



OWN LAYER IN THE NOVEL "STARRY NIGHTS" BY PRIMQUL KADIROV

Rahimova Zarnigor Bahromovna
Jizzakh State Pedagogical University, Uzbek Language and
Literature Faculty, 2nd Stage Master's Student

Abstract

This article provides information about Primkul Kadyrov's work "Starry Nights" and the layer that flies in it. Opinions about one's own stratum are expressed and conclusions are drawn through excerpts from the work.

Keywords: Literature, prose, verse, Arabic, Persian, learning, science, art, science.

Own layer - parts of the lexicon of the Uzbek language consisting of common Turkic words and purely Uzbek words. Common Turkic words are the oldest lexical units of the Uzbek language. Usually, its own layer consists of words created based on the internal capabilities of each language. "Own layer" means lexemes originally belonging to this language and their formations, as well as lexemes formed from words of other languages with their own affixes. "Language as a system is in continuous movement and development. It comes from its social nature: the two-way relationship between language and society, language and consciousness, language and thinking determines their influence on each other - socio-political processes occurring in society, scientific and technical progress, economic and social development. "Reforms in the ripe spheres lead to the emergence of new words and terms in the vocabulary of the language, and at the same time, certain lexemes become obsolete and become a historical category."

The lexical layer is the layer that tends to change quickly compared to other levels of the language. Words and expressions expressing ideas about news, events, happening in life and science are constantly forming in the language. In order to express new concepts and objects as language units, new words and phrases are created on the basis of existing language materials to meet the demands of society. As a result, the meanings of the words in the language change and expand, words are transferred from one language to another according to the socio-historical conditions, and a new vocabulary layer begins to emerge. The existence of words related to one's own strata goes back to ancient times. It began to emerge at a time when the language-speaking peoples of the Altai family were still united, before they separated. The development of international relations, economic, cultural, political relations and their effects are





also expressed in the lexicon of the languages of these nations. There are countless studies devoted to the importance and role of such phenomena. "In linguistics, the terms "element", "lexical elements", "lexical fund", "lexicon" are used instead of the term "layer". Some scholars interpret the native layer and the assimilated layer as a unique lexical layer of the Uzbek language. In order to determine the level of study of the own layer and the assimilated layer in the lexicon of the Uzbek language, we found it appropriate to quote the opinions of Uzbek linguists.

Professor Sh. Rahmatullayev divides the vocabulary of the Uzbek language into two large layers: the words of his own layer and the acquired layer. In this place, he explained his own layer as follows: "Own layer means the words that belong to this language and the formations based on it, as well as the formations from other words with their own affixes."

Professor A. Hajiyev explains the words of his class as follows: "The class of his own includes words that are unique to the Uzbek language, as well as words that are common to Turkic languages. The vocabulary of the Uzbek language contains a large number of words that are common to Turkic languages. ...The main lexical part of the Uzbek language, which is directly its own, is made up of words formed on the basis of its internal capabilities and specific laws during the development of this language.

Professor S. Usmanov expressed a number of opinions about lexical layers. According to him, "The vocabulary of the current Uzbek literary language is mainly composed on the basis of five sources: 1) common Turkic words; 2) Uzbek words; 3) Tajik-Persian words; 4) Arabic words; 5) Russian and international words". S. Usmanov covers the unique words of the Uzbek language under the title "Uzbek words" for the first time. Fakhri Kamal used a number of terms to distinguish native words from native words. He sometimes used the common "Turkish language lexicon". At the same time, the scientist explained his layer under the name "Turkish words". Fakhri Kamol's views on his own and assimilated layers are expressed in the following words: is the basis, ... the main part of the words in the vocabulary of the languages of the Turkic peoples living in Central Asia and Kazakhstan are the original Turkic words that are common to the Turkic languages and have been used for centuries. These words are the basis for enriching the lexicon by creating new words and phrases from these languages." In the studies of Fakhri Kamal, the words of the Uzbek language, that is, the Uzbek words, are not specifically explained. However, the scientist pointed out three sources of the origin of Turkic words from the historical point of view in the rich vocabulary of the Uzbek language, and emphasized that the Uzbek language has its own words. Since Fakhri Kamol's comments on this issue relate to the concepts of the Turkic layer and the all-Turkic layer, we quote it in full: can show:





1. In Turkic languages, which have been mostly used in the same way since the earliest times, they have grown and developed in the later times, and at the present time they have kept the same pronunciation and meaning in almost all Turkic languages, and sometimes with some phonetic changes, the words used differently are the vocabulary of Turkic languages, including the Uzbek language.

2. Words specific to the languages of the Turkic peoples living in Central Asia and Kazakhstan, but known to the Turkic peoples living in other places, are included in the vocabulary of the languages of the neighboring Turkic peoples, including the Uzbek language.

3. Words and phrases that are unique to the Uzbek language, but unknown to the Turkic peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, as well as other places, are considered the vocabulary of the Uzbek language. In Fakhri Kamal's studies, the term own stratum is almost never used. He uses the phrase "original Turkish word" in the Russian sense of "iskonnyy". The words "ancient Turkic lexicon", more precisely, "general Turkic period" are meant here.

Analyzing the comments made by linguists above, we can come to the following conclusion:

1. The lexical layers of the Uzbek language are divided into two components: the own layer and the assimilated layer.

2. The original Turkish words that have existed in the Uzbek language since time immemorial and genetically belong to this language and the Uzbek language itself, i.e. common Turkic lexemes made up of words.

3. Some native Turkic words are common to the lexicon of related languages. Therefore, such Turkish words in their own layer are referred to by such terms as common Turkish lexicon, common Turkish layer, common Turkish word layer.

From this point of view, the words related to the layer used in "Starry Nights" can be grouped as follows:

a.) Root Turkic words;

b.) Lexemes made from Turkic words.

"It is noted in the sources that the lexicon of the Uzbek language is poorly studied." "But in recent years, a number of studies have been done on this."

The Uzbek language belongs genetically to the family of Turkic languages, and the basic lexical layer of the Turkic language is an ancient basis for this language. "The Uzbek language dictionary contains many Turkic words that have historically existed since ancient times. Such words, which are genetically considered the lexical wealth of ancient Turkic clan and tribal languages, are present in most of the modern Turkic languages, and they constitute the general lexical wealth of these languages.





Therefore, the ancient basis of the lexicon of the Uzbek language is formed by the original Turkic words, which are typical of the Turkic languages.

Root words are words that belong to the language itself. That is why the words belonging to the group of basic Turkic words belong to that language according to their genetic source. Primitive words usually belong to very ancient times.

We studied the basic Turkish words used in the novel "Starry Nights" divided into the following thematic groups:

1. Words representing the concepts of kinship and closeness found in the work the following: father, mother, daughter, son, child, brother, relative, younger brother, uncle, aunt, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, mother-in-law, sister-in-law, grandmother, cousin. From this, you should know that they have raised swords against their brother-in-law and father-in-law! (p. 12) Even though he knew that the parents were protecting and hiding the girl as much as they could, it was very dangerous that he was still hanging around Kuva (p. 68).

2. In the work, the words referring to the human and animal organism and its parts: eye, chest, head, eyelash, eyebrow, waist, face, collar, shoulder, wing, hand, tongue, beard, chin, tooth, mouth, heel, neck, cheek, bone, ear, finger, foot, throat, heart, belly, armpit, nose, spine, knee, blood, eyelid, body. While the dervish cow's thick body was shaking and crying, he could not hide his face because his hand was tied, tears were falling down his mosh-rice beard (p. 55).

3. Names of animals and birds: cow, herd of calves, goat, sheep, snake, dog, horse, camel, ox, bird, sparrow, deer, stallion, rabbit, mule. Both horses and flocks of sheep were coming towards Osh from the distant snowy mountains (p. 95). By putting the calf on the cow and spinning it, he became Andormon, but it was too late that he noticed that the cavalry had entered the courtyards (p. 71).

4. Names of natural phenomena, things, natural geographical objects in the work also mentioned: rain, snow, sleet, dust, storm, fog, moon, mountain, soil, water, star, cloud, swamp, hurricane, ice, night, day (sun), night, fire forest, words like rain, cliff, peak, road, earth, stone, wood, gold, silver, iron, coal. They could not reach the short pass on a winter day. In the evening, they stopped in a forest of oak trees. They found more flat places, emptied their stomachs, cut wood from the forest and made bonfires (p. 326). Due to the intensity of the storm and the cold, these snows were frozen and a thick layer was formed (p. 331).

5. Words expressing the concepts of time, period, season in the work: year, month, day, yesterday, night, winter, autumn, summer, later, today, morning. Babur's army besieged Samarkand throughout the summer and autumn. Baysunqor mirza closed the city gates for seven months, and finally, unable to bear hunger and scarcity, he





secretly left Samarkand with his close people on one of the cold winter nights and fled to Hisar (p. 113).

6. Names of plants, trees and some concepts related to them: grass, wheat, grapes, thorns, wood, crops, greens, reeds, apples, barley, seeds, hay, juniper, sedges, roots. ekayotir (p. 265). Thick lichens spread from tree to tree, entwining the whole tree (p. 444).

7. Words expressing the concepts of shelter and construction in the work: door, roof, fortress, meadow, warehouse, dugout, village, bogot, farm. The beku navkars of Margilan threw Tanbal's army away with the help of thousands of brave young men gathered from the neighborhoods and villages outside the fortress (p. 165).

8. Names of numbers, quantities and measurement units: two, sixty, eight, ten, two, many, few, whole, half, seven, fifty, seventeen, five-six, thirty-forty, all and so on. With such arrogance, when Samarkand endured a seven-month siege, it seemed certain that the Andijan fortress with twelve thousand sheep would not "break down" for five or six months under the leadership of a brave man like Khoja Abdulla (p. 149).

9. In the work, there are also words that mean the concepts of features, signs and properties quite a bit. The following types of such words can be cited:

a) words denoting characteristics and signs of people, things, events:

big, small, fat, compact, beautiful, big, huge, tough, alert, cheerful, playful, soft, hot, cold, far, close, new, old, deep, deep, lonely, heavy, light, muffled, narrow, good, bad, young, thin, thick, long, evil. This young man with a small body looked very beautiful in the light of the candle burning above (p. 24). Leaving the king without breakfast on a long and hot summer day was more frightening for the begums than going hungry themselves (p. 25).

b) words denoting color: blue, yellow-yellow, blue-red, blue, red, green, white, black, dark-black, blue. Wide plains, rolling hills and hills in the south of Osh are decorated with various wildflowers. Among the yellow-and-yellow sedges, blue-red peas, and unruly sedges, there were scaly tulips that stood out from afar like a crimson carpet (p. 94).

c) words related to the concept of age: girl, young man, old woman, old man, wife, teenager, boyhood, smallness, childhood. Thousands of women, teenagers, and old people were killed for nothing among Ahmad Tanbal's men (p. 290). A boy and a girl were whispering in a shelter of willows by the stream (p. 6).

10. Food, clothes, fabrics and their related concepts: kimiz, ayron, bol, meat, roast, cabbage, goose, skirt, bead, dress, coat, dress, boots, belt ', gray, collar, tie, bracelet. Kasimbek took off his kimkhob robe with a gold collar and threw it on Mullah



Fazliddin's shoulder (p. 84). After drinking a bowl of yogurt, Babur closed his eyes and rested his head on the pillow (p. 503).

11. It is possible to include the names of weapons and household items related to the material and social life of the people appearing in the work, belonging to the general Turkish lexicon: shoti, stick, felt, plate, thread, shield, cold, tub, vessel, yoke, saddle-harness, boat, ship, cauldron, pillow, trap, stake, shackle, sand, sword, peace, spade, bridge, saddle, woman, stretcher, whip, load. The young men were killed by laying thick felts on the snow-covered ground. There are pots and pans among the cargo (p. 326). When they boarded the boats and reached the ship, Babur Khoja took Kalonbek to his room on the bow side of the ship (p. 485).

12. In the play, auxiliary words and exclamations are often found in the language of the characters of the play: ul, andog', uz, uzga, shul, when, where, when, so, why, who, I, you . etonyms: words such as Persian, Mongolian, Turkmen, Chigatai, Iranian, Turkish, Indian. The nicest of all the congratulations was when he was congratulated by Mrs. Kutlug Nigor when he entered the khirgah (p. 98).

13. Words related to the abstract concept and the military concept: sadness, peace, hunger, sleep, crying, joy, laughter, emotion, desire, joy, heart, shame, thirst, full prisoner, endurance, hunger, bek, spy, army, enemy, war, robber, siege, ambassador, deal. After leaving the siege, he stayed with his aunt in Oratepa for two months, and there he heard that Shaibani Khan sent an ambassador to Mahmud Khan and was trying to conclude an agreement on the conquest of Movaraunnahr (p. 256).

A special feature of Turkish words is that they are found in almost all languages. In other words, the most active and vital words that form the basis of the ancient Turkic lexicon are common to the lexicon of all Turkic languages.

The study of the lexical layers of the novel "Starry Nights" showed that the writer paid special attention to the preservation of the norms of the literary language in the presentation of language tools (lexical-grammatical) of historical facts and sources. The Turkish layer in the vocabulary of the novel "Starry Nights" served to reflect the author's thoughts, imagination, outlook, interests, and dreams. In the lexicon of the work, this layer is fully manifested with its artistic appeal, colorfulness of meaning, and stylistic possibilities. Most of the Turkish words used in the work are used in the current literary language. We will consider the etymological origin of some Turkish words.

The word *sergak* means "alert", "sensible", this quality originally exists in the ancient Turkic language and means "stand alone without moving".

In a developed market economy, accounting has completely different functions. This is due, first of all, to the fact that the ownership structure is changing in the market



conditions; secondly, the organization is forced to carry out its activities in conditions of fierce competition, the presence of which requires constant monitoring of market conditions, careful planning of activities. Thirdly, in modern conditions, the forms, types and conditions of financing economic activities are changing:

in the absence of budget financing and state lending, the organization has to compete for the credit resources of commercial banks, and for the funds of other potential investors.

The verb *ser* – (PDP, 421; s(ar-); DS, 496: ser-2) is made from the suffix *ri-*, which expresses the meaning of diminutive, with the suffix *-k*: (*ser*+ *ga* = *serga* *ri-*)+ *k* = *serga* *rik*. The word *Sergak* has three different meanings in the modern Uzbek literary language. Muhammadjan, the doorman, realized that there was some meaning in this and woke up. Is it possible that Babur wants to refuse to fulfill the promise he made in Kunduz? Muhammad began to keep a watchful eye on the actions of the doorman Khwaja Khalifa (p. 391).

The word *kamal*, which means "siege, siege", is used in the modern literary language in its original and figurative sense. In the etymological dictionary, "encirclement at the level of disconnection with the outside world". This noun is derived from the verb *kama-*, which means "surround", "capture" (PDP, 410) in the old Uzbek language with the suffix *-l* (SSTN, II, 64, KRS, 335: *qamal* I 2. *osada*, *okruzhenie*, *blokada*) later vowels *a* changed to vowels *o*: *qama-* + *l* = *qamal* > *qamo* *l*. Navoi must have heard how badly the people of the city suffered from hunger last time when Babur besieged Samarkand for seven months. Did he write such sieges because he did not consider Babur worthy?

"He who does not boast, who walks quietly or quietly; The word *yuvosh*, which means "insolent", is used as an adjective and adverb in the modern Uzbek language. This word is also used in the work within this category. *Robiya*, who used to not give a grip like a *hurkovich* deer, has now become *allanechik yuvosh* (p. 7). A middle-aged woman sitting on a black horse and dressed in white was Babur's mother *Kutlug Nigor* (p. 75). In the etymological dictionary, this word comes in the meaning of "believable", "one who does not boast", this adjective exists in the ancient Turkic language and is derived from the Javanese verb meaning "pacify". (DS, 248: *java* + *л* 'uspekaivat'sya') formed with the suffix *-sh* (ESTYa, IV, 52; Devon, III, 18; DS, 248); in the Uzbek language, under the influence of the *v* consonant, the vowel *a* in the first syllable has changed to the vowel *u*, and the vowel *a* in the second syllable has changed to the vowel *o*: *java-* + *sh* = *yavash* > *yuvo* *sh*. In colloquial speech, this word is pronounced *явваш*, where the consonant *в* is doubled, the vowels *a* change to vowels: *ява-* + *ш* = *яваш* > *явваш* > *я^вва^ш*.





The word *yogiy*, which means "enemy, enemy", appears a lot in the lexicon of the work in the images of war and violence. All the attention of the Yav army surrounded by the fortress of Samarkand and guarding its six gates like six-headed dragons was on the sound of trumpets and trumpets coming from the residence of Etibarikhon and on the queen who came out of the fortress as if she was a symbol of peace. had been jab (p. 254). The losses that Yav saw in those two hours were more and more terrible than all the losses he had seen since the beginning of the war (p. 66). This word means "adversary", "enemy" in the old Turkic language, originally it was pronounced as *yag'y* (PDP, 383; Devon, III, 31; TRS, 659); later the vowel *y* was not pronounced (SSTTN, II, 332), the consonant *g'* was replaced by the consonant *v* (ESTYa, IV, 55), in Uzbek the vowel *a* changed to the vowel *â*: *yag'y* > *yag'* > *yav* > *yâv*.

The word *kaznak*, which means "a cellar that serves as a warehouse," is found in the lexicon of the work: Today, the young servant who came here riding a cart put a rag in his mouth, tied his hands and feet, and threw him into the *kaznak*. (p. 13). In the dictionary of L.Z. Budagov, this *s z* is listed as derived from the verb *gaz-* (SSTTN, II, 14: *gaznaq`pogreb; vykhod*). At the end of this word - (a) part *q* is equivalent to a suffix expressing the meaning of strengthening; if we remove this suffix, the *kazn* part remains, but in Turkic languages, including Uzbek, if two consonants appear at the end of a word in a row, the vowel between them is left unpronounced. If we restore this narrow vowel here, we will have the form *gazyn*. This noun is originally created from the verb *gazy* with the suffix *-n*; in the Uzbek language, the following sound changes occurred in the structure of this word: the vowel *y* in the second syllable was not pronounced, the vowel *a* in the first syllable was changed to the vowel *â*, the vowel *a* before the consonant *q* Changed to a vowel: (*qazy-* + *n* = *qazyn*) + *aq* = *qazynaq* > *qaznaq* > *qaznaq*.

The lexeme *yuk*, which means "weight to be lifted and transported from one place to another", is a Turkish word belonging to its own class. used in the meaning (O'TIL, 5, 80). This word is used in the lexicon of the work in the sense of "collection of things to be transported" and in a figurative sense: Yov's heavy loads loaded on carts and camel caravans remained beyond the bridge (p. 68).

- I took care of your pain! - he said, bent his waist like a man with a heavy burden on his shoulders and left the hall... (p. 535). This noun, which had the same meaning in the ancient Turkic language, was pronounced as *yuk* (Devon, III, 10; DS, 285); In Uzbek, the sign of softness of the vowel (*u*) has disappeared: *ю`k* > *yuk*. There is an interpretation that this word is derived from the verb *yu-*, which means "to collect", "to collect" in the old Turkic language, with the suffix *-k* (ESTYa, IV, 263).



It is known that the novel "Starry Nights" was created on a historical theme. Therefore, the language of the work follows the principle of historicity based on the need to illuminate its ideological direction, historical process, and lexemes related to its own layer, which are used and not used in the current Uzbek language, are used. The role of the Turkic layer as the expressive language of the work is significant. It should be noted that the appropriate reflection of lexemes in an artistic style is determined by the artist's level of thinking and artistic skill.

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