' (NM 4);

Managerial relationship: Biligiga mag'rur – bilur elga ma'yub va tengriga maqhur, 'A person who is proud of their knowledge incurs anger and indignation from both God and people' (MQ 107).

Such a subject consists of three or more components: Bu nav' ko'p bexirad nodonlar ... azizu sharif umr tarkin qildilar, 'Many foolish people at this level are wasting their valuable and precious lives' (MQ 105). The complex subject's dominant component is expressed by a numeral. In the part of the sentence with such a structure, the subordinate word in the ablative case takes part and it adopts the meaning of the accusative case [Qodirov 1977, 20]. Two or more types of structures of such a complex subject are used: Alardin biri anga zahr berib halok qildi, 'One of them killed him with poison' (TMA 33).

The complex subject's dominant component is expressed by the pronoun. Oqibat Kayxisrav o'zi azim cherik tortib yurudi, 'As a result, Kayxisrav himself lined up his great troops and declared war' (TMA 15).

The complex subject's dominant component is expressed by forms of the verb. In this case, the name of the action (gerund) and the participle are considered. These functional forms are used in forms that carry the possessive affix and do not change: Va ro'za tutmoq andin sunnat qoldi, 'Fasting became a habit for him' (TMA3). Eranlar yasanmog'ikim namoyish uchundur, xotunlar bezanmog'idekdurki oroyish uchundur, 'The making of men is equal to the making of women' (MQ 100). Xato va sahvin anglab mutannabih bo'lg'an saodatmand odam-i-dur, 'The man who recognises his small mistake is a happy man' (MQ 143).

The structure of the subject utilises the form -ki // kim. In the works of Alisher Navoi, there exists a unique phenomenon that is not found in other languages, including current Uzbek literary language: the use of the formant -ki // kim in the subject's structure. It can be stated that such usage is exclusive to Alisher Navoi. Predominantly, there are perspectives suggesting that the formant -ki//kim links compound sentences and functions as a particle in modern Uzbek literary language, which doesn't necessitate specific commentary. However, there is no analytical view in academic literature concerning the usage of this form in the subject's composition and the syntactic groups pursued in Alisher Navoi's

works. This can be observed in the following examples:

1. The explanation ensures the presence of structures: Va uch tilki, turkiy, forsiy va hindiy bo'lg'ay, bu uchovning avlodu atbo'i orasida shoe' bo'ldi, 'The three languages, Turkish, Persian and Indian, are related to one language tree according to their origin' (MQ 5). In this sentence, the phrase turkiy, forsiy va hindiy bo'lg'ay elucidates uch til that came in the position of subject, identifying what languages they are. The formant -ki in the subject's composition in this sentence ensures the existence of this explanatory construction.

2. It facilitates the presence of an introductory phrase. Bu nav' kishiki, anga mundaq bo'lg'ay kirdor, bu davrda mavjud va hozir bor, 'There are people of such nature' (MQ 103).

3. It ensures that the commentary and introductory phrase are used together: Va Ashkim, Dorobning o'g'li erdi va Iskandar zamonida vahmdin yoshurun yurur erdi, anga xuruj qilib, ani o'lturdi va taxt bildi, 'And Ashkim was the son of Dorob, and in the time of Alexander he hid in fear, attacked him, killed him, and took the throne' (TMA 32). In this sentence, the construction Dorobning o'g'li erdi is an explanatory construction, whereas the construction Iskandar zamonida vahmdin yoshurun yurur erdi is an introductory construction that provides additional information about Dorob.

4. It ensures that the predicates in the sentence transformation come together: Dehqonki dona sochar, yerni yormoq bila rizq yo'din ochar, 'The peasant sows seeds in the ground and thereby earns his sustenance' (MQ 46). In this sentence, the constructions dona sochar, yerni yormoq bila rizq yo'din ochar are the combined predicates in the sentence transformation. Actually, it's impossible to form a sentence in this manner: Dehqonki dona sochar, yerni yormoq bila rizq yo'din ochar.

5. It ensures the presence of a simple and complex predicate: Bovujudi, bu bekning sipohiyliqda jalodat va bahodurlig'in har kishikim tanir va musallam tutar, 'By the way, everyone acknowledges and appreciates the bravery and nimbleness of this prince in the army' (MN 181).

6. It indicates the emphasis of the subject: Zihi, muvaffaq bandaiki uldur, 'This person has achieved all successes' (MN 117)

The formant ki//kim can join any syntactic form and group that appears in the subject's position:

- To the word denoting a person: Muftiki hiyla bila fatvo tuzar, ilm no'gi bila shariat yuzin buzar, 'If the Mufti issues a fatwa by deception, he will break Shari'at in this way' (MQ 25);

- To the word denoting an unclear meaning: Maqsudki pir irshodidin ayru bu yo'lg'a qadam urmamaq kerak, balki dam, 'It is not necessary to act against the teacher's wishes' (MQ 153);
- To the pronoun: Bu da'vog'a ulki ravshani dalildur, "ashobi fil" voqeasi bila tayron abobildur, 'The clearest evidence for this claim are the events "ashobi fil" and "tayron abobil"' (MQ 106);
- To the complex object: Otashin yuzluk mug'anniyki xalqdin muloyim surud chiqarg'ay... 'A skilled singer extracts a melody from the nation...' (MQ 35).

3. CONCLUSION

The text corrected in British English is as follows: Although the language of Alisher Navoi's works, particularly the syntax of his prose, forms the foundation for the syntax of modern Uzbek literary language, the complexity of its syntactic structure, the practice of composing distinctive phrases, and the peculiar use of Arabic and Persian phrases set its syntactic features apart from both related and unrelated languages, as well as the contemporary Uzbek language. Specifically, the new function of the formant -ki//kim in the subject's composition is becoming known in Alisher Navoi's prose. We hope that these characteristics of Alisher Navoi's language will enrich the content of the historical syntax of the Uzbek language and attract the attention of foreign linguists.

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