

LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE LANGUAGE OF KHOREZM EPICS

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Abstract: In this article the words in the function of nominative-descriptive in the lexis of Khorazm's epics are classified according to the thematic groups and they are compared with other researches.

Key words: Khorazm, epics, lexica, nominative-descriptive, thematic, groups, function, thing, sign, peculiarity, count, volume, action, condition, gesture, exclamation, conjunction, concept.

Introduction

Words in the epic language mainly perform a nominative-descriptive function. The lexical units that serve to describe the events that happened in the epic, the behavior of the characters involved in them, their attitude, their conversations, the conditions and situations in which they fell, and to convey these images to the listener are used almost in their own sense. After all, words are used in their meaning during communication and information exchange, and through their artistic-figurative use, the image of the epic language is given artistry. With this in mind, we found it necessary to classify the lexical units used in the epic according to which word group they belong to. Because, on the one hand, it serves to give a certain idea about the set of words used in the epic, and on the other hand, about their structural aspect.

In the language of epics, the use of words belonging to the names of things and events takes the first place, and the second place is occupied by units belonging to the group of words meaning action. In our opinion, it should be so from the point of view of logic. Because most of the units participating in the text name things, events, persons and enter into mutual relations, connect to the words that mean actions forming predicativeness, and take an active part in the organization of the sentence. The next places are occupied by the words that indicate and determine the sign of things and events (in the broad sense), the words that indicate the sign of action, and the next place is occupied by the words that define the person, thing, and the amount of action. There are few words that refer to things, persons, signs and actions.

I. Name of things and events

Words belonging to the names of things and events used in epics can be conditionally divided into the following thematic groups:

- a) Words denoting the external parts of the human body: *head, head, forehead, forehead, eyebrow, eye, neck, throat, face, lip, nape, waist, chest, waist, ear, hand, fist, chest//chest, chest, mole, fingernails, skull, beard, finger, knee, losh (headless corpse) head-feet, hand-feet;*
- b) Words for internal parts of the human body: *heart, tongue, tooth, rib, bone;*
- c) Names denoting a person's social status and profession: *king/poshsha, shah, sultan, minister, darga, sarban, sarkarda, merchant, bek, poet, farmer, yasovul, chapovul, guard, bakhshi, bahodir,*

usto, bogbon, bazzoz, rider, cook, servant, ambassador, cathudo, emissary, laborer, dervish, witch;

d Words denoting kinship relations: *father, mother,*

wife, wife, husband, grandfather, child, daughter, son, boy, grandmother, offspring, offspring;

e) Names denoting a special place: *dungeon, tavern, bridleway,*

koshk, palace, tent, harem, house, horde, hotel, mosque, grave, grave, altar;

g) Names denoting geographical objects: *gorge, island, ravine, meadow, mountain, desert;*

h) Names denoting concepts of season and time: *spring, summer, winter, autumn, chashgah, night, day, morning;*

i) Names of food: *soup, bread, food, saryog, bol novvot, sugar vodka, wine, kebab;*

j) Words denoting household items: *bowl, pot, bodya, tesha, chish(sikh), pichqi (saw), ax, poytesha, gate, bag, plate, capcha, knife, sieve, canar, aybolta, bag, footstool;*

k) Words that express the relationship of a person to each other: *master, student, acquaintance, guest, guest, neighbor;*

l) Precious metals, words denoting minerals: *gem, gold, pearl, coral, silver, gold, iron (iron), steel;*

m) Words denoting fruit and crop products: *pomegranate, date, kadi, onion, gashir (carrot).*

n) Words denoting military weapons: *sword, sword, helmet, shield, spear, bow, sword, ax, arrow, rifle, cannon;*

o) Water bodies, words denoting concepts related to it: *river, sea, pool, bank (shore);*

p) Words denoting animals: *lion, lion, kulon, gazelle, horse, baytal, yobi, camel, mule, sheep, lamb, goat (goat), elephant, donkey, donkey;*

q) Words denoting birds: *bird, falcon, bird, nightingale, sona;*

r) Words denoting clothing and its parts: *clothing, telpak, toppi, chochirma, kovush-mahsi, turban, collar, kissa, skirt;*

s) Names of insects: *wasp (pumpkin), wasp;*

t) Words expressing concepts related to music: *soz, dutor, tor, nay;*

u) Words denoting riding equipment: *saddle, ayil, kuyushkan, kuchan (neck), komit, khurjun, juvan (washed);*

c) Words denoting the names of plants and trees: *fig, flower, pomegranate, gujum, sazok (saksovul), isvand (isiriq);*

w) Words related to hunting: *hunter, sniper, hunt, bullet;*

x) Words with the meaning of professions: *gunner, merchant, cook, laborer, bakshi, tinker, arsonist, mullah, judge, namishkor (bird hunter);*

y) Words denoting religious concepts: *pir, chilton, eshan, khoja, haq, olla, jabbar, sayid, haj, murid;*

It seems that the words used in epics are related to the names of things and events, the events depicted, the persons who participated in them, and the things that are directly and indirectly related to people's past. In addition, it is used in the order of artistic means characterizing the state, movement, and characteristics of persons who are participants of events in a certain situation and performs a nominative-descriptive and artistic-stylistic function. Most of them are common words.

II. Adjective words

Most of the adjectives used in the epic serve to show the characteristics of individuals, especially their positive qualities. The rest determine the sign of natural objects, buildings, items, weapons, clothes, etc. Below are their thematic groups:

- a) Words expressing the positive qualities of a person: *handsome, enthusiastic, brave, wrestler, good, khan, falcon, belted, lion-hearted, lion, talkative, alert, open-hearted, lovable, loyal, beautiful, fat, flirt, rounded*;
- b) Descriptive words for human parts: *flower-faced, thin (thin) waist, tarragon-shaped hand, executioner's eye, gazelle eye, thin figure, pencil eyebrow, almond-shaped*;
- c) Words denoting negative qualities of a person: *old, khunkhor, hokki (bukri), bastard, narcotic, nashavand, banggi*;
- d) Words expressing size and quantity: *big, ulli, old, high, long-long*;
- e) Descriptive words for clothes and their parts: *old, double, dice, malla, shake*;
- f) Words describing the mountain: *high, high, black, damp-humid*;
- g) Descriptive words for animals: *bedov, ola, kotir, mocha, short waisted*;
- h) Words describing weapons: *heavy, green, sharp*;
- i) Descriptive words: *lion, blanket, round, jingle, thin, black, blessed, white, white-white, narcissus, humor*;
- j) Words describing the item: *gold, gold, silver*;

So, the words belonging to the group of words used in the language of epics used to describe the characteristics of a person served to define the positive and negative aspects of a person, his appearance, his belongings, clothes, and so on.

III. The name of the concepts of quantity and volume

In works devoted to stylistics, the use of numbers is analyzed mainly from the point of view of norms. In particular, which suffix to add to this or that number is the norm, and which one to add is a deviation from the norm, when determining the number of things with more than one precision, the names of things and events do not take the suffix -s, and in some places, a number does not express the meaning of quantity. .1 It can be seen from this that the words belonging to the group of concepts names of quantity and volume perform a nominative-descriptive function in speech, express the amount of things and events, and become determinative in the sentence. Examining the language of epics shows that the words belonging to the concepts of quantity and volume perform a nominative-descriptive function in the text of epics. For example, the title of the epic "Forty Thousand" is expressed by a word belonging to this group.

In the version of Ahmad Bakhshi, we find many words related to the concepts of quantity and volume already in the traditional introduction of the epic. The number of eighty thousand determined that the land of Chambilbel in the Gorogli Sultanate consisted of eighty thousand households. The following words served to show the exaggerated amount of the enemy who brought an army to Chambilbel: eight kings, twelve thousand Arabs, fifty thousand Georgians, three hundred thousand Isfikhans, three hundred thousand Romanians, three hundred thousand Farangs, seven thousand artillerymen, seven a thousand guards, twenty-four thousand khans, forty-four kings.

A number, as mentioned in many literatures, is used both to express a definite quantity and to express something unknown: Gorogli had a sister from his uncle named Gajdumbek. He gave the name Gulshahrijan (Ahmad Bakhshi, QM.193) 2. Dali Mehtar was standing on the horse, trying to wake up Gorogli with a loud voice, saying something (Ahmad Bakhshi, QM.194).

One word serves to characterize the incident at the highest level in some places: Gorogli led his forty men and rode towards the red-headed soldiers. There was a war, the land and the time, and the space became one (Ahmad Bakhshi, QM.201). In this place, the second word is used in the same sense.

The number forty is used in the epic to show the number of young men of Hasan Khan and Goroguli:

went over it. Hasan Khan surrounded Avaz Khan with forty of his men besieged (Ahmad Bakhshi, QM.194). Gorogli slept here one evening with his forty young men (Ahmad Bakhshi, QM. 201). In classical literature, the use of the number hundred in connection with flirtatious words is common. For example, don't draw your swords together with your face, beckon to each other, and call for my execution (Misikin). Because such use is widespread, it does not attract attention in any way. But there are such usages in the epic language that involuntarily draw the listener's attention to themselves, create a combination with certain words related to the concepts of quantity and volume, give the image a different life, the listener does not know that a light and innocent smile has arisen on his face:

The old lady draws lots at Khirmondali's request. The old woman tells him that there is a young man named Gorogli in the land of Chambilbel, and that he can beat Khirmondali and knock him down. In exchange for a plate of gold, the old woman promises to go to Gorogli and bring him a message. Watch the image of the old woman standing before Gorogli:

(Gorogli) was sleeping in his tent with forty of his men. The old woman was riding a horse, eighty thousand noz, ninety thousand jilva, and two gamza, bowing to Gorogli (Khojyoz Bakhshi, X.5).³ In our opinion, it is impossible for human observation to determine flirting, jingling, etc. with tens of thousands of numbers, and expressing flirting with jingling etc. with an excessively large number is an extraordinary situation for the listener. It seems that here the exaggeration expressed by the name of the concept of quantity and volume has shown its power.

There is also a difference in the use of the word ghamza with the exact quantity - two words. After all, it is unimaginable to limit and enumerate abstract concepts such as noz, jilva, ghamza.

The following five or six pairs of words were used by Gorogli in the words he said before leaving for his homeland, when he was forgiven by Khirmondali, after he was relieved from the fight and the fight;

The watchword:

- *Send us five or six kisses!*

- *Hey, blueberry! I will not kiss you!*

In fact, the connection of the number five or six, which does not have any modal meanings, with the word "food" also gave the speech a special gloss and charm.

The connection of the following word with the words kiss and food is also unique to the speech:

Concubines said: "A young man matures in forty years. They should be beaten, beaten, killed, and each of us would have one kiss, one kiss, and we would have food for the rest of our lives" (Khojyoz Bakhshi, X.26).

When used in epic language, the name of the concepts of quantity and volume interact with other words, creating unexpected light humor and delighting the listener. It creates an upbeat mood in the communication between the performer and the listener.

IV. Action and status words

From the point of view that the words used in the language of the epics signifying action and status determine the verbs to which they are connected, they can be divided into the following groups:

- a) Words denoting the moment of action: early, early, night, evening, today, chashka (chashtgoh);
 - b) Words indicating the place of movement: back, in front, to the edge, next, here, right, then, munda, further, before;
 - c) Words indicating the manner of execution of the action: easy, fast, slowly, hard, fast, impossible.
- It seems that the words in this order mainly define the time, place and manner of the action taking place, while at the same time ensuring the completeness of the image.

V. Signal words

- a) Personal pronouns: man (I), san (you), he, we;
- b) Demonstrative pronouns: this, this, ul, this, this, shub a(ni);
- v) Interrogative pronouns: na, ne, navchun//nuvchun, nichcha, nichik;
- g) Personal pronoun: own.
- d) Individuation pronoun: nothing, nobody;
- e) Marking pronouns: all, all, any, any kind.

Denoting words, according to their nature, replace the names of persons, things, events, etc.

VI. Exclamation words: Like hay, hay, hov, ho, ey.

Some exclamations are used with words like qyr, ur, bor, sur: qyr-ho-qir, ur-ho-ur, bor-ho, sur-ho.

VII. Imitative words: viz, dag-dag', shuvv, yalt-yult.

VIII. From connectors The conjunction equal to is found in the form of minan. The synonyms of this conjunction and, and, and are not found at all. This case can also be noted as a sign of the unique aspect of the epic language.

Since the function of action words is extremely complex, they cannot be divided into thematic groups. That is probably why, when the lexical units used in the works are divided into thematic groups, the action words are often neglected. The authors of the research do not even explain it. For example, in S. Tursunov's work on the lexical features of the "Alpomish" epic, while the lexical units in general use are divided into 32 thematic groups, such words are listed as only one - 13th group. objective-neutral action names, positive action names, negative action names, names of mental states and processes are divided into groups.⁵ In this article, we did not find it necessary to divide the verbs into thematic groups in order not to repeat the opinions expressed in textbooks and scientific literature about the ratio and tendency.

So, the units belonging to one or another group used in the text of epics are inextricably linked with the description of the persons who participated in the events of the epic, events and events in the past of individuals, their sign, quantity, state and movement.

References:

1. Lexicology of the Uzbek language. -Tashkent: Science, 1981. pp. 113-114
2. Ahmad Bakhshi Matnazarov - In the style of Ahmad Bakhshi, we quoted the epic "Forty Thousand" in QM style and used the version of the epic published in the magazine "Sharq yzteziri", so we showed the pages of the magazine (issue 2, 1992).
3. Actually, as Khojaniyoz Bakhshi was the son of Vais, we kept the appearance of Khojjayoz Bakhshi, which was a tradition among the local people and was presented in the original version. We shortened the epic "Khirmondali" performed by him in X style and showed the pages with examples.
4. Tursunov S. Leksicheskie osobennosti saga «Alpamys»: Autorefer...diss.kand.filol. science - Tashkent, 1990. - 19 p.
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