

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MODERN UZBEK POETRY LANGUAGE

Abduraxmonova Irodaxon Shuhratjon qizi

2nd Year Student of Uzbek Language and

Literature at Kokand State University

irodaxonabdurahmonova9@gmail.com

Abstract

This article covers the historical development of the lexicon of Uzbek poetry, its main lexical sources and poetic language features. The lexicon of Uzbek poetry in the process of its formation borrowed words from Turkish, Persian-Tajik and Arabic languages, undergoing phonetic and morphological changes. Unlike the traditional classical Uzbek poetic language, the modern Uzbek poetic language is distinguished by its rich Turkish word base.

Keywords: Poetic lexicon, imagery, expressiveness, prosaic speech, synonymy, classical and modern poetic language.

Introduction

The lexicon of Uzbek poetry has its own historical development stage. Uzbek poetry is enriched in its development by words borrowed from different languages. Many lexical means found in the poetic language have changed phonetically and morphologically in different periods, taking on a form based on the current literary language and phonetically and morphologically subject to the laws of the literary language.

The language of current Uzbek poetry differs from the language of Uzbek classical poetry. This is due to the development of the language. Many words used in the old Uzbek language have fallen out of use over time. Because the influence of Arabic, Tajik-Persian languages was strong in Uzbek classical poetry. The language of current Uzbek poetry in this respect is relatively different from the language of Uzbek classical poetry and was formed on the basis of the following lexical sources.

1. The main basis of Uzbek poetic lexicon is original Turkish words. Turkish words have been used in Uzbek poetry for centuries, and they are the basis for the creation of new words in accordance with the laws of the language, which ensures the further increase of Turkish words in Uzbek poetry. Turkish words were rarely used in the early periods of Uzbek poetry. Because Arabic was considered the main language and works of art were written in this language. The widespread use of original Turkish words in the language of poetry is associated with the work of A. Navoi. In the current Uzbek poetry, Turkish words such as bitmoq, bol, dudog', inju, nogoh, ochun, ogu, tegra, chechak, erur, yalov, yor, o'shal, qalb are actively used.

2. As a result of socio-political, economic and cultural ties with the Persian-Tajiks and territorial proximity since ancient times, many words from the Persian-Tajik language have entered the Uzbek poetic lexicon. The words that entered the Uzbek language from the Persian-Tajik language and are used in Uzbek poetry are mostly nouns. For example: abr, anduh, afg'on, ashk, bo'sa, bo'ston, gardun, giryon, gulzor, gulruh, gulro', gulshan, diyor, kamand, kishvar, mahvash, mahliqo, mohtob, mujda, nigoh and others.



3. The Arab conquest of Central Asia in the 7th-13th centuries had an impact on cultural life, including language. As a result of the widespread use of the Arabic language, the conduct of state, school, and madrasa affairs in Arabic, and the writing of artistic works in this language, many Arabic words entered and were assimilated into the language of Uzbek poetry. For example: abad, azim, ayyom, anbar, andalib, agyor, basher, bahr, baqiy, wasl, visol, zakiy, izhar, ishq, kabir, malak, mahzun, nasim, oraz, sabo, sanam, uzor, falak, fano, khilqat, ghanim, ghorat, hajr and others were absorbed from the Arabic language, and some of them are actively used in the current Uzbek poetic language, while some are becoming relatively archaic. Accordingly, the Persian-Tajik and Arabic languages are considered one of the sources of the Uzbek poetic lexicon.

4. The Uzbek poetic lexicon is enriched with new words and new constructions created by word artists. In the current Uzbek poetry language, personal pronouns characteristic of the poetic style are used more often: yeldosh, aqodosh, ol'ldosh, qamadosh, gururdosh, as well as baxtnoma, sharafabad, nurabad, nurkhona and many other words, which have mainly entered the poetic language in recent years.

The scope of artistry, imagery and expressiveness of the language of a literary work is not the same depending on the genre characteristics. These devices are more pronounced in the language of poetry. In this regard, the language of poetry is considered a special language, and there is increasing interest in studying its features.

The language of poetry has a number of features that distinguish it from others. First of all, these features come from the essence of poetry. Poetry is essentially a figurative, expressive means of expression based on various methods of expression, artistic metaphors. The fact that the scope of imagery and expressiveness is more pronounced in poetry is also a direct result of the fact that poetry is based on figurative means, expressing thought in a concise, expressive and concise form.

In organizing poetic expressiveness, attractiveness, ensuring the uniqueness of the method of expression, along with artistic metaphors, the presence of words, especially poetic words, is obvious. It should be especially noted that only words selected and selected based on the essence of speech lead to the true radiance of poetic thought.

It is known that the language of poetry, like all types of speech, is based on a vocabulary common to the language. However, the specific features of poetic speech - solemnity, measuredness, melodiousness, a tendency to romanticism, and its basis in traditionalism - led to the differentiation of some lexical means for this speech. Such lexical units, in turn, became the basis for the formation of a layer of poetic words. Such differentiation of lexical means in the language of poetry is a broad concept of the lexicon of the language of poetry and poetic lexicon. It covers all words and word forms used in poetry, including poetic lexicon. The concept of poetic lexicon is a relatively narrow concept, it includes purely poetic words, poetic word forms, poetic abbreviations, poetic neologisms, occasionalisms, which are not used or are rarely found in other types of speech (with the exception of archaic, traditional poetic words or artistic speech, which are almost never found in other types of speech). These lexical means, which uniquely distinguish the language of poetry, also create the basis for the emergence of a poetic style. Consequently, the poetic lexicon is essentially a stylistic layer, stratified only to realize certain stylistic possibilities in the speech process. Therefore, such lexical units cannot be considered



neutral for the language of poetry. Because the poetic lexicon does not arise by itself, first of all. The language itself creates the opportunity for its stratification in poetic speech. In this sense, synonymy and equivalence are the sources that form poetic speech. After all, among the synonymous and equivalent words in the language, those suitable for poetic speech are distinguished and adapted to this speech.

Because: a) words expressing the same concept differ from each other in their levels of expression, and one of them is characteristic for poetic speech. For example: the word barahoyot is expressive of the synonyms tiryk, barahoyot. This word contains the concept of "eternity of life". Therefore, this word can be found more often in poetic works; b) words expressing the same concept differ in their emotional expressiveness, and their appropriateness for poetic speech is also distinguished. For example: the words saba, shabboda differ from the synonyms shamok, yel, saba, shabboda in their emotional coloring; d) poetic lexicon is enriched as a result of the selective use of forms and variants of equivalent words existing in the language in accordance with the requirements of speech, commensurate with the norms of poetic speech. Such a form can also differ from its equivalent in the language phonetically or lexically.

References

1. Hojiyev A. O'zbek tili sinonimlarining izohli lug'ati. –T.: O'qituvchi, 1971.
2. Milliy istiqlol g'oyasi: asosiy tushunchalar va tamoyillar. –T.: Yangi asr avlodi, 2001.
3. Rahmatullayev Sh. Leksema va frazema ma'nosini component tahlilning ba'zi narijalari // O'zbek tili va adabiyoti. –T., 1986. - № 3.
4. O'zbek tilshunosligi va leksikologiya asoslari, Toshkent, 2010
5. Poeziya va proza tilining lingvistik tahlili, M.Mirzayev, 2015
6. Poetik uslub va poetik nutq tahlili, N.Xusanov, 2018

