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SOI: [1.1/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](https://doi.org/10.15863/TAS)

International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2020 Issue: 10 Volume: 90

Published: 04.10.2020 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



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GENEALOGIC ANALYSIS OF THE VOCABULARY OF «QISASI RABGHUZI»

Abstract: Own layer is consisted of lexemes originally belong to this language, as well as the lexemes derived from borrowed words by adding them own affixes. According to this statement we can divide the words of own layer into following groups: a) Turkic primary words; b) new lexemes derived from Turkic primary words; c) the words derived from borrowed words by adding Turkic affixes.

In total, 2950 Turkic lexemes were used in the book, and 2795 of them are pure Turkic, 108 are derived from borrowed arabic words, 47 of them are derived from borrowed persian words by adding Turkic affixes.

Key words: “Qisasi Rabghuzi”, genealogic analysis, vocabulary, customs.

Language: English

Citation: Abdushukurov, B. (2020). Genealogic analysis of the vocabulary of «Qisasi Rabghuzi». *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 10 (90), 1-5.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-10-90-1> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2020.10.90.1>

Scopus ASCC: 1208.

Introduction

Turkic primary words. The history of Turkic words used in the book goes to ancient written sources. Considering this fact, comparing the vocabulary of the book with lexical units fixed in the first records of ancient Turkic language and Old Turkic language helps to determine the archaic words and the words belonged to XIV th century in the vocabulary of «Qisasi Rabghuzi» (Written in 1309-1310).

As a result of formation of a new word (it can be derived by inner capacity of a language or it can be borrowed lexeme) which has the same meaning with the certain lexeme, the field usage of the lexeme reduces. In the semantics of the words which were used frequently with various semes can be occurred narrowing. Passive lexemes go out of use and become archaisms. These processes happen by inner law of a language.

The archaisms and old words in the language (text) of «Qisasi Rabghuzi» can be divided into following groups: a) the names of human body's parts: alin (77r5) – «forehead»; b) the words which express notion of person: es (91v14) – «friend»; c) the terms which express the things which were created by

human hands: qapuğ (19r2) – «door»; d) the lexemes which express the abstract notions: og (79r20) – «knowledge»; e) zoonims: iwuq (157v6) – «saiga antelope»; f) the notions related to the socio-political activity of the nation: cığay (128r18) – «poor», törä (37v14) – «custom»; g) the words which express the relations of trade and money: baqir (41r9) – «copper», tavar (115v3) – «commodity, merchandise»; h) the lexemes which express the characteristics and quality: ädiz (4r8) – «grand, great», arıg (6r2) – «clear»; i) the terms which related with the feature of action and activity: anut- (44v2) – «prepare», adir- (46r10) – «separate».

In the work one can see the lexemes which were used in the first written sources of ancient Turkic language and Old Turkic language. And they kept their original meaning: tegrü (37v13) – «until», telim (4r21) – «many» etc. Besides, some old words used with the phonetic changes: adin (ДТС,18) – adin (10v14) «other», ud (ДТС,605) – ud (51r11) «cow». At the same time, in the meaning of some archaisms of the story occurred changes i.e. narrowing and widening of the meaning. Particularly, we can see the narrowing of meaning in the semantic structure of several lexemes which were used in the ancient Turkic

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language. For example, in the ancient Turkic language the word *ariğ* meant «clear», «generous», «genuine» (ДТC, 51-52), and in the works this word used with the semes «clear» (100r20), «honest/pure, innocent» (84r9). In the result of our research it is revealed that in the meaning of several lexical units of the work occurred widening of meaning. Particularly, the lexeme *bul-* used with the meanings «seek», «reach/achieve» (ДТC, 121) in the ancient Turkic language. And but in the work which we are studying now this word used with the semes «seek» (25v16), «obtain» (122v9), «shut off, close» (25v10).

The lexemes derived from primary Turkic words. Deriving new words by affixation is one of the active methods of derivation. We have to note that in the vocabulary of «Qisasi Rabghuzi», there are a lot of lexemes derived from primary stem by Turkic affixes. We will discuss them below:

1) the nouns derived by the affixes -či/-çi: *ašči* (85r5) – «cook» (<aš – «food, something to eat»), *tilänči* (124r3) – «beggar» (<tilän – «beg»), *yonuči* (163v8) – «carpenter, master» (<yon – «square»);

2) the words derived by the affixes -čiliq/-čilik (či+liq/či+lik), which mean field: *altunčiliq* (124r17) – working up gold (from <altun – «gold»), *yumuščiliq* (187v14) – field of working (<yumuš – «work»);

3) the words derived from the nouns, adjectives, verbs by the affixes -liğ/-lig/-liq/-lik/-luğ/-lüg/-luq/-lük, which mean abstract nouns, profession and handicraft, rank, state, relation, relatedness: a) the nouns derived from nouns: *ağriğliq* (80r17) – «sick» (<ağriq/ğ – «pain»); б) the nouns derived from adjectives: *aqliq* (171v6) – «whiteness» (<aq – «white»); в) the nouns derived from verbs: *sağliq* (13v10) – «ewe» (<sağ – «to milk»).

4) the words derived from nouns by the affixes -daš/-däš, which mean closeness, togetherness: *emükdäš* (227v9) – «foster brother/sister» (<emük – «breast»), *qoldaš* (22v21) – «friend» (<qol – «hand»);

5) the nouns from verbs by the affixes -k/-uq/ük// -uğ/üg// -aq/-ağ// -iğ// -ig// -iq// -ik: *anuq* (65r2) – «ready» (<anu – «to prepare»), *bičaq* (50r10) – «knife» (<bič – «to cut»);

6) the nouns derived from verbs by the affixes -š/-uš/-üş// -iš/-iš// -aš/-aš, which mean the name of action: *iniš* (225v8) – «lowering» (<in – «to come down»), *kejš* (78r1) – «gathering» (<kejš – «to confer»), *kiriš* (211v8) – «entering» (<kir – «to enter»);

7) the nouns derived from verbs by the affixes -ğa/-gä// -qa/-kâ// -ğu/-gü// -qu/-kü: *buzagu* (126r8) – «calf» (<buz – «to give a birth»), *körgü* (230r10) – «performance» (<kör – «to see»), *küzägü* (27v16) – «groom» (<küzä – «to wait»);

8) the nouns derived from verbs by the affixes -ğučü/-guči (-ğu/-gu+či/çi), which mean the name of person: *alğučü* (75r7) – «customer» (<al – «to take»),

saqlağučü (24v9) – «guardian» (<saqla – «to save, to guard»), *ičküči* (212v1) – «drinker» (<ič – «drink»);

9) adjectives derived from nouns by the affixes -liğ/-lig/-liq/-lik// -luğ/-lüg// -luq/-lük: *ađaqliğ* (44r3) – «with legs» (<ađaq – «leg»), *qazğuluğ* (33r7) – «sad» (<qazğu – «sorrow»);

10) adjectives derived from nouns by the affixes -li/-li// -lu/-lü: *könjülli* (195r2) – «heartly» (<könjül – «heart»), *sözli* (195r2) – «wordy» (<söz – «word»);

11) adjectives derived from nouns by the affixes -siz/-siz// -suz/-süz: *asığsız* (40r10) – «useless» (<asığ – «use»), *emgäksiz* (130r11) – «without any trouble» (<emgäk – «trouble»), *körksüz* (8r14) – «ugly» (<körk – «beauty»);

12) adjectives derived from verbs by the affixes -ğ/-g// -q/-k// -iğ/-ig// -iq// -ik// -uğ/-üg// -uq// -ük: *açığ* (6r4) – «bitter» (<ači – «to turn sour») (DTS, 4), *tölük* (115v18) – «whole» (<töl – «punch out»);

13) verbs derived from nouns and partially from adjectives by the affixes -la/-lä, which mean the action is done through the instrumentality of the object expressed in the stem, and owning some state and feature: a) verbs derived from nouns: *ağula-* (72r11) – «to poison» (<ağu – «poison»); б) verbs derived from adjectives: *arığla-* (83v16) – «to clean» (<arığ – «clean»).

14) the affixes -da/-dä// -ta/-tä as phonetic variant of -la/-lä affixes derived verbs from some words: *alda-* (126r5) – «to deceive» (<al – «ruse»), *ündä-* (40r15) – «summon» (<ün – «sound»).

15) the verbs derived from nouns by the affixes -lan/-län mean to get the state which expressed in the stem or to own the thing expressed in the stem: *azuqlan-* (129r19) – «to eat» (<azuq – «food»), *čečäklän-* (67r15) – «to blossom» (<čečäk – «flower»).

The words derived from borrowed words by adding Turkic affixes. «Qisasi Rabghuzi» as a monument of XIV century contains many Persian and Arabic words. Majority of those borrowings got implanted to the language of the book; they combined with the Turkic affixes and took active part in derivation new words as much as primary Turkic words. In the vocabulary of «Qisasi Rabghuzi» there are 108 derived words from Arabic by Turkic affixes, and 47 derived words from Persian by Turkic affixes. Turkic affixes used to derive new lexemes from Arabic and Persian are given below:

1. The affixes derived nouns from names:

The affixes -liğ/-lig/-liq/-lik// -luğ/-lüg// -luq/-lük derived abstract nouns which mean owning the thing expressed in the stem. At the same time these affixes derived lexemes with the seme of relatedness, relationship, rank, profession and handicraft: a) Persian words: *gabrlik* (203v1) – «paganism»; б) Arabic lexemes: *maliklik* (131v8) – «imperiousness»;

The affixes -či/-çi in combination with Persian-Tajik words derived nouns which mean profession and

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work: zindāncī – «prison-keeper» (87r16); yāričī – «helper» (197r13); fālčī – «clairvoyant» (227v12).

2. The affixes derived adjectives from names:

The affixes -liq/-lik//liğ/-lik//luğ/-lüg. These affixes in combination with borrowed words derived lexemes which mean ownership, tenancy or corresponding to the thing expressed in the stem: a) adjectives are derived from Persian words: andāzalīg (209r8) – «commensurate»; b) adjectives are derived from Arabic words: imānliğ (37r7) – «faithful»; mālliğ (29v18) – «having commodity, rich».

-siz/siz/suz/-süz. These affixes in combination with borrowed nouns derive adjectives which mean the lack of the feature expressed by noun: 1) derive adjectives from Persian words: umidsiz (34v3) – «hopeless»; hušsuz (72r15) – «unconscious»; 2) derive adjectives from Arabic lexemes: hujjatsiz (241r19) – «proofless»; rahmsiz (185v20) – «pitiless».

3. Affixes which derive verbs from nouns:

In the studied source, the affixes -la/-lä derived imperative verbs from borrowed nouns: a) derived verbs from Persian words: ārzula- (14v17) – «to dream»; b) derived verbs from Arabic lexemes: anbarla- (90r16) – «to be fragrant»; izzatlä- (227 r4) – «to revere»;

The affixes -lan/-län derived verbs which mean ownership from Persian-Tajik words and Arabic words: 1) derived verbs from Persian words: xošlan- (120v4) – «to be happy»; 2) derived verbs from Arabic words: qaviylan- – «to gain a power» (84v18).

II. Layer of loanwords

Borrowing words from foreign language differs according to the field of usage. For example, military terminology was widened in terms of Mongolian words, administrative, political, commercial-financial, scientific, religious vocabulary enriched itself with Arabic and Persian loanwords. Presence of Sughd, Sanskrit, Chinese loanwords in Turkic languages is estimated as a product of connections of these nations with Sughd, Indian, Chinese, Khorezm nations.

In the studied source, 2561 loanwords were used in total, 2151 from them are Arabic, 329 from them are Persian, 55 of them are originally Hebrew words borrowed via Arabic sources, 14 of them are Greek, 3 of them are Chinese, 5 of them belong to Sughd language, 4 of them belong to Sanskrit.

Loanwords belonged to Sanskrit. While turning over the pages of «Ancient Turkic dictionary» we can see clearly that in Turkic inscriptions, loanwords which belong to Sanskrit are different. Naturally, translations which were made from Sanskrit to Turkic played a great role in it. In Old Turkic language, loanwords from Sanskrit were decreased. Later on, they were not able to consolidate its grip on usage. Sanskrit loanwords saved in Turkic were in the level turning to original word. Our observations showed that there are very few Sanskrit

loanwords in «Qisasi Rabghuzi». For instance, the lexeme **fil** written in «Khibatul-khaqojiq» by Akhmad Jugnaki first (ДТС, 194) is seen in «Qisasi Rabghuzi» as **pil** (209v8), in different phonetic version. In «Guliston bit-Turki» by Saifi Saroji, **fil** (10162) is used as well. According to A.M. Shcherbak, the probability of belonging **pil** to Iranian languages is very little. That is why, we can compare it with Sanskrit **pilu** and Assyrian **piru** (ИРЛТ, 139-140). In addition, the Turkic synonym of this word **yağan** (148r14) was also used in «Qisasi Rabghuzi».

Loanwords from Sughdi. As a result of mixing 2 nations, their collaboration, their religion, and bilingualism words had been exchanged. In other words, Turkic people used Sughdi words, and the other way round. Particularly, Sughdi loanwords **učmah/uštmah/ušmah** meant «paradise» (71r2) in «Qisasi Rabghuzi». These words were used as **uštmah** (ДТС, 617), **uzmaq** (ДТС, 621) in «Qutadghu bilig». In Khoresm manuscripts of XIV century, we can see phonetic forms **učmah** (HФ, 19617); **učtmah** (XIII, 15613); **uštmah** (19614); **učmaq** (Мн., 30765) of this loanword. Moreover, in «Qisasi Rabghuzi», Arabic synonym **jannat** (2r6), and Persian synonym **bihišt** (3v4) were widely used.

Chinese loanwords. Social-political, economical, and cultural ties of Turkic people and Chinese people have ancient history. As a result of these ties Chinese loanwords were borrowed to Turkic vocabulary. According to Kh.Dadabojev, there are around 240 Chinese lexemes in «Dictionary of ancient Turkic words», and they belong to cultural field. Our studies showed that in the «Qisasi Rabghuzi» following Chinese words were used.

The loanword **jinjü** (146r16), which meant «jewel» used in «Qisasi Rabghuzi», is written as **yenjü** (ДТС, 256) in Uyghur manuscripts which are kept in Berlin fund of manuscripts. In «Divan», phonetic versions of this word **yenjü**, **jinjü** were mentioned, former was used in Turkic language, the latter was used in Oghuz language (I, 67). At the same time, there is information about that the word **yenjü** had the same of «housemaid» in the dictionary by Makhmud Koshghari (ДТС, 256). We could also observe the synonym of this word **gavhar** (96v6) which is originally Persian was used in «Qisasi Rabghuzi».

As a result of studying the words used in the book in genetic approach we revealed Turkic layer was the basis of the book, in turn, Turkic layer, consisted of primary words which were used in the manuscripts of ancient Turkic and old Turkic as well as in manuscripts of XIV century, also derived lexemes from Turkic primary words and from loanwords with Turkic affixes (in total, 2950 Turkic lexemes, 2795 of them are pure Turkic, 108 are derived from borrowed Arabic words, 47 of them are derived from borrowed Persian words by adding Turkic affixes). Moreover, there are Sanskrit, Sughd, Chinese, Greek, Arabic, ancient Hebrew, and Persian

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words which were used to express the new concepts appeared as a result of social and political, economical, scientific and cultural relations, and various changes in the different fields of social life.

Archaic words used in «Qissasi Rabghuzi» had various forms during inner development of the language; it is observable as determination of the relations between ancient Turkic and old Turkic literary language. In the book, the majority of them saved their meanings, some of them went through meaning reducing and meaning widening, some of them took part in deriving new lexemes. In enriching the vocabulary of the book, inner facilities of the language were important, that is deriving new words with the affixes used actively in ancient Turkic and Old Turkic was influential. The affixes -čī/-či derived nouns from verbs and nouns, -līg/-lig//līq/-lik//luğ/-lüg//luq/-lük derived nouns basically from nouns, adjectives, and verbs, as well as adjectives from nouns, -k//-uq/ük//-uğ/üg//-aq/-ağ//-iğ/-ig//-iq/-ik derived nouns from verbs, -sīz/-siz//-suz/-süz derived adjectives from nouns, -la/-lä derived verbs from nouns and adjectives. These affixes are active in word derivation and are considered as productive affixes.

The loanwords used in the vocabulary of the work also participated in new word derivation. Particularly, Arabic and Persian loanwords derived 155 new words together with the affixes -līg/-lig//līq/-lik//luğ/-lüg//luq/-lük, -čī/-či, -sīz/-siz//-suz/-süz, -la/-lä, -lan/-län and these derived words used as often as Turkic lexemes. In addition, the affixes -ba, -nā, -gāh, -zāda derived new lexemes from Arabic and Persian loanwords, but they are only.

Observing formation and development of lexical fund which consists of 2561 loanwords is important in defining the role of other languages in the development of Uzbek literary language. In

comparative analysis of borrowed layer and the words used in the sources of Korakhani's period, we have found out that the majority of the terms are expressed their primary meaning, and some of them had experienced meaning widening.

List of acronyms

ДТС- Древнетюркский словарь. –Л.: Наука, 1969.

ИРТЛЯ - Историческое развитие лексики тюркских языков. -М.: Изд-во АН СССР, 1961. - 467 с.

МК - Махмуд Кошғарий. Девону луғотит турк. Таржимон ва нашрга тайёрловчи С.М. Муталлибов. I-III. –Т.: Фан, 1960-1963.

Мн - Хоразми. Мухаббат-наме//Фазылов Э. Староузбекский язык. Хорезмийские памятники XIV в. I-II. –Т.: Фан, 1966-1971.

НФ - Нахджул – фарadis//Фазылов Э. Староузбекский язык. Хорезмийские памятники XIV в. I-II. –Т.: Фан, 1966-1971.

Тафсир - Боровков А. К. Лексика среднеазиатского тefsира XII- XIII. вв. –М.: Изд-во восточной лит-ры, 1963.

XIII - Кутб. Хосрав и Ширин//Фазылов Э. Староузбекский язык. Хорезмийские памятники XIV в. I-II. –Т.: Фан, 1966-1971.

ЎТИЛ - Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати. I-II. –М.: Русский язык, 1981; I-III. –Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2006-2007; I-V. -Т.: Ўзбекистон миллий энциклопедияси, 2006-2008.

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