

A STUDY OF WORDS USED IN MUHAMMAD ALI'S HISTORICAL NOVELS: A SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION OF SUPERFLUOUS UNITS

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Abstract: The article discusses the specific lexical and semantic characteristics and types of figurative units, as well as the semantic classification of figurative units used in literary works.

Keywords: Izofa, Izofa compound, Isoza phenomenon, Izofa term, Turkish language, Uzbek language, Arabic Izofa.

In Persian and some other languages, one of the means of expressing the determiner-determined relationship is izofa.

For example, in compounds such as tarokimayi hol, dardi bedava, baloyi nafs, the order and -i, -yi are means of providing izofa.

This type of compounds has passed from Persian-Tajik languages.

“The phenomenon of izofa is also observed in Turkic languages, only it is not expressed by the term izofa. In Turkic languages, the compound formed as a result of the mutual combination of the determiner and the determined is equivalent to izofa.”

In Turkic languages, the compound formed as a result of the mutual combination of the determiner and the determinant is equal to suffixes.”

Substitution [Arabic - addition, connection] 2. tlsh. In the grammar of Persian, Arabic and some Turkic languages: an unstressed element connecting the determinant with the determiner located after it; This type of connection, adopted from Persian, is often used in Uzbek by adding “i” after consonants and “yi” after vowels, for example, “ashiki beqalar”, “shahri azim”, “bodi saba”, “oynayi jahon”, “baloyi nafs”.

So, “The compound is similar to a word combination in that it consists of two or more lexical units with independent meaning, and to compound words in that these units are combined with each other, express a new lexical meaning, and perform a syntactic function in a sentence. The arrangement of the units in the compound in a definite and definite or in a relative and indicative manner, and the occurrence of the phenomenon of sound increase (izofa) between them, is one of the main features of compound words that distinguish them from word combinations and compounds”

The People's Writer of Uzbekistan Muhammad Ali used the suffixes in his historical novels to ensure the individuality of artistic speech and increase the expressiveness, to express the diversity of the lexicon of the period being described, and to describe the relations related to palace life. Arabic and Persian variants of suffixes are often found in the works of the writer, and these units are clearly visible as lexical units that fulfill the writer's artistic purpose.

Arabic suffixes: qomus-ul a'lom, mashar-al muslimin, sheikh-ul mashoyikh, qutb-ul a'zam, amir-ul umaro, sahib-ul kirom, umm-ul madoyin, nur-ul millat, dor al-kixob.

His Excellency the nur-ul millat - vaddin sheikhulislom Abulvaris ordered the mayor of Samarkand to open a dor al-kixob on Khankali Street, allowing prostitution and fornication to flourish. (S.) Sheikh-ul-Mashoikh Fariduddin Attar lived in a place called Shodyak near Nishapur, where he opened a small shop and earned his living. (S.) Upon hearing the news that Sahibkiran was coming, Amir-ul-Umar Amir Joku, who had been lying down for three months, also got up and left. (U.s.2.)

The order of words in the Arabic suffix is the same as in the Persian-Tajik language, that is, in Arabic, the definite article comes first, and the definite article comes after. It was observed that in our old literary language, the Arabic suffix is used much less often than the Tajik suffix. The indicator of the Arabic suffix is -ul; this suffix is always given in writing, but in pronunciation it is not always pronounced as -ul. If the first letter of the determining word is an Arabic consonant (sound), the "l" sound at the end of the suffix -ul is assimilated to the first sound of the determining word, that is, an assimilation phenomenon occurs: for example, sheikh -ur-raish. In the language of the period described in the novels "Sarbadorlar" and "Ulug' saltanat", izofalic compounds were widespread as lively grammatical compounds. Therefore, the active use of such izofalic compounds in the discourse of these historical novels is appropriate.

Persian izofalic: Sahibkironi muazzam, halloqi bezavol, durri yakdona, durri nosufta, durri yakto, kulbayi shihra, mahdi ulyo, Bilqisi su'ra, xosi haram, kufroni ne'mat, sultanoni islam, arzandayi samo, ghalibi ghanim, emir mustafi, padari buzrukvor, hokimimi absolut, avlodsi bani bashar, farmoni oli, nahyi munkar, cho'bi yasaq. Great is the boon, the boon of (U.s.1.)

Persian compound words are usually formed from the combination of two words. It was observed in the work that there was a compound word consisting of three words like avlody bani bashar. Avlody bani bashar should be born in the same way, so that they would be happy in one way. (S.)

The use of compound nominative units in the form of compound words, that is, phytonyms such as lolayi nu'man, lolayi dutabaqa, dardi kokiliy, guli shashmogha, khatmi hitoyi, which

became flower names, ensured the reality of the image and served to create the opportunity to imagine the royal appearance of the gardens. In the first garden, mountain tulips, gulikhayri, narcissus, white savsan, chaman aqruz, and ordinary shakhaliq flowers were planted. In the second, roses, violets, lolayi dutabaqa, desert lilies, and poppy flowers compete with each other in beauty. In the third, nasrin, white jasmine, shashmogha flower, yellow argun, and Baghdadi kazgos add color to other flowers. In the fourth, there is the dardi kokili, namazshamgul, lily, basil, yellow jasmine, and gultojikhoro, and in the fifth, there is the ra'no flower, safsar, karanfangul, desert tulip, safflower, khatmi chinese, and sadbarg... (U.s. 1.)

In historical works, there are also additions created by the writer himself:

– Ahsanta, oh brave lion! Be a big guy, my god! (U.s. 2.) The addition “brave lion” in this sentence, in our opinion, belongs to the writer’s work.

In the writer’s works, mainly Arabic and Persian expressions are used, which can be classified as follows:

Additional units related to respect and value: Sahibqirani muazzam, durri yakdona, durri nosufta, durri yakto, nuri diyda, saromadi zamona, arzandayi samo, mahdi ulyo, Bilqisi sugro.

Additional units related to rank, position: Hazrati Oli, Arkoni Dawlat, Hazrati Wolo, Sadri A'zam, Waziri A'zam, Murtazayi A'zam, Amiri Mustafi, Sahib-ul-Kiram, Amir-ul-Umar, Nur-ul-Millat:

Additional units related to the level of the social structure: Diwani Oli, Diwani Amluk, Diwani Mushrif;

- Additional units related to kinship: Validayi Mukhtarama, Zardani Arjumand, Padar Buzrukvor:

- Additional units related to religious concepts: Halloqi Bezawal, Sultani Islam, Hokimii Mutlaq, Bandai Ajiy, Nahy Munkar, Zati Babarakot, Shaykh-ul-Mashoyikh:

- Additional units related to scientific concepts: Qamus-ul-A'lom, Ilmi Nujum;

- Extraverbs related to everyday topics: kufroni ne'mat:

- Excessiveverbs related to the world of plants: lolayi nu'man, lolayi dutabaqa, dardi kokiliy, guli shashmogha, khatmi khitoyi.

- Excessiveverbs related to documents: farmoni oliy:

- Excessiveverbs related to places: khosi haram, kulbayi shirah, umm-ul madoyin.

- Above, not all extraverbs found in historical novels were classified, because although the extraverbs are not numerous in quantity, their subject matter was diverse.

In the discourse of historical novels, such extraverbs are mainly used in the speech of prominent people, serving to give the speech solemnity, exaltation, grandeur, and to express the meanings of respect or flattery towards representatives of a higher class.

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