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**CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF  
SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY**

Journal homepage: [www.cajssh.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJSSH](http://www.cajssh.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJSSH)



## Issues of Language and Speech in the Works of Alisher Navoi

**Tojiboyeva Mahbuba Rahimovna**

Associate Professor of Uzbek Language, Candidate of Philological Sciences, Kokand state pedagogical institute

### Abstract:

The article illustrates the language and its importance for the nation as well as the speech and its power. Moreover, the article determines some issues of language and speech in the masterpieces by Alisher Navoi. Great Uzbek thinker Navoiy was one of the considerable scholars of his own period.

### ARTICLE INFO

#### *Article history:*

Received 27-Apr-22

Received in revised form 28-Apr-22

Accepted 17-May-22

**Available online 20-Jun-2022**

**Key Words:** language, speech, Alisher Navoi, "Muhokamatul lughatayn", didactic ideas, ghazal.

## INTRODUCTION

We can see that the Uzbek language has been one of the most attractive and meaningful languages for centuries in the example of various works written by Uzbek writers and thinkers. The great Uzbek figure Alisher Navoi is also one of such writers. His real name is Nizomiddin Mir Alisher. He wrote his poems under the pen-names of Navoi (in his poems which were written in the old Uzbek language) and Foni (in his poems which were written in Persian language). Navoi is a great Uzbek poet, a representative of the Uzbek literature. He was born in Herat and spent the main part of his life there. For many years Navoi's works have been studied by many scholars and linguists and the masterpieces by Navoi have added great contribution to the linguistics as well as literature.

Navoi's works mainly promote didactic ideas, and education is the main theme of his works. In addition, in Navoi's works one can see religious issues and love for the one God. Navoi's works are wide-ranging and cover issues that can be encountered in various spheres of life.

## MATERIALS AND METHOD

Speaking about the word and speech the great writer has been focusing on the user's language, such as

vocals, speech and vocabulary. According to his speech, Navoi divides speakers into two parts: 1. Speakers with positive qualities. 2. speakers with negative qualities. His works include more than 70 phrases with positive qualities, more than 14 phrases expressing the defects of negative quality speeches. Speaking of speeches, words and sentences, Navoi also paid special attention to their pronouncing, tune and melody. He explains the ability to talk, speech, vocabulary and word: *Nutq sochsun bazm aro gavhar yo rab, Yo rabki, ijobat aylagil har yo rab* In the works of great writers there are also numerous and deep ideas on many aspects of speech, speech, communication and culture of communication, attitude and respect for language, writing, humor, and so on. Speech culture is a reflection of the culture of the individual social society. The culture of speech culture should also be high in people of high culture. Therefore, it can be said that culture is a reflection of the general state and prosperity of the social system. Speech culture is written and oral. Speaking of oral culture, it is understood as fluent, direct, meaningful and linguistic in speech. Among many works of Alisher Navoi, "Muhokamatul lughatayn" is one of the greatest works devoted to language and its development. Alisher Navoi's masterpiece "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" that means "Discussion of Two Languages" was completed on Wednesday, at the end of December 1499, the month before the Friday of 905 AH. Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn discusses the position of the Turkic-Uzbek language at the level of the Arabic and Persian-Tajik languages, which are popular in the East, through the comparative study of the Turkic-Uzbek and Persian-Tajik languages. In particular, its distinctive features from the Persian-Tajik language are proved by quoting and interpreting many different examples, including 'yuz lafz' (hundred words). This meaning is also reflected in the following writings of Alisher Navoi.

Turkiy va sort lug'ati kayfiyati va haqiqati sharhida bu risolani jam' qilib bitidim va anga «Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn» ot qo'ydim, to turk eli tili fasohatu diqqati va balog'atu vus'ati... zohir qildim. Va xayoling'a mundoq kelurkim, turk ulusi fasiqlariga ulug' haq sobit qildimki, o'z alfoz va iboratlari haqiqati va o'z til va lug'atlari kayfiyatidin voqif bo'ldilar". (In the commentary on the mood and truth of the Turkish and Sort dictionary, I have compiled this pamphlet and named it Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn, in order to show the eloquence and eloquence of the Turkish language. And I think that I have proved to the poets of the Turkish nation that they are aware of the truth of their words and phrases and the mood of their language and dictionaries. " (MAT, vol. 20, vol. 16, p. 40)).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Alisher Navoi noted that the history of the Turkish language and literature in the Turkish language are closely linked. It is said that this process was further developed with the support of Sultan Hussein Bayqara-Husseini.

Alisher Navoi skillfully used the rich synonyms of the Uzbek language in his works. In the "Muhokamatul Lughatayn", 100 of the synonymous verbs in the Uzbek language, which express various subtleties of meaning, are also mentioned: A. Navoi states that each of the 100 verbs he quotes has its own synonyms in the Uzbek language. For example, there is the verb to drink, which indicates the action of drinking a liquid. Navoi also used synonyms for this verb, such as "sipqarmoq, tomchimoq" that mean to drink or to intake water.

Soqiyo, tut bodakim, bir lahza o'zimdin boray,

Shart bukim, har necha tutsang labo-lab sipqaray.

Soqiy, chu ichib, menga tutar qush,

Tomshiy-tomshiy oni qilay no'sh.

Alisher Navoi effectively used the synonyms of the word "cry" in his works, such as to cry, to be sad, to feel sorry, to sigh, to be upset, get sad and many other synonyms demonstrate the richness of the language with the words to show the feeling or position.

Istasam dabir gulidin ishqingni pinhon aylamak,

Kechalar gah ingramakdur odatim, gah singramak.

Ul oyki, kula-kula hirog'latti meni

Yig'latti meni demaki, siqtatti meni.

Alisher Navoi cites the above examples to show the poetic superiority of synonyms, their stylistic color and their role in poetry. This shows that he understands the role of synonyms in the language. In "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" Alisher Navoi showed himself not only as a linguist, but also as a great scholar of the history of Arabic, Persian and Turkish literature. While comparing Turkic and Persian languages, Navoi collects and analyzes many words from different fields. He incorporated terms of life into his work. For example:

Food names: sour cream, layered, pudding, dried, manti, pour, wrap, koumiss, sour cream, boza, tatmach, umach, kumach, etc.

Livestock names: tobichak, argumak, yaka, yabu, tatu, toy, gunon, dunon, tola, chirga, langa, jibildir, xana, tuqum, chilvir.

Names of clothes: dastar, kalpak, navruzi, tuppi, shirdak, jaraq, dakla, kur, slippers.

Names of game animals: deer, pig, henna, swordfish, squirrel, deer, deer, ohu, gavazin, huk, guraz.

Comparison of relationship terms: The eldest is called brother, the youngest is called "brother", the elder sister is called "owner", the younger sister is called "sister" He did not leave his cousin "uncle". (Ulug'ini og'a, kichigini «ini» derlar birodar Ulug' qiz qardoshini «egachi» Kichigini «singil» hohar Otaning og'a-inisini «opag'a» alar hech qaysig'a ot Ona qarindoshini «tog'oyi» qo'ymabdur «ko'kaltash» turkcha til bila atka, enaga aytur)

## CONCLUSION

It should be noted that when Alisher Navoi spoke about the virtues of the Turkic language, he did not discriminate against the Arabic, Persian-Tajik and Indian languages that were popular at that time, but also respectfully described the features of each of them.

The aim of this is not only to express scientifically based opinions about the eloquence and maturity of the Turkic language, but also to make Turkish poets (poets) practice poetry with their own words. The furnaces are rotten, and they bloom like a spring breeze. (MAT, vol. 20, vol. 16, p. 38).

Thus, Alisher Navoi also suggested that the literature and poetry of the Turkic language should be further developed by proving the eloquence and lexical richness of the Turkic language. Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn deals not only with the issues of comparative linguistics, but also with the history of language, history of Uzbek literature, poetic genres and arts, works of Persian-Tajik literature and

itself. There are also valuable comments on the work of (Alisher Navoi).

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