

Today's Use of 11th-Century Household Names (For Example, Devonu Lug'atit Turk)

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Annotation: Even in the eleventh century, people used a variety of household utensils, even though they were far from civilization. In particular, the encyclopedic scholar Mahmud Kashgari in his valuable work gives a large part of these items and tries to explain their core. Devonu lug'atit turk contains the names of many household items, some of which are used in our daily lives under the same name. Another part is the names of obsolete products.

Keywords: Oçuqlandi, sir, qamış, buqaç, piçäk, kerki, sema, lexeme.

"I came home with the book. I forgot to eat and drank and spent hours reading it. Friends, let me tell you. This is not a book, this is Turkestan! Not Turkestan, but the whole world! Turkishness, the Turkish language really thrives in the shadow of this book! Sayyibuyih's book is as important to the Arabic language as it is to the Turkish language. No such book has been written in Turkish so far. If the true value of this book is to be determined, the world's treasures cannot be compared to it. " It is clear from the above description that we are talking about the work "Devonu lug'atit turk". The work is recognized as an encyclopedic work. The reason is that the play provides a detailed explanation of words related to linguistics, ethnography, folk history. He even has a map of the world.

Mahmud Kashgari's "Devoni lug'atit turk" is not only a dictionary, ie an Arabic translation of his words, but also a wonderful work of art, which contains examples of literature of the pre-Arabic period. Is Because it contains many proverbs, sayings, songs, phrases, fragments of epics about the folklore. About the history, ethnography, socio-economic situation and other aspects of many Turkic tribes and clans. Also information is given in this book. In this sense, the work has risen to the level of an encyclopedia of its time. In the history of world science and culture, the work "Devoni lug'atit turk" was of great importance as the first examples of such works. Because no one in the history of the world had ever studied languages by comparison. Mahmud Kashgari collected a lot of material in writing this work. He examined the language of the Turkic peoples living in the area from East Turkestan to the Caspian Sea.

Historically, we have known that humans have made and used household items since the time of the primitive gangs. Later, they were further improved and reworked in a way that was easy to use. Nowadays, household items have been made to look elegant, comfortable and durable. Because the perfection of the human mind has helped to radically improve the way of life. Even in the eleventh century, people used a variety of household appliances, even though they were far from civilization. In particular, the encyclopedic scholar Mahmud Kashgari in his valuable work gives a large part of these items and tries to explain their core. Below we will try to comment on the names of the household items taken from the work.

The oven is built according to the content of the lexeme of the oven, which is used as the name of a household item in the work "Devonu lug'atit turk". Sema is available. This lexeme is represented by a word. Today, however, the furnace is constructed as two words, and the word group also belongs to the verb category:

furnace — horse, built — verb. However, we can see that this term, which was used in the vernacular in the 11th century, was taken as a whole to belong to the verb family.

Some of the names of household items in "Devonu lug'atit turk" are still in use today. For example, Sir (sir) - a secret made of glue for painting porcelain cups: sirlyk ayak - embroidered glazed bowl. Enamel means. For example, Siri moved pan. From the above considerations, it is clear that neither the meaning of the secret lexeme nor the lexeme itself is obsolete, it is still used in the same sense as it was used in the past.

One of the most widely used words in the play among household items is the word leech. The basis for the name of this lexeme is so named because of what it was made of at that time, that is, from reeds and similar objects. Today, the term straw-wire is used to refer to a bucket-shaped household tool used to float a piece of dough woven from a rod or wire. In the Surkhandarya region, the word is also used in dialectal words such as suzgi, suzgich.

Buqač (bull) —a ceramic vessel or ceramic cauldron ešič-buqač-cauldron This lexeme, which describes the content plan, is completely obsolete today. It would not be a mistake to look at it as a historical word. The lexeme was widely used in the 11th century.

There is also a reflection in the play that the fraternal peoples lived side by side. In particular, the Oghuz means "bowl". This lexeme, which in ancient times meant a bowl used in the household, is now every room of the I. Cup; II. Is used in the sense of the skull, the eyeball, and the cup-shaped bones in general, i.e., the name of a household item is not counted.

One of the household items in Devonu lug'atit turk is Pičāk (pichak), a lexeme denoting the semicolon of a knife, which is still used today as a household item. Only the case where the phoneme "k" is replaced by the phoneme "q" is observed. So, both the word and the sema of this lexeme are fully preserved today, and their function is the same.

There are two variants of the term scissors in Devonu lug'atit turk: qiwtu and sindu. A tool used to cut, etc., with a two-pronged handle attached to each other with screws in the middle. In ancient times and today, its name and use are the same.

Čömčā (chòmcha) —chòmich (òğuzcha). A long-handled utensil used to sniff and swim in liquid food. There is another interpretation of the word chomich, for example, a krushka is a short, wooden, metal, or plastic utensil used to draw water from a container. It is still used in the same way as before.

Chanču (chanchu) is a tool used to spread the dough of a thief. Some are decorated with carved patterns. Its main function is to spread the dough.

Kerki (kerki) - a sickle, a razor. In Devonu lug'otit turk, the term kerki is used in two different senses as a household item. , a bent waist, a sharp-edged work tool..Another term is a lathe - a handle tool used to flatten and grind wood and planks, with a steel blade in the middle. The term is still used today in the same way it was used in the 11th century.

Seizure (seizure) is a box. Household item in the form of a box with a lid, lock and key, designed for storage of various items, bisot. This lexeme is now obsolete while retaining its meaning.

Tegnā (tegna) is correct. A large deep bowl used for dough mixing, laundry and other purposes. The semaphore of this lexeme varies in dialects: in Fergana and adjacent areas - jam, in the northern regions of Surkhandarya - lagan, in some areas - Carson.

Kopsun (kopsun) is a bed, a bed on which a bed rests. Wool, cotton, soft cloth, bedding, bedding, utensils.

Kumgan (sandstone) - sandstone, obdasta, oftoba. Household: A long and thin faucet for washing face and hands, with a wide belly and a narrow neck. Nowadays, the sunny version is widely used.

Közägü (kòzagu) —kosov. A wooden or iron rod used to set fire, fire, weigh, and so on.

Clamp (clamp) - a clamp. Ombir is the common name for a two-jawed tool used to pull nails, squeeze, lift, bend, cut, and break objects. The clamp also comes in that sense. Because what they both do is the same.

Bashtar (bashtar) - sickle (arguncha). Used for manual harvesting of various cereals, alfalfa, hay and grass, the waist is a bent, sharp-edged labor tool.

In Devonu lug'atit turk, Keregu is a tent based on household items. Lexeme derived. In ancient times, tents were used as shelters for people. This lexeme is still called a tent, but people do not use the tent as a home, but as a holiday, they build grass as a national tradition.

In conclusion, Devonu lug'atit turk contains the names of many household items, some of which are used in our daily lives under the same name. Another part is the names of obsolete products. There are some household items used in the 11th century that have the same meaning as the current name, but we can see that the word group has moved to another category.

Household vocabulary in Turkic languages is closely intertwined with the historical connections and relations of the Turkic peoples, their ethnic origins and the historical development of languages. Therefore, the household vocabulary is sometimes specific to all Turkic languages, except for phonetic differences, such as oven, cauldron, pot, stove, knife, kosov, bed, ombur and others. , they are common Turkish words. That is why these words are the main source of these languages. This lexical layer is also common dialectal words for Uzbek, Uyghur, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Karakalpak, and Turkmen languages, and is also present in the dialects of these languages.

Most of the vocabulary of household items in Turkish can be historically divided into forms: oven-three + white, togara-to + ogora and others.

In addition to its specific semantic function, some of the words used to describe household items in the Turkic languages are also characterized by the fact that their lexical-semantic meaning later expanded beyond their ancient meaning. For example, the mystery lexeme discussed above is a clear example of this.

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