

Litosonyms in the Work of Mahmud Kashgari

"Devonu Lugatit Turk"

Bozorova Ezoza¹ and Zaynura Kadirova²

¹1st year student of the Faculty of Uzbek Philology of Termez State University.

²Research advisor: a teacher of the department of Uzbek Linguistics, Termez State University



Abstract – The article provides information about lithosonyms (stone names), synonyms lithosonyms used in the work "Devonu lugatit turk", which is an invaluable scientific wealth of the Turkic peoples. The descriptions and explanations associated with each stone have been proved on the basis of poetic and prose examples, and the peculiarity of all lithosonyms has been scientifically explained in the language of the scientist. Particular attention is paid to the fact that some lithosonyms are used today in the same way as the lexicon of that period.

Keywords – Lithosonym, Jashin, Eyebrow, Lightning, Jash, Turquoise, Jinju, Pearl, Nijdag, Bead, Bilagu, Jat, Kurkum.

I. INTRODUCTION

After the independence of our country, an invaluable task has been put on the agenda to study the invaluable literary heritage created by our ancestors on the basis of new criteria. It is known that the role of fiction in the spiritual and cultural development of society, people, nation, the formation of a harmoniously developed generation is enormous.

The study of the language of classical works, their linguistic study, does not lose its value in every age. Because the masterpieces of historical science fiction or fiction contain linguistic information and ideas.

The literature of the Turkic peoples has been studied by scholars all over the world for centuries. These scientific studies continue to show how valuable each classic is. Hasan

Paksoy presented Dr. Bakhtiyor Nazarov's "Kutadgu bilig. From the first written monuments of the aesthetic thinking of the Turkic peoples" [3] V.V. Barthold's extensive use of the Devonian Dictionary in his scientific work, and the linguist VI Belyayev's On the Devonian Dictionary of the Turkic World. Ma'lumotlar The information provided by the author... Archaeological discoveries prove most of this information "can also be seen in the level of interest and study in Turkic studies.

The study of literary or scientific literature from the linguistic point of view up to the 16th century is still valuable.

II. MAIN PART

As an object of research, we took the names of stones in Mahmud Qashqari's Devonu lug'otit turk and the forms of

their use today. Before that, let's give some insights into the study of stone names in linguistics.

In Russian linguistics, MN Nikolashvili conducted a scientific study of the names and types of precious stones in Russian, which also does not give a special name to the department of onomastics, which studies the names of stones. Only the term gemstones is considered. The names of the stones have different sources and are formed without any clear rules. However, as the number of minerals discovered increased, new names were required, and the Greeks used the word "LITOS" (stone) for these names in conjunction with some of the symbols used to describe the stone.

In their time, stones that protect from disasters, bring good luck and wealth, prevent diseases and heal were widely used among the population, and each of these stones had its own etymology. Some of the stones are named after their origin. There is a need in Uzbek linguistics today to study the names of stones that we do not pay attention to, do not differentiate and are important for our daily lives. Artistic movements based on stone names are still open in anthroponymy.

In linguistics, it is appropriate to call the branch of onomastics that studies stone names lithosonyms (Greek "litos" - stone, "onoma" - name). The study of stone names, ie lithosonyms, on the example of Turkish manuscript sources, is also a valuable innovation in linguistics.

Based on this, Mahmud Kashgari's Devonu lug'otit turk was included as the first source of research. The play includes a number of descriptions and explanations of lithosonyms, as well as a form of popular naming. A study of the work reveals that the word "stone" was used in the Turkish language in the form "stone". A study of the work reveals that the word "stone" was used in the Turkish language in the form "stone". The following is a list of lithosonyms in the work.

Lightning - lightning. There is a wise saying among the Turks: whoever has an eyebrow will not be struck by lightning - (it is a white, clear stone, people wear it as a ring) and lightning will not harm anyone, because that is the nature

of the stone. Even if it is thrown into the fire, neither the ice nor the stone will burn. When a thirsty person puts it in his mouth, he quenches his thirst.

Eyeblink is the second name of the lightning stone. Eyebrow stone - white or black, clear pure stone. They keep an eye on the ring to avoid lightning, thirst, and lightning.

Lightning is a stone used to burn fire. This word is both masdar and horse. Jinju – pearl, diamond, priceless stone. The concubines of the Osh period were also called jinju.

The proverb says that the grass does not stay on the ground, it does not stay on the ground. This proverb is used in the sense that concubines do not stay long as virgins, they can find a mate. The same name means pearl, pearl, pearl, jewel. The name Injubeka means a girl as precious as a prince or a woman as precious as a pearl.

Pearl is the only gemstone that does not require any processing. This gemstone was first actively used by the Chinese. They used pearls extensively about 42 centuries ago. Pearls were originally used as money, not as ornaments. In 2206 BC, the Chinese emperor Yu introduced a pearl tax on the country's population. Nature has created 8 types of pearls: irregular shape, button, sphere, oval, semicircle, noxious and round. The Russian translation of the word "pearl", which means "pearl", came to Russia from China. It adapts to the modified form of the Chinese word "zhen-chju" "zenchug". [4] The name pearl is one of the names given to a girl who means a pearl, a pearl, a precious, priceless girl. Zik jinju means "a system of pearls, pearls".

Jash is a turquoise stone. (green gemstone). The poem reads: Jaratti jashil jash, Chavurdi orus kash, Tizildi kara kush, Tun, kun uza jurkanur.

Describes the sky: God created the sky in turquoise blue. Decorate with stars. As you can see in the ring, the eyebrow is made of a stone star [Turkish blackbird], which is used for the white ring. Night and day are covered. God made the sky green and turquoise, with white eyebrows (ring eyes) on it. A

black bird (criterion star) was formed. The night was covered over the day.

Feruza is a blue-green, blue-green gemstone used in jewelry. It has been known in Uzbekistan for a long time. It has been valued as a precious stone in Eastern countries. In the West, turquoise is called the "stone of the east." There is a work by Abu Rayhan Beruni "Feruza" (Narrations and stories about jewels). This play contains legends about some of the legendary stones. Feruza is a Persian-Tajik winner and a beautiful girl.

The wrist is a sharp stone, a test stone. (a gemstone) is translated in Russian as "oselok".

Nijdag is a sharp stone.

Beads - Beads, a necklace made of precious stones. A bead, a precious stone, a lion's claw or a talisman around a horse's neck.

Kurkum - zafaron. This word has an Arabic resemblance. The Arabs also call it Kurkum.

Jat is the practice of divination with special stones (or stones) to require rain, wind, and so on. This habit is common among them. I saw it with my own eyes in the city of raids. It was fortune-telling to put out a fire that broke out there. By the command of God, it was dry in the summer. He put out the fire in front of me.

The word occurs in Alisher Navoi in the form of a stone. When there is blood on the stone, when it rains, O drunkard, Drink your wine like rain.

III. CONCLUSION

The study of onomastic units in linguistics does not lose its value over time. Because the vocabulary is constantly evolving. The study of the lexicon of the language of ancient times and its comparison with the language of today contributes to the further development of the richness of the national language and lays the groundwork for us to achieve a greater weight of vocabulary. Our research on the study of

lithosonyms² will continue, and we will try to prove that lithosonyms have a sufficient place in Uzbek linguistics.

REFERENCES

- [1] Available [Online] at: <https://referat.uz>
- [2] Mahmud Kashgari. Devonu lug'atit-turk (published by S. M. Mutallibov), Tashkent, 1963
- [3] Available [Online] at: <http://books.google.co.uz>
- [4] Available [Online] at: <http://odam.uz>
- [5] National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan. - Tashkent:, 2000.
- [6] Nikolashvili M.N. Nomination dragotsennykh kamney in Russian: etymology, funktsionirovanie, and typology. - M.: Nauka, 2012.
- [7] Smith G. Dragotsennyye kamni / per. s angl. A. A. Arsanova, B. A. Borisova / Pod red. V. P. Petrova. - M.: Mir. - 1980. - s 101. 586 s.