

## Legislative Herbs in the Work of Mahmud Kashgari “Devonu Lug’otit Turk”

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### Abstract:

The noun phrase, which is one of the independent word groups, differs from the words in the other category in its construction features. Nouns have a lot of adverbs, and they make a lot of new words. That is why nouns are a group of words that are enriched by new words. Mahmud Kashgari also classified nouns into primitive and artificial nouns in the “Devonu lug'otit turk”. In the Devonu lug'otit turk, the scholar gives information mainly about verb nouns. He gives examples of artificial nouns coming from other words. Some of these have been used and heard in marriage, while others are vague and comparative.

**Keywords:** noun phrase, artificial, morphological, syntactic, stem, base, comparative, lexical units, verb formation.

### Introduction

Nouns are distinguished in comparison with words from other categories according to their construction characteristics. For example, there are many additions to nouns, based on the reduction of words, since many new words are created in their presence the formation of new words also belongs to the category of a noun. Therefore, the nouns are new 59 words that a fast-growing category on account of "quot. Nouns are mostly morphological and it is forged by syntactic methods.

### Main part

The word **أوا** *ava*, which means another dish, is prepared in the same way. This word made from the verb "I" perform **أودي** *uvdi*, which means "burdaladi, uvatdi".

Often **Alif** appears not alone, but together with a mime (in the form of -ma): The word **قش**, meaning chill mold, comes from the verb **قش**. The place where the hair is cut so as not to cover it is also called a hairdresser.

The auxiliary word meaning "bread" **كمدى** means ash, etc. and is verbal.

The words **ورسوم**, meaning "war", hit and weave which made of verbs.

The word "pasture" meaning "park" is formed by adding **غ** to the end of a noun.

Also, the word **قش** which is derived from the word winter, is also the end of the word winter which made by adding **غ**.

To the verbs "g", "vov u," the letters are in the singular, i.e. "gu" is added, making him a weapon turns into a horse. This feature is common to all Turkic languages.

"things" made by adding "gu" to the stem of the verb **كدي** (cut) an example of this is the word **بجدي** *bjgh bichgidagi*, which means **بجغ** "cutting tool". The same is true of the verb **اور**, which is derived from the verb **كدي**. **وردي** is a verb cut (something that cuts) from the verb slaughter.

ساشدى eshushdi (something that is wasted) used in the sense of boil.

The "sickle" was added to the verb in the meaning of منجل, in front of the verb najala in the meaning of "mowed the grass".

On top of that the word munkhul means "comes" made by adding in front of the verb preposition "naxala."

In the sense of "broom" نست the word is the same. That is nasafa (swept) made from the verb ترغاق.

The word tarqaq, which means "comb," is derived from the verb aggravate. The word orqaq, which means "sickle," is derived from the verb ordi in the word .

The word door, which means "closed," means "close," or "wrapped." Which made of the verb "eshudi".

The half-word, which means "felt," is derived from the verb يذم. Inquiry in the form of a compound meaning "scab-scraper" (blood-drawing device)

the word is derived from the verb sucked, meaning "to suck the milk or blood of an animal."

Below is a historical and simple artificial way describing this process in "Devonu lug'otit turk" consider the names of archaic professions. - far from home

The person transmitting the message to the person, i.e. courier, ambassador, messenger: He came - his messenger, his messenger. (DLT, page 25)

The word arkish in addition to the meaning of the word chapar in the ancient Turkic language, it is translated in the following senses:

1. caravan;
2. The word avrash, afsunemak, remained in the past, which was a homonym the words "sarkish" .

Elbashi is a horseman. The rider's name is El Bashi. That is, the head of the province. But they understand the rider (DLT, p. 42) mainly through the affix In Turkish, to make one noun from second noun, sometimes from verbs meaning some profession.

Languages have existed since ancient times, and this is also reflected in the language that has reached of ancient monuments.

Making a noun with this affix refers to all Turkic languages of the 11th century. Mahmoud Kashgari also noted that this was a general situation .

It is understood that in the Turkic languages the names of professions have long been used with the affix -chi the manufacturing tradition of which was active. Lexical representation of professional names units are formed using the -chi affix, and this tradition is used in Turkic languages, including at all stages of the development of the Uzbek language.

In our opinion, the Uzbek writer Alisher Navoi did not observe in the Persian-Tajik language words with the affixes -ch and -chi, which are unique to this language.

This can be confirmed by the fact that the idea of creating nouns was considered and presented by a dozen factors such as: "In his career, he has been a carpenter, plumber, housekeeper and weaver and a swordsman, and a spearman, and a thankful one, and a landowner, and a swindler, and an ax-fighter. There are a lot of words with this affix in this sentence, which confirms our theory.

For example, in "Devon lugotit Turk" this is done using the affix -chi.

There are sophisticated and professional names like Mature and Lead,. The name of this profession

comes from the word adjak - in the affix –chi made Ajakchi glazed ajak - laying flowers on ceramics (bowl, bowl), that is prepared for glazing. (DLT, p. 467) A nurse is a doctor. Um – treatment drugs ; therefore, the attending physician is called an ENT. (DLT, p. 44)

The name of the profession has a long history. The word emchi in modern Uzbek literary language is ambiguous and is used in two senses:

1. Doctor-vaccination, therapist, nurse.
2. Ethnographic term. Emidimi, duo, a doctor who treats with other methods.

These examples indicate that lore is an ancient lexical unit, which to this day consumed in our language. Its volume in the modern Uzbek literary language extended, even received the status of an ethnographic term.

Also in "Devon lug'otit turk" Takye in "sagun otati" means a doctoral. "Otachi" is a doctor.

The word doctor was created from its root. (DLT, 187-b.)

Sagun is a nurse. The name of this profession means health, well-being.

The meaning of the sag (the present sag) is related to the base, that is, made from it. (DLT, 214-b.)

Etmakchi is a baker. So the word is bread is created by adding the affix -chi to the base of the verb to indicate a concept.

The name of this profession is also in the Old Uzbek language, especially in the works of Alisher Navoi. We can also notice that itmakchi is used phonetically: itmakchi tanuri and interesting, allofbozori iin is spicy. (Mahbub ul-Kulub, 46-47) Currently In the Uzbek literary language etmakchi // itmakchi is not used, these are archaic words.

In Devon lug'otit turk, the word "etikdoz" is given in the form of a noun - judge, Wise Man; 2) scientist; 3) wise, like a wise man. Hence, bilga semantic there is also a professional professionals meaning in the structure. To write painfully from the ending from the word is made of a noun, which means hattot. - i.e the magician. Jat -to be done with stones to bring rain and wind fascination.

That is why a magician is called a jatchi. Jatchi jatladi - a magician it rained with yada stone to make it rain. (DLT, p. 119) So, profession Name jat basically Made Jiragu is a musician, a singer. The word jiragu is ghazal, maqom, melody made morphologically from the word jir, which means. (DLT, 130- b.) Jichi is a seamstress. Ji is a garment. That's why calling a seamstress jichi. (DLT, p. 135) - craftsman, master, guide. (DLT, p. 143)

Jugurgan - went to the Muslim city of Chinese traders for trade a courier delivering mail before caravans. (DLT, p. 145)

Salchi- cook. In fact, even if the word is in that sense, then the cook also applied to the blade. as the knife says. (DLT, 206- b.)

The healer is a servant. The name of this profession is from the taboo horse by the affix –chi made (DLT, p. 240) The word taboo has the following meanings: 1) service chi. to do; service; 3) such as prayer of recovery. (DLT, p. 240) The seeker is the collector.

Tergu actually means a table full of different foods. Tablecloth of the person is called an investigator. So the investigator is equal to the word of the modern tablecloth. (DLT, p. 226) In a word, the work "Devon lug'otit Turk" is words from the Turkic languages, in particular,

Analysis of materials on professional names in the Uzbek language shows that the principle of the

purity of the language guides the early stages of the development of the Turkic languages at all levels of the language, including lexical and derivational.

### Conclusion

In short, Mainly you need to work on the basis of internal resources and tools with a significant part of them is produced through an internal source, the means of language, one of them have lived in this language for centuries, and passed down from generation to generation. Uzbek group of names of language professions in later stages - Persian-Tajik, Arabic, and Russian. And thanks to this, some other Turkic professions developed through other foreign languages.

The names of the professions were replaced by assimilations and passed into an obsolete lexical layer.

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