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GENEOLOGICAL BASES OF HOUSEHOLD VOCABULARY IN THE WORKS OF ALISHER NAVOIY

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ABSTRACT

This article provides an understanding of household lexemes used in the works of Alisher Navoi. Information is given on which language the household lexemes used in Alisher Navoi's works are taken from, whether they are native or borrowed. Examples are given of whether the used household lexemes are used or not used in the current Uzbek literary language. The language from which household lexemes were acquired is shown in percentages.

KEYWORDS

Household lexeme, native layer, acquired layer, Turkish lexemes, Persian-Tajik acquisitions, Arabic acquisitions.

INTRODUCTION

The household lexicon in the language of Alisher Navoi's works consists of own and assimilated denominations according to their geneological structure.

From the point of view of the source of word acquisition, it is necessary to distinguish the layers acquired from household lexicon, mainly from Persian and Arabic languages. The words acquired from these

languages are the language of works, in general, they are an integral part of the vocabulary of Alisher Navoi's works.

Turkish lexemes. The universal layer includes words that are common in the Altaic language family, Mongolian, Tungusic-Manchurian and Turkic languages, including Uzbek. For example, Uzbek bosaga - compare: six. bozogo~bosogo~bozoo, goose.

press the button and enter. bozogo, tuv. to the base, mog. bosgo-bosaga, tung.-manj. buaga; "threshold" - in all sources. This layer includes skirt, scissors, sheath, oven and other words.

The Universal Turkic layer household lexicon covers nominations that exist in all Turkic languages or in most of them. They include clothes, coat, shirt, sleeve, collar, bork, house, house, pillow, hut, felt, mill, knife and other words. A comparative study of the household lexicon shows that most common Turkic lexemes have been preserved in their meaning in the old Uzbek language. So, in the language of works, 28 percent (89) of the household lexicon are Turkish words, which is much less than the words specific to Persian languages. For example:

1. lexemes specific to kitchen items and equipment:

o'choq, qozon, ayoq/ayog', six, shish, pichoq, xum, ko'za, qo'bqa, ko'machdon, elak;

2. lexemes representing accommodation, its parts and equipment:

qo'rg'on, uy, ev, oq uy, olachuq/olochug', chotma, eshik, kirpich, bog'ish, tungluk, to'r, to'rlug';

3. lexemes representing household items:

bo'riyo/bo'ryo, kiz/kiyz/kiyiz, ko'rga/ko'raga/ko'raka, to'shak, yostuq/yostug';

4. lexemes that name labor tools:

igna, qozuq, tesha, chang, changak, tuzoq, supurgu;

5. lexemes representing clothes:

to'n, shahto'n, chopon, chakman, to'rqa, qaftan, oltoyi, qoqum, qunduz, ko'nglak, terlik, dakla (deklay), jul, bo'rk, to'ppi, qalpog', o'tuk, belbog', sochbog', qur, yeng, yoqa, etak, tugma, yog'liq, tebranur, o'tag'a;

6. various household lexemes:

lagan, qin, katak, taq(q)a, eyar, to'qa, ip, aynak, tarog', qozuq, yalog', chaqmoq, chaqmoqtoshi, firfirak, to'bra, ko'zgu, ko'zguluk, asoliq, durluq, tegirmon, tegirmon toshi, kirpich, tosh (tarozi toshi), qovurchoq, tug'.

Lexemes that are not currently used in the literary language:

ayoq/ayog', shish, ko'za, qo'bqa, ko'machdon; ev, oq uy, olachuq/olochug', chotma, kirpich, bog'ish, tungluk, ko'r(a)ga; to'rqa, oltoyi, qoqum, dakla (deklay), jul, bo'rk, qur, yog'liq, tebranur, o'tag'a; kerish, yalov, tug'.

Some of the household words mentioned in the works of "Khamsa" are used in Uzbek dialects. Below we will focus on the Turkish words used in "Khamsa", which are not used in the current Uzbek literary language, and which are found in the current Turkic languages and Uzbek dialects.

Words in dialects: bork, karpich.

The word "bork" found in the works is a word specific to the ancient Turkic language and means "headwear", "winter cap". Although this word is not currently used in the literary language, it has been preserved in our dialects. In particular, bork is used in the Farish dialect in the sense of "cap".

Karpich is still used in the Khorezm (Khiva) dialect in the form of karvich.

Lexemes borrowed from the Persian-Tajik language. 45 percent (143) of the household lexicon borrowed from the Persian-Tajik language in the language of the studied sources. For example:

lexemes specific to kitchen items and equipment:

xon, piyola, paymona, tos, zarf, sabu, sunboda, jom, tasht, sog'ar, safol, shisha, xum, kup/kub, g'irbol, otashdon;

lexemes representing accommodation, its parts and equipment:

xirgoh, borgoh, dargah, saroparda, xarpushta, shomiyona, xona, xonadon, kulba, chodir, shodirvon, soyabon, devor, toq, kungira, daricha, ravzan, darvoza, oston, dolon, kiryo, tobadon, toqcha, stun, zina, zinapoya, pilpoya, nov, mo'ri, panjara, kat, shira;

lexemes representing household items:

gilam, palos, zaylucha, raxt, gird bolisht, chodirshab, parda;

lexemes that name labor tools:

arra, ko'ra, tanura, dam, anbur, suhoni, poki, dos, poru, kahzan, sunboda, shast, gajak, kamand, dasta, mix, gulmix, tarozu, aroba, xisht, sandon, ko'ra, dam, otashdon, jorub, mola;

lexemes representing clothes:

dastor, po'stin, kish, debo, pashmina, os, sinjob, janda, moshob, takband, navro'zi, nimtark, kalapo'sh, kafsh, domana, jayb, kisa, ro'pok, kamar, takband, futa, poytoba;

various household lexemes:

taxta, nard, nardbon, rasan, anbon, gugird, otashdon, jild, kog'az, davot, siyoh, qiyr, mum, kalid, zulfin, charog', fonus, oyna, jaras, arusak, gaz, shikol, poy, oxur, sobunxona, bozicha, vusma, surma, g'oz, gulguna, juzvdon, jur'adon, shona, shonadon, g'ilof, xumxona, kashkul, koshi, shabcharog', xarmuhra.

The attitude of Persian-Tajik acquisitions to the current literary language

Currently used lexemes in the literary language, some of which have undergone phonetic changes:

piyola, tos, jom, shisha, safol, xum; dargah, xona, xonadon, kulba, chodir, soyabon, devor, toq, kungira,

daricha, darvoza, oston, toqcha, stun, zina, zinapoya, nov, mo'ri, panjara; gilam, palos, bolisht, parda, kalid, charog', fonus, oyna; arra, ko'ra, dam, anbur, dasta, mix, gulmix, tarozu, aroba, xisht, sandon, otashdon, mola; dastor, po'stin, janda, kafsh, kisa, kamar, poytoba; taxta, nard, nardbon, gugird, otashdon, jild, kog'az, siyoh, mum, gaz, oxur, vusma, surma, g'ilof.

Lexemes that are not used in the current Uzbek literary language:

xon, paymona, zarf, sabu, sunboda, sog'ar, kup/kub, g'irbol; xirgoh, borgoh, saroparda, xarpushta, shomiyona, shodirvon, ravzan, dolon, kiryo, tobaddon, pilpoya, kat, shira; chodirshab, zaylucha, raxt, zulfin; tanura, suhoni, poki, dos, poru, kahzan, shast, gajak, kamand, jorub, mola; kish, debo, pashmina, os, sinjob, moshob, takband, navro'zi, nimtark, kalapo'sh, domana, jayb, ro'pok, takband, futa; rasan, anbon, qiyr, jaras, arusak, shikol, poy, sobunxona, bozicha, g'oza, gulguna, juzvdon, jur'adon, shona, shonadon, xumxona, kashkul, koshi, zulfin, shabcharog'.

Words in the dialect: bolish (bol'sh, bal'sh), jorob (supurgi), poki (poke), futa (pota), ro'pok (ropak), kalapo'sh (OTIL, II, 300) are still available in Uzbek language dialects.

Lexemes borrowed from the Arabic language. Arabic words make up a significant part of the learned layer in the works (85 - 27%). This situation is related to the place of the Arabic language in the socio-cultural

environment of Alisher Navoi's time. Along with the active use of Arabic language in expressing opinions and scientific concepts related to the religion of Islam, it is also actively used in the expression of things and subjects in people's everyday life, especially in the book style.

The household lexicon adopted from the Arabic language can be divided into the following lexical-semantic groups:

1. lexemes specific to kitchen items and equipment:

tabaq, kos/ka's/kosa, qadah, balbala, surohiy, sat(i)l, supra/sufra, tanur, manqal;

2. lexemes representing accommodation, its parts and equipment:

visoq, ayvon, saqf, mehrob, izora, hajla, kursi, sanduq, mahd;

3. lexemes representing household items:

shol, muttako, bistar, firos, takya;

4. lexemes that name labor tools:

mikroz, ribqa, kappon/kappon, kayl(a), kullob;

5. lexemes representing clothes:

albisa, jubba, abo/aboyi, rido, qabo, dalq, xil'at, xirqa, muraqqa', hulla, aloqa, amoma, salla, taylason, toqiya, miqna', burqa', niqob, ta'viz, saqorlot, na'layn.

6. various household lexemes:

soat, misvok, sobun, tarozu/tarozi, karbid, aso, diro (qo'ng'iroq), qalam, xoma, varaq, daftar, kitob, lavh(a), mijara, tobut, kafan, qabr, lahad, na'sh, tavila, hammom, mahmil (kajava), amori (kajava), silsila, mahak, minbar, minqosh (shamqaychi, mo'ychinak), qufl, miftoh, qari, muhr, majmar/mijmar, durj, qandil, sham', na'l, tug'ro (gerb).

The relationship of Arabic acquisitions to the current literary language

1. lexemes currently used in the Uzbek literary language, some of which have undergone phonetic changes:

soat, kos/ka's (kosa), tanur (tandir), tabaq, qadah, supra/sufra, hujra, ayvon, mehrob, zindon, qandil, sham', qufl, kursi, sanduq, na'l (taqa), soat, sobun, karbid, aso, misvok, qalam, varaq, daftar, kitob, qabr, lahad, metin (cho'kich), shol, xil'at, niqob, kafan, halqa, hammom, muhr, minbar, silsila.

1) currently unused lexemes:

balbala (may shishasi), zarf, surohiy, manqal, sat(i)l; visoq (uy), rido, amoma, kayl; visoq, hajla, miftoh, durj, tavila, saqf, mahd, majmar/mijmar, takya, muttako, bistar, firosh; g'irbol, ribqa, qullob, jubba, abo/aboyi, rido, qabo, dalq, xirqa, hulla, aloqa, amoma, taylason, toqiya, kuloh, burqa', saqorlot, miqna' (ro'mol), ta'viz; xoma, mijara (siyohdon), na'sh, tavila, mahmil, amori,

mir'ot, qappon/kappon, kayl/kayla, qari, mabraz, izora, mahak, minqosh, tug'ro.

Lexemes used in Uzbek language dialects: jubba, toq(i)ya (O'TIL, IV, 40), takya (suyanchiq, yostiq) (O'TIL, III, 647), bistar (shoyi ko'rpa).

We limit ourselves to giving one example. Jubba, which means "tall, long, wide coat" is borrowed from the Arabic language, and now it is used in Uzbek dialects such as Urganch, Khiva, Khanka in the sense of "children's cotton cloak". This comment and the fact that this garment is in the form of a shirt in the dialect dictionary shows that it differs in meaning and style from the jubba made by Alisher Navoi.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that the Arabic words found in the language of Alisher Navoi's works are mostly acquired through the book and Persian-Tajik language, and some of the household words in the works of "Khamza" are Uzbek. used in dialects. The household lexicon in the language of Alisher Navoi's works includes layers borrowed from the Persian and Arabic languages, and the words borrowed from these languages are important because they form an integral part of the language and vocabulary of the works.

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