

The Reflection of the Names of Flour Products in the Work "Devonu Lug'otit-Turk" by Mahmud Koshgari

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ABSTRACT

In Mahmud Koshgari's work "Devonu Lugaotit-Turk" there are lexical expressions representing flour products, and in this thesis lexemes representing the names of flour products are studied. It should be noted that some of the names of this category of food in the work have been preserved to this day, while some of them are used in the modern Uzbek language precisely on the basis of changes.

It is important to scientifically substantiate the vocabulary of the written literary sources that have reached the present day, to try to clarify their essence, and to make efforts to pass them on to the next generation. The historical development of the vocabulary of the language, their place in the history of the language and the current Uzbek language in comparison with other languages is an urgent task facing the science of linguistics. In fulfilling this task, the role of various dictionaries, in particular "Devonu dictionary-Turkish", is incomparable. The analysis of the vocabulary of the work serves as the basis for the discovery of new directions in the world of Turkology. By studying Mahmud Koshgari's work "Devonu Lugaotit-Turk" from a scientific point of view, it is possible to reveal the meaningful, cultural and functional aspects of words based on the historical approach to the language. The work is considered a large database of Turkish words, and each lexical expression helps to illuminate the terms in the old Turkish language from the point of view of that time. As S. Rustamova, one of the scientists who studied this work, said: "Devonu Lugotit-Turk" contains the names of things necessary for Turks to live, names of clans, tribes, honorary titles, names of various positions, food, wild and domestic animals, there are names of poultry and wild birds, geographical terms, cities, names of various diseases, anatomical terms, names of metals and minerals, military terms and terms related to administrative tasks. With the names of various historical and legendary heroes, children's games and pastimes, and a wealth of terms specific to others, it is now the only source that informs

modern people about the lifestyle of the Turks who lived in the 11th century.

S. Mutallibov defines "Devon" as follows: It is known that the *bua sari*, which Mahmud Koshgari modestly called a dictionary, is not only a dictionary in today's sense, but at the same time, It is a full-fledged philological work that perfectly explains the phonetics, morphology, lexicon and dialectology of the language of that time, it is an invaluable dictionary. Mahmud Koshgari wrote his work on the basis of the materials he collected from the mouths of the people after traveling around the country for many years. This method, on the one hand, allowed him to perfectly cover all the words and all types of words in the language of that period, and on the other hand, these materials, in turn, gave him rich samples of every branch of the language of that period. also served as a set. While explaining the meaning of words, Mahmoud Koshgari gives information about any grammatical features of words and the tribe to which they belong, and makes generalized rules.

It is known that Mahmud Koshghari's work "Devonu Lugaotit-Turk" contains various lexical expressions, which are significant because they can reflect almost all areas of our language. The names of certain regions, their specific traditions, national customs, language characteristics of peoples - all these are included in the lexical structure of "Devonu Lugotit-Turk" [3]. This article is also about the names of food, which indicate the richness of the work's vocabulary, and the terms representing flour products serve as the object of the article. Food names are a general name that reflects all food products consumed by humans, and it includes names of food, flour, milk, meat, fat, drink and alcohol [4].

If we focus on the names of food products in "Devon", we can witness that the names of food in the vocabulary of the dictionary are different in terms of content. Some changes in their structure are directly related to the stages of historical development, while some food names have managed to preserve their full form, some may exist in an archaic form, and some are historical words. we can see that it takes place in the series. In this regard, it is appropriate to study the names of food products used in the dictionary, divided into three groups from the point of view of the period: I. Names of food that have become historisms (historical words) are lexical units that have taken place from the work, but have not reached today, and are out of use. II. Archaic - words that "give" their place to another word while preserving their meaning. III. Names of food products that have preserved both their form and meaning from the XI-XII centuries to the present Uzbek language.

It should be noted that the group representing the names of flour products is also included in the content of the work, and analyzing them under a common nest makes the purpose of our work even easier. The word "un" is one of the lexical units representing flour products used in "Devonu Lugotit-Turk". This term has the same form in the modern Uzbek language as in the old Turkic language: un(old Turkic language) - un(modern Uzbek literary language). However, it should also be noted that the word "flour" from the work shows the characteristic of formativeness. That is, two different meanings of the lexeme flour were included in the composition of the work, one of them is "obtained from the grain of various crops [5]", the second meaning is significant as it can reflect the meaning of "dough". In addition, the author uses the syntactic unit with the word "un" in the work: "ol unüg ozlâdí[1]" - this expression means that someone cooked the dough in hot ashes.

Reflection of the names of flour products in "Devon"	
<i>Bir yuxrum un</i>	A dough of flour
<i>Çançu</i>	Runner
<i>Qıyma ügrü</i>	A different kind of dough, it is cut thinly and obliquely, like a sparrow's tongue.
<i>Sarmüçaq</i>	A type of food soup made on the basis of dough

<i>Ūgrā</i>	Ugra soup is more tender and delicious than this tutmach
<i>Un</i>	I. Powder made from different crops. II. Dough.
<i>Yamata</i>	This type of dough is made in a liquid form, like the consistency of the dough that is prepared for baking. This paste is applied to the surface of meat after roasting or preparing chicken kebabs to ensure that the fat does not run out.
<i>Yarmaš/yarmiš</i>	Cereal
<i>Yarmaš/yarmiš un</i>	Fine flour
<i>Yuxurxuc</i>	Runnes

In addition, word combinations with the term un appeared in "Devon", including the analysis of the expression "Yarmaš/yarmiš un[1]", where the word "yarmaš/yarmiš" is "flour". " meaning, the author reflected the meaning of "fine flour" through this unit. Regarding this syntactic integrity, Koshghari puts forward the idea that these two words are derived from opposite words, and in fact, they have the same meaning. The expression "Bir yuğrum un[1]" is also taken from the work, and its meaning is "flour used to make a dough". It is worth noting that Mahmud Koshghari's work "Devonu lug'otit-turk" uses equipment names related to flour, i.e. equipment used in dough preparation, for example we can cite "Oklov" as It has two different names in Devon: a) çançu; b) runner [1].

As a conclusion, we can say that Mahmud Koshgari's work "Devonu Lugatit-Turk" reflects a diverse lexical layer in its composition. The depiction of flour products in the work helps to understand the etymology and essence of the names that exist today.

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