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THE RELATIONSHIP OF TURKISH LEXEMAS USED IN THE OLD UZBEK LITERARY LANGUAGE TO THE ANCIENT TURKISH LANGUAGE PERIOD

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ABSTRACT

One of the main tasks today is to convey the spiritual and material heritage that has been handed down from our ancestors for centuries to the present generation, and to research them on a scientific basis. The only scientific way to historically study any language phenomenon is to identify similarities, differences and innovations between the two based on primary sources and comparing the language of written monuments. Alisher Navoi's works such as "Tarihi anbiyo va hukamo" and "Tarihi muluki Ajam" are among such unique works. This article provides detailed information about the relation of Turkic lexemes used in the above-mentioned works to the period of the ancient Turkic language.

KEYWORDS

Old Uzbek literary language, old Turkish language, ancient Turkish language, written monuments, lexicon, lexeme, semantic change, Turkish lexemes.

INTRODUCTION

It is noted in the sources that the lexicon of the Uzbek language is poorly studied [6,4]. But in the following years, a number of studies were created in this regard [12].

Alisher Navoi's historical works "Tarihi anbiyo va hukamo", "Tarihi muluki Ajam" reflect the lexical features of the Uzbek language in the period of the ancient Turkic language, the old Turkic language and

the old Uzbek literary language. Most of the Turkish words used in both works are used in the modern Uzbek literary language. The Turkish lexicon reflected in the language of the works was covered in two ways:

The period of the ancient Turkic language is characterized by the full manifestation of features characteristic of the stage of general development of Turkic languages. In the researches related to the language of this period, the observation of general aspects characteristic of the phonetic, lexical, and grammatical development of Turkic languages was noted [5].

The observation of ancient Turkic language features in modern Turkic languages is highlighted in research [2]. Most of the lexemes used during the Turkic khanate period are used in today's Turkic languages [1]. E. Begmatov, relying on the "Old Turkic dictionary", emphasizes that more than 2500 lexemes characteristic of the ancient Turkic language are used in the modern Uzbek literary language. These lexemes are expressions of concepts in different directions and consist of lexemes belonging to about twenty lexical-semantic groups [6]. Lexemes expressing concepts of various aspects of the socio-political sphere typical of the ancient Turkic period are used in modern Turkic languages [7].

In names reflecting the lexical features of the 15th century, a number of lexemes belonging to the ancient Turkic language are used [10]. About 1400 ancient and old Turkic words are used in Navoi's works [15]. Semantic-functional, historical-etymological, structural-grammatical analysis of the military lexicon of the Old Turkic language, the Old Turkic language and the Old Uzbek language. that it is beginning to be expressed by idioms [8,84] shows that the basis of the lexicon of the old Uzbek literary language was formed by ancient Turkic words. It is noted that more than 640 of the 700 socio-political terms used in the language of manuscript sources created in the XI-XIV centuries can be observed in Navoi's works [7]. Old Turkic pronouns with some phonetic changes were widely used in the old Uzbek literary language [16, 14-19]. Research on the sources of the old Uzbek language shows that the basis of the lexicon of this period is Turkic words. Old Turkic lexemes were used in the period of the old Uzbek literary language, mostly without changes, some with phonetic or semantic changes [11,5].

In the text of historical works, a number of all-Turkish lexemes, which were widely used in the period of the ancient Turkic language, were used. A certain part of the ancient Turkic words widely used in the old Uzbek literary language is reflected in the text of the works we are studying.

1) Lexemes used in the old Uzbek literary language with meanings specific to the period of the ancient Turkic language. Old Turkish lexemes that have preserved their meaning in the old Uzbek literary language of the

15th-16th centuries are, in essence, names of objects, sign-characteristics, states, actions, numbers, and basic word groups. includes lexical units that serve as assistants in the interaction.

Lexemes denoting action-state, activity constitute the main part. For example: yavu= (TMA 736a19) – "approach" (ANATIL, I, 553); (DTS, 249); yügürt= (TMA 737a12) – "run" (ANATIL, III, 578); (DTS, 284); qav= (TMA 731b2) – "to chase, to drive" (qavlamaɣlïɣ, quvmaq ANATIL, IV, 58); (DTS, 461), äŋlä= (107) – "to understand" (DTS, 47) such as these are among them. Old Turkic oɣullan= – "to adopt as a son" (DTS, 364) is a passive verb in works ogulčïla= (TMA 733a1) has preserved the meaning "to adopt a son, to raise" (ANATIL, III, 602) in its phonetic form.

Most of the names of things and events are used without semantic changes: yumurtqa – "egg, testicle" (ANATIL, III, 584); (DTS, 280): Iskandar javāb berdikim, ul yumurtqalarnï qoyar quš učtï ... (TMA 733a8); künäs – «quyosh» (ANATIL, II, 138); (DTS, 327): Anda oy xamïnï yetkürüb, künäsgä saldurdï (TMA 737a13,14); bürünčäk – "silk face veil" (ANATIL, I, 338); (DTS, 133): ... aŋa bürünčäk va čarx yïbardïkim, qïlyan išïŋya bu lāyiqdur (TMA 740b4); kozgü – «oyna, ko'zgu» (ANATIL, II, 148); (DTS, 321): Bir kun öz yuzin közgüdä körüb, andāqki husn istiynā-yu ɣururgä muqtazādur (TAH 710b27); söŋäk – "bone" (ANATIL, III, 141); (DTS, 511): Va I'ysniŋ söŋäkin Jirunɣa naql qïlïb, abāsï maqābïrï javārïda qoydïlar (TAH 710b16). Also, the lexeme yamgur,

representing a natural phenomenon, was used in ancient Turkic language in phonetic variants such as yagmur // yamgur (DTS, 225). In the text of the works, this word occurs as follows: ... haq taālā yetti yïldïn söŋräkim yamɣur berdi (TAH 705a10). This derivative is derived from the verb yag= meaning "to fall from the sky in the form of rain" (MK, III, 68; DTS, 223) with the suffix -mur. (O'TEL, I, 167).

The lexeme taŋla meaning "morning", "the next day" had the same meaning in the ancient Turkic language. This word, which is actively used in historical works, is used in the sense of "subhidam, early morning" as in the bottom: Lut ešikin baɣlab, alardïn ul kečä muhlat tilädikim, taŋla alarnï tapšuray (TAH 709b10). This idiom is derived from the word taŋ, which originally means "time of sunrise" with the suffix -la, which means "together"; in the Uzbek language, the vowel a in the first syllable has changed to the vowel â: taŋ + la = taŋla (O'TEL, I, 348). This word, which has become obsolete by now, is used today only in the book style.

The words denoting a sign also meant concepts specific to the period of the ancient Turkic language. The root meaning "blue, bluish, blue" and the adjective black meaning "black" (DTS, 312-422) were combined in TMA and used in the meaning "blue and black clothes - mourning clothes" as follows : ... kök va qara kiymäk ul mātamdïn qāldï (TMA 731a24); Also, the word yashurun, which is actively used in the old Uzbek language, has preserved its meaning in the old Turkic

language. (ANATILUS, III, 545). This word is derived from the verb yaşur, which means "to put out of sight" in the old Turkish language, by adding the suffix -u, which expresses the meaning of state, and the suffix -n of the old instrumental conjugation. created (ЭСТЯ, IV, 161); In Uzbek, the vowel a has changed to the vowel ä, and the vowel u has changed to the vowel i: (yašur + u = yašuru) + n = yašurun > yašurin (O'TEL, I, 148).

2. Lexemes used with semantic changes. According to the nature of changes in the semantic structure of words, there are three types: words that have narrowed their semantic structure, words that have expanded their semantic structure, and words that have acquired a new meaning.

The semantic structure of a number of lexemes used in the ancient Turkic language has narrowed. The process of semantic specialization, differentiation, narrowing of the lexeme, that is, the process of the withdrawal of certain terms from consumption, can also be observed in the text of the works.

New meanings were formed in the semantic structure of some words characteristic of the ancient Turkic language used in the works, and this process took place on the basis of the development of lexical meaning. When observing the change of the semantic structure, not the disappearance of the lexical meaning, but the emergence of a new meaning and the clarification of issues related to it are of great

theoretical and practical importance [14, 107-108]. From this point of view, it can be observed that in the text of the works, some lexemes characteristic of the ancient Turkic language have undergone a phenomenon of meaning expansion. For example, in the old Turkish language, the verb balala= means "birds and fowls to breed" (DTS, 80). This word was formed by adding the verb-forming suffix -la to the noun pronounced ba:la in the old Turkic language (ESTY, II, 48). It is stated that the word bala means "baby bird" (MK, III, 250). In the language of Navoi's works, it is observed that this verb lexeme is used not only for the reproduction of birds, but also for the reproduction of other animals: ... anïŋ zamānida pil Hindistāndïn özgä yerdä balaladï va ul ham ɣarib amr erdi (TMA 741a12).

The word Űzät= is derived from the old Turkish verb uza= (DTS, 620) with the accusative relative suffix -t (O'TEL, 381), meaning "to stretch". , to pull", "to slow down" (DTS, 620) is used in the meaning. In the text of historical works, this artificial word served to express the underlying meanings, slightly expanding its meaning: 1) "to stretch, to direct": Ki xālï qolïn benavālar kibi, Űzätib barurda gadālar kibi (TMA 733b24); 2) "give a girl away, give her in marriage": Farɣānadïn yerni Noširavānɣa musallam tutub, qïzïn aŋa berib üzätti (TMA 739b27); 3) "send, track": Banduya Parvizni üzätib, özi anïŋ saltanat libāsïn kiyib öldi (TMA 740b25).

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