

Mahmud Kashgari's work "Devonu Lugatit Turk" as a source of enrichment of the current Uzbek language

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Summary. The first major monument of Turkish linguistics known to us is the work "Devonu Lugatit Turk". This work of Mahmud Kashgari was created as an encyclopedic book that provides complete information about the language, culture, and history of the ancient Turks to the peoples of the East and West through the Arabic language. "Devon" is a work created to meet the needs of Arabs who want to learn the Turkish language.

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The first major monument of Turkish linguistics known to us is the work "Devonu Lugatit Turk". This work of Mahmud Kashgari was created as an encyclopedic book that provides complete information about the language, culture, and history of the ancient Turks to the peoples of the East and West through the Arabic language. "Devon" is a work created to meet the needs of Arabs who want to learn the Turkish language.

All the words in our language make up our vocabulary, and they increase and multiply through two sources - internal and external. The internal capabilities of the language are created through word formation and borrowing from dialects. Borrowing a word from another language creates an external source.

Mahmud Kashgari occupies an important place in the history of linguistics, as well as in enriching the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. He is known to all of us as the father of comparative-historical linguistics, lexicologist, lexicographer, linguo-geographer, and the founder of the science of Turkic languages.

S. Mutallibov spoke about M. Kashgari's "Devon" and the work "Devonu Lugatit Turk" was not only a great event for that time, but also retained its value for today's science of Turkology. He is rightfully the founder of the science of Turkology. "Among the dictionaries created in the past, not only in Turkology, but in the lexicography of the whole East, there is no equivalent to this work."

The head of our country, Sh. M. Mirziyoyev, speaking at the "One place, one road" international forum, said that two and a half thousand years ago, the great Chinese philosopher and thinker Lao Xi said, "Everything in the world grows, blossoms and dies." "z returns to its roots" can be substantiated by M. Kashgari's work "Devonu Lugatit Turk".

In linguistics, there is a distinction between borrowing words from other languages - own layer (Uzbek, Turkish words) and assimilated layer (words borrowed from another language). M. Kashgari: "Before compiling the book, I had the idea of applying the order of Khalil ibn Ahmad's book, "Kitabu-l-aini", and giving words that are out of use... But I didn't want to" "I gave only the words that were in use, I threw out the ones that were out of use" urges us to collect words from the dictionary that are understandable for Uzbek speakers and compare them with their alternatives today.

Dialectical views show that Mahmud Kashgari, while explaining some words, said that there is a difference in the pronunciation of different tribal languages, some pronounce a word with "a" and some with "e". noted that they do. For example: Man-men, new-new, sanchdi-senchdi, chakkam-chekkam, chakka-chakka, etc. It can be seen from the above words that the dialects of Tashkent and Fergana existed at that time and that they are among the main dialects that participated in the formation of the single language of the Uzbek people.

The exchange of "i" with "yi" at the beginning of the eleventh century language is fully preserved in modern Uzbek language dialects. According to Mahmud Kashgari's explanation, "<<yi>> lash is an old form, while <<i>> lash is a novelty, which is explained by the words "Ilig' - yilig'". It should be said that the majority of words with <<i>>, considered a new form in "Devon". For example: Snake - snake, spin - spin, spin - spin, win - win, etc.

According to Mahmud Kashgari, the formation of a new word is carried out in the following ways:

1. Adding affixes;
2. Putting words together (composition);
3. Giving a new meaning to a word. It is described in three ways:
 1. Use of words in opposite, contradictory sense. M: everyone, young and old.
 2. Using a part instead of a whole, a whole instead of a part (current synecdoche).
 3. Words take on a new meaning instead of appearing. The word "lung" meaning a human organ is used in the sense of bitterness and anger. M: Suppress your lungs - like suppress your anger.

In particular, M.Koshgari mentioned that two different forms of the word "butok" are used in Turkish dialects. Just like I, it justifies the existence of a readable type of kasra li.

The word used in "Devonu Lugatit Turk" is "Anhor"; snow -, „snow”; see -, „see”; казі - "lamb"; Words used in Turkic languages such as kız - girl are also used in modern Uzbek.

When giving examples of Turkish words, M.Koshgari emphasized the phonetic variants of words and their pronunciation in dialects:

gʻat(noun) - is explained by the thick pronounced alif. In the proverb (it comes like this): The bird is flying, the earth is flying. Meaning: With a bird's wing, with an earth horse.

ayʻot(grass) - grass, plant; horse hooted - grass hooted, grass grew.

lyʻ Horse (grass) - any kind of grass, hay eaten by animals; Example: Atka ot bergil - Go to the horse (x ashak) bergil.

ayʻ Noun (herb) - medicine, treatment; ot ichtim - I drank medicine; The word "father" meaning "doctor" is derived from this word. "Em" with the same meaning in the "Dictionary" - claim, medicine; the word "healer" meaning "healer" is derived from this word.

aykʻ White (arrow) - arrow.

White snake (arrow snake) - arrow snake; a snake that throws itself at a person;

اوق White (arrow) is a suffix indicating emphasis in verbs; M: I came here - of course, there is.

aykʻ White (arrow) - a suffix (load) that gives a meaning close to the case; For example: I came early - I came early, that is, I came earlier than this hour; emdi-aq aydim - now, just now I said; I just said.

Therefore, the main part of the language facts in "Devon" is stable in the modern Uzbek language. But we may not find their existence in a very wide range. But when they are examined more seriously, when they are compared to today's living languages and dialects, it is found that they still exist in some dialects in our current language.

In conclusion, M. Kashgari's work "Devonu lug'otit turk" is useful in studying the history, culture, living conditions and customs of the Turkic peoples, and in addition, in determining the influence of the Turkish and modern Uzbek languages on each other. serves as a very important resource. After all, the derived words in "Devon" with noticeable changes in the artificial, homonymous and historical sounds are important in enriching the vocabulary of Turkic languages, including Uzbek.

Therefore, this "Dictionary" is not only a work of linguistics, but also a nightmare of its time.

References

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