

Words Which in the Old of Uzbek the Concept of Noun Is Express

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Abstract

This article is described “ot” meant words in the old Uzbek and their linguistic-esthetic in Ogahiy’s historical works. The article is described the synonyms and Lexical meanings of the word “ot” which was used in old Uzbek. In the description of the word were used many researchwork of linguists and lingual dictionaries. Good examples which described the meaning of “ot” were given, especially in Ogahi’s historical works. Besides it, descriptions of meaning of the words were explained in Makhmud Koshgar’s work “Devonu lugotit-turk”, Yusuf Xos Hojib’s work “Qutadg’u bilik” and “Navoiy asarlari lug’ati”. Words of horse concept expressing were used more in old Uzbek and they give a few opportunities to understand writer’s idea via clearly and literature varicolored. Researchers say below used “ot” concept in the old Uzbek and definition of their linguistic-esthetic in Ogahiy’s historical plays. In Ogahiy’s works it was described what expressed words the concept of “animal” and gives several zoological terms. Informations which were given in the article prove how is broad the opportunity its lexical opportunity.

Keywords

The Old Uzbek, Historical Lexica, Historical Play, Zoological Term

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1. Introduction

In Ogahiy’s works this concept can be seen that expressed as “animal”, *sutur*, *chahorpo*, *sibo*, *bahima* (*bahoyim*) to use one in uzbek zoo-list which can use all living thing except humankind. For the purpose of “ot” concept can be used via below words [1].

Some researchers wrote down that “ot” word was used in turkish-mongol [2]. As A. M. Shcherbak said that this one is opposite, this word had been never connect with turkish and mongol [3].

Qaysi aduv uzraki, yetkurdi ot,

Oni piyoda etibon qildi mot. (PД, 256^a) [4]

“iyhom” genre was used “ot” word both zoological term and one word of chess game in the part of poem. “Piyoda” such that “footsoldier” word mean both *urfiy* and *istilohiy* and can

be given phrase concept “mot” word which fall in chess game. As it can see the words of *aduv*, *piyoda* (*footsoldier*), *mot qilmoq* (*to loss*) means in poem, we should say that there are the third mean by verb of “ot yetkurmak” which are known “to exact”, “to honor”. In poem of this condition *zuljuvuh* was used clear [5]. To give other illustration of what I mean: “ot va tevalarin serob qilib...”(PД, 269^b). Ogahiy’s works played more poetical means than prose with respect to linguistic-esthetic. This may be certainly ordinary condition. In Ogahiy’s works the one special kind of horse used by “untamed horse” phrase.

2. Materials and Methods

The word of *tavsan* توسن in “Navoiy asarlari lug’ati” was wrote “untamed horse, naughty horse, playful horse” used as Persian word [6]. L. Budagov used from this word for Turkish accepted Persian word, too [7]. M. Mu’in said that

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this word was supported in “Devonu lugotit-turk” and this word which Minjik Termiziy’s works in the one poem of “Lug’oti-fors” was being used several ages so that the one word was not used in Iranian. That is to say in Persian “not to obey”, “to do stubbornness” put in order from “*tavsani*” word توسنی (in the old Uzbek *tavsaniq*). M. Mu’in said like poem about this word in “Lugoti-fors” by Ogahiy:

Tavsaniy kardam nadonistam hame

K-az kashidan saxttar gardad kamon [8].

In “Devon” “*tavsan*” which was given like *tusan* تُسَن meant “toy” such yearling foal. S. Mutallibov said: “this word was employed like “*tavsan*” which meant so untamed horse, naughty horse, playful horse”[9]. The means of “*tavsan*” word with illustrations was given in “Explanation dictionary of Navoi’s plays”. “*Asb*” word being one of the Iranian literal, its different Iranian form is adequately the same [10]. In Ogahiy’s works “horse” such “ot” used as term of chess game except homonym of “horse” word:

Summi asb etib tog’ni gard gard,

Hamul nard etib kun yuzin lojuvard. (PД, 259⁶)

“Yilqi” such “ot” word, this one used a few times as “animal” mean in “Qutadg’u bilig”[11]. “Yilqi” form was meant two kinds in Ogahiy’s historical plays: 1. Yearly, pertaining to year: “...*har yilqi* (every yearly) qarori voqe’idin ziyoda in’om qilib, ahli sipohni hurram va shodkom qildi”. (PД, 309⁸) 2. “Yilqi”, “...*yilqi yili sana ming ikki yuz ellikda...*”(PД, 276⁸). The horse of method of reckoning according to a 12-year animal cycle used like “*yilqi yili*” in Ogahiy’s historical plays: “Hamul yil, ya’ni *yilqi yili* g’azot savobi tahsili iroda qilib...” (PД, 286⁶); “*yilqi yili* rabialavval oyining o’n segizida dushanba kunikim, as’adi soot va arshadi avqot erdi”. Such in horse year the eighteenth of rabialavval (one of the Islam month). (ЖBC, 11⁸) In other words, when Ogahiy was living periods common form was like that. Khorezm old people use this one form horse year like horses year now.

3. Result

These two words are differently in Alisher Navoi’s plays, so, supported below forms: “ot” (animal) “*ilqi*” ايلقى ; “yilqi”(yearly) “*ilg’i*” ايلغى[12]. In Ogahiy’s historical plays the literature mature of this form is a syntactic homonym. If it may analyze, from the one side, can help to learn linguistic homonym in the old Uzbek, from the other side, researchers take a pleasure in poetic skills using in the chapter of Ogahiy’s homonym words. For instance, there are several line of poetry in a style of poetry where each couplet has a different rhyme of “Jome’ ul-voqe’oti sultoniy”:

Birov oldin komin surib yiqisin,

Na bir yilqisin, balki ming yilqisin. (ЖBC, 47^a)

The first “yilqisin” word meant “horse” in this poetry; when the second and third used, it can understand yearly, annual. Common mean of this poetry is like that people who join to purpose somebody take horse, not only horses, but also million horses.

Birov oldin komin surib yilqisin,

Na bir yilqisin, balki ming yilqisin.

Like reading, “horses take to goal somebody. Their dreams were achieved not only a year, but also million years.” In poetry both process of events and common spirit and meaning, importantly, grammar of the old Uzbek can use, too. So do it, literature mature poetries participate to respect full grammar rules both using poetry and supporting prose. It can see like these poetries, Ogahiy became equal Alisher Navoi in according with writing these literature skill poetries. In this poetry Ogahiy was able to portray lexis and syntaxes opportunities of the old Uzbek. Commonly, it can know to describe several level opportunities in building syntaxes. Interestingly, In “Qutadg’u bilik” what rhyming poem composed of homonyms create to use “*yilqi*” (livestock) and “*yilqi*” (year, annual) words as homonym:

Tili yalg’an erning jafa qilqi ul,

Jafa kimda ersa o’shul yilqi ul.

Kishi yalg’anindan tilama vafa,

Bu bir so’z sinamish o’kush yilqi ul.

It is clearly that Ogahiy did not know “Qutadg’u bilig”. These facts reported to agree with together great abilities and like-minded people.

“Kumayt” word, “Chahorshanba kuni Yog’lito’pa mavzeidin davlat *kumaytig’a* rukub qilib, ... (PД, 265⁶)”. Below in poetry of only two couplets this word used by Otsiz who was king in Khorezm:

اگر باد پایست یکران شاه

کمیت مرا هم پای لنگ نیست [13]

(Translation: “If king (Sultan Sanjar)’s yakroni (oti) ride extreme, our kumayt (horse)’s leg is not lame”) In addition to this Zabihullo Safo portrayed kumayt word like red horse.

Kumayt word was given registering meaning as Arabian by L. Budagov [14], too. If *Kumayt* mean fleet-footed horse and dark-red horse in “Dictionary of Navoi’s plays” [15], in “Explanation dictionary of Navoi’s plays” only part of fleet-footed horse [16]. There are “black inclined red wine” phrase meaning of this word [17]. In “Buhroni qote” this word was portrayed “*kumayti nishon*” (red wine) phrase. Plural of

Kumayt is kumt كُمت.

Yakron include historical two parts: *yak+ron*. *Yak* means one (1), like *aivaka* use in ancient Persian, in Avesta *aeva* [18], in Pahlavi an *ēv* and *ēvak*, in fustian *yo*, in yagnabian *I* [19]. This number is known only single, sole accepted “yoyi vahdat” word in Persian so taken form “yo” eastern Iranian of forms. “Yo-yi vahdat” was used in the old Uzbek, too. To give a precise, “...*mehribone* topmadim” (Alisher Navoi)- “I did not found a kind person”; “zamon ko‘rmasi men kebi *nodire*” (This world did not see a unique like me) and others. In Khorezmian article problem was researched specially by A. A. Frame [20]. In yagnabian form of one number help to illustrate article derived history in Khorezmian. In the same way, *yap* were made *y(i)+ap(ob-“water”)* in Khorezm dialect.

The second part of above word—*ron* is Persian *rondon* راندن of basic, meaningly, 1) drive; 2) cause in now world form [21] and mean as making word 1) driver (*govron*); 2) excuter (*hukmron such sovereign*); 3) people who subdue somebody (*komron*). This interpretation base on like *yaknazar* (one-glance or sole-look), *yakson* (to crush or one number), *yakrang* (one color) words.

This word to understand like above, historical-etymological analysis is important as onomasiological. In ancient dictionaries *yakron* portrayed “genuine and high-quality horse”; “like yellow and red strange horse”, “lined and without tail horse” [22]. Meaning, above translations for *yakron* is the first one, accepted for name personality, but it is not color of horse.

Adham “black bay horse” [23]: “Chobuksuvori qalam sahifayi maydonig‘a bu yonglig‘ *adham* surarkim, (ФИ, 1038); “Shanba kuni andin nahzat *adhamiga* rukub qilib, harakat alamin jilvag‘a kirguzib, dabdabai tamom va kavkabi molokalom bila masnadi hulofotg‘a nuzul qildi. (ФИ, 1102)

“*Yurumol ot*” mean identically *takovar*:

Bu yanglig‘ ikki kun amvoji Mansur,

Surub ul julg‘ada har yon takovar. (PД, 263⁶)

This word meaning “fleet-footed horse” is described that Ogahiy defined “Buroq” like “*takovar*”:

Chu surdi lamakon sari takovar,

Bo‘lub payki oning Nomusi Akbar. (PД, 247^a)

The one of horse concept expressing word is “rahsh” in Ogahiy’s historical plays:

Ang‘a gom ursa raxshi bodraftor,

Botib to tizg‘acha bo‘lg‘usi nokor. (PД, 256⁶)

Rustam’s magical horse’s name was Rahsh. There are several facts about “Rahsh” in “Farhangi “Shohnoma” [24].

4. Conclusion

“*Javod*” word was used by Uzbek classic writer, too. This word meaning horse is popular in Arabian, however, there are proverb which *إِنْ خَوَادُ قَدْ يَعْثُرُ* – “Tulpor ham qoqiladi-ku!”(horse fall, too). The first meaning of “*javod*” is generous, only this mean was supported by Ogahiy’s historical plays: “Ul (O‘g‘uzxon) basi *javod* va asru oqil erdi. (ФИ, 84)

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