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Analysis of Omanims in Mahmud Kashgari's Work "Devonu Lug'atit Turk"

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A B S T R A C T

Although "Devonulug'atitturk" does not have a separate section on the types of words according to their form and meaning, the interpretation of such words is predominant in the play. There are so many types it's hard to say. This is due to the fact that at that time there were ammonites and they were widely consumed. Words in modern Uzbek literary language differ in form and meaning. Some words are similar in form, some in meaning, and some in pronunciation.

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"Devonulug'atitturk" contains detailed information about the cities, villages, seas, lakes, Turkic tribes and clans of the XI century, the social status of the clans, origin, naming, internal clans and categories, their location, customs, linguistic features. Is given. In addition, there is information about animals and plants, their names, astronomical data, constellations and constellations [1: 123]. The value of the work "Devonulug'atitturk" is high. Because in it, the words on different fronts are proved, but also cover the linguistic side. Scholars around the world have expressed different warm opinions about this work. The orientalist S. Volin has shown that W. W. Barthold used the "Devonian dictionary-Turk" extensively in his scientific work. Linguist VI Belyaev writes about "Devonulug'otit-turk": The information provided by the author and archeological discoveries confirm most of this information"[2:68].

Although Devonulug'atitturk does not have a separate section on the types of words according to their form and meaning, the interpretation of such words is predominant in the play. There are so many types it's hard to say. This is due to the fact that at that time there were ammonites and they were widely consumed. Words in modern Uzbek literary language differ in form and meaning. Some words are similar in form, some in meaning, and some in pronunciation. According to these characteristics, words are divided into the following groups: 1) homonym 2) synonym 3) antonym 4) paronym. This feature also existed in the ancient Turkic language. Below we try to explain the homonyms of this period using real examples from the work "Devonulug'atitturk".

Bull (I.) Qutr (a line that crosses the middle of the globe and the earth on the map, so the earth bull is called the Earth Qutr [3: 185]. This word is used today. The equator is widely used in the Uzbek dictionary: "equator - [lot. Aequator, aequare - to equalize] at equal distances from both poles of the earth a large circle perpendicular to the earth's axis of rotation and dividing the earth into the northern and southern hemispheres. "

II. But in the modern Uzbek literary language, the term is historically obsolete, that is, along with the semantics; the lexeme is obsolete and does not exist in consumption. ;

The word bull is a homonymous word used in the 11th century in three senses. III. The skin is the skin of a slaughtered animal. It is used to make shoes and socks [3:185]. Unfortunately, this term is no longer in use today. It is this semantics that is historically obsolete.

In “Devonulug'atitturk” there are a lot of formal words that create mutual harmony within a word group. For example, Burčaq (corner) —I.Loviya at word group and II. The word "sweat" belongs to the group of words "horse". The first lexeme represents the legume, and the second lexeme represents the fluid semaphore that separates from the body of living things. Today, in addition to the lexeme, sema is also considered obsolete and is a historically obsolete word.

Another common word in the play is the beaver lexeme. This lexeme is one of the most widely used words in the 11th century and has three forms: I. Munduzaqin — reader flood; II. A beaver is a lone horse with no equal in running; III. Stupid person. In the proverb (as follows): No matter how much it is, no matter how much it is crooked, no matter how much it is crooked. Meaning: The road is better, no matter how stupid, than loneliness. Because (the goal cannot be reached without the path) the goal can be reached only through the path [3: 182]. From the above examples, it can be seen that this word is formed within the category of adjectives, that is, within one category. However, this word does not exist among the homonyms of modern Uzbek literary language. Not just as a living thing, but as a word.

The adjective lexeme is another form of adjective that forms a homonym within the adjective category. The word has two meanings: I. Terkinsuw — stagnant, muddy water; II. Terkinsü - used to mean a gathered soldier. The word terkin was also used for everything collected at that time [3: 176]. Stagnant, muddy water is also formed by the accumulation of water through a specific process, such as rainfall. An army is made up of a small number of soldiers. This means that there is some similarity between the two words, that is, the meaning of the word is not far from each other. There is a semantic similarity between the singular compound and the terkin lexeme currently used in oral speech and artistic discourse. The combination of a single type is equivalent to the lexemes of silent type, motionless, displaced. The semantic similarity between the stagnant water and the silent semaphore is obvious.

In addition to the words in the play, there are homonyms that belong to the category of adjectives. For example, Čivgin — I. Shivgin ash is a nutritious food; II. Horsetail is an herb that makes animals fat [3:176]. The function of these intertwined lexemes is very close: "obesity" prevails.

Čumak (chumak) —I.Aso, hassa; II. The Uyghurs and all non-Muslims called Muslims "husbands," meaning "one of the Muslims." The above-mentioned words belong to the same category, but their meanings are radically different. Today, the word is considered a historical word and is completely obsolete.

The meaning and function of the words in the play do not differ from each other. II. Bowl (Oguz). In particular, Oguz means bowl. This lexeme, which in ancient times meant a bowl used in the household, is now in every room of I. Kosak; It is used in the sense of the skull, the eyeball, and the skull bones in general, that is, it is not the name of a household item. It is worth noting that this lexeme has survived, but its semantics has changed and is still used today.

Qabaq— I. Pumpkin.Forehead — eyelids; II.Pumpkin eaten wet. The first meaning of this amon is still preserved, but has undergone a phonetic change. The second form is obsolete. In the 11th century, both were used effectively.

Tapug (tapug ') - I. Service; II.Toat-ibodat. For example, the Tawheed is a prayer to Allah (the Almighty) [3: 150]. These lexemes belong to the same category: nouns. But these lexemes are historically obsolete and are no longer used.

Another homonymous word is the tutug lexeme, where homonym occurs within a single word category. Tutuğ — I. Pledge; II. He has a demonic disease (epilepsy) and he has epilepsy - he has epilepsy [3: 150]. The word "held" was used as a pledge in the 11th century because of its predominance. The second meaning is that the disease is now a phonetic phenomenon that has been replaced by seizures.

In the ghazal genre of literature, the lexicon of chogir is widely used, as well as in our poetry today. However, in the 11th century it was used in the form of chagir: I. Sharbat; II. Drinks, May; III.The narrow and narrow path [3: 146]. Used in the sense of The third meaning has been obsolete since the 15th century.

The play also features homonyms meaning food. For example, Sogut (Sogut) —I.Suzma (Qarluqcha); II.

Hasip cooked with rice, meat and spices in the intestine [3: 144]. But both the lexeme and the semantics of these words are considered obsolete - historically obsolete.

In short, even in the 11th century, figurative words were an integral part of the Turkic language. But not as much as today. The original or phonetic form of some of the suffixes of that period is also present in the lexical layer today. Most of them are completely out of consumption. Among the homonymous lexemes, lexemes belonging to the same category and different categories, consisting of semas close to each other and far from each other, one lexeme forming three and two forms, are common in this work. The play used sayings or proverbs as a commentary for each of my survivors. It is said that he raised the value of the work by one step and established a method of comparison.

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