

THE EXPRESSION OF FOOD NAMES IN ALISHER NAVOI'S WORK "MUHOKAMAT UL-LUG'ATAYN"

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Annotation: In order to determine the historical formation and development of gastronomic lexicon in the language of Alisher Navoi's works, it is necessary to study them from a historical-etymological, genealogical perspective, and to clarify their semantic features. In this article, we have focused on the semantics of gastronomic units from "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn", including food names.

Keywords: dictionaries, "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn", gastronomic lexicon, food names, food, names of dishes, names of drinks, names of milk and dairy products, bread and bread products, etc.

Another work related to lexicography in Turkic studies is "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn", created in the 15th century. In this work, the main attention is paid to comparing two languages - Turkic and Persian, to determining their semantic, stylistic, and linguistic possibilities in general. This work by Alisher Navoi was the first not only in oriental linguistics, but also in world linguistics to initiate the field of typology, that is, the study of languages by comparing them. In other works on lexicology and grammar created before "Muhokamat ul-lughatain", two or more languages were compared, compared, and ideas were expressed about this. However, a whole work was not written on the basis of comparative-comparative phonetic, lexical, and grammatical features of different languages (for example, languages belonging to two language families). In this way, Navoi created the lexical-stylistic, phono-stylistic, morpho-stylistic aspects of these two languages, as well as the linguo-cultural characteristics of these languages¹.

Although "Muhokamat ul-lughatain" is a lexicographic work, it is not written in the form of a modern dictionary structure. The work compares Turkish and Persian lexemes in poetic and prose forms. The semantic possibilities of the lexicon of the two languages are analyzed.

Food - types of dishes play the most important role in human life. When food names, which reflect people's place in society, standard of living, and spiritual world, appeared in our language, their etymology, semantic composition, etc. are important. Identifying food - dish names used in Navoi's works, analyzing lexical units belonging to their own or adopted layer provides important information for our linguistics. It is also valuable for determining the lifestyle, cultural and household level of our people². The work also contains lexemes related to gastronomic units.

¹ Amonturdiyev N. Lexicographic features of Surkhandarya ethnographisms. Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation in philological sciences. – Termez, 2021. p. 33.

² See: Nasimova F. Lexical-semantic features of food names found in Uzbek classical literary works. // Foreign Linguistics and Linguodidactics Issue – 1 No. 5 (2023) / ISSN 2181-3701.

The food eaten in the work is called yegülük. Most, perhaps all, of the Sart people use the word khordan for both food and drink³.

Although they have given names to some of the sheep's organs, they call them *arqa* niyu aşug'lug' ilik ni *yan söngök* niyu *qaburg'a* ni va *ilik* niyu *orta ilik* va *bag'uzlag'u* in Turkish. They also call some other foods *kaymag'-u* va *katlama* and *bulamag'-u* and *kurut* and *ulaba-u mantu* and *kuymag'-u ürkämäçni* in Turkish. They also call *qimiz* niyu *suzma*, *bakhsun* niyu *boza* in Turkish. They also call *tutmaç-u umaç* va *kümäç-ü talg'an* in Turkish⁴.

The work gives names of dishes and drinks and food such as *kaymoq*, *katlama*, *bulamog'*, *qurut*, *ulaba*, *mantı*, *kuymoq*, *urkamach*, *kimiz*, *boxsum*, *bo'za*, *tutmoch*, *umoch*, *komach*, *tolqan*. We will analyze the names of dishes and food products given in this work by dividing them into certain groups, paying attention to the semantic aspects of them:

. Yana *tutmaç-u umaç* va *kümäç-ü talg'an* ham turkcha aytadilar”⁵.

1. Names of dishes: *tutmaç* – a type of tutmoch-cooked dish; dough soup; ugra osh, etc. It seems that this dish is doughy and is also called ugra osh.

The etymology of this dish is discussed in the “Devonu lu’oti turk”: *tutmaç* (*tutmach*) is a popular dish of the Turks. The origin of this dish is attributed to *dū-l-qarnayn*. So, when *dū-l-Qarnayn* came out of the darkness, his food was running low, and the remaining people, fearing hunger, said to him, “Don’t starve us, don’t starve us,” meaning “don’t starve us, let us go to our country.” Alexander consulted with scholars and they prepared this food. This food gave strength to the body, made the face red, and was not easily digested. After eating this food, they would also drink its water. When the Turks saw this food, they called it *tutmaç*. The original *tutmaç* means “don’t starve.” Two letters were dropped and it became *tutmaç*. This means “don’t starve yourself, prepare and eat this food.” (DLT. 180); *umaç* – *umoch*, according to the explanation in the “Explanatory Dictionary of Navoi’s Works,” *umaç* is a liquid food made by grinding hard dough into water and cooking it; *mantu* -*mantı* (ANATIL.II.227); *bulamog'* – *bulamoq* – a special type of porridge. In Sh. Rahmatullayev’s work, this dish is expressed in the form of *bulamiq*, that is, in the sense of a porridge-like dish prepared from it with milk. So, *bulamog'* – slurry or slurry-like food; The names *urkamoch* and *uloba* are also recorded, and in ANATIL *uloba* is explained as a type of food, and *urkamoch* as one of the types of food.

2. Names of drinks: *kimiz* – in ANATIL also in the form of *kimiz* without explanation, in DLT *kimiz* – horse milk, fermented in sieves and drunk as a drink. (DLT. 147); *boxsum* – a drink made from millet and wheat (ANATIL .I.319); *bo'za* – *bo'za*, drink (ANAIL. I.344);

3. Bread and bread products: *kümäç* in ANATIL *kümoch*//*kümoch*- bread (II.151), and in DLT *ömäç* – bread baked in a hearth in a furnace. (DLT. 145). *qatlama*-*qatlama* (ANATIL. IV.40).

³ Alisher Navoi's "Muhakamatu-l-lughatain": [Text] / with analysis, translation and interpretation by K. Sodikov. – Tashkent: Akademnashr, 2017. – 67 p.

⁴ Alisher Navoi's "Muhakamatu-l-lughatain": [Text] / with analysis, translation and interpretation by K. Sodikov. – Tashkent: Akademnashr, 2017. – 68 p.

⁵ Алишер Навоий “Муҳокамату-л-луғатайн”: [Матн] / Қ.Содиқов таҳлили, табдили ва талқини остида. – Тошкент: Академнашр, 2017. – 68 б.

4. Milk and dairy products: cream – cream (ANATIL. IV.22), *dried kurut*-suzmani, a product made by rounding and drying it into walnut-like pieces (ANATIL IV.81), *kuymog* -kuymok (ANATIL. IV.75), suzma-suzma (ANATIL. III.120).

In the process of analyzing the semantic properties of food names found in A. Navoi's "Muhokamat ul-lughatain", phonetic and variant phenomena, as well as some differences in meaning, were identified.

Judging by the composition and meanings of the collected food names, it can be said that most of them arose through the means of the national language, and the main meaning of some can be known only through etymological analysis. Finding alternative versions of the names of foods named during the time of Alisher Navoi in the present day will serve to increase the effectiveness of our work.

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