

LEXICAL-SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE WORK "MUNSHAOT"

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ANNOTATION

In this article the lexical-semantic features of Alisher Navoi's work "Munshaot" are analyzed scientifically. In the course of the study, the general lexical composition of the work, the semantic features of its lexical units from Turkish, Arabic and Persian languages, the place and functions of official-documentary and religious and educational lexicons are covered. The role of lexical-semantic groups and fields, socio-political, ethical-philosophical and emotional-expressive lexicons in the formation of text content in "Munshaot" is analyzed. The work reveals the expansion and narrowing of word meanings, semantic processes such as figurative meaning, metaphor and istiora, as well as the semantic load of lexical units in sajli prose. As a result of the study, the significance of "Munshaot" lexicon in the study of the Uzbek literary language of the 15th century, its role in the development of classical prose and its lexical-methodological influence on subsequent epistolitic works are substantiated. The article serves to elucidate the development of the Uzbek classical literary language and Alisher Navoi's language skills in prose.

Keywords

Alisher Navoi, Munshaot, classical prose, lexical-semantic analysis, epistolary genre, Turkish lexicon, Arabic and Persian interpolations, official documentary lexicon, religious and educational concepts, Uzbek literary language of 15th century.

INTRODUCTION

A special place in the formation and development of prose creativity in Uzbek classical literature is occupied by the epistolary genre, especially munshaot. This genre clearly demonstrates the high level of development of the written culture of the East, the harmony of official and artistic speech. Munshaot's works reflect not only the author's personal worldview, but also the socio-political life of a particular historical period, the system of public administration, moral and spiritual views. In this respect, the work "Munshaot" by Alisher Navoi is considered one of the most significant and mature Uzbek prose.

The work "Munshaot" has a special value not only as an example of the literary culture of Khubnavis, but also as a valuable linguistic source reflecting the state of the Uzbek literary language in the 15th century. The lexical units used in the work form different semantic layers and fields, embody formal-documentary, artistic-aesthetic, moral and educational tasks as a whole. Therefore, the lexical and semantic analysis of the lexicon of "Munshaot" provides a deeper understanding of the laws of development of the Uzbek classical literary language, the peculiarities of the Navoi prose style and the linguistic possibilities of the epistolitic genre.

In this article the lexical layer, lexic-semantic groups, semantic processes and historical and methodological significance of the work "Munshaot" are consistently analyzed, the role of the work in the development of Uzbek literature and the history of the language is explained. "Munshaot" by Alisher Navoi lexically reflects the complex and multilayered linguistic landscape of Uzbek classical prose. The lexical composition of the work is characterized by the harmonious use of Turkic-based words, borrowings from Arabic and Persian, as well as the harmonious use of formal-documentary, religious-educational and moral concepts. This situation shows that "Munshaot" is a work that fulfills not only literary-artistic, but also socio-political and spiritual functions. The lexicon used in the work is formed in direct connection with the cultural

environment of the Timurid period of the 15th century, the system of public administration and the traditions of written speech.

Munshaot is made up of words that have come from Arabic and Persian. These changes are mainly used in official correspondence, public administration, religious, educational, and moral concepts. Arabic lexicon expresses more abstract, philosophical, and legal meanings, giving the text logical clarity and meaningful depth. On the other hand, Persian borrowings enhance the artistic and aesthetic aspect of speech and play an important role in expressing the culture of communication and social relations. The words that came from these languages are used in accordance with the semantic system of the Uzbek language, which increase the lexical richness of the text through synonymous relations. Turkish, i.e. Uzbek-based vocabulary is also actively used in the work, which is especially prevalent in letters that are personal, friendly and edifying. Turkic words provide fluency, comprehension and sincerity of thought, and vividly reveal the attitude of the author to the national language. This lexical layer plays an important role in expressing human qualities, moral attitudes, and everyday communication.

In Munshaot, the formal-documentary lexicon is used in letters on state affairs in a clear and normative sense, defining the documentary character of the text. At the same time, the religious-educational and moral lexicon strengthens the didactic orientation of the work, promoting such ideas as justice, honesty, humanity. As a result, the lexical layer of "Munshaot" is formed on the basis of the combination of formality, artistic and spirituality, which clearly demonstrates the high level of development of Uzbek classical prose. The lexical-semantic group and field system of "Munshaot" by Alisher Navoi vividly reflects the rich and complex structure of Uzbek classical prose. The socio-political lexicon of the work forms an important semantic layer, serving to reflect the society, state system and social relations of the Timurid period. The words belonging to this group express concepts such as power, justice, order, responsibility, loyalty, and give the text historical and social content. The socio-political lexicon is often used in a formal tone and expresses the author's attitude to state affairs.

In "munshaot", lexical units related to government and office names form a separate semantic field. Such words are used when referring to rulers, officials, palace officials and describing the state system. They have a clear and stable meaning, ensure the normative nature of official correspondence, and strengthen the documentary value of the work. Through this lexical layer, it is possible to form an important idea of the system and hierarchy of public administration in the 15th century. The work uses words expressing moral and philosophical concepts and determines the spiritual direction of Munshaot. Through such concepts as justice, honesty, patience, gratitude, humanity, the author draws attention to the moral norms in society and strengthens the spirit of encouragement. And emotional-expressive vocabulary is actively used in personal and friendly letters, increasing the emotional attitude of the author, sincerity and expressiveness of speech. Also, the phenomena of synonymy, antonymy, and polysemy provide the semantic richness of the text, allowing for the subtle and colorful expression of thought. Thus, the lexical-semantic groups in "Munshaot" harmonize with each other, determining the artistic and historical value of the work.

The lexical-semantic processes of "Munshaot" by Alisher Navoi vividly reflect the developed language system of Uzbek classical prose. The phenomena of expansion and narrowing of the meaning of words are actively observed in the work. Some lexical units are used to express broader social, ethical, or philosophical concepts, starting from their original explicit meaning, while some words are used in a narrow, explicit sense in a particular context, ensuring the accuracy of formal correspondence. This circumstance shows the author's skill in word choice and meticulous use of semantic possibilities. In "Munshaot," semantic changes based on figurative meaning, metaphor, and istiora are manifested as important means of artistic expression. Such semantic changes mainly serve to express moral and philosophical ideas in depth, to make speech obscure and expressive. Metaphorical expressions soften the dryness of the official text, give it aesthetic value, and demonstrate the artistic thinking of the author.

Terminological lexicon in the work also has important semantic features. Terms related to the public administration, legal, and religious fields are used in a stable and precise sense, ensuring that the text is documented and reliable. However, these terms also serve to express general social concepts, taking on a broader meaning in some cases. In sajli prose, the semantic loading of lexical units is of particular importance. The choice of rhyme and tone of words enhances the expressiveness of the meaning and increases the aesthetic appeal of the text. In general, in "Munshaot" lexic-semantic tools play an important role in the formation of the content of the text, the clear and expressive expression of the author's thought, and the harmony of formality and fiction.

The historical and methodological significance of the lexicon of the work "Munshaot" by Alisher Navoi is an important source for the study of the development of the Uzbek classical literary language. The work accurately reflects the lexical units specific to the Uzbek literary language of the 15th century, their subtleties of meaning and scope of application. Through the lexicon "Munshaot" the vocabulary related to the socio-political life of that period, public administration, cultural environment and moral views is revealed. The combination of words from Turkish, Arabic and Persian shows that the Uzbek literary language of the 15th century had a formed and developed system. This situation makes the work a valuable linguistic resource in the study of the history of language. The place of the Munshaot language in the development of classical prose is especially significant. Navoi's work successfully combined elements of official and documentary style and prose and created a new level of quality of prose expression. The careful choice of lexical units in the work, the unity of semantic precision and artistic expressiveness expanded the possibilities of the classical prose language. In this respect, "Munshaot" served as a stylistic model in the subsequent development of Uzbek prose, serving to strengthen the epistolic genre.

The lexical influence of the work is also evident in the later munchai and epistolic works. Lexical templates, methods of expressing official and moral concepts formed by Navoi were actively mastered by the munshi and adibs of the later period. As a result, "Munshaot" functioned as a lexical and methodological school, not only for its time, but also for the literature of later centuries. Thus, the work has acquired a stable and lasting role in the development of Uzbek classical prose. Alisher Navoi's work "Munshaot" is an important literary monument that demonstrates the high level of development of Uzbek classical prose in lexical and semantic terms. The work uses a harmonious use of Turkic, Arabic and Persian lexical units, the complementarity of official, documentary and artistic and methodological layers. This situation determines the significance of "Munshaot" not only literary, but also historical, socio-political and spiritual.

CONCLUSION

As it is defined in the article, socio-political, ethical-philosophical, emotional-expressive and terminological lexicon in "Munshaot" is formed on the basis of certain semantic fields, which serve to deepen the content of the text and accurately and effectively express the author's thought. Semantic processes such as expansion and narrowing of word meanings, figurative meaning, metaphor and istiora increase the artistic and aesthetic value of the work. In Saj'li prose, the semantic loading of lexical units enhances the tone and expressiveness of speech. The historical and methodological significance of the "Munshaot" lexicon is that it faithfully reflects the lexical richness of the Uzbek literary language of the 15th century, the formation of its language system and the high level of classical prose. The work had a strong influence on later mundane and epistolic genre works, providing a solid stylistic and lexical foundation for formal and artistic prose. In this regard, the study of "Munshaot" from a lexic-semantic point plays an important scientific value in the study of the history of the Uzbek literature and language.

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