

THE STUDY OF SOME ANCIENT TURKISH TERMS IN THE WORK “DEVONU LUG‘AT AT TURK”

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Abstract

In this article, the literary terms in the work “Devonu lug'at at-turk” written by Mahmud Koshgari, an encyclopedic linguist, and their alternatives today are considered. It has been discussed what some ancient Turkish terms meant in the 11th century, how many of them have alternative versions, how many are in use, and how many have changed their meaning.

Keywords: term, genre, folklore, alternative, linguist, word, literary studies, “Devonu lug'at at – turkish”, language.

Before starting the article, let's give a brief definition of the meaning of the term. Terms are words or phrases whose meaning is specialized to clearly express a certain concept in the field of a certain science or profession. Today, we can use words such as termin and istilah as alternatives to the word atama. Mahmud Koshgari, a great talent and propagator of the Turkish language, is considered to be a scientist who lived and worked in the 11th century and made a significant contribution to the development of the culture, literature and art of the Turkic peoples. Mahmud Koshgari is known as an encyclopedic scholar and tireless traveler as a result of his hard work throughout his life. His work “Devonu lug'at at – turk” is an invaluable gem of the Turkic peoples. The work was written in 1072 - 1074. However, the proverbs, sayings, wise words, and terms included in it were collected during 15-20 years. Author's note: “I have decorated this book in a special alphabetical order with words of wisdom, saj (rhyming prose), proverbs, rajaz (a type of poetry with relatively long lines) and literary pieces called nasr... In this work, the joy used in the language of the Turks is an example. and from the wise words and proverbs used in the days of mourning, it is no coincidence that Mahmud Koshgari is called an encyclopedist because he covered several fields such as geography, botany, linguistics, literary studies, history, toponymy through his single work “Devonu lug'at at – turk”. and was aware of these fields. Mahmud ibn al-Husayn was considered the first researcher in the study of the folklore of the ancient Turkic peoples, i.e. the genre characteristics of the folk oral creativity. By the 21st century,



academician B. Valikhojhayev, professor B. Tokhliyev, N. Rahmonov were engaged in this issue, and in this field who carried out a number of scientific works.

In the work, he explained the meaning of the term “Knowledge”, “knowledge”, “wisdom”, “intelligence”. In fact, the word knowledge is used to refer to a person who speaks wisdom, is intelligent, and is a scientist. Nowadays, the word “knowledge” does not exist in consumption, we can find this word only in literary, artistic and historical works. As an alternative to this word, we can use the term of educated, wise people, i.e. scientist.

The word otluk means advice in the Turkish dictionary of words. In ancient times, the poems in the spirit of advice were known as otluk. The word Ovot also had this meaning in ancient times. Currently, the words pand, nasiht, ogit are used as variants of the word otluk. We treat the works in the spirit of teaching as didactic works.

Didactics [Greek didaktikos - instructive, teaching, instructive]. We call didactic works that serve as an example and instruct. As a clear example of this, we can call the works of Alisher Navoi, including the work “Hayrat ul-abror” a didactic work made of advice. The term tabzug found in the work “Devonu lug'at at – turk” is one of the oldest genres in Turkish literature. At that time, this word meant a riddle. Nowadays, there are variants of the word tabzug called chiston in classic literature such as top - top, puzzle, topmache, matal. Apart from “Devonu lug'at at-turk”, the most beautiful examples of riddles are Yusuf Khos Hajib's epic “Kutadgu bilig”. In the following epic, when Kuntugdi invites Oytoldi to his presence and asks Oytoldi the meaning of the names of the objects, it is a clear example of the riddle of the object. The word sandush is used in the work in the sense of argument. In the modern Uzbek literary language, the words argument, debate, and control can be used as synonyms for the word argument. Crying - Yoklov. In Turkic peoples, when people gather to shed tears and cry about the good qualities of a person, it is known as yöglov. In the work, there are fragments of a lament dedicated to Alp Er Ton, that is, Aftasiyab.

Aza, grief - grief, pain, suffering, and the words that explain the mental states caused by these, can be used as an alternative option. In the work, the word "alkish" means to applaud, to sing a hymn, to congratulate. Today, as synonyms of the word applause, we can give examples of words such as blessing, praise, satisfaction, applause.

The term “Kargaq” means cursing in the work. Currently, we use variants of this word such as curse, cursing. The term poem in the work means poem, ode. In the modern Uzbek literary language, we can use several synonyms for the word song,



such as song, song, lapar, terma. The literary term “Sav” represented the name of a genre among the Turkic peoples. In the dictionary of Turkish words, this word expresses the meanings of fathers' words, story, story. Today, we can use words such as narration, myth, wise word as synonyms for the word sav. The word “Yir” found in “Devonu Lugat at – Turk” means melody and is mainly used for poetry. Today, as an alternative to this word, we use the words tone, status, melody.

Praise God. God is Allah. In the old Turkish language, this word expressed the meanings of beg God, repent to God. Today, this word also has forms such as Allah (Allah), God, Lord, God Almighty. It should be said that no representative of any language has studied its vocabulary as comprehensively as Mahmud Koshgaricha. Let's consider the following four from the work “Devonu Lugat at – Turk”.

Winter came with spring,
The blue eyes looked,
It's a constant fire,
Education is a thief.

Content: Winter collided with spring. They looked at each other with evil eyes. They approached to catch each other. Each of them wanted to win. Today, the term “qingir” in this quartet means crooked, crooked, misbehaving, and looking with an evil eye.

In conclusion, it can be said that every term, proverb, proverb, and wise words used in the work “Devonu Lugat at – Turk” was considered an incomparable diamond for the development of the Turkish language at that time. In the work, there are a lot of artistic pictures that are connected with the traditions, rituals, and beliefs of the Turkic peoples. Linguistic information about tribal and clan languages is covered in detail in the work. The meanings, polysemy, homonymy, antonymy, synonymy, etymological characteristics of each word are studied in depth. Every term used in the work now has its alternative options. It would be appropriate if we used enough alternative versions of these words.

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