

OGHUZ PLANT NAMES USED IN "DEVONU LUGOTIT TURK"

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ABSTRACT:

This article analyzes the Oghuz words used for the name of the plant used in the masterpiece of the XI century - "Devonu lug'otit turk".

Keywords: Devon, Oghuz word, plant names, index-dictionary

INTRODUCTION:

`Devonu lug'otit turk is the first known, largest, and at the same time unique monument of Turkish linguistics. Due to the fact that the work is compiled in the form of a dictionary, it contains words and units in different areas, which increases the value of the work, and the study of the lexicon of the work requires the division of words used in it into thematic groups. After all, the study of the language of written sources helps to substantiate the theoretical principles of lexicology, which is one of the important tools in determining and evaluating the interaction of the people speaking this language with other peoples. As the lexicon contains various internal and external influences on other branches of language, it helps to identify changes and growth in the cultural, political, socio-economic life of the people. In this sense, one of the most common ways to study the historical development of a language and the richness of its vocabulary is to analyze the words in the language into thematic groups. Determining which fields the words used in the sources belong to provides valuable information not only for linguistics but also for other disciplines. Also, the thematic grouping of lexemes in the language of written memoirs provides an opportunity to get a full picture of the spirituality, legal level, cooperation with

neighboring and fraternal peoples of the period in which the work was created.

It is known that the work of the famous linguist and ethnographer Mahmud Kasugai's "Devonu lug'otit turk" is an encyclopedic source that expresses the ancient traditions, lifestyle and attitude of the Turkic peoples to material existence. It contains not only examples of folklore, literary fragments of the XI century, but also the period before that. In these poems, the heroic struggle of the tribal heroes, natural phenomena, the dreams and hopes of the people are vividly expressed. The lyrical passages in Devon contain a number of images such as spring, winter, heart, bow, arrow, wine, hunting, bird, tree. Among them, the image of the world is distinguished by its scale of meaning, metaphorical nature and its art.

The life of the period when "Devonu lug'otit turk" (later DLT) was written, the words and phrases related to agriculture, trade, animals and plants are the most common in the play, depending on the way of life of the people. In particular, the phytonym used in the work, that is, the names of plants and their related units, can be found in the Oghuz words.

It is important to study the lexical features of plant names. Their study in this regard requires the division of words denoting plant names into subgroups, the study of the types of such units in terms of form and meaning, the phenomenon of semantic migration in them. The article examines the names of Oguz plants used in DLT and other related units. There are fifteen Oghuz phytonyms in the divan. They can be divided into small groups as follows:

- 1) Names of plants intended for consumption;
- 2) Perennial tree species;
- 3) Annual plants;
- 4) Plant parts.

1. NAMES OF PLANTS FOR CONSUMPTION:

In Devon, the *boj* lexeme is expressed as a homonymous lexeme, and as one of its three forms, the word is used to denote the name of an edible plant:

Boj- A taxable plant (the word of *oghuz*).

Linguists G. Abdurahmanov and S. Mutallibov, who created this work in the modern Uzbek literary language, described the above word in the index dictionary based on the *devon*.

The names of plants such as radishes and carrots appear in the *devon* in the following form:

Турма- called radish, carrot is *сарпур турма*. The Arguns call carrots as *кизпи*. They distorted this word from the Persian word *rāzāp*. The Oguz call it *кәшүр*. They also borrowed this word from the Persians. (I, 405)

As can be seen from the above example, in the X-XI centuries a lexeme was used to express carrots and radishes in Turkic languages. However, in each group of Tuki language this lexeme occurs in different forms (in the form of *Турма*, *кизпи*, *кәшүр*).

Көwүргән-Roasted mountain onions. The Oghuzs call it *Көмүргән*. (I, 476)

In DLT, the word for cereals is defined as follows:

Тарпур-cereal, seed. This word is a common name for all cereals.

Тарпур-wheat is in most Turkic tribes. Only in Oguz it means *tariq*. This is wrong. They call *ашлик*. (I, 354)

So, at that time, the lexeme *Тарпур* was used in two senses. The word generally means both whole grains and wheat. In Oguz it was used to denote millet.

Another Uzbek lexeme is used to express the word *Tariq*:

Tyri-The essence of the hair after removing and cleaning the skin (*Oguz*)

The use of two lexemes to express a word shows how rich the Turkic language is.

2. PERENNIAL TREE SPECIES:

Lexemes denoting a tree are used in two places in the play. One of them is a birch tree:

Except for *Yagma*, *Tuxsi*, *Kipchak*, *Yabaku*, *Tatar*, *Qayjumul* and *Oguz*, when they say to dig a birch tree *қазин*, these tribes call it *қажин* and they never speak *з*. (I, 68)

A special *Oghuz* word is used to describe a large tree in *Devon*:

Урға - a big tree (*Oguz*); The same is true of the *Argu* language. (I, 148)

3. ANNUAL PLANTS:

Юзәплик-incense (*Oguz*) (II, 19)

Мандар- is a plant that is wrapped around trees and often dries. (I, 426)

Памук- fluff, cotton (*Oguz*) (I, 360)

The dictionary explains the *chor* lexeme as follows:

Чор: *чор урағут* - *bitov khotin* (the place of awrat is *bitov khotin*), the Oghuzs also call the grass that is harvested *чор от*. This is the origin of the first word. (III, 133)

Based on the analysis of the work, it can be said that the *Чор* lexeme is a polysemous lexeme. Its main meaning is used for grass, and it is used figuratively for a woman.

Қова - chase (*Oguz*) (III, 255)

The fact that the word *chase* is a botanical unit is mentioned in the index-dictionary based on the work. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, the word *qovga* is indicated as the word *amonim*, and it is explained as follows:

Qovg'a I shv. Wooden bucket.

Qovg`a II. Perennial plant with hollow and soft inside, long like a bar; (usually used for making melons, hanging melons)

So, the word qovga used in modern Uzbek literary language is originally an Oghuz word.

4. PLANT PARTS:

Kök-root, vein, tag. Көк уң ким – is who you are and what tribe you belong to. (words of Oguzs and Kipchaks) (II, 328)

In the example above, the word vein is used figuratively.

Кӱвӱк - straw (Oguz)

The above examples show that in the Devonu lug`otit turk, along with other thematic groups, there are many phytonims in Oghuz. In addition, there are comments in the devon, indicating that the original basis of some phytonims, which are actively used in modern literary language, is Oguz. Subsequent research will continue a thorough study of the work.

In general, many poetic passages from Devon, quoting the world and its artistic interpretations, can be cited as examples. Mahmoud Kashgari does not simply interpret the world and the words that comewith it. Rather, it uses examples rich in unique findings, poetic imagery, and symbols in the living language of the people.

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