



## GENETIC CLASSIFICATION OF PHYTONYMS IN NAVOI WORKS

Usmanova Mahfuza Sadikovna  
Senior Lecturer  
Jizzakh State Pedagogical Institute

### ANNOTATION

*This article provides information about the genetics of phytonyms used in the works of Navoi, the coverage of the plant concept, the application of these concepts in the works of Navoi. In addition, in the lexicon of prose and nazmi works of Alisher Navoi it is shown that the terms related to various fields to the mastered layer of the Uzbek language are used, they are characteristic of the Arabic language lexicon, which mainly came into being through the Persian language and the Persian language, the application of such words directly relates to the we have calculated the amount of words belonging to the world of plants in the language of the works of Alisher Navoi and understand that the result of this calculation is relative.*

**KEYWORDS:** *genetics, trees, shrubs, common Turkic words, Persian-Tajik words, Arabic words, lexical-semantic property.*

### DISCUSSION

In order for our subject to be more clearly understood the object of verification (material), first of all, what is included in the coverage of the concept of "plant"? We are looking for the answer to that question. This was explained as follows: "plant (plante so, vegetabilia) - the world of living organisms; autotrophic organisms that have the property of photosynthesis; cell coat, as a rule, consists of thick cellulose, a reserve nutrient starch. Heterotrophic nutrition, characteristic for certain plants (saprophytes, parasites), is secondary. Other plant-specific features (specific development cycle, way of formation of organs, living adhesion, etc.) does not belong to all plants. But this set of signs allows you to easily distinguish plants from other living organisms...

Now bacteria and fungi are separated into a separate world. The world of plants is divided into three small worlds: red algae, maple algae and high algae. These small worlds contain all plants of 350 000 species.[1]

According to the latest data from the world biological science, there are about 500 thousand species of plants on earth, of which more than 250 thousand are seed-bearing plants. Of this, more than 800 species belong to plants with bare seeds, while others to flowering plants. This means that flowering plants make up half of all plants that exist on earth.

The distribution of plant species on earth is also not the same: Frans Iosif land has only 40 species of seed plants, 200 species on Yangier island, 5.800 species in the Caucasus, 6000 species in the

mountainous regions of Central Asia, 4148 species in Uzbekistan, 2100 species in India, 20.000 species in China, 14.000 species in Central America. [2]

Of course, plants according to their own characteristics are not the same, they are classified into several species. The Greek philosopher-naturalist, who lived in the IV century BC, used to refer to the soil plants, "trees", "bushes", "immature bushes" and "grass". The names of plants in the current Uzbek language are distinguished from "tree", "bush", "grass", "vegetables" and "mushrooms".[3]

In Uzbek linguistics, the names belonging to the world of plants in the current Uzbek language were studied a little in depth: such terms were reflected in dictionaries, were the subject of separate scientific research[4], were interpreted in scientific books and Articles[5], were presented in the form of a popular scientific book.[6]

In our analysis, we also tried to use these works on the forms, meanings, semantic-stylistic properties of plant names in our current language.

In the lexicon of prose and nazmi works of Alisher Navoi, the terms related to various fields related to the mastered layer of the Uzbek language are used, which are characteristic of the Arabic language lexicon, which is mainly mastered by the Persian language and the Persian language. The use of such words is directly related to the breadth of the creative worldview, as well as the role of the Arabic and Persian languages in the world of Science in their time. In the composition of the works of Navoi, it is



possible to divide the three mastered Catholics into two groups. These are Arabic and Persian words.

Despite this, we also calculated the amount of words belonging to the world of plants in the language of the works of Alisher Navoi, and we also understand that the result of this calculation is relative.

According to our account, the language of Alisher Navoi's works contains more than 300 words related to the plants used by Navoi. These are the names of fruit and fruitless trees and their fruit, the names of flowers, vegetables, lawn-grass and related words to them. In terms of which language the names of plants used in the works of Alisher Navoi belong to (i.e. geneological), our calculation gave the following results: general Turkic and Uzbek words-34, Arabic words - 53, Persian - Tajik words-204. It was also noted that there are 14 words with a mixed composition-Arabic-Persian and Persian-Turkish.

It can be seen that the plants in the language of the works of Navoi and the words that are attached to them constitute the largest part of the words assimilated from the Persian-Tajik language, the second place is occupied by Arabic assimilation.

From the point of view of its stratum and mastered stratum, according to the names of plants recorded in the works of Navoi: the words of its own stratum are 48 pieces, and the words of the mastered stratum are 257 pieces. So, most of the words related to the names of plants in the works of Navoi (84,3% i) belong to their own series. But the concept of this quantity is only a concept within the framework of plant names: a different indicator is noted in the framework of the general lexical language of Alisher Navoi's works: "mastering 53-55 prose of words in Alisher Navoi works is a word".[7]

Also, although the maximum amount in our calculations for words related to plants is Persian-Tajik words (204 - 66.9%), the indicator within the scope of the total amount of the works of Navoi is also different: "Persian-Tajik words in Alisher Navoi's creativity occupy the second place in relation to Arabic materials (21.08%) and 5489 words".[8]

The main reason for the abundance of Persian-Tajik plant names in the language of Alisher Navoi's works is that the Iranian people, who lived long ago and engaged in farming, lived side by side with the Uzbeks, and the historical interaction between the two peoples should have close neighborly relations.

Geneologically, we divide the common Turkic, Arabic and Persian-Tajik words belonging to the plant world, which are used in the language of Alisher Navoi's works, into the following groups:

1. Common Turkic and Uzbek words: ажриғ (I, 54), боғ (I, 325), буғдой (I, 343), вусма (I, 384), каноб (II, 96), кўк (II, 149), мамук/мамуғ (II, 222), мунгуз (II, 352), олма (II, 517), олу (II, 519), сўксўк (III, 140), терак (III, 223), ток (III, 240), тол (III, 241), узум (III, 280), чечак (III,

464), чигит (III, 465), яфроғ (III, 599), ўланг (III, 607), қамиш (IV, 29), қовун (IV, 58), ғомҒоғ (IV, 63) ва бошқалар.

2. Arabian words: абҳар (I, 26), адас (I, 39), алаф (I, 78), асмар (I, 127), афюн (I, 146), бақам (I, 234), бақл (I, 234), завоҳир (I, 608), зайтун (I, 611), карам (II, 98), лиф (II, 174), набот (II, 415), наботот (II, 415), нахл (II, 441), нахлбун (II, 442), норанж (II, 481), руммон (II, 634), сандал (III, 39), унноб (III, 294), фоқиҳа (III, 353), хиёр (III, 391), хино (III, 396), шажар (III, 491), қаранфул (IV, 31), ҳадиқа (IV, 131), ҳашаф (IV, 169) ва бошқалар.

3. Persian-Tajik words: амрўд (I, 89), анор (I, 102), арғувон (I, 119), анжир (IV, 212), барг (I, 216), беҳи (I, 286), бодом (I, 305), бўстонафрўз (I, 347), вард (I, 358), гиёҳ (I, 401), гул (I, 409), дарахт (I, 451), жав (I, 550), зардак (I, 620), зардолу (I, 620), зира (IV, 227), испанд (II, 53), каду (II, 89), карам (II, 98), кашниз (II, 103), лола (II, 177), лубё (IV, 234), мушқбид (II, 395), най (II, 427), наргис (II, 432), насрин (II, 436), нилуфар (II, 460), ниҳол (II, 466), нухуд (II, 492), обнус (II, 497), пахта (II, 568), писта (II, 575), райҳон (II, 600), савсан (III, 45), себ (III, 68), сипанд (III, 82), суман (III, 123), сурхбед (III, 131), таранжабин (III, 185), хурмо (III, 433), чағандар (III, 458), чинор (III, 468), шамшод (III, 498), шафтолу (III, 510), шукуфа (III, 548), шўра (III, 555), ғунча (IV, 119), ҳамқо (IV, 158), ҳанзал (IV, 159) ва бошқалар.

4. Compound words: 1) Persian+Tajik+Arabian: бадалаф (I, 185), найшакар (II, 429), нилуфариий (IV, 240), савсаний (III, 21); арабча+форс-тожикча: байзадор (I, 196), ишқпечон (II, 74), нахлбанд (II, 442), нахлистон (II, 442), ҳиноранг (IV, 183); 2) Persian+Tajik+Turk: беварлик (I, 249), гулнишонлиғ (IV, 219), офтобпарастлиғ (II, 538), пахталиғ (II, 568), сабзалиқ (III, 11), сарвбўйлуқ (III, 47), сарвқадлиқ (III, 47).

In the language of the works of Navoi, general Turkic words ўланг, кўк, Persian-Tajik words гиёҳ and Arabic words алаф were also used in the sense:

Айлади найсон зилоли ер юзин  
ойинагун,

Анжуму кўк аксидур анда раёҳину ўланг.  
(III, 607)

Кўк сабзаси кўкка еткуруб бош,  
Ул кўкта бўлуб нужум ушоқ тош. (II, 149)  
Гиёҳ боғ аро чини ойин бўлуб,  
Ки ҳар гул анча луббати чин бўлуб. (I, 401)

Барисидин алаф баҳо кўтариб,  
Сабзай умри айшдин кўкариб. (I, 78)

In the language of Navoi's works there is no кўчат, which is active in the current Uzbek language,



навраста, нахл and ниҳол are used in place of this word:

Ваҳки, синди нақли уммедим, хушо, ул боғбон,

Ким эрур хушҳол бир навраста шамшоди била. (II, 420)

Сарв нечук дейин сеники, йўқ анга гулранг юз,

Нахл нечук дейин сеники, йўқ анга ширин сўз. (II, 441)

Дема сарву санавбар ҳар ниҳоли, Бўлур сарву санавбардек мисоли. (II, 466)

So, барг - яфроғ - варақ, бодринг - хиёр, дарахт - ашжор, лиму - турунж, олма - себ, писта - офтобпараст, узум - ток - рез like groups of words are used as synonyms in the poetic language.

The words in the examples above served, firstly, to express the different subtle aspects of the meaning of one concept, and secondly, they also served for the sake of the need for poetic style art.

The preservation of plants and related words in the language of Navoi's works in the current Uzbek language is an important issue.

"It is known that any language goes through different stages in the history of its development. At these stages of the development of the language, certain changes occur in its vocabulary and grammatical structure. This case in itself reveals the peculiarities and norms of the language of each period. According to these norms, the literary language of one period differs from the literary language of the second period by certain features.[9]

Indeed, there are some differences in the application of words belonging to the world of plants in the Uzbek language of Alisher Navoi and the present.

Words belonging to the world of plants in the language of the works of Alisher Navoi can be divided into four types according to the fact that they are preserved in the current Uzbek language: a) words that have reached the same form and meaning; b) words that have changed slightly in the phonetic form; c) words that have changed in meaning; d) words that

The following plant names, which existed in the ancient Turkic language, are mentioned in the language of the works of Navoi, they are also used in the current Uzbek language: арпа (арпа), будғай//буғдай (буғдой), чечак (чечак, майса), ўт (ўт, майса), қамиш (қамиш), тикан (тикан), алма (олма), иғоч (ёғоч, дарахт), йиғоч (ёғоч, дарахт), тал (тол), терак (терак), узум (узум), чигит (чигит).

In the language of the works of thinker Navoi, the flower soy differs from other plant names: in the works of the poet, the forms of the flower word,

which are part of the flower morpheme and isophysical compounds, are served to express more than 50 meanings.

Thus, the language of the works of Alisher Navoi was a highly developed language, combining the language features of different Turkic tribes, absorbing the influence of other languages due to historical-geographical, socio-political conditions. Such wealth in the language of the poet was also manifested in the lexicon of his works, in particular in the vocabulary belonging to the world of plants: the use of several words to denote the same plant in the language of his works, the formation of new words that express new concepts on the ground of the names of plants, serving

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 a little, in the sense that it has changed a little. Due to periods and historical changes in the language, part of the plant names used by Navoi did not reach the present Uzbek language.

## REFERENCES

1. *Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси. Том 10.* - Тошкент: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси Давлат илмий нашриёти, 2005, 536-б
2. *Шоназаров Р., Фуломов Х. Ҳайвонот ва ўсимлик дунёси ажойиботлари.* Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1973.
3. *Саҳобиддинов С. С. Ўрта Осиёда фойдали ва зарарли ўсимликларнинг илмий ҳам маҳаллий номлари лугати.* - Тошкент, 1953; *Қосимов А. И., Набиев М. М. Ботаникадан қисқача изоҳли лугат.* - Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1990; *Нўъмонов Т. Полизчилик атамаларининг изоҳли лугати.* - Тошкент, 1990.
4. *Маматов Н. Узбекская хлопководческая терминология. Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук.* - Ташкент, 1955; *Джамалханов Х. Из истории формирования и развития узбекской ботанической терминологии. Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук.* - Ташкент, 1968; *Нугманов Т. Термины бахчеводства в узбекском языке. Автореф. дисс. канд. филол. наук.* - Ташкент, 1971; *Ишанкулов Ю. Опыт историко-этимологического анализа название плодов в узбекском языке. Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук.* - Ташкент, 1972; *Курбанов А. Термины зерновых культур и зернового хозяйства узбекского языка. Автореф. дисс... канд. филол. наук.* - Ташкент, 1975.
5. *Зокиров К., Жамолхонов Х. Ўзбек ботаника терминологияси масалалари.* - Тошкент, 1966; *Жамолхонов Х. Ўзбек ботаника терминологиясида халқчиллик масаласи. //Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1966, №6;*



*Ишанкулов Ю. К истории названий плодов в узбекском языке. - Ташкент, 1985.*

6. *Шоназаров Р., Ғуломов Х. Ҳайвонот ва ўсимлик дунёси ажойиботлари. - Тошкент: Ўзбекистон, 1973.*
7. *Бафоев Б. Кўрсатилган асар, 35-б.*
8. *Бафоев Б. Кўрсатилган асар, 29-б.*
9. *Бегматов Э. Хозирги ўзбек адабий тилининг лексик қатламлари. - Тошкент: Фан, 1985, 9-б.*