



IMPORTANT PROBLEMS OF UZBEK ANONYMITY IN THE WORKS OF KASGHARI

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Abstract

"Devonu Lugotit Turk" is an encyclopedic work that reflects the history, language, and culture of the peoples of the whole world. Mahmud Kashgari was the first to apply the Arabic linguistics of the Islamic period to Turkish languages and through the methodology of the Arabic language and the methodology of Arabic linguistics He is the first scientist who studied Turkic languages. Mahmud Kashgari wrote his works in Arabic in order to introduce them to the entire Islamic world and to foreign countries through the Islamic world. The work can be used as a primary source for the fundamentals of any field. The main focus of the article is that Mahmud Kashgari's map mainly shows the center of the world as the lands of the Turkic peoples, Central Asia, and the map contains detailed information about the lands of the Turkic peoples. information is provided.

Keywords: onomastics, Uzbek anthroponyms, theonyms, zoonyms, cosmonyms, leonyms, mifonyms, hydronyms, ethnonyms, Abu Bakr, Barduq, Barman, Ertuch, Balu, Marv, ancient Turkish dialect.

Introduction

Historical written sources written in the Uzbek language in the past form part of the people's memory, culture and spirituality. It is an important task to research these sources in every way, including from a linguistic point of view, and use them to create the ideology of the independence period. A quarter of a century has passed since the field of Uzbek onomology (onomology) began to develop as a real scientific direction[9]. During this period, a lot of work was carried out on the study of place names, Uzbek names, and Uzbek ethnonyms. They were interpreted monographically, orthographic and descriptive dictionaries of names were compiled, special plans were drawn up for Uzbek nomenclature, which indicates that it is standing on its feet as an independent field of educational linguistics and is rapidly developing. In Uzbek linguistics, Uzbek anthroponymy and toponymy, nicknames and nicknames have been studied satisfactorily, but not all areas of Uzbek nomenclature are developing as





expected. This idea is primarily related to the research of Uzbek anthroponomy, toponomy, theonymy, zoonomy, cosmonomy, astronomy, leonyms, mythonyms[1].

Analysis and Results

Independence gave us, that is, our nation, the happiness of self-realization. Of course, at the same time, the restoration of national, cultural, literary and religious values created an opportunity to revive ancient traditions. The following opinions expressed in the work of the First President of our country, I. A. Karimov, "High spirituality is invincible power", serve as the main program for the relevance of our topic.

Today, our young people see Uzbek names, slogans and plaques decorating the streets and avenues, metro and bus stations, large squares, buildings, and accept all this as normal. had a different appearance. Our ancestors paid great attention to choosing the names of the neighborhood, cities and villages, streets where they lived. For example, let's take the deep and beautiful names given to the twelve gates of Tashkent. Samarkand, Beshyogoch, Kokcha, Chigatoy, Sag'bon, Labzak, Takhtapul, Karasoy, Kamalon, Koymas, Kokan, Kashghar, first of all, have their specific historical and geographical meaning. is distinguished by. In general, world onomastics, including Turkish onomastics, has passed the following 3 stages during its development[10].

a) the period of simple recording of onomistic material or the unscientific period until the 19th century, like all sciences, the science of onomology had the same characteristics before the comparative-historical method was formed. For example: Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali Ibn Sina, In the works of scholars such as Mahmud Kashghari, Mahmud Zamakhshari, cases of simple recording of place names and names of people are noticeable. Abu Bakr, Barduk, Barman, Barsghan, Tabdu, Tahmuras, Arabic, Alka, Aramut, Afshar, Oguz, Basghirt, Basmil, Barsman, Tukhsi, Tubut, Tat, Salg. Ur, Rus, Chumul, Qarluq, Uyghur names of peoples, clans, tribes (ethnonyms) Ertuch, Balu, Barman, Marv, Sulm, Talas, Tashkent, Udun, Kipchak, city and village names (toponyms) Ertish, Firat Names of the sea, lake, river and stream (hydronyms) such as gas water, Indian, Etil, Iranian salt, Baqir Sokum, Jikar units such as planet, star and season names (cosmonomy) are used[2].

b) the period of formation of onomostics as a science. The roots of this science appeared in European and Russian linguistics at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. For example: A.Kh. Vostokov, A.I. Sobolovesky, A.A. Shakhmatov.M. Fosmer, S. K. Kuzmetsov, P. L. Mashtakova, etc., provide preliminary data on the collection and analysis of onomastic material in the Russian language[11].

c) Scientific and purely onomastic period. This period includes the period from the 20s of the 19th century to the present day. During this period, the onomistic material





was collected separately, like the lexical, phonetic, morphological and other level units of the language, and researched in different directions.

M. Kashgari, a great linguist who lived in the 20th century, who went down in history with his very important and valuable monument, and his "Devoni Lugatit Turk" , Turkologists know linguistic works created during M.Koshghari's time and before M.Koshghari's. For example, there are grammatical works created during the period of ancient Buddhism, during the time of the ancient Tarlikhan, during the time of the Blue Turkic khanates or in other periods, there are Chinese-Turkish dictionaries, but the important thing is that they are not completely preserved. For example: only two or three pages are left in grammatical works, or only two pages are preserved in the Chinese dictionary. Therefore, the large-scale linguistic work created before Mahmud Kashgari has not reached us completely. Mahmud Kashgari is considered to be the first scholar of the Islamic era who applied Arabic linguistics to Turkic languages in general and studied Turkic languages through the methodology of Arabic language and Arabic linguistics. His work "Devoni Lugatit Turk" was written in Arabic. the reason is as follows[3]:

Mahmud Kashgari wrote his works in Arabic in order to make them known to the whole Islamic world, that is, to introduce them to foreign countries through the Islamic world. In addition, at that time, the Arabic language gained wide fame in the East as the language of science, therefore Mahmud Kashgari also wrote his work "Devoni lughatit turk" in Arabic. is not quite correct, because the word dictionary means the language, that is, literally, it can be translated as "the library of Turkish words", that is, the library of Turkish words Why did Mahmud Kashgari call it "Devon"? The word "Devon" is actually a term related to literary studies, that is, the term "composing a cabinet" is a poetic form of creating a cabinet known in the East. plans are meant, but Mahmud Kashgari's work is a work of linguistics, the reason is that Mahmud Kashgari, compared to his words, wrote the work deeply As we learned, Turkish words are arranged in a certain sequence and in a certain order, therefore Mahmud Kashgari called his work "Devon". The Devon consists of two large sections[12].

The first part of the introduction, the second part of the main vocabulary. In the introduction, the reason for the creation of the work, the Turkic peoples of that time, their countries, language, writing culture, peculiarities of the language, dialects, the differences of the ancient Turkish dialect at that time. , word formation is discussed. It is interesting that Mahmud Kashgari says a very nice and good thing at the beginning of this work[20]: "I heard from a scientist from Bukhara and Nishapur. Mahmud Kashgari has a hadith[13]. According to this hadith, learn the Turkish





language, because it is said that its power lasts for a long time, and in this hadith, Mahmud Kashgari also shares his opinion. "I didn't know how true or false this hadith is, blame the people who said it, but I heard this hadith from famous scholars from Bukhara and Nishapur," he says. , it is the need of the time, because at the time when the work is being written, it is the need of the time to learn the Turkish language, which is competing with the Arabic language in the East and surpassing it. Indeed, Mahmud Kashgari's words are the history of the next era, the history of the peoples of the East, in particular, the history of the Turkish kingdom, you can see the proof of what has been said[4].

The introduction to the work provides detailed information about the Turkic peoples and their places. It is important to note that the manuscript also contains a map at this place. This map is written in Arabic and is slightly different from the current maps, but in some way it shows the current state of the world in terms of general purpose and direction. is one of the maps that reflect liq. In the past, 3 maps were created in the world[19]. These are the maps created in the Arab world, in China, or Mahmud Kashgari's map belongs to the world of Central Asian maps, other maps, mainly in China, are considered the center of the world China, or in the maps created in Makkah Medina, the center of the world is considered Makkah Medina. but Mahmud Kashgari's map mainly shows the center of the world as the lands of the Turkic peoples, Central Asia, and the map gives detailed information about the lands of the Turkic peoples[14]. The main thing is that this map gives a clear picture of countries, cities, and different countries, despite the fact that it was created at that time. For us, the four sides of the world are surrounded by water, and in the middle, land and even mountains are shown. deserts, rivers, lakes, seas are shown. This map is considered one of the most amazing maps created in the history of the Middle Ages, besides, Turkish writings are given a big place in the introduction of the dictionary. According to Mahmud Kashgari, at that time the Turkic peoples used an alphabet of 18 letters. In our opinion, this alphabet is understood as the Mongolian script in our current imagination, in our current language[5].

The important thing is that Mahmud Kashgari considers this writing to be the writing of Turkic Turks. Therefore, this writing is considered the main writing in the history of the Turkic peoples in the 19th century. In addition, information is given about the dialects of that time, and until Mahmud Kashgari, there is only one In other works, our dialects were not analyzed in this way. So, from the dialectological point of view of the history of our dialects, this work is considered to be a work that provides extremely rich material. The main part of the work, the vocabulary part, is divided into 8 parts[18]. Words are created in a certain consistency according to certain laws,





pronunciation, and forms of their writing. It is completely different from the current dictionaries. Therefore, to study the work, it is necessary to study the rules of linguistics of that time[15].

In each section, first nouns are given, followed by verbs. So, 8 sections are written consistently from one end in this order, and the words are placed according to the spelling of the letters in each section, first 2-letter words, then 3-letter words, 4-letter words, 5-letter and multi-letter words are given. So, the order of giving the dictionary is as follows. That is, one aspect is an explanatory dictionary. He explains each word to explain it. In the process of explaining, Mahmud Kashghari himself wrote this idea in the introduction, that is, he tries to give examples of ancient folk oral creativity used in the Turkic people and among the Turkic peoples in this work. if we look at the materials from the beginning, we can see ancient Turkish literature, folklore, the most wonderful examples of folk creativity. Finally, there are beautiful articles, besides, there are quatrains taken from folk epics, there are quatrains taken from folk songs[17], Another aspect is that we can find samples of the oldest lyrical poetry in this work. An important aspect is that this work is an encyclopedic work. Under the pretext of explaining the meaning of the words, ethnographic information of that time, people's paintings, customs, as well as information about peculiarities. In addition, we called this part a dictionary, but as a dictionary, it is completely different from the current dictionaries. in this section, for example, when talking about any section, at the end of this section, its grammatical rule, that is, word formation and word forms, various events, agreements, you say, to the verb itself all the rules of the law are mentioned in this work[6].

So, in addition to being a dictionary, this work is also a grammatical work, i.e. the most valuable monographic scientific-grammatical work of that time. The information about geography in the work "Devoni Lugatit Turk" is of great importance. Mahmud Kashgari gave the history of the regions where Turkic peoples lived in his work, and this is considered the author of the oldest Turkish map. This map is the oldest of Asia in the 11th century. and is an important map, in which mountains, lakes and rivers are shown in geometrically clear forms, and most importantly, cities and tribes are recorded[16]. Mahmud Kashgari proved the view that the earth is round.

Mahmud Kashghari provides a large geography ready, that is, a map is attached. There are no thoughts that this map has drawn the areas inhabited by the Turkic peoples in the world and even shows the current Japan on the eastern side. Japan's entry into the map It begins in the 14th century, and as early as the 11th century, he included information about Japan here, that is, on his map. Mahmud Kashgari writes in his





work: "The rulers were Turks, and the power was in their hands. people supported the righteous actions of their rulers, fought side by side with them, and the Turks were able to avoid evil deeds, in order to avoid the Turks, every intelligent person tried to follow them, and for the support of the Turks, they spoke in their language I had to do it[7].

Conclusion/Recommendations

The work "Devonu Lugatit Turk" is the first comparative dictionary with philological research and etymology of Turkish words. At the same time, it is wrong to call this work only a dictionary, it contains examples of the oral creativity of the peoples of Central Asia. We observe a lot of unique information. If we look at the expressions in the language of the Turkic peoples, we will see that they are still living like that today. For example: "Language from the earth": Language is the beginning of manners. For example, even today, we come across expressions that are always used in our lives[8]. Although this work seems to have been studied a lot, it has not yet reached the end, because every single word used in this work, not only the words, should be seriously practiced. After being published in Uzbek by Mutalibov, the second edition was prepared and completed by Kasimjon Sadikov in 2017. The work does not stop with this, it will continue, because Kashgari means the value of the nation, Kashgari means an incomparable person who has established a statue in our language.

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