



COMBINATIONS WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF ARABISMS IN THE WORK "NASOYIMU-L-MUHABBAT"

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ABSTRACT

In the works of Alisher Navoi, a great writer of words, Turkish words are widely used, as well as words adapted from Arabic to Turkish. This article talks about Arabisms and its place of use in the writer's "Nasoyimu-l-Muhabbat" book.

KEYWORDS

Tazkira, Arabism, structural analysis, syntactic analysis, morphological analysis.

INTRODUCTION

"Nasoyimu-l-muhabbat" was created by Alisher Navoi in 1495-96 under the influence of Abdurrahman Jami's work "Nafahotu-l-uns", in which Navoi's talent as a translator was clearly shown, along with his creativity in prose.

"The work comprises an introduction and information on the life of 750 sheiks. The introduction fully informs the reader about the essence of Navoi Jami's work, the year it was written, and his added innovations. He enriched

the translation with additional information from books of this type by Fariduddin Attar, Sheikh Farid Shakarganj and named it "Nasoyimu-l-muhabbat min shamoyimu-l-futuvvat" ("Shabbodas of love spreading the fragrance of greatness") [1, 449].

Alisher Navoi widely used Arabic words as well as Turkish words in these works as well as in other works. An example from the work "Nasoyimu-l-muhabbat":



Shaykh Abu Bakr Shibli (God bless him and grant him peace) asked a religious scholar, what is the type of zakat? Shaykh says, tell me if zakat is obligatory on you? Or tell me if zakat is obligatory? It has been said that which is the zakat due to me and which is the zakat due to you? Shaykhs say that I will give you zakat, five dirhams out of every two hundred dirhams in the way of Tengri. This is my zakat, out of every two hundred dirhams, I give two hundred and five dirhams in the way of the Almighty. Debdurakim, I was given two hundred dirhams, what about five more dirhams? Shaykh says that he should be grateful for five dirhams and give 200 dirhams. And this is the sect of Abu Bakr Siddiq, raziya-l-lohu anhu.

20 lexical units are used in 40 Arabic words in this text.

Or:

Muhammad Wasi' (may Allah have mercy on him). Shaykh Hasan Basri (q. r.) is the best of his time and has served and talked to many people. He said, "My dear, go to bed hungry at night and wake up early in the morning, and let God be pleased with this." Someone asked for a will. He said: I will give you a will, that you will be king in this world and in the next. That person said, say. He said: be a hermit in this world and don't be greedy for anyone, until all the people need you, and then you will become a rich man and a king.

This text contains 30 lexical units in 42 Arabic words.

Alisher Navoi's work "Nasoyimu-l-muhabbat" uses many Arabic words to form compounds. Of these, adjectives and adjectives are active.

Two or more words can be linked together to form a compound word. Words are connected by matching or combining with each other.

In Arabic, a word is called an adapted determiner compound, and a conjugated compound is called an isofa compound (or a demonstrative determiner or an unadapted determiner compound) [2, 53]. The number of words in a compound is two (ie, a definite and a determiner) or more (ie, one definite and several determiners). In a sentence, it can have determiners or be a participle or a complement, or a definite article.

In Arabic, an adapted determiner is an attributive determiner that marks the subject. Adaptive determiners are often expressed by substantive or relative adjectives, ordinal numbers, definite and passive relative adjectives, demonstrative pronouns, etc. If the adapted determiner is expressed by an adjective, order, number, or adjective, it comes after the determiner and agrees with it in four aspects (gender, number, agreement, case). corresponds to the determinant. Both the determiner and the determiner of the following compounds from "Nasoyimu-l-Muhabbat" are composed of Arabic words: status of da'wat, kabin taliblar, azim amr, azim majma', tabarruk kitab, sufiya mashayih, delicious food, the status of admiration, ali maqamot, zahir karamot, spiritual education.

The only identification of these examples comprises the Arabic word: parishan hayal, pok zot, turkish mashayih, clearer alfoz, nozanin bisot. The only determinants of the following combinations are Arabic words: manhi work, Turkish language, kulli maqsud, mutakallif saroy,



nafis kiyguluks, azim tash, mubarak safar, aziz olam.

Alisher Navoi's "Nasoyimu-l-muhabbat" uses a number of demonstrative conjunctions. In Arabic, a compound formed by joining one noun to another noun without any means is called a compound compound. Such determiners correspond in content to the demonstrative determiner in Turkic languages. In Arabic, the first noun "muzof" (in Uzbek "defined" or "karalmish") is subordinate to the second noun and requires that it be in the accusative case. The second noun "muzof ilayhi" ("pointer determiner" or "pointer") defines the first noun (to whom or what it belongs to). In contrast to the Arabic yutil, Turkic languages also have a form of the demonstrative determiner without a morphological marker, that is, with the suffix "-ing" dropped. In "Nasoyimu-l-muhabbat" examples of demonstrative compounds with Arabic words:

1. Morphological unmarked form: Shaykh-l-Islam Muqarrabi, Shariat Ahkom, Kail Ruhi, Turkish Mashayikh Zikri, Mulk Ghaza, Masjid-i Jame' Mashayikh, Ghayb Mutolaasi, Ghayb Umuri, Mashayikh Koshi, Tengri Zikri, Trade Dream, Qur'an Hatmi, the desire of my soul, a series of proportions, a work of suffering, an observation of the situation, the temperature of demand, the service of a sheikh, a political dress, a picture of a saint, a proof of meaning.

2. Examples of the morphologically marked form: ahkomin condition, prophet's hotam, Ja'far's surprise, the heresy of his condition, Sahl's slave, Mo'min's foresight, the secret of the hadith, author of the book "Nafahotu-l-uns", Sheikh's

employee, Faruq's acceptable, mashoyikh's treatise, talib's education, the author of studies, the mercy of Allah, the beginning of jumadu-l-okhir.

3. Examples of the combination in the form of Persian suffix: mas'ala-i mushkul, ashab-i khaloyq, sultan-i ulama, burhan-i urafa, masjid-i jame', jamaat-i kasir, Qasr-i Orifon, qadam-i barakat.

In Arabic, the second part of an isofa compound can be defined by the third part following it in the indicative agreement, and the third part can be defined by the fourth part following it in the indicative agreement, and so on. In this way, an additional chain of incompatible determiners in the nominative agreement is formed. The article "al-" can be taken only by the noun that comes at the end of them, all the nouns that come before it do not take the article "al-" or tanvin and come in the accusative case. The first noun in the Izofa chain comes in one of three conjugations depending on its position in the sentence and is usually translated into Uzbek by the reverse. For example: sheikh-sh-shuyukh - the sheikh of sheikhs, Kitabullah - the book of God.

In Turkic languages, the suffix "-ning" is added to one determiner, and in the rest, the accusative suffix is dropped. In the composition of the work, it is possible to meet compounds that embody both morphologically marked and non-morphologically marked forms of qualifying determiner and demonstrative determiner. For example the kingdom of Movarounnahr property, the amin of Marifatullah Ganji, the treatise of Mutahakhir Mashaikh, and the work of Walayat Anwar.



Therefore, in "Nasoyimu-l-muhabbat" the Arabic combinations of adjective-mavsuf (adjective-adjective) and izofa (objective-objective) are widely used.

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