

Analysis of Phytonyms Used in "Boburnoma"

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Abstract:

The work "Boburnoma" is considered a memoir, and we can find many names of plants in it. In this article, the phytonyms used in Babur's work "Boburnoma" and their specific features are analyzed from a linguistic point of view. The phytonymic names expressed in the work are characteristic of the language of the period in which the author lived, from the point of view of the period, and these aspects are noted separately during the article. It should be noted that some of the phytonymic names used in "Boburnoma" have survived to this day, while some of them have undergone a number of changes before reaching us.

Keywords: "Baburnoma", Babur, plant names, phytonym, change, language feature, linguistic analysis.

I. Introduction.

Many works have been created in the history of our literary literature, and these works are significant for their content, their place in our literature, and their direct influence on the science of linguistics. It should be noted that the important place of the works in the field of literature and linguistics indicates how universal the work is. One of such works is Babur's "Baburnoma". This work, written in the old Uzbek language, has several names such as "Boburiya", "Voqeoti Boburiy", "Voqeanoma", "Tuzuki Boburiy", "Tabaqoti Boburiy", "Tavorihi Boburiy". "Boburnoma", which was created in close connection with Babur's life and political activities, is considered a memoir, and the historical facts used in it are considered important for every field of science. In this article, which we want to study, we will talk about the work "Boburnoma" and the phytonymic units used in it, and we will try to approach each of them from a linguistic point of view.

II. The Main Part.

At this point, it is worth noting that Babur used phytonyms not only in his work "Baburnoma", but also in his poetic works, which are different from each other:

Ulki menga yori dilnavoz ko`rundur,

Xati binafsha, xadi lola, zulfi rayhondur.

Meaning:

But it seems to me that the light is gentle,

Hair on the lip is purple, body is tulip, zulf is basil.

In order to form an opinion about phytonyms used in the work, first of all, let's get information about what phytonyms are and their importance in linguistics. Wikipedia online open dictionary defines this word as follows:

"The etymology of this word is considered "phyto+onym" and is significant as it can express three meanings:

1. Common name of plants.
2. A special name of a particular plant.
3. Anthroponym derived from the name of a plant" [9].

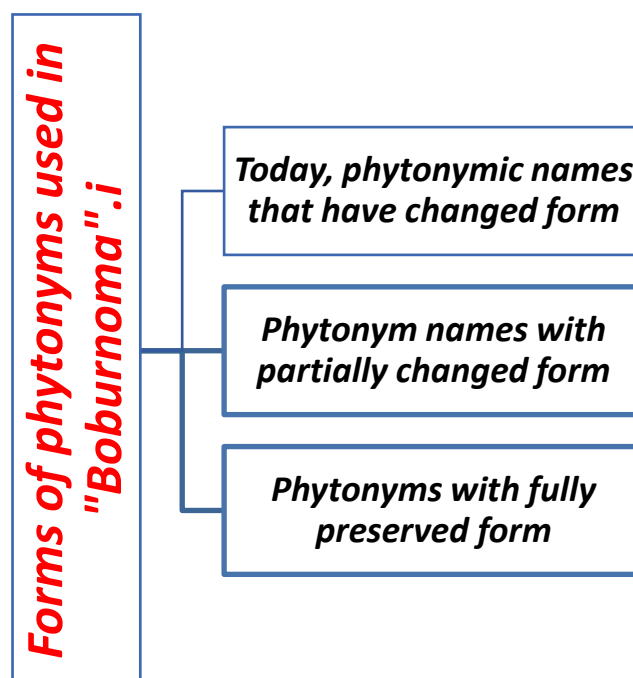
So, phytonyms are considered to be names directly related to plants, and they are of particular importance as they can be used within the framework of generality and specificity. In the framework of this direction, scientific and practical works have been carried out by a number of scientists in our linguistics, as examples of which we can cite the scientific works of J. Anokhin, A. V. Kunin and other similar scientists [7].

Based on scientific sources, we can say that the selection of plant names is based on two aspects:

First, phytonyms have the feature of naming plants in terms of their biological appearance, utility, changeable or unchangeable[3]. Secondly, the naming of plants is based on ancient legends and the similarity of human body parts or household appliances [3]. Based on the information given above, we can say that the existence of plant names caused the expansion of another branch of linguistics.

Babur tried to provide detailed information about the world of plants in his work "Boburnoma", and we can get information about the phytonomic units that grew in Kabul, Ferghana, Badakhshan and similar areas through this work. . It is appropriate to divide the phytonymic names used in the work into three large groups according to the level of preservation today:

1. Names of phytonyms whose form has changed today - a complete change in form has occurred by today, the appearance is fundamentally different from the form in the old Uzbek language.
2. Partially changed phytonym names - phonetic changes in their form, including sound reduction, exchange, and increase, can be observed.
3. Phytonyms with fully preserved form - the current Uzbek language version has the same appearance as the old Uzbek language version.



“Ba`zi kitoblarda bitibturlarkim, “yabruhus-sanam” bu tog`lardadur, vale bu muddatga hech eshitilmadi”[1] – “The expression “**yabruhus-sanam**” used in the work “Baburnoma” is not used

in our speech, the modern Uzbek language has a completely changed form, that is, "**mehrigiyoh**". However, as an exception, we can say that there is a place in the work where the term "mehrigiyah" is used: "*Bir g'iyoh eshitildikim, Yettikentning tog'larida bo'lur, ul el "ayiq o'ti" derlar, mehrigiyoh xosiyatliq, g'olibo mehrigiyohdur, ul el bu ot bila ayturlar*"[1].

We can cite as an example the expression "chigin tola" for phytonym units with a partial change in form. The author provides the following information about the raw fiber growing in the Kurrayi Taziyan and Dashti Sheikh steppes in Afghanistan: "*Chikin tola o'ti bisyor yaxshi bo'lur...*"[1].

The expression "chikin tola" used in this sentence is considered a phytonymic expression, and although such a term is not found among the botanical terms of the Uzbek language, we can witness the preservation of this term in the Karakalpak and Turkmen languages, and this unit used in their speech until today, it has changed its appearance a little, taking the form "chigin" and expressing the following meaning:

"Sholipoya hududi hamda sernam hududlarda keng tarqalgan kurmak"[5].

So, the term "chikin tola" used in the work "Boburnoma" has reached us today in the form of "chikin tola" based on sound exchange. In addition, we can say that in the work "Boburnoma" information is also given about the "**butaka**" plant growing in the mountainous regions of Kabul region:

"Butaka o'ti bo'lur, otg'a bisyor sazovor o'ttur"... Andijonda bu o'tni "Butka" derlar"[1]. This term "butaka" reached our language with a slight change, and now we can witness that it has the appearance of "butka".

In addition, as we noted above, the current Uzbek language version and the old Uzbek language version are identical, there are many words, for example, "*ayiq o'ti*" ("bear grass"), "*lola*" ("tulip") we can express. Babur Mirzo, who is well-versed in the world of flora, expresses such thoughts about the tulip plant: "*Bir qatla sanattim o'ttuz ikki-o'ttuz uch nav... lola chiqti*"[1]. If we analyze from the point of view of linguistics, this expression "lola" has been able to preserve this appearance even in the modern Uzbek language. As an example of this, we can cite a repeated expression used in one of the poems of the national poet of Uzbekistan Muhammad Yusuf: "*Lola, lolajonim, lolaqizg'aldoq*"[9].

"Bir g'iyoh eshitildikim, Yettikentning tog'larida bo'lur, ul el "ayiq o'ti" derlar, mehrigiyoh xosiyatliq, g'olibo mehrigiyohdur, ul el bu ot bila ayturlar"[1] in this excerpt from "Boburnoma" there is a mention of the lexeme "**ayiq o'ti**" ("bear grass") growing in Fergana region. Please note that today this unit is directly used in the modern Uzbek literary language without changing its form.

III. Conclusion.

As a conclusion, we can say that "Boburnoma" is considered a rare monument recognized by the whole world, and it was built according to various researches and various observations carried out by the author. It should be noted that the names of plants used in the work are equally important for all of us today, and serve equally for literature and linguistic sciences.

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