



## LITHOSONYMS USED IN THE WORKS OF ALISHER NAVOI

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### Abstract:

this article provides information about lithonyms (stone names) and synonymous lithonyms used in the work of Alisher Navoi, who is considered an invaluable person of the Turkic peoples. Definitions and explanations related to each stone are proved on the basis of poetic and prose examples, and the unique characteristics of all the lithic sounds are scientifically explained in the language of a scientist. Particular attention has been paid to the fact that some lithonyms are still used in a monad way with the lexicon of that time.

**Key words:** lithosonym, jashin, kash, chakmaq, jash, feruza, jinju, marvarid, nijdag', munak, bilaghu, jat, kurkum, amber, lojuvard, muhra, rukhom, sadaf, jashm, marjan, laoli, durri samin, zabarjad, lu'lu', guhar, ashki la'lgun, aqiqi yaman.

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### Introduction

After our country gained independence, it was more urgent than ever to objectively research the invaluable literary heritage created by our ancestors based on new criteria. It is known that the importance of fiction in the spiritual and cultural development of the society, people, nation, and the formation of a mature generation is enormous[1].

Studying the language of classical works, studying it linguistically does not lose its value in every era. Because masterpieces of historical, scientific or literary literature contain linguistic information and ideas.

Nizamiddin Mir Alisher Navoi is an artist of words who created the spiritual image of the Turkic people with his timeless works and unique genius in the history of world thought, and whose noble ideas he glorified in his works have not lost their importance to this day.[8].

### Materials and Methods

Lutfi highly appreciated the talent of the young poet, received the recognition of Kamal Turbati, studied with teachers like Sayyid

Hasan Ardasher, Pahlavon Muhammad, collaborated with Abdurahman Jami[9] and reached a high level of maturity in the center of knowledge given by Alisher Navoi's teachers. no exaggeration. Alisher Navoi, with his great and unrepeatability poetry, "Khamsa" which occupied the highest peak of his creativity, his rich scientific heritage covering various fields of science, poetry and prose in general, was able to interest everyone in his work. is an actor. It is for this reason that the interest in Navoi's work and its study, the attempt to understand the incomparable power and meaning of his words, and to discover his undiscovered aspects are still going on.

More than a hundred artistic arts are used in Navoi's lyrics, and some examples of them give an idea of the high level of the poet's artistic thinking [8]. In Navoi's works, the names of precious stones played an important role in creating an impressive and unique look and imagination of the image of the mountain. In other words, beautiful verses were created by simulating the color, shape or some

characteristics of precious stones. This is also a manifestation of Navoi's skill and God-given talent.

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Alisher Navoi, a statesman, scientist and poet, was able to effectively use the names of precious stones in his works. For the poet,

#### Results and Discussions

**Jawhar-a.** Precious gems, stones; Jewel afshon - seller of jewels;

**Anqo-** not found, rare, unique.

Mehrigiyo demaki, anqodur ul,  
Javhari fardu duri yaktodur ul.

( Hayratul-abror, 164-12)

**Almos-** diamond, precious metal:

Tilni chu metin uzatib o't solur,  
Xoradin almos ila yoqut solur.

( Hayratul-abror, 87-16)

**Olmos** – diamond :

Vale Bonu tutub ko'z ichidin los,  
Ki xoroqan nechuk yumshatmish olmos.

(Farhad and Shirin, 129)

**Anor-** pomegranate (fruit) and the red gemstone of the same name.

Nor axgarlarining lamaoti nechukkim, la'li koniy va anor  
Donalarining bog'lang'ani nechuk kim yoquti rummoniy.

( Munshaot, 93)

**Rummon** – pomegranate:

Qatrasi la'l vale rummoniy,  
Qaysi rummon , degil ardistoniy

(Xazoyinul-maoniy , 411)

**Ashk durlari-** tears:

Netkay men havoiiy agar ashk durlarin  
Sochsam borin bulut kibi dildor boshig'a.

(Xazoyinul-maoniy 531)

**Aqiq-** red precious stone, agate:

Ul durji aqiqu la'li serob,  
Ko'zumdin oqizdilar durri nob.

the use of precious stones was very effective in revealing the delicate and elegant aspects of the word's property, and in describing the yorvasli in an incomparable and perfect way. The beauty and quality of Yor is so valuable that its value is described through similes, similes and adjectives. Below, we can witness this in the example of stone names (litosonyms) used in Navoi's lyrical and epic poems. It should also be noted that the examples of stone names used in Navoi's works were taken from the 4-volume explanatory dictionary of the language of Alisher Navoi's works published in 1983-1985 and the explanatory dictionary of Navoi's works published in 1972.

(Xazoyinul-maoniy, 387)

**Aqiqi beg'ash-** pure, pure agate; red wine, redness of wine:

Bir nafas mutrib surudi dilkashedin boda top,  
Bir zamon soqiy aqiqi beg'ashidin kom tut.

(Xazoyinul-maoniy, 76)

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**Aqiqi nob-** pure, clear agate:

Aql sarrofi labing ranginu nozik so'z bila  
Topti gulgun rishta o'tkargan aqiqi nobdek.

(Xazoyinul-maoniy, 343)

**Aqiqi yaman-** Yemeni agate:

Lola kibi yoqut, qadah yo'q tubiga durd,  
Bir shisha may andoqki aqiqi yaman erdi.

(Xazoyinul-maoniy, 608)

**Ahmar-** red:

Aning har axg'ari yoquti ahmar,  
Muning har zarrasi raxshanda axtar.

(Munshaot, 91)

**La'l** – is a red precious stone, which is used as a homonym in several senses in Navoi's works:

Agar nafidin bo'lsa maxzan yiroq,  
Aning la'lidin xora ko'p yaxshiroq.

(Saddi Iskandariy, 21)

Red lips represent the meanings of the lover's lips:

Shu'lai husni solib davrong'a o't,  
Otashin la'lidinammo jong'ao't.

(Lisonut-tayr, 71-18)

A letter written in red ink: **la'l etmak-** to blush; **la'li ahmarin;** **la'l Badaxshon** – the purest ruby of Badakhshan.

**La'li muzob-** molten blue, red sand stone:

Falak sochti xon boshig'a siymi nob,  
Bizing shoh ayog'ig'a la'li muzob.

(Xazoyinul-maoniy, 696)

**La'lgun//la'ligun-** purple, red:

Alar gulnorgun qasr ichra gulposh,  
Ko'tarmay la'lgun maydin dame bosh.

(Farhad and Shirin, 49)

**Ashki la'lgun-** dull tears:

La'lgun har mayki ichtim, ul mayi lab hajridin,  
Ko'zdin ashki la'lgun yanglig' ravona aylaram.

(Xazoyimul-maoniy, 233)

**Gavhar-** gem, precious stone:

Har necha davlat sahobi sochsa gavhar boshingga,  
Anglakim, bir qatlabarqi ofatig'a arzimas.

(Xazoyinul-maoniy, 228)

Necha ganch ichra bo'lsa, gavhar, durr,  
Ko'rki bordur aning kalidi temur.

(Munshaot, 99)

**Gavhari valo-** precious stone:

Aning ul gavhari valosi bordur,  
Ki bu o'Imakdin istig'nosi bordur.

(Farhod va shirin, 145)

**Guhar** – gem, precious stone:

Duri ishqingni to topmish, agar chok o'lsa sar tosar,  
Guhar yutqon balig' yanglig' dam urmas notavon ko'nglum.

(Xazoyinul-maoniy, 431)

**Javhar**- gem, precious stone; original product;

Buki tashbih etting, ey ko'z, xoki poyin surmag'a,  
Bilki javharni qaro tuproqqa hamsang aylading.

(Xazoyimul –maoniy, 268)

**Lu'lu'** – gem:

Ham fotihasi nuqtasidur xoli aning,  
Ham xotimai lu'lu'lari xoli aning.

(Nazmul-javohir, 52)

**Zabarjad** – pale malla color gemstone. The sky is olivine, blue sky.

Bo'lur lavhi zabarjad ahli hayron,  
Chu olur ilgiga lavhi muzahhab .

(Xazoyinul- maoniy, 52)

Bo'lub har havzaning toshi zabarjad,  
Ushoq tosh o'rnig'a sochib zumurrad.

( Farhad and Shirin, 45)

**Dur //durr** – large pearl:

Necha ganj ichra bo'lsa gavhari dur,  
Ko'rki bordur aning kalidi temur.

(Munshaot , -99)

**Durr, dur-** pearl; **so'z durri-** valuable word; **durri adan** – the purest pearl; **durri ashk-** tears; **durri g'iromi-** dear, beautiful.

Shoh oyog'iga dur sochib ko'zidin,  
Bordi o'pgach ayog'ini o'zidin.

(Sab'ai sayyor, 189-17)

**Durri samin-** precious stone, priceless gem:

Ul ki sadafdek necha tiyra jabin ,  
To'ldurubon qo'ynig'a durri samin.

(Sab'ai sayyor, 39-8)

**Durluq** –there is beauty:

Agarchi yo'qturur durluq taloshi ,  
Erur tosh bo'lsa ham chaqmoqtoshi.

(Farhad and Shirin, 24)

**Inju-** pearl:

Injuni olsalar mufarrih ucgun,  
Ming bo'lur bir diramg'a bir misqol.

(Muhokamatul- lug'atayn, 2)

**Laoliy-** pearls:

Anga hamdkim , charxi daryo navol,  
Topar andin anjum laoliy misol.

(Munshaot, 95)

**Marjon** – necklace:

Otashin la'ling gar ashkimdin kular, ermas ajap,  
Kim kudurat bahridin fahm etti marjon o'tig'a.

(Xazoyinul –maoniy, 383)

**Munchog'** - a type of jewelry:

Aloqa borig'a sarosar ipak,  
Duru la'lu firuza munchog'dek.

(Saddi Iskandariy ,1493)

**Yoqut**- is one of the precious stones, its red, yellow, blue and white colors are found in nature, but the most famous is red. **Yoquti ahmar, ahmar suyi** – red ruby; **yoquti muzob** –it has meanings like molten ruby and red wine; **yoquti mufarrih**- delicious ruby; **yoquti nob** – red wine; **yoquti rummoniy**– a ruby that looks like a red pomegranate seed.

Rangi gunogun qilib billur sof,  
La'l ila yoqut deb aytib gazof.

(Lisonut - tayr, 486)

Chu asli pok gavhar keldi , yoqut,  
Teshib bag'rini qon aylar anga qut.

(Farhad and Shirin, 196)

**Zumurrad//Zumrad** – green gemstone, emerald.

Bo'yla mavsumda keraktur aysh bazmin tuzgali  
Ham zumurrad rang yer, ham bodai yoqutrang.

(Xazoyinul- maoniy, 181)

**Qahrabo// qahrabo** – amber stone, yantar:

Shajar yafrog'i bo'ldi qahrabodek,  
Demakim qahrabo, mehri samodek.

(Munshaot, 13- 91)

**Qahrabogun** – sariq qimmatbaho tosh, qahrabosimon:

Chu qildi qahrabogun mehrgardun,  
Yig'ochlar bargi rangin qahrabogun.

( Farhad and Shirin 343)

**Lojuvard**- dark blue stone:

Bal anga har doirai ushrgard,  
Rutba aro bir falaki lojuvard.

(Hayratul – abror, 61-8)

**Muhra**- body, pearl, money:

Oh vaqti chun oqar ashkim qaro hijron tuni ,  
Muhraye aylar shabah har bir duri g'alttonni dud.

(Xazoyinul- maoniy, 136)

**Ruxom**- marble stone:

Borcha yashmu samog' izora ,  
Lek farshi ruxom yakpora.

(Sab'ai sayyor 1020)

**Sadaf** – Psoriasis, Sea slime; pearl shell (they painted this shell and used it instead of davat; such a container was also called "sadaf"); a coral is a shell pearl:

(Nazmul-javohir, 27)

**Firuza//Feruza** – blue precious stone; it is also used in heaven.

(Mahbubul- qulub, 142)

Judo qilsa xarmuhra feruzadin,  
Butun chini o'lsa sinuq ko'zadin.

(Saddi Iskandariy 19)

**Chaqmoqtosh**- flint, lightning, fire-emitting stone:

Agarchi yo'qturur durluq taloshi,  
Erur tosh bo'lsa ham chaqmoqtoshi.

(Farhad and Shirin, 24)

**Yashm**- a green colored gemstone:

Eyki, istarsen choqin da'ig'a yashm,  
O'zga tekma kka berib imkong'a yo'l.

(Xazoyinul- maoniy, 697)

### Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be noted that the issue of the study of onomastic units in linguistics does not lose its value even after the passage of time. Because the lexicon appears in a new form every time. Studying the lexicon of the language of ancient times and comparing it with today's language makes a great contribution to the further development of the national language wealth and creates a basis for us to achieve a more significant vocabulary. Our research on lithosonym will continue and we will try to prove that lithosonym has a sufficient place in Uzbek linguistics. In addition to this, he tried to create new metaphorical meanings for a number of features, colors and shapes in lithonyms in Navoi's works without using one word in the same sense. This aspect shows that the poet was very meticulous and observant. It should also be noted that lithonyms[11] used in artistic masterpieces of the 15th century have been preserved in exactly the same form and are still used today. Such stone names are currently being chosen as names for girls and boys. Observations prove that Alisher Navoi's lyrical and epic works are a treasure, from which new ideas and unique views and expressions related to linguistics can be discovered in all eras.

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