

APPLICATION OF PHYTONYMS IN THE WORKS OF ALISHER NAVOI

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ABSTRACT

The Uzbek people have a rich literary, cultural, spiritual and linguistic heritage from the past. This multifaceted legacy is a linguistic, scientific, and ethical doctrine that is a set of ideas, rules, and ethics that our ancestors were able to fulfill and consistently observe.

INTRODUCTION, LITERATURE REVIEW AND DISCUSSION

Even before Alisher Navoi, works of art were created in the old Uzbek language. Uzbek people for many centuries, as a result of the unification and cultivation of many Turkic seeds and tribes in the territory of present-day Uzbekistan, were part of a very complex historical-ethnic and linguistic process of communication and intervention. The language features of the three major ethnic components of the language of the Uzbek nation:

- 1) south-eastern language, that is, the Karluk dialect of the Uzbek language;
- 2) Oguz dialect of the south-western language, that is, the Uzbek language;
- 3) north-western language, that is, the Kipchak dialect of the Uzbek language.

In addition, the Uzbek language of literature was under the influence of the languages of the peoples of the Army, who lived side by side in the territory of Central Asia, as well as the languages of the seeds, tribes and nationalities, which entered the territory of Uzbekistan for various reasons.

The Uzbek language was significantly influenced, first of all, by the Persian-Tajik language (from ancient times), by the period of Arab domination in Central Asia (VIII—X centuries), by the Arabic language, later by the Mongols (XIII—XIV centuries).

As a result, the Uzbek language, in addition to its own internal development laws, has adopted the influence of foreign languages. The signs of this effect are clearly visible, especially in the lexical language of Uzbek literature — in its vocabulary.²

"The language of the works created by Alisher Navoi was extremely complex and colorful in dialectal terms, its size and sound were so salty that it could not be accommodated in one dialect, even in a whole dialect... The words taken from non-

² Бегматов Э. Ҳозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик қатламлари. — Тошкент: Фан, 1985, 64-б.

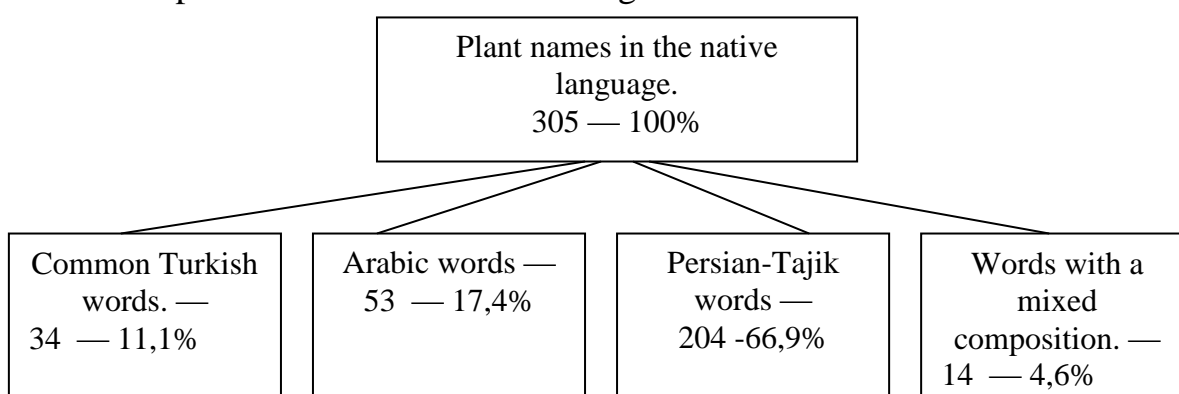
seed languages in the language of Navoi's works constitute a significant prose of the lexical layer of the literary language of that period".¹

The dictionary of the language will have unlimited features according to its level of wealth and possibilities. Therefore, the calculation and scientific picture of this wealth are also relative. In Uzbek linguistics there is a valuable study of Bahrom Bafoev devoted to the definition of the language lexicon of works by ulug Alisher Navoi². According to this study, in the works of Alisher Navoi there are 26.035 words in general as an independent word.³

But the author himself shunady says about the relative expression of this information, and not all of Alisher Navoi's vocabulary: "in the work of the poet all the lexical features of the Uzbek lively colloquial language of the XIV—XV centuries are not mentioned. For these reasons, the lexicon used in written monuments can not be a complete basis in determining the lexical richness of this literary language in a certain period».⁴

Despite this, we also calculated the amount of words belonging to the world of plants in the language of the works of Alisher Navoi, and we also understand that the result of this calculation is relative. According to our account, "Explanatory Dictionary of the language of Alisher Navoi's works" found out that there are more than 300 words related to the plants used by Navoi. These are the names of fruit and fruitless trees and their fruit, the names of flowers, vegetables, lawn-grass and related words to them.

From the point of view of which language the names of plants used in the works of Alisher Navoi, recorded in the native language (that is, genealogy) belong to, our calculation gave the following results: all-Turkish and Uzbek words-34 pieces, Arabic words-53 pieces, Persian-Tajik words-204 pieces. It was also noted that there are 14 words with a mixed composition-Arabic-Persian and Persian-Turkish. In relation to the total of 305 words belonging to the world of plants, these are in percent: 11,1% of the common Turkic and Uzbek words, 17,4% of the Arabic words, 66,9% of the Persian-Tajik words and 4,6% of the words with mixed composition. We describe it through the table below:



¹ Абдуллаев Ф. XV аср ўзбек адабий тилининг диалектал асослари масаласи. //Навоий ва адабий таъсир масалалари. — Тошкент: Фан, 1968, 238-б.

² Бафоев Б. Навоий асарлари лексикаси. — Тошкент: Фан, 1983.

³ Бафоев Б. Кўрсатилган асар, 18-бет.

⁴ Бафоев Б. Кўрсатилган асар, 20-бет.

It can be seen that the plants in the language of the works of Navoi and the words related to them are the largest part of the Persian language.-

Gan makes up the words, in second place is Arabic assimilation.

From the point of view of its stratum and mastered stratum, according to the names of plants recorded in the works of Anatil Navoi: the words of its own stratum are 48 pieces, and the words of the mastered stratum are 257 pieces. So, most of the words related to the names of plants in the works of Navoi (84,3% I) belong to their own series. But the concept of this quantity is only a concept within the framework of plant names: a different indicator is noted in the framework of the general lexical language of Alisher Navoi's works: "mastering 53-55 prose of words in Alisher Navoi works is a word".¹

Also, although the maximum amount in our calculations for words related to plants is Persian-Tajik words (204 — 66.9%), the indicator within the scope of the total amount of the works of Navoi is also different: "Persian-Tajik words in Alisher Navoi's creativity occupy the second place in relation to Arabic materials (21.08%) and 5489 words".¹

The words used in the works of Alisher Navoi have been used since the 15th century as the basis of the lexical language of Uzbek literature, which fully confirms that the Great Creator is an incomparable genius in the history of Uzbek literature, language and culture. The works of Navoi are very rich in their content, they contain words related to different spheres of life, spiritual and spiritual worlds of the Turkic-Uzbek people. One of these is the words belonging to the world of plants.

The art of using a few other words to express one concept is one of the important characters in the creativity of Navoi, said Navoi scientists.¹. Such a feature is also evident in Navoi's use of words to express plant concepts.

For example, the word bar in place of fruit soy also applies:

Man finds a Hanzal axis, a bitter bar,

And Gar nayshakar axis, shakkar finds. (I, 214)

¹ Бафоев Б. Кўрсатилган асар, 35-б.

¹ Бафоев Б. Кўрсатилган асар, 29-б.

¹ Рустамов А. Навоийнинг бадий махорати. — Тошкент, 1979, 125—193-бетлар.

For the plural ("fruits") meaning of the same word, it uses the words *asmor*, *Fakiha* and *favokih*:

... *alphozi Iman furs ashjurin near anhuri Bila serab and maoniyi iyqan ashjurin tahqiq Sahabi amtari Bila Shahdi NAB Etar. (I, 127)*

And *ashriba* and *favokih* and *halviyat hamul at'imga erdeh* will be pulled, inevitably *erdeh. (III, 308).*

... and this sweet fruit goes into the regional garden *shajarasidin* and becomes the fruit of this delicious *fokiha* guide *Shajar. (III, 353)*

NAR SOR is used in the form and meaning of the language of the poet's works in the same way as in the present Uzbek language: if there is a pomegranate on its own *ilgida*, you do not know how many curtains and how many rooms there are, and each curtain and how many grains in each room. (I, 102).

But in place of this word also applies the words *nor* and *Rummon*:

Gypsy rummoni tilarsen rest-for almond ornaments,

Tar-tar was baguette andin nordek blood Mulberry. (II, 481)

G Suite-Gmail, Docs, Drive, Calendar and more for,

Which Rummon, Degil ardistani. (II, 634)

In the meaning of the word flower grammatic plural ("flowers"), the words *agglomeration*, *circle*, *glory* are employed:

Every one of them is not even a delegation,

Connect and know *AG'lulu salosil. (I, 168)*

In the language of the works of Navoi, general Turkic words *olangi*, Persian-Tajik words *cocaine* and Arabic words *Alaf* were also used in the sense of *Kok*:

It was *nyson zilali er yuzin ayinagun,*

At the conference blue antidote *anda rayohinu die. (III, 607)*

The words in the examples above served, firstly, to express the different subtle aspects of the meaning of one concept, and secondly, they also served for the sake of the need for poetic style art.