

THE INTERPRETATION OF AGRICULTURAL WORDS IN "BABURNAMA"

Amini Aziz Ahmad

Teacher of the Uzbek Language and Literature the Termez State University

Phone: +998991757440, Email: azizamini126@gmail.com

ANNOTATION:

The article examines the terms of agriculture in the work of Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur in Baburnama and explains them in such works as "Dictionary of the Uzbek language" and "Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language", created in Afghanistan. Let's take a look at the similarities and differences. We also pay special attention to how vocabulary related to this area is pronounced today.

Keywords: Bog`, Jalgoza, Nihol, Chorik, Arik, Soy, Olachuq.

Аннотация:

В статье исследуются термины сельского хозяйства в работе Захириддина Мухаммада Бабура в Бобурноме и разъясняются их в таких трудах, как «Словарь узбекского языка» и «Толковый словарь узбекского языка», созданных в Афганистане. Давайте посмотрим на сходство и различия. Также мы обращаем особое внимание на то, как сегодня произносятся лексиконы, относящиеся к этой области.

Ключевые слова: Сад, Ящерица, Пастбище, Чорик, Поток, Тен, Олачук.

INTRODUCTION:

"Baburnama" is an encyclopedic masterpiece that introduced the whole world to the name of Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur. It occupies a worthy place not only in Uzbek literature, but also in the history of world literature. Baburnama is one of the earliest examples of Turkic prose as a historical work

of art. The second part of Baburnama is devoted to the events in Afghanistan.

The valuable information presented in the play is of great importance for linguistics. "Baburnama" is also a great treasure in the study of the language of the Turkic peoples and is one of the most valuable monuments of Turkic literature. In it, the author effectively uses words and phrases, proverbs and parables that exist in common speech. Scientists who studied Baburnamas from a linguistic point of view noted the peculiarities of words and phrases in the work and the high artistic skill of the writer. In his "Baburnama" Babur often used the word "agriculture".

Through his rubies, Babur described his thirst for a loyal friend using the example of grain. Describing Kabul, Babur did not exclude its fruits, especially grapes, pomegranates, apricots, apples, quinces, emeralds, peaches, blackberries, sandjид (in the modern Uzbek dialect), almonds and walnuts. He also listed dams needed for farming.

To`g`on- A dam is a hydraulic structure used to block, suppress, or control the flow of water, usually in streams, rivers, and streams with high flow. Uzbeks in northern Afghanistan use the word "band" in their speech.

Nihol- A seedling is a recently transplanted tree; cuttings, young shoots or seedlings. The definition of the word is used only in the speech of Uzbeks in Uzbekistan, as well as in the speech of Uzbeks in northern Afghanistan.

Bog`- the garden is a lexeme that has survived to this day and is actively used in the speech of all Uzbek-speaking peoples, but the use of this word may be limited. For example,

Uzbeks in northern Afghanistan refer to the garden mainly as a vineyard, while Uzbeks in Uzbekistan use it as a garden, regardless of the type of fruit.

Babur explained to the Ningnahor region of Afghanistan (now the Jalal-Abad province of Afghanistan) that the rice in Texas is almost harvested. People who know this land say: "Alishang (an area in the Lamghanat province of Afghanistan, located at the southern foot of Mount Khidikush. The name of the area comes from the name of the river that flows through its territory), the army said that there are likely to be winter crops. Baburnama shows that in the nineteenth and thirteenth centuries, the lands of Afghanistan were rich and agriculture flourished there. In his work, Babur wrote that he often visited this region.

Soy- rivers, lowland, waterway, or valley between two hills or mountains, often formed by the movement of running water. This term is now widely used in Uzbek speech in the north of Afghanistan and Uzbekistan.

Olachuk - a house. Today, Uzbeks living in northern Afghanistan are often referred to as tents. The lexeme was introduced to the Uzbeks of northern Afghanistan under the influence of the Persian-Tajik language. Uzbeks living in Uzbekistan use the kappa lexeme.

In Baburnama, the term is used to describe poverty: the poverty was so great that we only had two tents. My tent will be returned to my parents. Alachuk (kapu) was made for me in every country. I was sitting in a hut (excerpt from Baburnama, p. 100).

Chilgoza - (jalgoza) pine nut. This plant is not grown in Uzbekistan, but imported. But it is grown in southern Afghanistan and used by Uzbeks in northern Afghanistan as Jalgoza. This dried fruit is described in Baburnama as follows: From Jilgoza (cedar) to Nijrova (a mountain and region in the northeastern part of Kabul province). Give recommendations on the activities of the flora, fauna and population

of the country). There is a lot of honey in the mountains around Kabul.

Kapa - a room, a shed; cover Kappa made of cloth; Tent. Babur often uses the term tent in his work. Also: I moved the camp, walked by myself, and arrived at the camp later. It was not a former settlement, but an unrecognizable settlement: fine racehorses, rows of females and male camels, mules and mules with saddles covered with woven cloth, woolen cloth and velvet.

O`tov- portable house, found in Central Asia, as well as among the nomads of southern Siberia: light material, felt-conical mobile home, dwelling. The term is given in the work of "Baburnama" as follows: in every treasure chest, wedding clothes, bags loaded with white coins. There was plenty of food for everyone in the tent and in the tent, and there were many sheep. The sheep were not particularly looked at. (Baburnama, p. 160). The current use of this lexeme is limited and the word has become historical. It is practically absent in the Uzbek language of northern Afghanistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Chorik-Raw leather shoes- are special footwear worn by farmers. Made of raw leather. The Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary defines it as "footwear made of hard raw leather, which is popular among the peoples of mountainous areas." The term is almost the same for Uzbeks living in both regions. The difference is that when the Uzbeks on the other side of the river were wrapping wheat or barley, which is one of the main agricultural products, the rest of the stems of these plants pierced the ground and damaged the feet. Use this footwear. The term is also used in the Baburnama as "shoes": "Most of them were on foot, with sticks in their hands, shoes on their feet, and robes on their shoulders." While the lexeme was used to refer to all footwear at the time, today the term refers to special footwear worn only by farmers and shepherds.

Norinj - (orange) is still used as an orange in the speech of Uzbeks in northern Afghanistan. But in the speech of Uzbeks living in Uzbekistan, orange is one of the most outdated words. This token has been replaced by the term orange.

Turinj- lemon. In the speech of the Uzbeks of northern Afghanistan, we see that this term still bears its old name, but this lexeme is rarely used in conversations with Uzbeks living in Afghanistan. Uzbeks living in Uzbekistan use the term lemon to describe this lexeme. The term lemon is also actively used in the speech of the Uzbeks of northern Afghanistan.

The variety of information in Baburnama is so great that experts in almost all fields of science have benefited from it, and because of the reliability of this evidence, linguists of the Middle Ages at that time could learn about a number of agricultural lexemes associated with Asia, Khorasan, Afghanistan and India. Baburnama is considered a narrow encyclopedia and has been translated and published many times.

“Reading Baburnama, I described the beauties and fruits of Kabul, Afghanistan and other provinces, emphasizing that they are engaged in agriculture and love the land. As a result, the Uzbek people in northern Afghanistan are mainly engaged in agriculture. Their main income is also from agricultural products.

LITERATURE:

1. Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur" (life and work). Tashkent. Teacher, 1995
2. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. "Baburnama", 2008.
3. Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language. 5 volumes. - Tashkent: National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan, 2006.
4. "Encyclopedia of Zakhiriddin Muhammad Babur", publishing house "Shark" - editor-

in-chief of the source joint stock company, Tashkent-2014.

5. Nurullah Altai "Dictionary of the Uzbek language" - Jauzjan-Afghanistan, 2007.
6. B. Mengliev. Educational literature as a methodology of linguistic research / Language and culture of Uzbekistan. Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi. ISSN 2181-922X; 2019 1. More about.