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LEXICAL AND SEMANTIC PROPERTIES OF PHYTONYMS IN THE WORKS OF ALISHER NAVOI

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Abstract: This article reveals the essence of the lexical system, the definition of the volume, size and boundaries of words, the significance for the science of Uzbek linguistics, which is called the vocabulary richness of Navoi's works, as well as the collection of plant names in the language of Alisher Navoi's works were studied in genealogical, lexical-semantic and semantic-stylistic directions.

Keywords: dictionary, phytonyms, comparative analysis, semantic and methodological direction, genealogical, lexical and semantic research.

INTRODUCTION.

The role of Alisher Navoi, the great poet and thinker, in the development of the Uzbek literary language cannot be overemphasized in the richest and busiest division of the Uzbek language among the Fraternal Turkic languages, taking a worthy place among the developed world languages. The works of Alisher Navoi are not only the beauty of thought, but also a rich treasure of words. In the works of the poet there are words and expressions relating to all spheres of the lifestyle and worldview of the Uzbek people. "... we need to achieve a radical improvement in the quality of personnel training, increase the effectiveness of scientific research related to the peculiarities of the Uzbek language, its dialects, historical development, its prospects."¹ The scale of scientific research in this area is expanding even more.

The definition of the essence of the lexical system, the scope, scope and boundaries of the use of words, which is called the vocabulary richness of Navoi's works, is one of the great importance for the science of Uzbek linguistics.

Although words and terms related to various fields have been studied in Uzbek linguistics, there are not so many excellent generalized lexicological studies related to the work of Alisher Navoi, which is considered a period of complete formation of the history of the Uzbek literary language.

Certain parts of the lexical wealth of the language of Navoi's works are words that reflect the world of plants.

In the article, the names of plants in the language of Alisher Navoi's works were collected, they were studied in genealogical, lexical - semantic and semantic-stylistic directions, joint words with names of plants and trees, also semantic-stylistic aspects of word combinations, their role in artistry were analyzed. The positive solution of this topical issue complements scientific and theoretical knowledge about the lexical richness of the works of Navoi, the Uzbek language lexical is added as a share in the correct determination of the path of development.

Decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to ensure more effective organization of the process of acquisition of rights over land parcels and other immovable property as part of the South Caucasus pipeline expansion project more ... – The results of our scientific article will serve to a certain extent to the implementation of the tasks defined in the decrees of the No. 5850 "on measures to radically increase the prestige and position of the Uzbek language in the quality of the state language" and other normative-legal acts.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to ensure a more efficient organization of the process of acquiring rights to land plots and other real estate within the framework of the South Caucasus Pipeline expansion project." The results of our scientific article will to a certain extent serve to implement the tasks defined in Resolutions No. 5850 "On measures to radically increase the prestige and position of the Uzbek language as the state language" and other regulatory legal acts.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In the study of phytonyms, along with the descriptive method, historical-comparative and historical-etymological methods of analyzing names were used. In the necessary places, phytonyms in the language of Navoi's works were compared with the vocabulary of the same sphere in the modern Uzbek language, thus, similar and different aspects were identified between them.

The works of the great Alisher Navoi are not only a pearl of thought, but also a treasury of words. In the works of the poet, you can find words and expressions concerning all spheres of life and the worldview of the Uzbek people.

The names of plants make up a certain layer in the language of each nation. The names of plants also show the scale of the vegetable kingdom, corresponding to the historical and geographical area and the climate in which these people lived.

Navoi's works are very rich in content; they contain statements concerning various spheres of life, the spiritual and spiritual world of the Turkic-Uzbek people. One of them is the words related to the plant world. It is noted that in the names of plants in the language of Alisher Navoi's works, word formation involving the word flower is widespread, there are more than 50 words formed using this morpheme. Also, his works are dominated by words formed using the words tulip, Lily, sandalwood, cypress, sumac and bud. As you know, unlike other words, the name of the plant expresses both the concept of "bush" of this plant, and the concept of "fruit", and the concept of "flower". The fact that it is a "bush" or "fruit" or "flower" is understood from the speech unit (context). As G.H. Nematova noted, "the semantic meaning of the lexemes of plant names in the Uzbek language includes such basic concepts as "plant", "harvest", "product" and expresses one of these meanings in speech under the influence of the words conditions, environment]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

While comparing the language of Navoi's works and the modern Uzbek language by the method of creating words within the names of plants (the same morphological method), it is clear that there is a certain difference. G. Neomatova noted that in the modern Uzbek language, plant names composed morphologically

occupy a special position: "the lexemes of plant names include a large number of suffixes. A special place in the enrichment of this treasure is occupied by (noun adjective + - cha), (noun adjective + - AK) and, in particular, (noun + - I) word-formative forms." [1]

By mentioning how these words were used in the past, helps students to draw an analogy. We can also give examples of words related to the plant world, given in Navoi's works, and compare their current names, for example:

Names of plants used in Navoi's works	Modern Uzbek alternative
Абҳар	Бўтакўз
Адас	ясмиғ
Ажриғ	ажрик
Азҳор	гуллар
Айман	дарахт (шуълали)
Алаф	ўт, кўкат
Амрўд	нок, олмурт
Анжир	анжир
Анор	анор
Арпа	арпа
Арғавон//Арғувон—	арғувон (қизил
Арғувонгун	гул)
Арғувоний	қизил тусли
Арғувонрез	қизил рангли
Арғувонхад	қонли кўз ёши
Асмор	қизил юзли
Афюн	мевалар
Афюний	кўкнори
Ашжор	гиёҳванд

Ағлол	дарахтлар гуллар
Бадалаф	сассиғ ўт
Байздор	уруғлик
Банг	наша
Бар//Бор	мева
Барг	япроқ
Баргваш	япроқсимон
Барглик	баргли
Баргрёз (он)	хазон
Башоқ	бошоқ
Бақам	қизил дарахт
Бақли ҳамқо	семизўт
Бақл	сабзавот
Бёбарг	баргсиз
Бёбарлик	мевасизлик
Бед	тол
Бёх//Бёхи//Бихи	бёхи
Бодринг	бодринг
Бодом	бодом
Боғ	боқ
Боғбон	боғбон
Боғбонлиғ	боғбонлик
Боғча	боғча
Буғдой	буғдой
Бўстонафрўз	гултожихўроз

The names of plants used in the works of Alisher Navoi and most of the words related to them have reached the present Uzbek language in the same form and meaning, in the way that the phonetic form has changed slightly, in the sense that it

has changed slightly. For example: barley (barley), pruning//wheat (Willow), smallpox (smallpox, lawn), grass (grass, lawn), Reed (Reed), thorn (thorn), apple (apple), wood (wood, tree), willow (Willow), Poplar (Poplar), grape (grape), seeds (seeds).

The following scientific results were achieved:

- many of the phytonyms used by the poet, in addition to their meaning, differ from other names in that they have universal (figurative) meanings, the flower lexeme (in more than 50 meanings) and the Cypress lexeme (in more than 20 meanings), the formation of various figurative meanings based on the SEMA of plant names of the artistic style served, in particular, for the art of art.;

- Statistical and morphological analysis of phytonyms in the language of Navoi's works showed that they are mainly root words, but many simple derivatives and complex words are formed from plant names, which (more than 60 words were written from the lexeme flower) served to denote not the same plant name, but other (figurative) meanings associated with their SEMES. It has been shown that the declension of words mainly refers to the categories of nouns, adjectives and adverbs.

- in the lexemes of plant names, it was shown that the SEMES "plant", its "harvest" and "harvest" (body) exist together, and one of them is not formed by a figurative meaning from the other;

- the formation and application of mobile meanings based on the semantic structure of the phytonyms lexeme was interpreted on the basis of Navoi literary texts. The ability to use phytonyms in an artistic language was described in the examples manual as one of the signs of the power of thought, mastery of vocabulary, fragility and attractiveness of artistic style.

CONCLUSION

Due to the periods and historical changes in the language, some of the names of plants used by Navoi did not reach the modern Uzbek language. So, firstly, the names of plants show the scale of the flora, corresponding to the historical and geographical area and the climate in which people of that time lived. The names and

words derived from them in the language of Alisher Navoi's works reflect the lexical richness of the old Uzbek literary language in this area and their place in artistic creativity.

The following conclusions were made:

1. Navoi's works are very rich in their content, they contain words related to various spheres of life of the Turkish-Uzbek people, spiritual and spiritual worlds: religious-mystical, mythical, military terms, names of people, nicknames, names of members of the human body, socio-political and legal terms, Home clothes, clothing, profession, education and training, food, a weather-related lexeme, geographical, astronomical concepts and names of animals, birds, Kush, small animals, plants, trees, words denoting concepts related to mining, Sports houses, musical linguistics, literary terms make up the dictionary of Navoi's works.

2. Phytonyms are represented by the world of vegetable kingdom, which corresponds to the climate, historical and geographical area where people lived. The names and words related to the flora in the language of Alisher Navoi's works reflect the lexical richness of the ancient Uzbek literary language in this area and their place in the art.

3. Unlike other words in the language, the name of the plant also expresses both the concept that fully covers this plant, and the concept of its "fruit", as well as the concepts of "flower" and "root". In what sense is the name of a particular plant understood from the context (context) of the text.

4. In relation to the total number of 305 words related to the plant world, they are represented in percentages: 11.1% of common Turkic and Uzbek words, 17.4% of Arabic words, 66.9% of Persian-Tajik words and 4.6% of words with a mixed composition.

5. Words related to the world of plants in the language of Alisher Navoi's works can be divided into four types in accordance with the preservation of the modern Uzbek language:

a) Words that have reached the same form and meaning;

- b) Phonetic form of some words is slightly changed;
- C) Words underwent a change in meaning;
- D) Words existed in the poet's language and do not exist in the modern language.

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