

SEMANTIC DEVELOPMENT OF VERBS CITED IN THE WORK “MUHOKAMAT UL-LUGHATAYN” OF ALISHER NAVAI

Yerikhanova Ezoza Uchkunovna

Student of academic lyceum of Termiz Institute
of Engineering and Technology

ABSTRACT

This article discusses the work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" and its research, as well as the semantic (meaning) development of the hundred verbs presented in this work.

Key words: Language, linguistics, —Muhokamat ul-lughatayn, verb, semantics, meaning, cry, squeeze, drink, drip, splash.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье рассматривается произведение «Мухокамат ул-лугатайн» и его исследование, а также семантическое (смысловое) развитие ста глаголов, представленных в данном произведении.

Ключевые слова: Язык, языкознание, —Мухокамат ул-лугатайн, глагол, семантика, значение, плакать, выжимать, пить, капать, плескаться.

INTRODUCTION

Language is the greatest gift created by man and given to him by his creator. As long as there is language, there is communication, there is history, there is culture and spirituality. After we gained independence, a number of changes took place in linguistics, like all other fields. Linguistics developed consistently. We would not be wrong if we say that educating the young generation in the spirit of respect and love for our great thinkers and the works created by them is one of the most urgent issues of today.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Alisher Navoi in his work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" also proved his infinite love for his mother tongue and the fact that the Turkish language is in no way inferior to other languages, and in some places it is superior to the Persian language. He gave the synonyms of a hundred verbs listed in the work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" and recorded that these verbs are expressed by only one word in Persian. The semantic development of these verbs is the object of our work.

Regarding the study of Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" there are many linguists' opinions and comments, we found it necessary to use some of

their works in our current work. They are A. Nurmonov, N. Mahmudov , A. Gulomov, H. Doniyorov, B. Yoriyev and A. Khojiyev. In particular, Abdulhamid Nurmonov gives the following opinions. Alisher Navoi did not limit himself to creating art in his native language, showing all the beauty and freshness of his native language in practice. Comparing his mother tongue with the Persian language, which became a tradition for fiction at that time, he set himself the goal of scientifically proving that it is not inferior to this language, and even superior in some places. for this purpose, in 1499, he created a special work dedicated to the discussion of two languages - the hybrid grammar of the two languages - Muhokamat ul-lughatayn. With the publication of Alisher Navoi's work, a new page was opened in world linguistics. A new direction of linguistics, called contrastive (contrastive) linguistics, was founded. The distinctive feature of contrastive linguistics is that languages belonging to two systems are compared to each other at all levels of the language. 'characteristics are revealed. Elucidation of the lexical-semantic and grammatical nature of the subject of the verb in the field of Uzbek linguistics was limited to superficial information in school textbooks until the 1940s. Only the works of Professor E.D. Polivanov were an exception. It began to be based on science, to rely on the achievements of Soviet linguistics, including Russian linguistics, and Soviet Turkology. The creation of textbooks for higher schools, especially the first scientific grammar of the Uzbek language, was also the subject of a wide scientific study of the verb theme, a monographic on this topic became the basis for the creation of works. So, well-known scientists such as E.D. Polivanov, A.N. Kononov, V.V. Reshetov contributed to the development of the verb category. Russian linguists A.M. Shcherbak contributed to the development of the verb word group. , S.M. Ivanov, A. Koklyanov, Uzbek linguists A. Gulomov, A. Kh. Sulaymonov, A. Hojiyev, J. Jo'rayev, Sh. Shukurov, G. Sh. Sharipov, S. A. Akbarov, E. Fozilov, R. Jumaniyozov, M. Shohnazarova and other scientists made great contributions.

The great linguist scientist Azim Khojiyev in his monograph on verbs describes the formation of verbs and the grammatical categories specific to verbs from the perspective of the current Uzbek literary language. paid special attention to uncovering the essence of the events. However, A. Khojiyev did not dwell on the semantics of the verb group in his monograph. While talking about the semantic development of verbs, we should also mention what the word semantics (semasiology) means. Semasiology (Greek Semasia - expression + logos-concept, teaching). The field that studies the semantic structure of lexical units and related issues. The study of verbs in Uzbek linguistics dates back to Abdurauf Fitrat. emphasized that person

has categories such as number, tense, degree (proportion), inclination. He touched on all these categories separately. Abdurauf Fitrat also did not comment on the meaning of verbs in his work.

Alisher Navoi is armed with the knowledge of the lexicon available in Eastern linguistics. Based on this knowledge, he tries to show the vocabulary of the Turkish language. For this, he finds a number of words in the vernacular that do not have a Persian equivalent. These are such words. people need it, everyone needs it during takallum. There are many examples that it is impossible to express the meaning of it, and some of them, whatever the meaning, is the interpretation of every word. It cannot be until it contains as many words as possible.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that Alisher Navoi can be called a defender of his mother tongue in the literal sense. Comparing Navoi's opinions on the lexical-morphological and phonetic possibilities of Turkish and Art languages, it is necessary to say that here, the poet, as a devotee of his native language and a passionate linguist, demonstrated the possibilities of our native language: vocabulary, a large number of morphological tools, phonetic and stylistic color. Alisher Navoi created his work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" in a very perfect manner due to his high love and respect for the mother tongue.

REFERENCES

1. E.D. Polivanov. Short grammar of the Uzbek language, verb, Tashkent, Moscow, 1926, etc.
2. See: O. Usman, B. Avezov. Uzbek language grammar, Ikism, Tashkent, 1941; Borovkov, Marufov, Gulomov, Shermukhammedov, Uzbek language textbook, Tashkent, 1943.
3. Prof. V.V. Reshetov. Contemporary Uzbek language, chapter I, Tashkent 1946 i dr
4. A.N. Kononov. Grammar of the Uzbek language, Tashkent, 1948. Also read: A.K. Borovkov. Short essay on the grammar of the Uzbek language. Uzbek-Russian dictionary, Moscow, 1959, A. N. Kononov. Grammar of modern Uzbek literary language, M-L., 1960, V. V. Reshetov. Basic phonetic and grammar of Uzbek language, Tashkent, 1961.
5. Ne_mat Mhkamov, Ikhtiyor Ermatov Explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms Tashkent -2013 Karang. Maksuda Sodikova Verb stylistics. Tashkent 1975.
6. Fitrat. Sarf. Samarkand-Tashkent 1930.