

ISSUES OF STUDYING THE LANGUAGE OF ALISHER NAVOI'S WORKS

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Abstract: The article presents scientific works on the study of the language of Alisher Navoi's works and their brief analysis. Studies devoted to the phonetic, lexical, semantic features of the language of the works are classified and described.

Key words: dialect, dialect, Arabism, historical word, onomastic unit, names, lexical unit.

Introduction. In the history of the Uzbek literary language, its formation, development and progress, the formation of written and oral language norms, its refinement and standardization in phonetic, lexical, grammatical and stylistic terms, Alisher Navoi occupies an incomparable place. He devoted his entire career to introducing Uzbek culture to the world and raising the status of the Uzbek language. He considered the struggle for the development of the Uzbek literary language to be the most important task of the era.

Navoi, with his artistic, historical-philosophical, and scientific works, practically and theoretically substantiated the unlimited richness, poetic and stylistic possibilities of the Turkic language. He is a creator who, along with elevating the written literary language of his time, also determined the further development of the Uzbek literary language. From that period until the beginning of the last century, in the artistic, historical, scientific, religious and philosophical works created in the Uzbek literary language, one can trace the linguistic traditions initiated by Navoi himself. From this point of view, from the time of Alisher Navoi's life, his contemporaries began to study the linguistic features of his work and works.

Analysis of literature. The first source of information about the poet's life and work, his views on language, is undoubtedly the poet's own works ("Muhokamat ul-lug'at", "Mezon ul-avzon"), while valuable information is also provided in the works created by his contemporaries. Tazkira (Hasanho'ja Nisoriy's "Muzakkiri ahhob" tazkira), dictionaries (Aloyi binni Muhibi's "Al lug'at un-Navoiyat wal-istishhodat ul-chig'atoiyat", Sheikh Sulayman Bukhari's "Lug'ati chig'atoyi va turki-yi utmoniy", Tole Imani Hiravi's "Badoyi ul-lug'at", Rajab ibn Mahmud Ali Shamlu's "Lug'ati Navoiy", "Abushqa", Mirzo Mehdikhan's "Sangloh" and "Maboni ul-lug'at", Fazlullah's "Lug'ati turkii", Fathali Qajar's "Kitobi lug'ati atrokiya"), historical and artistic works (Fakhri Hiroti's "Latayifnoma") serve as an important source for understanding the poet's heritage and a deeper understanding of the language of his works. Since the 1920s, Alisher Navoi The work of Alisher Navoi was studied on the basis of truly scientific criteria.

Issues such as determining the linguistic features of the works of Alisher Navoi, studying them and understanding their essence impose new tasks on world and Uzbek Navoi scholars. Approaching these issues in various areas of linguistics, significant results are being achieved as a result of research. In particular, part of the research is devoted to the phonetic features of the language of Navoi's works. The study of the phonetic features of the language of the Turkic works created by the poet has been of interest to scholars of all periods, because these works, in addition to providing an idea of the old Uzbek language - the language of the Timurid era, provide an understanding of its current Uzbek literary language, its relationship to Uzbek dialects, its interdependence and differences. In his work on the phonetics of the language of

Navoi's works, Q. Sodikov discusses the system of sounds in the works, letter and sound relationships, phonetic changes, pronunciation issues, Navoi's works discusses the phonetics of the works that are different from other works, sheds light on the role of the language of the works in the formation of the sound system and phonetic views characteristic of the current Uzbek literary language. In addition, it emphasizes that the phonetics of the language of Navoi's works should be studied based on several sources:

1) The most reliable source of the phonetics of the language of Alisher Navoi's works are their early manuscripts. In the study created by A. Rustamov and G. Abdurahmanov, phonetically important scientific and practical issues of the language of the poet's works were covered on the basis of manuscripts of the poet's works.

2) Another reliable source of the phonetic system of that period is Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamat ul-lughatain". As a linguist, Navoi, having mastered his unique scientific knowledge of Persian and Arabic, expressed his views on the phonetics and phonetic system of the Turkic language on the basis of a well-developed phonetic doctrine in Arabic. The sound-letter relationship, the meaning-differentiating properties of sounds, their participation in word formation, the types of sounds according to their specific features, as well as "paying attention to the importance of phonetics in rhyme, it reveals the breadth of rhyme possibilities in the Turkic language through convincing examples". U. Sanakulov studies the scientist's work "Muhokamat ul-lughatyn" from a phonetic and morphological perspective, devotes the first part of his work to phonetic analysis and gives important conclusions. Q. Sodikov, considering this work a great discovery of Turkic linguistics, emphasizes that Navoi, among other issues, paid attention to the fact that there are unique sounds in Turkish in phonetics that are not found in other languages, in particular in Persian.

3) Dictionaries created in the 15th-20th centuries based on Navoi's works (Tole Imaniy Hiravi's "Badoyi ul-lughat, Rajab ibn Mahmud Ali Shomlu's "Lug'ati Navoiy", "Abushqa", Mirzo Mehdikhan's "Sangloh" and "Maboni ul-lugat", Fazlullah's "Lug'ati Turkiy", Fathali Qojar's "Kitobi Lug'ati Atrokiya") and grammatical works, while explaining the meaning of words, the reading and sound properties of words are also described.

4) It is appropriate to study the phonetic properties of Navoi's works in comparison with the written monuments created before him, the Turkic written literary language. E. Fozilov in his work studies the ancient written monuments before Navoi, talks about their relationship to the old Uzbek literary language, in particular the language of Navoi's works, analyzes the phonetic and morphological properties of Navoi's works.

5) Modern Turkic languages, in particular the Uzbek language and its dialects, serve as a living example in the study of the phonetic features of the language of Navoi's works. The system of sounds in the works, their properties, pronunciation of words, and meanings are also restored based on modern languages. In his monograph, Kh. Doniyorov studies the dialectal foundations of the Navoi language, its components, roots and connections in the modern literary language, its relationship to the modern Uzbek literary language and dialects. He reflects on the vocalism of the language of the poet's works, their place in modern Uzbek dialects and the living folk language. F. Abdullayev considers dialectal issues of the 15th century using the example of the language of Navoi's works.

The morphological features of the language of Alisher Navoi's works are one of the constant topics that have interested Navoi scholars. In this area, the first views on the morphology of the

old Uzbek literary language are also observed in Navoi. In the work "Muhokamat ul-lughatain", the scientist does not set out to provide consistent information about the morphology of the Turkic language, but he shows morphological possibilities that are not present in Persian. Based on the tradition of Arabic linguistics, he divides words into groups, taking into account the features of the Turkic language. G'Abdurahmanov and A. Rustamov, among the first linguists who relied on Navoi's views and undertook monographic work on the morphology of the poet's works, aim to provide brief information about the morphological features of Navoi's language in their research. U. Sanakulov, on the other hand, proposed dividing all the words found in the work "Muhokamat ul-lughatain" into independent and auxiliary word groups based on their lexical and grammatical features, and on this basis he analyzed all the words. B. Bafoyev discusses the principles of compound nouns in the old Uzbek language, analyzes the formation and patterns of compound nouns characteristic of the language of Navoi's poetry, and draws conclusions about their uniqueness.

The syntactic structure of the language of Navoi's works is of particular importance and has become the object of research by a number of scholars. Isophylic compounds in prose works were studied by M. Yusupov, pronouns by B. Yusubov, simple sentences by S. Ashirbayev, one-part sentences with a central clause by I. Azimov, cause-and-effect relationships in lyrical works by N. Umarova, sentences with a subordinate conjunction in prose works, syntactic-semantic and communicative features of the poet's lyrics were studied by M. Rakhmatov.

The language of Navoi's works is distinguished not only by its phonetic and grammatical structure, but also by its lexical-semantic, phraseological and stylistic diversity. The lexicon of the poet's works is the most widely studied issue in Navoi studies. The lexicon of the language of the poet's works is extensive, covering many topics such as origin, distribution area, source, modernity, types according to the relationship of form and meaning, polysemy, thematic groups, onomastic scope, and so on, each of which requires a separate study. From this point of view, in his work devoted to the study of lexemes used in the text of the works, B. Bafoyev analyzes Navoi's mastery of using the polysemy of words, issues of polysemy and synonymy, the role and significance of form-related words in Navoi's work, and thematic groups of Persian-Tajik and Arabic words occurring in the language of the works, and comes to certain conclusions. At the same time, the scientist determined that 26,035 words were used in Navoi's works, including geographical names and personal names. He noted that the source of the words in the poet's works is not the same, and in addition to the lexicon of the old Uzbek language, the lexicon of different languages also forms a large layer. In addition, B. Bafoyev studied the history of the origin of words specific to the language of the works, that is, the etymology. The general lexical-semantic, stylistic, linguopoetic properties of the words in the language of Navoi's works were studied by such linguists as H. Mamadov, A. Karimov, I. Nosirov, M. Abdulkhayrov, Z. Hamidov, D. Abdulvaliyeva, Sh. Khojaniyozova. It is known that Islam is widely spread in Central Asia both theoretically and practically. The Quran and Hadith, which reflect the main ideas of this religious doctrine, are in Arabic, and there is a great need for Arabic language education in our region. Due to the attention paid to it, the main part of the works of scientists in various fields of science is written in this language. Therefore, since Arabisms have become an integral part of the old Uzbek language, it is natural that a large part of the words in Navoi's works also consist of Arabic words. Taking into account this issue in the works of Alisher Navoi, A. Nishonov and M. Tojibayeva paid special attention to the study of Arabic

words in the poet's language. Sh. Egamova's linguostatistical, structural-phonetic and semantic-functional study of about 1,400 words belonging to the ancient and old Turkic language, which form the basis of the pure Turkic layer present in Navoi's works, is of great importance. Synonyms are one of the means that enhance the artistic quality of the language of Navoi's works and ensure their expressiveness. They reveal various artistic arts in poetic and prose works and ensure the perfection of the work. This topic is emphasized in the works of M. Rahmatullayeva, Z. Hamidov, M. Kholboyeva. The collection and organization of terms related to various fields and professions in the language of Navoi's works, their lexical and semantic characteristics are among the topical issues on the agenda, and T. Yuldashev, Z. Isokova, A. Mavlonov covered the issue of terms in their works. E. Umarov collected expressions specific to the language of "Khazoyin-ul Maoniy" and studied their lexical and grammatical characteristics. Sh. Yakubov analyzes anthroponyms specific to the works of Alisher Navoi. He collected a total of 1103 names of people used in the language of works and classified them into two groups: real and legendary figures, touching on historical names, legendary, fictional and historical figures. It also pays attention to onomastic units such as toponyms, oronyms, hydronyms, astronyms, ethnonyms, zoonyms, theonyms in the language of works. It analyzes the lexical layers and linguistic-stylistic features of all onomastic units. B. Zaripov reveals Navoi's mastery of vocabulary by studying the features of zoonyms inherent in the poet's work in the context of artistic art. M. Usmonova illuminates the lexical-semantic features of plant names in the language of works.

Research results and discussion. As a result of the development of linguistics, the improvement of world linguistics and the emergence of new directions, modern approaches are also emerging in Navoi studies. New research is emerging as a solution to such issues.

All work carried out to study the linguistic features of Alisher Navoi's works is an effective solution to solving important and complex tasks in this area. Nevertheless, such studies are not enough to understand the linguistic essence of the poet's works, because Navoi's language is considered the language of the period, and all the poet's works reflect the old Uzbek literary language and serve as a bridge to the current Uzbek literary language.

As a result of studying the works of Alisher Navoi, it can be seen that the poet's high skill in word use, the presence of all types of word structure in the language of his works. Paired and repeated words are among them. Observations show that in the studies conducted to date, paired and repeated words from the lexical field of the works have not yet been selected as an object of research, their lexical-semantic, grammatical, stylistic-artistic characteristics, use, historical-etymological sources, and structural structures have not been studied in a monographic manner.

Conclusion. After all, these words play an important role in ensuring the effectiveness, attractiveness and readability of the work. They demonstrate the poet's potential as a unique stylistic tool. The elucidation of the lexical-semantic, grammatical, artistic-stylistic properties of paired and repeated words shows the creator's subtle taste in the use of words and a new edge in the demand for words. Also, the importance of paired and repeated words used by Alisher Navoi in enriching the lexical layer of the modern Uzbek literary language is determined.

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