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LEXEMES WITH LOCAL ARCHETYPES USED IN "HINDSITON" ARE WORTHY OF STUDY

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ABSTRACT

In the article, the unique characteristics of local archisemantic lexemes used by Beruni in his work "Hindiston" are examined, along with their structural features.

KEYWORDS

Uzbek language, locality, linguistics, monolexemic local archisemantic lexeme, polylexemic local archisemantic lexeme, simple, compound, pair, word combination, izofalic compound form of local archisemantic lexemes.

INTRODUCTION

One of the major works of the great polymath Abu Rayhan al-Biruni is the book "India". The complete title of this work is "Kitabu fi tahqiqi ma li'l-hind min maqulatin maqbulatin fi al-aqli wa'l-naghl". Due to its lengthy and challenging nature, it is commonly abbreviated to "Tahqiqu ma lil-Hind" or simply "India".

Al-Biruni's work "India" is indeed considered a priceless treasure in terms of its exploration of early Indian civilization.

V. R. Rosen, a prominent orientalist, considers the work "India" as an invaluable legacy that has not been matched in Western and Eastern literature of the early and medieval periods. George Sarton, a historian of science, refers to the first half of the 11th century as the

“Age of Al-Biruni” due to Al-Biruni's significant contributions. Hamid Rizo, an Indian scholar, emphasized that despite the efforts of many scholars from the Middle Ages and modern times, none could grasp the depth of understanding of Indian civilization achieved by Abu Rayhan al-Biruni in his work “India”. Rizo also highlighted that “India” stands as a remarkable example of Al-Biruni's profound knowledge and understanding of ancient Indian civilization and its sciences.

Al-Biruni's engagement with India was incomparable. Many scholars in the East were keenly interested in various aspects of Indian culture, civilization, and history, as India had made significant advancements in science and knowledge since ancient times.

The concept of the significance of human agency in shaping the civilization of world peoples and the nuances of the perception of the position it occupies have been investigated in various forms. In this discourse, the broad understanding of locality has been emphasized, and it has been recognized as crucial for research, assuming the role of an object for inquiries.

The main part.

In linguistics, there are many units that contain the term “place”. Additional elements at the morpheme-morphological level, such as suffixes, patterns, roots, fill lexical items such as manner, path, and destination

in word forms like “ot”. Each of these units has its own unique function and is characterized by various means, serving for the realization of locality in spatial terms.

In our article, we took steps to analyze the local archisemantic lexemes used in Beruni's “India” from a structural-semantic perspective.

Terminological investigations primarily employ two methods to create terms based on derivational signs:

1. Derivation by morphological means (affixation method);
2. Derivation by adding words, compounding (composition method).

In the Uzbek language, the formation of derivations is based on the internal and external capabilities of the language. Based on the internal capabilities of the language, it is possible to allocate derivations into simple, compound, and complex terms, referred to as “local archisemantic” derivations.

According to the structural feature of the local archisemantic lexemes used in Beruni's “India”, they are divided into two main groups:

1. Monolexemic localisms;
2. Polylexemic localisms.

I. Monolexemic localisms consist of terms formed by a single word. Monolexemic localisms constitute a

significant portion of the terminology system. Later in the article, we utilized the term “simple local archisemantic lexemes” to refer to monolexemic localisms. For example, Nandna, Sialkot, Dunpur, Purshura, Meru (afsonaviy tog’), Valdabha (qadimda Gujarotning madaniy va siyosiy markazi bo’lgan shahar), Baronase (hozirgi Banoras), Haybar (vodiy), Dvipa (orol, quruqlik), Saqliya (Sitsilya), Bolur (hozirgi Kashmirda Balti va Kichik Tibet viloyati), Toneshar (Shimoly Hindistondagi qadimgi shahar), Diktovun (afsonaviy tog’), Sind (Hind daryosining quyi oqimidagi yerlar), Bahmanva (Sind viloyatining poytaxti), Graxa (planeta), saumha-graha (baxtli planeta: Mushtariy, Zuhra, Oy), kruragraha (baxtsizlik planetalari: Zuhra, Mirrix, Quyosh), Sumano (tog’ nomi), Monaso’ttama (tog’ nomi), kenglama, uzunlama, ibodatxona...

Simple local archisemantic lexemes may or may not be derivationally complex.

1. Simple type - the structure of these lexemes does not include auxiliary morphemes (affixes) that contribute to the formation of lexical meaning. For example, Lavho’r (Laho’r), G’azna, G’aznin, Kobul, Lamg’on, Purshovar, Vayhand, Jaylam, Javn (Jamna daryosi), dala, dasht, dovon, jar, vodiy, sahro, qoya, cho’qqi, maydon, tepa, yo’l, sahro, soy, sohil, cho’l, shahar, o’rmon, g’or, o’zan, to’qay, bo’g’oz, sayhon, zov, hovuz...

Simple compound - this type of derivations are formed by adding auxiliary morphemes -и, -ик, -иқ, -ув, -лик, -лик, -истон, -гай, -гоҳ, -лоқ, -зор, -ма, -фин, -хона etc. to the word, giving it a new lexical meaning. Simple compound lexemes are primarily formed from noun and verb word stems. Sometimes adjectives can also be derived from words belonging to the adjective word stem.

Simple compound local archisemantic lexemes based on the root noun: For example, jarlik, muzlik, tog’liq, qorliq, uzumzor, chakalakzor, sangzor, to’qayzor, otashgoh, yozloq, o’tloq, ovloq, kungay...

Simple compound local archisemantic lexemes based on the root verb: For example, kechik, kechuv, botiq, to’siq, yotqiziq, yoriq, o’yiқ, ko’tarma, qo’riqxonа, quyg’in...

Simple compound local archisemantic lexemes based on the root attribute: For example, balandlik, pastlik, yalanglik, tekislik, quruqlik, bo’shliq...

II. Polyexememic localisms consist of two or more components that are combined in terms of their semantic and grammatical aspects. Such local archisemantic lexemes may take the form of compound words, collocations, phraseological units, or word combinations. Accordingly, it is possible to classify polyexememic complex lexemes into four minor groups:

1. Local archisemantic lexemes in the form of compound words;
2. Local archisemantic lexemes in the form of collocations;
3. Local archisemantic lexemes in the form of word combinations;
4. Local archisemantic lexemes in the form of phraseological units.

Compound words as local archisemantic lexemes consist of two or more words combined to form a new lexical unit with a specific meaning in the context of a local archisemantic domain.

For example, Ganga dvora (Ganganing Himolay tog‘idan tekislikka chiqadigan joydagi yerning nomi), yonbag‘ir, karvonsaroy, sho‘rko‘l...

From the collected linguistic evidence, it is possible to observe that local archisemantic lexemes in the form of compound words may belong to one or more word stems. Therefore, local archisemantic lexemes can be classified into the following types:

[N+oT] modelled local archisemantic lexemes: ibodatxona, yonbag‘ir, supatog‘, seldara, qumtog‘, qirg‘oq bo‘yi...

[Adj+N] modelled local archisemantic lexemes: oqqum, pasttekislik, yetimtog‘, yetimcho‘qqi, qoratog‘, qoraqum, qoraxarsang...

[V+N] modelled local archisemantic lexemes: yonartog‘...

In the text, a specific portion of local archisemantic lexemes is in compound word form, with the majority of them forming compound terms in the “noun + noun” and “adjective + noun” models. Compound terms in the “verb + noun” model represent a minority and indicate a limitation.

Compound word-type local archisemantic lexemes are characterized by their constituents being comprised of the same or different word stems, which distinguishes them from other types of polyexememic local archisemantic lexemes.

Leksesemes with the form of compound words. This type of polyexemic lexemes consists of two words that are closely related or opposite in meaning, formed by the combination of two words. For example, Chandra-parvata (tog‘), Sholmala-dvipa (orol nomi), Gumeda-dvipa (orol nomi), o‘rmon-tundar, o‘rmon-dasht, o‘r-qir, tog‘-cho‘qqi...

Lokal archisemantic lexemes in the form of compound words are not very common in the system of local archisemantic lexemes. Terms in the form of compound words are referred to with various terms in literary works, such as “multi-component terms”, “compound terms”, “terminological complexes”, “terms formed syntactically” and others.

For example, Kashmir qasabasi, Nishoput uzunlamasi, Saqoliba dengizi (Boltiq dengizi), Jurjon dengizi (Kaspiy), Pontas dengizi (Qora dengiz), Xorazm dengizi (Orol dengizi), Arhata hovuzi, Piyuz hovuzi, Gandharve daryosi, Kaylosa tog'i, Manda hovuzi, o'rta orol...

It is possible to classify local archisemantic lexemes in the form of compound words found in the text based on a set of criteria.

1. Classification based on the governing part of the compound word.
2. Classification based on the type of word stem in the governing part.
3. Classification based on its structure.

1. Local archisemantic lexemes in the form of compound words given in the text are classified based on the relationship between the explanatory (governing) and the explained (governed) parts, particularly in terms of completion and coordination.

For example, Qulzum ko'rfazi (Qizil dengiz), Barbar ko'rfazi (hozirgi Adan qo'ltig'i), Sinay sahrosi, Meru etagi, Asad qalbi (yigirma sakkizta oy manzillarining biri), Shveta tog'i, botqoqlangan yerlar, suv osti vodiylar, uzun quruqlik yer, uzun cho'zilgan qir, o'rmonsiz tekis yerlar, qolgan o'zan, suv bo'yi, As-savod (bu so'zning arabcha ma'nosi qora, ya'ni hosildor yer)...

Lokal archisemantic lexemes characterized by completion are more prevalent in the terminology system compared to those characterized by coordination. Lexemes where parts are interdependent based on their governance are not encountered in the terminology system.

2. Lokal archisemantic lexemes in the form of compound words in the text can be classified into two types based on which type of word stem is utilized in the governing part:

1. Noun-controlled local archisemantic lexemes;
2. Action-controlled local archisemantic lexemes.

The majority of the local archisemantic lexemes mentioned in the text are fire-controlled terms. In such compound terms, the governing part typically consists of words related to noun. For example, Dro'ta qal'asi, Lag'mon shahri, Biyoh suvi, kechar joy, yassi baland qirlar, berk havza, qumli cho'l, keng ekinzor, tog' vodiylar, kichik tepa, uzun cho'zilgan qir...

Noun-controlled compound terms constitute a significant portion in the lexicon. They are among the most widely represented terms in the system of local archisemantic lexemes.

Compound terms governed by verbs are scarcely found in the system of local archisemantic lexemes in the text. Such compound terms are infrequent in the text.

3. It needs to be emphasized that local archisemantic lexemes in the form of compound terms can be classified into different types based on their structural-semantic characteristics. Therefore, according to the quantitative indicator of the compositional parts, the lexical items in the form of compound terms can be divided into the following types:

- A. Local archisemantic lexemes with two components;
- B. Local archisemantic lexemes with three components;
- C. Local archisemantic lexemes with four components;
- D. Local archisemantic lexemes with five or more components.

Local archisemantic lexemes with two components:
For example, Himavant tog'lari, somon yo'li, sovuq tog'lar, yopiq dengiz, serjar yerlar, qum tepalar, kichik tepa, qoldiq o'zan, vodiy muzligi, tog' tepasi, o'yqin yer...

Evidence gathered from the research shows that a significant portion of complex local archisemantic lexemes in the text are composed of two-component terms. Among these, some are positioned as compound or compound-like terms, while others exhibit the characteristic of compound terms.

Examples of local archisemantic lexemes with a compound structure consisting of three components

include: For example, sathi naqshli tog' (Chitrashola), Meru tog'ining tizmalari, yeti daryoning qo'shilishi, tor quruqlik yer, suv yig'iladigan havza, tog' chala cho'llari, o'rta dengiz o'lkasi...

Examples of local archisemantic lexemes with a compound structure consisting of four components:
For example, besh daryoning qo'shiladigan joyi (Panchanada), yonbag'irlari tik tushgan soy, yozda chorva boqiladigan joylar, kimsasiz qor bosgan tog'lar, suvi oqib tushadigan buloq, ko'p yillik muzloq yer...

From the analyses, it's evident that in the formation of local archisemantic lexemes, the participatory activity of nouns, adjectives, and verbs in the form of nouns, adjectives, and action names plays a significant role. The compositional parts of compound terms reveal the complex relationships in the determined-determiner context.

Examples of izofalic compound forms of local archisemantic lexemes: sahroyi kabir, dalai dasht

CONCLUSION

Etimological origin (emergence) is one of the distinguishing features among local archisemantic lexemes. According to this criterion, it is possible to classify these lexemes into two major groups: those belonging to their own layer and those integrated into another layer, referred to as localisms.

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