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ON THE BORROWED LEXEMAS IN THE LANGUAGE OF ALISHER NAVOI'S WORKS

Abstract: Each language develops and grows rich with the help of such internal features as changing endings, suffixes, using a word to make a new meaning, in addition, the development of a language is influenced by borrowing lexical units from other languages, including external factors. This process proceeds on the basis of certain laws of language. The article provides a scientific analysis of the historical formation of the names of dishes that exist in the vocabulary of the Uzbek literary language, included in it from the Turkic, Persian-Tajik, Arabic, Chinese languages, based on the works of the great 15th-century poet Alisher Navoi.

Key words: borrowed words, lexeme, dish names, word formation, Turkic words, etymology, factor.

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Introduction

Alisher Navoi is one of the largest representatives of the world literature. Navoi considered the development of the literary language one of his main tasks. It was in the poet's lyrics that the Turkic verse reached the pinnacle of artistic expressiveness: his gazelles amaze with filigree finishing of details, virtuoso compliance with formal rules, semantic play, freshness of images, allegories and metaphors. Thanks to the lyrics of Navoi, Farsi is losing the status of the only literary language. The great literary heritage of the brilliant poet and thinker A. Navoi has been exerting a favorable influence on the literary and mental development of other nations for several centuries. Over the past five centuries, the Uzbek literary language has improved on the basis of the literary heritage of the great A. Navoi, continuing his advanced traditions. Navoi is recognized throughout the world as a great and brilliant classic, and the study of his work, for many decades, has been in the field of attention of many literary critics. The rich literary heritage of Navoi, which includes collections of poems, gazelles, scientific works and poetic treatises, serves as an encyclopedia of life that

points the right path. Each language develops and enriches itself not only through word formation and the use of words in other concepts, while using internal capabilities, but also with the help of external factors, that is, the adoption of linguistic units of a foreign language. Of course, this process is carried out on the basis of specific language rules.

CHAPTERS.

There is not a single language in the world whose vocabulary consists only of the words of this language. The formation of a language is a complex, multi-stage and ongoing process. Borrowing occurs as a result of economic, political, cultural contacts with other nations. In the process of usage, most of the borrowed words are influenced by the borrowing language. Gradually, borrowed words are included in the number of commonly used words and are no longer perceived as foreign.

Words borrowed from other languages retain their original form or harmonize with the lexical system, grammatical structure, nature, word formation and spelling rules of the language. In the lexical composition of the Uzbek literary language,

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one can find words borrowed from Arabic, Mongolian, Persian, Russian, as well as through the Uighur language-Chinese. If you look at the stages of development of the Uzbek literary language, you can see that borrowings occur at different times for different social reasons. For example, if borrowing from the Persian-Tajik language occurred as a result of the fact that these peoples lived side by side since ancient times, then Arabisms came into the language mainly together with scientific and fiction, in particular, through oral speech.

In the works of A. Navoi, you can find many Persian and Arabic words - the names of dishes. Some of these borrowings so penetrated into the works of the poet that they actively participated in word formation, along with Turkic lexemes. Food has a special place in human life. The names of food products and dishes that reflect on the spiritual world, the standard of living and the place in the society of people have their own etymology. For example, the definition of the names of food products and dishes, the analysis of the etymology of these words used in the works of Navoi, the analysis of the etymology of these words provide important information. And also, this information is very valuable in determining the lifestyle and cultural level of the Uzbek people. In the monograph of Professor H.Dadabaev "Devonu lugatit turkning til hususiyatlari" the phonetic, lexical and semantic features of the old Turkic language were analyzed [3, pp.66-67].

The names of food products and dishes have interested not only linguists, but also specialists in other fields. For example, in order to study the traditions and customs, lifestyle, cultural characteristics of the Uzbek people, historians studied the names of dishes as part of the ethnographic vocabulary. We know the works of K. Shoniyozov [4, -206 p.], and M. Kurbonova [7, -156 p.], who studied the names of food products and dishes from a historical and ethnographic point of view.

DISCUSSION.

As you know, the original words of a language consist of words formed on the basis of the internal capabilities of the stages of development and formation of each language. In the development of linguistics with the help of internal capabilities, the main factors are the following:

- 1) language enrichment through word formation through internal capabilities;
- 2) vocabulary enrichment based on lexical units related to obsolete historical and old sources;
- 3) due to the dialects of the vocabulary of the literary language.

The concept of native words of a language means that they are formed on the basis of the lexemes of this language, as well as with the help of the formations of their own affixes and words of other languages. From this point of view, the original words

used in the works of Alisher Navoi can be divided into the following groups:

- a) native Turkic words;
- b) new lexemes. Formed on the basis of native Turkic words;
- c) words formed by adding Turkic endings to borrowed words.

In the works of A. Navoi, 56 lexemes related to food products were used, of which 53% are native Turkic words. For example: Utmak - bread; Chalpak - pancake; Kumoch - bread baked in ashes; Kuloch - 1. Halva type sweet. 2. Sweet cake with nuts; Umoch - the first byudo; Djugrot - curdled milk; Katlama - katlama; Kuymog - pancake; Tutmoch - type of dish; vermicelli soup; Bulamog - bulamoq, atala; Bugro - a meal cooked by grinding wheat and served in a large gathering; Qovurmoch - fried wheat; Tolgon / tolkon - talkon; Sut - milk; Kaymog - sour cream; Katik - curdled milk; Paneer - cheese; Kimiz - koumiss; Kurut - kurt (dried curdled milk); Yog - oil; Sarig yog - butter; Quy uchasi -hip meat; Uloba - a dish; Et - meat; Kazi - Kazi; Shilon / Shulon - shulon, a common dish; feast of the shah.

The Uzbek language belongs to the family of Turkic languages and for this language the vocabulary of the Turkic languages is considered to be the historical basis. Therefore, the basis of the lexical richness of the Uzbek language is the original Turkic languages. It is quite clear that the main criteria for determining the originality of a language are, firstly, that the word is genetically related to this language, and secondly, it is ancient.

It is known that the original Turkic words found in the works of A. Navoi historically belong to ancient written sources. Through them we can get valuable information about the history of our people and the development of the Uzbek language.

As examples of the original Turkic language, the following words can be indicated: bugro - food prepared from wheat by bleaching it. This food is prepared at large events with many guests."; day - milk; paneer - cheese; kazi - brisket and intercostal meat of horse meat, kazy is prepared as food by dense insertion into the horse's large intestine.

In the process of historical development, economic, scientific, and cultural relations are taking place between the peoples of the world. As a result of such relationships, the vocabulary of languages is enriched with new words and concepts. Indeed, the Uzbek language, like the Uzbek people, in the history of its development was in contact with the languages of many other peoples. As a result, some part of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language consists of borrowed words.

In the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, internal possibilities are an important source. Despite this, there is not a single language in the world that would rely only on its internal capabilities. And therefore, the Uzbek language also cannot rely only

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on its original words and possibilities. In the improvement of the Uzbek language, external sources have a prominent place. In general, no language can exist only in its pure form. Consequently, the mutual cooperation of multilingual peoples, communication between peoples, political, economic and cultural ties between them contribute to a change in the lexical composition of these peoples. As a result, there is a borrowing of words and concepts between these peoples. This process occurs in different ways due to historical circumstances.

The lexemes in the dictionary of the Uzbek literary language are not only characteristic of Turkic languages in terms of their historical formation, but there are also words from the Persian-Tajik, Arabic, Mongolian, Russian languages, as well as from the Chinese language through the Uyghur language. If we look at the stage of development of the Uzbek literary language, we can see that these words were adopted in different periods for different social reasons. For example, as a result of the Persian conquests, the Uzbek and Tajik peoples have lived side by side since ancient times and had social and cultural relations with each other, and Arabic lexemes came mainly through the book language and Persian language, and partially through oral speech.

Borrowings are typical for the Uzbek literary language, as well as for other languages of related Turkic peoples. Naturally, the level of assimilation of borrowings in the vocabulary of different spheres occurs in different ways. In particular, we can see that the terminology of food and dishes has been enriched by borrowings from Persian, Arabic, Mongolian, and even from Indian languages.

In the process of historical development, mutual economic, political, scientific, and cultural relations occur between the peoples of the world. As a result, the vocabulary of languages is enriched with new concepts and words representing them. In fact, in harmony with the Uzbek people, the Uzbek language has been in contact with the languages of many other nations in its historical development. Therefore, a certain part of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language is made up of borrowed words.

Uzbek language is an important resource for the enrichment of the vocabulary. Nevertheless, just as no other language in the world works based on its own internal capabilities, the Uzbek language is not sufficient only with its own words and capabilities. External sources also play a significant role in improving the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. In general, any language cannot live in a pure state [Begmatov E. Lexical layers of the current Uzbek literary language. -T.: SCIENCE 1985. -P. 103.].

Therefore, it is natural that the mutual cooperation, neighborliness and trade relations of peoples belonging to different languages have an impact on the development of their languages, first of all, on the lexicon. As a result, exchange of words and

acquisition occurs. This process varies depending on historical circumstances.

Like other related Turkic languages, the Uzbek literary language is characterized by word acquisition. Naturally, the level of assimilation of foreign words into the lexicon of different fields is also different. In particular, we see that the terminology of food is enriched by Persian, Arabic, Mongolian and even Indian words.

PERSIAN BORROWINGS.

It is well known from history that Turkic tribes lived on the territory of Central Asia from time immemorial. In Central Asia, between the rivers, Turkic-speaking tribes have long lived together with the Persian-speaking population. Thus, there were cases when socio-political, cultural and other ties were established between the Turkic-speaking and Iranian-speaking peoples.

Despite the fact that these peoples belong to different ethnic strata, the multilingual peoples of Central Asia lived in almost the same conditions, participated together in production, fought together for injustice and oppression. Such cultural, everyday and literary ties led to further rapprochement of these peoples, strengthening cooperation [5, p.159].

It should be noted that the poets and writers of the 14th-15th centuries, who knew the Persian-Tajik language well, created in two languages. This means that the following factors played an important role in the borrowing of Persian words into the Uzbek language: a) the fact that these peoples have long lived in the same region, in the same social, economic, spiritual and cultural environment; b) widespread Uzbek-Tajik and Tajik-Uzbek bilingualism; c) the traditions of creativity in the Tajik-Persian language continued for many centuries; d) the Persian-Tajik language had a special position in the Kokand Khanate and the Emirate of Bukhara; e) the usual compatibility of literature, art, culture, customs and traditions of these peoples.

In the vocabulary of Alisher Navoi's works, one can find 5489 Persian words denoting the names of food products and dishes [2, p.155]. This number ranks second in the vocabulary of Alisher Navoi's works. After the Turkic names of foodstuffs and dishes: bread, soup, shir, falla, kebab, bat kebab, pink dunba, nabot, poludai dushab, raisins, raisins, sweet almonds, soup, harisa, snacks.

Bread is one of the most favorite works of man. In Navoi's works, the lexeme of non, borrowed from the Persian language, is often found, but the Turkish lexeme otmak, which has the meaning of this word and was standard for that time, was used more often. There are many examples of this especially in the work "Waqfia". It is known that Hazrat Navoi was very generous. In "Waqfia" the donations and assistance of this breed to the country, poor people, orphans, poor people, and students are recorded. In the

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work, information is given about the salary, benefits and financial support given to the employees of "Binoy Khair" built by Navoi and their users from time to time.

The lexeme "**Osh**" was adopted into the Uzbek language from Persian. In Navoi's works, this word is used in two senses: as a general name of food (types of cooked hot food) and as a specific type of food (pilaf). It seems that the meaning of this word has expanded and increased by one in the modern Uzbek language.

An exemplary story is told in the epic "Hayrat ul-Abror". The gist of the event is as follows: At the king's banquet, a slave accidentally slipped and spilled the hot soup on the king's head. Both the slave himself and the others think that the king will now order the execution of the guilty party. The king, being merciful, forgives the slave's sin: he does not punish him. Then, when one of the king's relatives asked why he did not punish him, the noble ruler replied that "there is no need to kill a person who has died once, because he was afraid of what he had done as a slave." In this story, a special type of food - "shilon" and the terms "isig' oshni" meaning cooked hot food can be found.

Sugar. Our ancestors knew how to get sugar from sugarcane and beets from a long time ago. This word has been borrowed from Persian and refers to a pale sandy sweet that is industrially extracted from the beet or sugarcane plant. Alisher Navoi used this word a lot in his poetry in its meaning and for the quality of the lips.

Arabisms. As you know, the arrival of Arabic words in the Uzbek language is interconnected with the conquest of Central Asia by the Arabs and socio-political results of this invasion. After the Arab army conquered Central Asia in the 7th - 8th centuries, the Islamization of the local population began. Office work in schools, madrasas, mosques, as well as official business correspondence was conducted in Arabic.

Thus, the tradition of the formation of the Arabic language as the language of office work and the state language continued for quite a long time. The Arabization of moral, spiritual, scientific, educational and socio-political life led to the Arabization of the Uzbek language. And this, in turn, led to the assimilation of the local population of the Arabic language, as well as the emergence of Uzbek-Arabic bilingualism. The arrival of Arabisms in the Uzbek language occurred, to a greater extent, in the 7th-8th centuries. In the old Uzbek language of the 14th-15th centuries, Arabic vocabulary made up a significant layer. In this regard, in the works of Alisher Navoi, words and expressions taken from the Arabic and Persian-Tajik languages make up a significant number. 30-33 percent of the words in the vocabulary of poetic works and scientific works of the poet are

precisely Arabisms. And also, Persian-Tajik lexical elements make up 18-20 percent [1, p.254].

Arabic words entered the Uzbek language as a result of various factors, and Turkic lexemes took a firm place in the Arabic language. The Arabic words that came to the Turkic languages and denoting the names of dishes and foodstuffs are mainly the names of sweets and confectionery: *kurs, asal, shahd, fatir, halvo, halim, tiranjabin, sikanjabin*.

Fatir/patir. Today, fatir is one of the favorite types of bread on the Uzbek table. This lexeme, borrowed from the Arabic language, phonetically adapted to the Uzbek language, is now called patir. The expression "patir ushatish" formed with the participation of this word is currently used in Uzbek folk ethnography to refer to "engagement ceremony of a girl". Also, the proverb "patir" originated from Khamir, which is used to express the meaning of "the beginning of a big thing, a work, an initial small part, a share".

"Halim" is an Arabic adaptation used in "Waqfia". In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, halim is explained as "thick food cooked by adding wheat semolina and meat to water and boiling it for a long time (until it becomes mushy). Halim is still actively used in our language under this name and has a place in the diet of Uzbek dishes.

Chinese borrowings. The peoples of Central Asia conducted trade relations with China through the Great Silk Road. In addition, the spread of Buddhism ensured cultural and other ties between the peoples of the East and the relationship of languages. This can be seen in ancient Sino-Turkic cultural and literary relations. As is known, the roots of the socio-political, economic and cultural relations of these peoples go back centuries. As a result of this cooperation, lexical borrowings from Chinese came to the Turkic languages. For example, manti [Ch. myang - dough + ti - meat. A dish made from dough, meat and minced onion.

The Uzbek language belongs to the family of Turkic languages, and the basic lexicon of Turkic languages is an ancient basis for this language. For this reason, the ancient basis of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language consists of the original Turkic words, which are actually the Turkic languages themselves.

Indian borrowings: amna, umna (mango) - a special dish prepared with the addition of spices; tanbul is a special dish prepared in India with the addition of leaves and spices.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, we can say that a) the names of dishes and food products in the sources consist of native Turkic words, as well as lexemes formed by adding various affixes to borrowed words, they make up a significant part of the names of food products in the works of Alisher Navoi; c) the enrichment of the vocabulary of Alisher Navoi's works was facilitated

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not only by the internal possibilities of the language, but also by external factors; e) in the studied sources, along with borrowings from other languages as a result of socio-political, economic and cultural relations of peoples, there are new words and concepts of Indian and Chinese origin, which appeared as a result of changes in the life of society in the field of food; d) in the study and joint analysis of lexical units of native Turkic and borrowed words, it was revealed

that many names of dishes and food products still have their original meaning.

The creative heritage of Alisher Navoi is considered a great and inexhaustible wealth for us and the future generation. Every lexical unit, every word in the works of Alisher Navoi testifies to the history of our people. Along with it, the names of dishes and foodstuffs used in the works of Alisher Navoi tell us about the vocabulary of foodstuffs of the 15th century.

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