

Household Lexicon in the Work "Mahbub Ul-Qulub"

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ABSTRACT

This article contains the genesis of terms that represent the household lexicon in the language of the work, comments on the names of clothes and fabrics, clothing is also related to the region, conditions, lifestyle, traditions, customs, and nature of each people living since ancient times. closely related, indicates that this situation is expressed in the vocabulary layer of the language.

KEYWORDS: household lexicon, Turkish languages, "Kissasi Rabguzi", "Devonu lug'otit turk", "Kutadgu bilig", "Etymological dictionary of the Uzbek language", vocabulary, our people history, culture, scientific analysis, reason for change

Household lexicon is a part of the vocabulary of the language that is characteristic of people's everyday speech. It occupies an important place in the lexical structure of any language, because it includes the names of things, events and actions related to everyday life and household affairs, management of the economy. Since the lexicon related to the daily life of the people is the most mobile part of the language dictionary, all changes in society are more clearly and quickly manifested in the semantic development of the household lexicon.¹

Clothing is an external influence in the early stages of human history if it was one of the means of protection, then it is its task its scope expanded and acquired other characteristics. So, clothes while protecting a person from external influences, his social which reflects the set of development factors, the human body or at this level, it is a set of objects that cover, wrap, and decorate. Clothes is a social phenomenon, and as society progresses, it also progresses, develops.²

A number of studies have been carried out on different layers of household lexicon in Turkish languages.³ Clothes,

household items, and dwellings play an important role in human life. They show people's place in society, standard of living, way of living, and cultural level. From this point of view, the household lexicon in "Mahbub ul-Qulub" can be divided into the following thematic groups:

1. lexemes related to kitchen items and equipment: foot, plate, paymāna, kāsa, surāhi, saġar, knife, tanur, kōrā - stove, sāfāl, jām, čöčäk - earthenware, kăčkül - pumpkin dish for hanging beggars;
2. terms representing the dwelling, its parts and equipment: üy, ew, bārgāh, čadır, khāna, hujra, ayvān, taq, ravāq, eshik, kursi, devār;
3. items for covering the house: farš - carpet, palās, felt, burya;
4. working tools: needle, scythe, knife, saw, bel, khisht, porcupine, suhān - ego;
5. unclassified (uncategorized) household lexemes: közgü, sāat, ip, šam', asā, misvāk, pen, daftar, kitāb, hammām, mill, curtain, rišta, seal, chain;
6. names of outerwear and underwear: dress, kisvat - dress, debā - silk dress, шал - woolen dress, torqa - expensive dress made of cotton, khirka, ridā, murakqa' - a dress worn by dervishes, yoġliq, jul - a cover, burqa' - veil, mask, hulla - an elegant dress with decorations, postun;
7. headwear and footwear and their parts: bōrk, kafš - kovush, ötuk - boots, dastār - turban, amāma - turban, collar, etäk/g, kisa.

In the memorandum taken as the object of the study, the word leg/aġag expresses the concept of "cup, cup": Nāmus dastārīn bašidīn alīb, bir, jur'a üčün mayfuruş ayaġiġa salīb (MQ.35). Sources of the Uyghur script from the Berlin collection and monuments of the 11th century used the variant of leg to mean the mentioned sema: This leg has a

¹Махаммадиев Х. Алишер Навоий "Хамса" дostonларидаги маиший лексика. Филол. фан. фалс. докт. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2022. – Б.14.

² Асомиддинова М. Кийим-кечак номлари. –Тошкент, 1981. –Б.10

³Дадахонова Д. Чеварчилик лексикасига оид баъзи бир сўз-терминлар ҳақида // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1963. – №1. – Б. 33-36; Отаров И. Профессиональная лексика карачаево-балкарского языка (на материале названий одежды и обуви): Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Баку. 1974; Мусавв К. Лексика тюркских языков в сравнительном освещении (Западнокыпчакская группа). – М.: Наука, 1975; Асомиддинова М. Кийим-кечак номлари. – Тошкент: Фан,1981; Гафурова Л. Бытовая лексика современного узбекского языка. – Тошкент: Фан, 1991; Усмонова Ш. Олтой тилларидаги муштарак маиший

лексика тадқиқи. Филол. фан. докт. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2011; Шукурова Г. "Девону луғатит турк" да кийим-кечак қисмлари номлари // Тил ва адабиёт таълими. – Тошкент, 2004. – Б. 43-50; Шу муаллиф. "Девону луғотит турк" да устки кийимни ифодаловчи лексемалар парадигмаси//Тилшунослиқнинг долзарб масалалари. – Тошкент, 2008. – Б. 16-20; Примов А. Шарафуддин Али Яздийнинг «Зафарнома» асаридаги кийим-кечак ва безак буюмлари лексикаси. "Ilm sarchashmalari" ilmiy-metodik jurnal, 2020 й., 2-сон, -Б. 106-110; Примов А. Шарафуддин Али Яздийнинг «Зафарнома» асаридаги маиший лексикага оид сўзлар ҳақида. "Ilm sarchashmalari" ilmiy-metodik jurnal, 2020 й., 1-сон, -Б. 140-143; Махаммадиев Х. Алишер Навоий "Хамса" дostonларидаги маиший лексика. Филол. фан. фалс. докт. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2022.

crack - this glass has a crack (DTS, 27). There is no doubt that this word was formed from the ay form of the old Turkic word meaning "carved place" with the suffix -(a)q, which represents the "small" sema (O'TEL, 1,250). At the same time, Hazrat Navoi used the Turkic saġar, Arabic qadah, surāhi, Persian-Tajik jām, paymāna, kāsa as synonyms for this lexeme: Bir sogar mai gergan... (MQ,58); After drinking a glass of wine, one should take care of one's feet (MQ, 38); surāhīdek baš qayar land saġar qašīda (MQ,35); ...içmäki anıñ šarbatxānasi jāmidin...(MQ,39); paymāna taalluqīdin besāru sāmānliġi...(MQ,35); Barar köz birlä basmay kāsasiġa (MQ,47).

Knives: An orphan's work is to strike a knife, he is a madman, and the knife is a tooth (MQ, 30). This word used in this form in Navoi's works is used in the old Turkish written monuments, in particular, in the epic "Qutadgu bilig" written by Yusuf Khos Hajib, the historical forms bičäk, bičaq (DTS,104) are used: Bezük bir bičäkig elikdä tutar - holds a huge knife in his hand (DTS,98). Also, the term bičäk is found in the work "Devonu lugotit turk" in the composition of such compounds as koš bičäk - scissors (MK,III,138), salči bičäk - chef's knife (MK,III,446).

The composition of this word can be interpreted in two ways: 1) it is derived from the old Turkic noun bi meaning "sharp cutting tool" with the suffix -chäk, which expresses the meaning of diminution; 2) made from the old Turkish verb bič- meaning "cut-" with the suffix -(a)q. In old Turkish monuments, the verb bič- is often used. Bičäk in "Devonu Lugotit Turk". given in the form and the following proverb is cited as an example: Neä yitik bičäk ersä, öz sabın yonumas - no matter how sharp the knife is, it does not cut its own shaft (MQ,I,366). Accordingly, we can say that the second view is closer to the truth⁴. Later, the b consonant at the beginning of the word was replaced by a voiceless p consonant, and the k consonant changed to q.

The word äb, used in the ancient Turkic language as "dwelling", "family" (DTS, 162), was used in the forms ew, üw in the sources of the Karakhanid period (DTS, 189). Mahmud Koshgari writes in "Devonu lugotit turk" that it is most correct to pronounce üw til oldi ü (MK,I,109). But in all the examples where the word in the sense of home is found, it is named ew (éw): In Jazida böri ulisa, ewdä it baġri tartiışur - when a wolf howls in the desert, he feels sorry for him and shows kindness to the dog in the house. This proverb is said to encourage relatives to help each other (MK,III,272); Ay ewländi - the moon caught the grass (MK,I,258). In the lexicon of the old Uzbek language, along with ew, üy began to be used more often. In particular, in "Mahbub ul-qulub" both phonetic variants are prominent: Ul kishini kutluq ewdin taşqari sürmāk kerāk (MQ,70); Fitrākigä baġlab üyigä yandī (MQ,70); The outside of the house is... (MQ,33); ...the tomb of the old man will be as dark as the salary house today (MQ, 82). It can be seen from the examples that the owner of the word property used yuy in the meanings of "house", "house", "living house, livelihood". Alisher Navoi also examines the types of houses such as mud house, balčiġ house, yaġaç house, kamiš house, böz house (MQ,94). Also, in the work of the poet, the lexeme "house" is used to convey metaphorical meanings such as house of honor, house of peace, house of happiness, house of fire,

⁴ Махаммадиев Х. Алишер Навоий "Хамса" дostonларидаги маиший лексика. Филол. фан. фалс. докт. ... дисс. – Тошкент, 2022. – Б.22.

house of body, house of desire. For example: Va tufraġdın asraġulukdur köz üyin. Jami'i mäsivallāhdin asraġulukdur knül üyin (MQ,94). In addition, üy is also used in the work in the sense of "in, nest, nest": Morlar üyi andin ābād...(MQ, 29).

House is a "device for eating and working", "building", "room". In the old Turkic language, this word has the same meaning and is pronounced in the style of or oï was made, in those times it was pronounced in the style of ü, in Uzbek language the sign of softness of the vowel ü disappeared: öy > üy >uy" (O'TEL, I, 382). At the same time, the modern uy/oy is from the word oba meaning "house", "family", öj "kibitka" oi "to dig, make deep", "nest"; It is also assumed that ip originates from the ancient Chinese "city" (ESTYA,I,513-514).

In the dictionary of the work "Qisasi Rabguzi" the meaning of "mirror" is expressed by the word közgü: He made it bright like a candle and decorated it with various patterns (80v8). The lexicon first appears in the "Golden Light" diary in the form of eye: Közüñününüñ suwnuñ yemä öñi adırmaqi yak - there is not much difference between a mirror and water (DTS, 321)⁵. The phonetic forms of közñu and közgü are recorded in the monuments of the 11th century and in the work of Ahmed Yugnaki "Hibatul haqayik": Baġirsaq kişi ozkä közñü bolur - a kind person is a mirror for others (DTS, 321). The lexeme appears in "Mahbub ul-Qulub" in its original meaning: Adab wa tavāzu' közgüsigä jilä berür (MQ,44). This word is derived from the form of the old Turkic verb köz-, which means "to look" and means "yžlik", with the suffix -(ü)n, with the suffix -gü; first the consonants ng were combined into one consonant, then the short vowel in the second syllable was not pronounced; later in Uzbek, the consonant ŋ was replaced by the consonant g, the softening sign of the vowels ö, ü disappeared: (köz- ün-közün-) gü- közüngü> közüñü> közñü> közgü> kozgu (O'TEL, I, 222).

Research shows that the genesis of the terms representing the household lexicon in the language of the work goes back to ancient Turkic sources. Explanations about the names of clothes and fabrics The fact that clothing is closely related to the region, conditions, lifestyle, customs, traditions, and nature of every people since ancient times, this situation is in the vocabulary of the language. shows that it is expressed. Therefore, the household lexicon is interrelated with factors such as the history, culture, standard of living of our people, and through scientific analysis, it is necessary to determine the vocabulary of the old Uzbek literary language, the meanings of words and the reasons for their change. we will be able to define.

Conditional abbreviations:

DTS – Древнетюркский словарь. –Л.: Наука, 1969. -676 с.

ESTYA – 1) Севортян Э. Этимологический словарь тюркских языков. Общетюркские и межтюркские основы на гласные. -М.:Наука, 1974. -767 с.

MK – Mahmud Qoshg'ariy. Devonu lugotit turk / Tarjimon va nashrga tayyorlovchi S.M. Mutallibov. I-III. –Т.: Fan, 1960-1963.

⁵ Абдушукуров Б. Туркий манбалар лексикаси. – Тошкент: BOOKMANY PRINT, 2022. – Б.115.

MQ – Navoiy. Mahbub ul—qulub. Mukammal asarlar to'plami. Yigirma tomlik. O'n to'rtinchi tom. – Toshkent: Fan, 1998.

O'TEL – 1) Rahmatullaev Sh. O'zbek tilining etimologik lug'ati (turkiy so'zlar). -T.: Universitet, 2000. -599 b.

2) Rahmatullaev Sh. O'zbek tilining etimologik lug'ati. II (arab so'zlari va ular bilan hosilalar). -T.: Universitet, 2001. -599 b.

3) Rahmatullaev Sh. O'zbek tilining etimologik lug'ati. III (forscha-tojikcha, tojikcha birliklar va ular bilan hosilalar). -T.: Universitet, 2009. -284 b.

O'TIL – O'zbek tilining izohli lug'ati. I-V. -T.: O'zbekiston milliy entsiklopediyasi, 2006-2008.

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- [6] Umida Muminova. MPORTANT PROBLEMS OF UZBEK ANONYMITY IN THE WORKS OF KASGHARI Teacher of the Department of Theory and Practical of Primary Education ISSN: 2776-0979, Volume 3, Issue 9, Sep., 2022

