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Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu Lug'otit-Turk" Is A Treasury Of The Turkic Language

Muhsinjonova Shirinoy Asliddin qizi

Researcher of Tashkent State University of Uzbek language and literature named after Alisher Navoi, Uzbekistan

Abstract: This article discusses the work "Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk" and analyzes the specific features of scientific research conducted on the work. It should be noted that Mahmud Kashgari's "Devon" not only serves as a foundation for modern linguistics, but also serves as the main encyclopedia for many fields. The work "Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk" is an equally valuable work for everyone as a rare monument preserved from the 11th century to the present day.

Introduction: It is known that the study of Turkic languages is an important process in the field of linguistics. It is important to scientifically substantiate the vocabulary of written literary sources that have survived to this day, to try to illuminate their essence, and to make efforts to pass them on to future generations. The historical development of the vocabulary of the language, its place in the history of the language and in the modern Uzbek language in comparison with other languages is an urgent task facing the science of linguistics. The role of various dictionaries, in particular, "Devonu lug'otit-turk," is invaluable in fulfilling this task. Analysis of the vocabulary of the work serves as a basis for the discovery of new directions in the world of Turkology.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Various opinions are put forward regarding the discovery of the manuscript of the work. In particular, in the textbook "History of the Uzbek Literary Language," there are opinions about the discovery of the "Divan" in 1914 in the city of Diyarbakir, Turkey. Explanations regarding the discovery in 1915 in the territory of Istanbul are put forward in the comments of Kh. Makhmutov. Conducting research on "Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk" is also famous in the East and West, and the beginning of this work in Uzbekistan dates back to the 1930s. In particular, Solih Mutallibov conducted a number of studies on this work. In addition, U. Tursunov, F. Abdullayev, E. Fozilov, G'. Abdurahmanov, S. Ibrohimov, like S. Mutallibov, continued the study of Kashgari. H. Dadaboyev's "Language Characteristics of 'Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk" [Dadaboev, 2017], N. Abdulahatov and others' "Study of Lexical Units in Mahmud Kashgari's 'Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk" [Abdulahatov, 2013] and a number of similar scientific works are among them.

METHODOLOGY

Comparative-historical and descriptive methods were used in writing this article.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Many sources contain information about Mahmud Kashgari, who is considered the author of the work. The writer's social background belonged to the Karakhanid dynasty. His father was an emir in the city of Barsgan. Regarding Mahmud Kashgari's life and creative work, I. Mu'tiy and M. Usmonov expressed the following observations: "The scholar was born in the O'pol village, Oziq neighborhood of Kashgar. Olim was from the Karakhanid community on his father's side, the son of Yusuf Qadir, grandson of Muhammad, and on his mother's side, the son of Burabiya, daughter of Khoja Sayfiddin, an educated man of his time from the Oziq neighborhood. The scholar received his primary education in O'pol with his family, and his higher education in Kashgar from scholars such as Husayn ibn Khalaf Kashgari." Thus, a number of schools served as

the foundation for the writer's achievement of this level.

Mahmud Kashgari was fluent in 7-8 languages, including Arabic, Persian, and Turkic. In addition, there is information that the artist studied in places such as Bukhara, Samarkand, Merv, and Nishapur. The only work of the writer that has reached us is "Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk." There is a history of its creation, which can be explained as follows: due to internal conflicts in the country, Mahmud Kashgari was forced to leave his homeland for a certain period - in 1056-1057. As a result, he lived for some time among the neighboring fraternal peoples. During this period, the creator traveled to the territories inhabited by the Turkic peoples and thoroughly studied their lifestyle, naming characteristics, location, and especially their linguistic features. Then he returned to Baghdad and worked there for a long time. This city is also recognized as the place where the work "Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk" was written. The author presents this work to Abulqasim Abdullah bin Muhammadil Muqtado biamrillah.

The work "Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk" is considered a work that covers many areas of linguistics, such as dialectology, etymology, lexicology, and lexicography [Dadaboev, 2017]. Mahmud Kashgari explains the words present in his work in Arabic and expresses the following opinion: "I have decorated this book with special words, rhymes, proverbs, songs, and literary passages called rajaz and prose. I gave only the words in use. Then I took a separate approach to briefly explain the formation features and how words belonging to each tribe were used. In this work, I have cited examples from poems used in the Turkic language, wise sayings used in days of joy and mourning, and proverbs" [Kashgari, 2017].

S. Mutallibov defines "Devon" as follows: "As is known, Mahmud Kashgari's modestly titled 'bu' sari' is not just a dictionary in its current sense, but also a complete philological work, an invaluable encyclopedia, that comprehensively explains the phonetics, morphology, lexicon, and dialectology of the language of that time. Mahmud Kashgari compiled his work based on materials collected from oral tradition after traveling from country to country for many years. This method, on the one hand, allowed him to comprehensively cover all words and any types of words in the language of that period, and on the other hand, these materials, in turn, served him as a rich collection of examples from each branch of the language of that period. Explaining the meaning of words, Mahmud Kashgari along the way provides information about any grammatical features of words and which tribe these words belong to, and creates generalized rules" [Mutallibov, 1963].

Indeed, Mahmud Kashgari's "Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk" is of great importance to us from two points of view. Firstly, this work contains information on grammar, and secondly, it contains information about lexical units used in the speech of Turkic peoples.

The work "Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk" has not lost its importance even today. The lexical units included in the work date not only to the 11th century, but also to the past, that is, the expressions in it also reflect the existing layer up to the 11th century. It is known from history that by the 11th century, a number of activities, in particular, trade and crafts, became much more active compared to the previous period.

By studying Mahmud Kashgari's work "Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk" from a scientific point of view, it is possible to reveal the semantic, cultural, and functional aspects of words based on a historical approach to language. The work is considered a large base of Turkic words, and each lexical expression helps to illuminate the terms existing in the old Turkic language from the point of view of that period. As one of the scholars who studied this work, S. Rustamova, noted: "Devonu lug'otit-turk" contains the names of objects necessary for the life of the Turks, the names of clans and tribes, honorary titles, names of various positions, names of food, wild and domestic animals, poultry and wild birds, geographical terms, names of cities, various diseases, anatomical terms, names of metals and minerals, military terms, and terms related to administrative functions. The names of various historical and mythical heroes, children's games and entertainments, and the richness of terms characteristic of others, are the names of modern people.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that the study of Mahmud Kashgari's work "Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk" is an important task facing the science of linguistics. Indeed, the scientific and theoretical sources reflected in the "Devon" serve as the basis for future research.

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