



The Rich Vocabulary of Alisher Navoi's Works

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Abstract: The article examines the lexical and semantic aspects of the vocabulary of Alisher Navoi's works, which help to determine the lexical richness of the literary language of that time. It is revealed to at the words found in the poet's work are not identical from the point of view of the source. In addition to the vocabulary of the Old Uzbek language, the vocabulary of other languages also makes up a certain layer. The poet's invaluable contribution to the formation and comprehensive development of the Uzbek literary language and literature is particularly noted. His work vividly reflected the richness of vocabulary, artistic possibilities, beauty and grace of the Uzbek language.

Keywords: Outstanding thinker, statesman, vocabulary, lexico-semantic aspects, borrowings, Old Uzbek language, Arabic language, Persian-Tajik language.

Introduction: The biography and work of the most talented Uzbek poet, outstanding thinker and statesman of his era, Nizamiddin Mir Alisher Navoi (1441-1501) attracted the attention of many oriental historians, linguists and literary scholars. The literary legacy of the famous poet that has come down to us is great and multifaceted: these are about 30 collections of poems, verses, scientific works and poetic treatises that fully reveal the spiritual life of Central Asia at the end of the 15th century. Serious works are devoted to the study of Navoi's works, and a school of Navoi studies was created in the poet's homeland. But the relevance of this topic does not diminish over time, and, perhaps, it would be worth devoting entire volumes to the analysis of each work of this author, whose poetics are extremely interesting and diverse in

techniques, and whose views are unusually progressive for a representative of medieval Eastern civilization. Let us dwell on the lexical and semantic aspects of the vocabulary of Alisher Navoi's works, which help to determine the richness of the literary language of that time. Significant progress has been made in linguistics in the field of studying the vocabulary of works by poets and writers. The vocabulary of the works of A.S. Pushkin, M.Yu. Lermontov, L.N. Tolstoy, N.V. Gogol and A.P. Chekhov, W. Shakespeare, M. Cervantes and many other famous writers and poets has been deeply studied. A.S. Pushkin, who made a huge contribution to the enrichment of the Russian literary language, used a total of 21,197 words in his works [6, p.48]. Shakespeare used about 20,000 words in the language of his works [7, p.149], and Cervantes - more than 18,000 [5, p.261]. Turkology also studies the vocabulary of written sources and works of many poets and writers. It is known from sources that the famous Azerbaijani poet Nasimi used 3,338 words [3, p. 24], the Tatar folk poet Tukay - 14,000 [1 p. 189], and the Kazakh poet Abay - 6,000 [4, p. 12]. Considering that the written monuments of the Uzbek language, especially the vocabulary of written sources of the 15th century, have practically not been studied, the famous Uzbek linguist Bakhrom Bafoev chose 24 poetic, prose and scientific works of Navoi in the old Uzbek literary language as the object of study [2].

The masterpieces of artistic creativity created by the poet surpass other Turkic-language works both in volume and in artistic skill. As noted above, the vocabulary used in the works of Alisher Navoi provides rich material for determining the vocabulary of the Old Uzbek literary language.

Based on the study of the vocabulary of Alisher Navoi's poetic and prose works in the Old Literary Language in various aspects (composition and volume of vocabulary, thematic and lexical-semantic groups of vocabulary, historical and etymological studies of individual language units), the following conclusions can be made:

1. In the 24 works of Alisher Navoi studied by B. Bafoev, 26,035 words were identified, including geographical names and names of people [2, p. 19]. The words found in the poet's works are not identical in terms of source: in addition to the vocabulary of the Old Uzbek language, a certain layer also consists of the vocabulary of different languages.

1) The vocabulary of the Arabic language is more numerous in comparison with the vocabulary borrowed from other languages. There are 7973 "pure" Arabic words (30.62% of the total vocabulary), words with the first component from Arabic and the second

component from the Persian-Tajik language 1270 (4.87% of the total vocabulary), words with the first component from the Persian-Tajik language and the second component from Arabic 285 (1.09% of the total vocabulary). The largest number of "pure" Arabic words begin with the letter "M" and there are 1794 of them. The smallest number are words starting with the letter "e" (4 words). Words of Arabic origin do not begin with the letters "g", "e", "y", "p", "ch", "u". The same situation is observed in words of Arabic + Persian-Tajik type. The words of the Persian-Tajik+Arabic type do not contain words beginning with the letters "a", "e", "yo", "y", "i", "l", "u", "yu", "e", "ts", "r". 2) There are 5487 "pure" Persian-Tajik words (21.08% of the total vocabulary) and here there are no words beginning with "e", "yo", "y". There are 1033 words of the Persian-Tajik+Uzbek type (3.97% of the total vocabulary), 496 words of the Arabic+Uzbek type (1.90% of the total vocabulary), 134 Arabic+Persian-Tajik+Uzbek type (0.5% of the total vocabulary), 24 Persian-Tajik+Arabic+Uzbek type (0.9% of the total vocabulary). In addition to these, there are 13 words borrowed from Hindi (0.05% of the total vocabulary) and 31 words from Greek (0.12% of the total vocabulary). Also, Turkic and Mongolian parallels are found in the works of Alisher Navoi. Thus, 64.59% of the vocabulary in the poet's works are words borrowed from other languages.

2. 35% of the vocabulary of Alisher Navoi's works are old Uzbek and Turkic words. In total, 302 action nouns are recorded in the poet's works, of which only 2 words have the suffix -ish. Participles and adverbial participles are also found. In general, 844 verbs and verb forms are recorded in the poet's works, of which 302 are action nouns, 79 participles, 255 adverbial participles and 208 other verb forms. 3. The study of written sources or the vocabulary of the literary language of a certain period by thematic groups provides material for covering many aspects of the history of the people. Based on the study of the vocabulary of Alisher Navoi's works by thematic groups, the following was discovered:

1) 218 names of human body organs and related names, many of which are old Uzbek words. Persian-Tajik and Arabic words also make up a certain part.

In this group, parallel use of material from these three languages is also common;

2) 79 names of professions and related words. In them, Old Uzbek, Persian-Tajik and Arabic words are found in almost equal quantities;

3) musical terms and related names 119. Most of them are Arabic and Persian-Tajik words. Only about 10 Old Uzbek words were recorded;

4) military affairs and related names – 186, with the

majority being Arabic, followed by Persian-Tajik and Old Uzbek words. There is also a word from Hindi;

5) various games and related names also make up a large number in the poet's works, which consist of materials from the Old Uzbek, Persian-Tajik and Arabic languages; 6) names of diseases and related names 95, with Old Uzbek and Persian-Tajik words making up a small number, and Arabic words in large numbers;

7) writing and words related to it make up 136. Of these, 81 are Arabic, 37 are Persian-Tajik and the rest are Old Uzbek words;

8) construction and related words – 225, many of them are Persian-Tajik and then Arabic words. Old Uzbek words make up a relatively small number;

9) gender and related names – 39;

10) time designation and related words – 109, with the majority being Arabic and Persian-Tajik words, and Old Uzbek words making up the rest; 11) celestial bodies and related words – 62, most of which are Arabic;

12) trade and related words – 27, they consist of lexical material from different languages;

13) religion and related words – 212, of which 157 are "purely" Arabic words. Persian-Tajik words are also found. From the Old Uzbek language, only the word *tengri* and the words *tengrilik*, *tengrilik* formed from its stem were identified;

14) clan, progeny and related kinship names – 140, most of which are Persian-Tajik words. Old Uzbek and Arabic words make up almost an equal number;

15) words denoting an action, state and related names - 242. This group of words contains a relatively large number of Old Uzbek words, because adjectives and adverbs from another language are adopted in another language much less often than words related to nominal parts of speech;

16) rank, position and related words make up 104, most of which are Arabic and Persian-Tajik words;

17) everyday, economic and related names 393. They consist of Old Uzbek, Persian-Tajik, Arabic, Indian and Greek words;

18) Colors, shades, smells and related names - 150, most of which are Persian-Tajik words. There are many Old Uzbek, Arabic words, as well as Indian and Greek;

19) Volume, measure, level, side and related words - 80, most of which are Old Uzbek;

20) Food, liquid and related names - 150, most of which are Old Uzbek, Persian-Tajik and Arabic words. There are also Chinese and Greek words.

21) Alisher Navoi's works contain 70 words denoting ethnonyms. The poet provides ethnographic

information about different nations and peoples in his works;

22) There are more than 40 words related to holidays and rituals. All of them are from Arabic, Persian-Tajik and Old Uzbek languages.

23) In the Old Uzbek literary language of the 14th-15th centuries, literary terms had a certain advantage over terms from other areas, many of them are mentioned in written sources. In the works of Alisher Navoi, 152 terms on philology are recorded, almost all of them are borrowed from Arabic and Persian-Tajik languages;

24) in the works of Alisher Navoi, words related to the animal world also make up a large layer, consisting of 357 words. Most of them are from Persian-Tajik and Old Uzbek languages;

25) words denoting plants, 243; they are lexical material of different languages;

26) the poet's works also contain an abundance of words denoting counting and number, many of which are Uzbek. There are few Arabic and Persian-Tajik words in this thematic group.

4. In the works of Alisher Navoi, a large lexical group consists of people's names, pseudonyms and nicknames. In total, 762 such words taken from the Old Uzbek, Persian-Tajik and Arabic languages are recorded in the poet's works.

5. When determining the vocabulary of a language, geographical names are considered as linguistic units. In the vocabulary of each literary language, geographical names also constitute a certain layer. In the works of Alisher Navoi, 295 geographical names were noted, most of which are borrowings from the Persian-Tajik and Arabic languages.

6. Lexical and semantic study of the vocabulary of Alisher Navoi's works helps to determine the richness of the literary language of that time, the possibilities in literary creativity. This means homonyms, antonyms, synonyms and polysemantic phenomena. In the poet's works there are an incredible number of synonymous, antonymous and homonymous words, which proves the richness of artistic creativity. These synonymous, antonymous, homonymous words are the material of different languages. Alisher Navoi masterfully used polysemantic words in his works.

7. Historical and etymological study of words helps to study the history of the language in which a given word is used, and the speakers of this language. In addition, it is material for identifying, to a certain extent, the stages of development of people's thinking.

The great poet and thinker Alisher Navoi created his immortal works, which entered the treasury of world culture, in the Uzbek language, glorifying it throughout

the world.

It should be noted that in addition to Alisher Navoi, great ancestors - outstanding figures of science and literature of different times and eras, such as Yusuf Khos Khozib, Ahmad Yugnaki, Atoi, Lutfi, Babur, Agakhi, Mashrab, Mukimi, Furkat and other famous educators, whose works vividly reflected the vocabulary wealth, artistic possibilities, beauty and elegance of the Uzbek language, made an invaluable contribution to the formation and comprehensive development of the Uzbek literary language and literature.

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