

Historical Development of Lexical Units Related to Crafts

MADINA RAVSHANOVA
MAXAMADALIYEVA NILUFAR
National University of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

Currently, conducting research on lexical units occupies a special place in the linguistics of our country and the world. This is explained by the process of expanding the lexicon of each language as a result of the rapid development of science and technology, the increase in the amount of socio-economic, scientific and technical information. This process creates the need for scientific research of the lexical system used in many areas and professions.

Keywords: Lexical units, linguistics, scientists, period, handicrafts, language, ancient era.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that great scholars who made a great contribution to world science and culture have grown up in our motherland. Since 1004, a scientific institution named "Darul Hikmava Maarif" (in some sources "Majlisi Ulamo") was formed in Gurganj (Khorazm). In this scientific institution, like "Plato" in Athens and "Bayt ul Hikmat" Academy in Baghdad, researches were conducted in all fields of science, sources were collected on a large scale, works of Indian, Greek, Arab scientists were studied; The immortal works and scientific works of Al Khorazmi and Al Farghani were used and researched. The academic institution was thoroughly studied by historians of the 18th-20th centuries, and it was proved that this scientific

institution was an academy of its time in terms of its activities, and it was named "Ma'mun Academy" [1].

METHODS AND MATERIALS

In this article, based on the book *History of Uzbek Linguistics* created by Uzbek scientists, we considered it appropriate to gradually classify the history of lexical units related to the field of crafts in the Uzbek language into periods such as

- The era of folklore,
- the period of Arab conquest,
- Karakhanid period,
- the period of the Mongol invasion,
- Timurid era,
- the era of the Khans,
- Czarist Russia and,
- The era of former Soviets.

We considered it permissible to refer to the scientific, artistic or historical sources written by Uzbek and other Turkic scholars in the periods presented above.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The era of folklore. It is known from history that the Turkic tribes were one of the tribes that firmly occupied their position in the world long before the third millennium BC. According to sources, the ancestors of today's Turks lived among the oldest peoples who lived in Asia Minor and spoke languages such as Sumerian, Akkadian, Hurrian, Hittite, and Assyrian. The Greek tourist Dionysius Periegete said: "Behind Sogdonia, along the Yaksart (SyrDarya) stream, live the Sakas, the most skilled archers in the world, whose arrows never go to waste." It can be seen that tools for work and hunting were created through crafts, and from the point of view of linguistics, the formation of lexical units related to the field undoubtedly began from these times [2].

Ceramics and textiles, which are considered the first important branches of handicrafts, appeared in the territory of Uzbekistan in the Neolithic period. Kaltaminor culture in Khorezm oasis, Sopollitepa monuments in Surkhondarya are a clear proof of this. The social life and lifestyle of the Turkic peoples have come down to us as another national heritage through oral monuments and written sources. Folklore has survived to this day through historical songs that have passed down from mouth to mouth about ancient legends and myths, ancient heroic epics. In Uzbek folklore, in particular, in the series of epics, many lexical units related to the field of crafts are used. In the *Alpomish* epic, the Devonbeks ask Ultontoz for permission to sing *Kultay* and *Barchin*. After Ultontoz gives permission, there will be a long conversation between the two characters. In some parts of this speech, lexical units related to different directions of crafts are used including:

"Kultoy"
 All the bride, yor-yor,
 Your weave is a carpet,
 Karchin bride, yor-yor,
 The belt you sewed
 It's done, yor-yor,
 Is it suitable for belting?
 Tired bride, yor-yor.
 Barchin
 I couldn't get an address from my country, yor-yor,
 I couldn't keep up with the work I had to do [3]

The lexical units identified in the fragment of the epic can be found today in such trades as carpet making, tailoring, and weaving.

The period of Arab conquest. The Arab generals who entered the territory of our country tried to strengthen the state power in their early stages, and later, when the administration came into their hands, they made a significant contribution to the development of the economy and several areas that are part of it, and the radical change of the socio-economic system in this area occurred in the VII-VIII centuries.

One of the main links of the socio-economic system was the craft industry. During this period, the iron industry reached its peak. Because it was the responsibility of the blacksmiths to provide the government with weapons, horse saddles, and to make weapons to increase agricultural productivity. Even the most mature representatives of their time were engaged in this craft.

For example, the author of the work "Miftohullum" ("The Key of Sciences"), linguist scientist Yusuf Sakkoki was engaged in blacksmithing [4]. And also, the author of "Ravdatul-jannat" Reza Muhammad Bakir: "Yusuf Sakkaki started learning after the age of 30, before that he was engaged in blacksmithing. Al-Jami' al-Sahih, the work of Imam al-Bukhari, who is considered one of the great scholars of the Islamic world, also belongs to this period. The work is divided into many chapters for several trades, i.e. Chapter 19 is about the butcher and butcher, Chapter 26 is about the blacksmith, Chapter 27 is about the blacksmith, Chapter 29 is about the weaver, Chapter 30 is about the carpenter, and the above different characteristics of crafts and artisans are discussed.

Abu Ali Ibn Sino, who lived and worked in this period, also considers learning a craft to be a necessary work, a tool for training the human body and spirit: "O child, if you do not learn the craft wisely, learn it ignorantly." It is obligatory to learn all trades, big and small, because by learning a trade, a person will be higher in rank than his peers.

In the 9th-10th centuries, large craft centers appeared in Central Asia. In Urganch, in the Shosh region, the production of yarn and carpets, in the Fergana region, the production of weapons and knives from copper and iron, and in the Bukhara region, the production of silk fabrics and glass products improved. In this period, pottery (Arabic form of jugs), carpentry (making mosque doors and frames), blacksmithing (horse saddles, battle and agricultural weapons), coppersmithing (kitchen utensils), building (mosque, madrasah), carving (polishing columns, ceilings) areas have progressed

The era of the Karakhanids Alloma Mahmud Koshgari, who lived and worked during the Karakhanid period (X-XII

centuries). With his work "Devonulug'otitturk", the scientist made a great historical contribution to the field of linguistics, including the development of the craft lexicon. After all, M. Koshgari is mentioned as a linguist who organized the lexicon of the Turkish language. In the process of studying the work of the scientist, we managed to identify more than 200 lexical units related to the field of handicrafts typical of that period. The scientist used the Arabic spelling to create a dictionary of the Turkish language, which reached its current form through the old Turkish spelling.

- **Lexical units related to baking:** *etmāk*, *ebmāk* – bread of some Turkic tribes; *küvšäg* – bread made from good dough; *büškäč* – lochira, thin bread; *üspiri* – bread cooked in hot ashes, sliced in butter and added sugar; *kömäč* – kömoch, a type of bread baked in a loaf; *sinçü* – a type of thin bread; *közmän* – bread baked in a bowl; *чукмин* – steamed bread in a pot; *ewrän* – a type of oven; *taḡ* – sieve; lexical units such as *eskü* – elak, galvir are found in the work [5].
- **Lexical units related to tailoring:** *yaḡ* – template; iron - an iron, an iron device; *taktu* – unspun raw silk; *čeḡšü* – short cotton tunic; chikin - silk; *yip* – thread; *burta* - thin dice in the shape of a roll that are used for clothes; *torqu* – silk clothing; *yatuq* – clothes woven from two types of yarn; *bürünçük* - a headscarf, women's headscarf, etc.
- **Lexical units related to jewellery:** *didim* - a crown worn by the bride on the wedding night; *küpä* – smart, smart; *ögmäk* – gold or silver necklace worn on women's dresses; *tolgagh* – women's armor worn above the ear; ring - ring; *üstäm* – a gold-silver ornament for mounting on the belt, buckle and head of the saddle; *bezäk* – decoration, decoration; *choker* - an ornament made of gold and other materials, studded with precious stones and pearls, worn around the neck of brides; *kö müldürük* - an ornament worn on the horse's chest; *tizildürük* - like smooth, shiny beads that are pinned to the head of the maxi for decoration. Based on the work, the series of such examples can be continued for a long time.

The services of the scientist in the improvement of the lexical units of the field were enormous.

The period of the Mongol invasion

During this period, like all industries, there was a huge decline in handicrafts. However, the Mongol invasion did not have a negative impact on the development of the culture of the Turkic-speaking peoples. The main reason for this is that the culture of the Turkic peoples was at a higher point than the culture of the Mongols. In this period, the great cultural heritage of the Uzbek language is the book *At-tuhfatuzzakiyati fil-lugatitturkiya* ("A unique gift about the Turkish language", short "At-tuhfa"), the author of which is unknown. The author was a person familiar with Arabic linguistics. When writing this work, the author chose the Kipchak language as an object of scientific research. In this regard, the author said: "I based this work on the (characteristics) of the Kipchak language. Because the most used language is Kipchak. I did not describe the Turkmen language in this case, I only showed it when necessary..."[6]. Among the words analyzed by the author in this work, we encountered craft lexical units. Although they are lexically-semantically Turkic words, they were given through Arabic spelling and reached us through the old Turkic script. The work contains the following lexical units related to crafts: *kokovur* – kumgon (blacksmithing); *arsak* – fire shovel (blacksmithing); *burav* – drill (carpentry, blacksmithing); *lining* - lining (sewing); *la'l* - precious stone (jewelry); *shuval* - bag, big khurjun (sewing); *top* – foundation (construction); *murt* – base, foundation (building); *kali* – faucet (smithing); *chömläk* – wooden bucket (carpentry); *tagarchiq* – dish bag (sewing); *chäkmän* – ton (weaving); *bürkýt* – women's wedding dress (weaving); *g'xär* – precious stone (jewelry); *jip* – yarn (weaving); *bagan* – ring (smithing); *sizg'ä* – zirk (jewellery); *köräk* – spade (smithing); *pichaq* – knife (blacksmithing); *bonshuq* – bead (jewelry); *jyzyk* – ring (jewelry); *jashiq* – iron cap (blacksmithing); *etik* – ethical (craftsmanship); *käläs* – lochira (bakery); *glove* – glove (sewing); *bashmak* – shoes (craftsmanship); *o'ar* – egar (carving, carpentry); *sword* - sword (smithing); – towel (weaving); *shashaq* – old evening clothes

(weaving); *pasha* – craft; *äjasi* is a craftsman; *brick* - brick (construction); *jaka* - an ornament worn by women on the neck (weaving); *örtj* is like a curtain (weaving). Most of the lexical units related to this field are used in today's Uzbek literary language communication, some lexical units related to crafts are also found in explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language.

Timurid period

Today, this period is considered one of the renaissance periods, and it is not for nothing. That is why the Timurid era is distinguished by its incomparable importance in the history of Uzbek linguistics. During his reign, science, culture, and art flourished, and he created opportunities and conditions for the Turkic (Uzbek) language to reach the same level as the Persian language. By this time, the formation of the craft industry began to separate its lexical units from common words. Nowadays, we can witness the use of many lexical units related to the field of crafts in several works that have become our national-spiritual heritage. Below are examples from the works of the scientist.

Gozurlik is a laundry profession; *arusak* – a toy made of wood or material; *abov* – a door, a gate, *bahya* – a furrow sewn to the edge of a shepherd; *bunyod* – base, basis; *handkerchief* – handkerchief; *burqa'* – veil, mask, hijab; *buttarosh* – idol maker; *sangtarosh* – stone engraver; *gawharfishon* – beautifier; carpet, rug *gurpaklak* – melt; *goshvora* – earring, earring; helmet – helmet; carpet – carpet; *dalq* – janda, dress of dervishes; dam – an air-giving tool used in blacksmithing; *Darafsh* – our hair; tailoring – tailoring; *dastkor* – carving; *doigar* – strawman, strawman; *duduktaroshryk* – craft of making musical instruments; *jaz* – alamunchak; *jelly* – neck cuff; equipment – tools, accessories; *jomachok* – pitcher; *zaylucha* – carpet, polos, paddy; *zayn* – ornament, decoration; *zanbalbaflig* – basket weaver; lexical units such as *zarboft* – fabric woven from zarboft are examples of this [7].

During the Timurid era, the lexical level of the Uzbek (Turkic) language, like all fields, took a significant path of development. Ch. Aytmatov, a brother Kyrgyz nation and one of

the great writers of the 20th century, was right when he said: "All Turkic-speaking peoples today are indebted to Amir Temur.

Time of the Khans

During the time of Khans the growing conflict and struggle for the crown decreased the attention to the industry. "Shajarai Tarokima", "Shajarai Turk", "Anjum at-tavorikh" (Stars of History) by Khudoyor Khanzoda, and "History of Turkestan" by M. O. Makhdum have come down to us. These two books are important sources of information about Turkic peoples and their languages. The work belonged to Abdulghazi Bahadir Khan. In particular, units such as architect, painter, craftsman, craftsman, ornament, and elegant are mentioned in the works. Textiles – N. Potanin, who was in the cities of the Khanate in the middle of the 19th century, observed the crafts and trade, and found that in the regions thread and nim silk gazmols were woven on a large scale for the common people and the poor. dyed red-gray), *olacha* (a olachipor yarn gauze woven from dyed yarn), striped nim silk gauze, and for the noble and wealthy class, he notes that fabrics such as bekasam, silk, silk-silk *arqoq* (a type of satin) were woven. For the nomadic class, various woolen fabrics, felt, palos and carpets were woven by the artisans from the nomadic and semi-nomadic population. In addition to these, yarn, sacks, *khurjun*, and colorful rice balls are woven from wool. All kinds of felts, shawls for women, and turbans for old men are also made from goat's wool.

Pottery – Pottery is also given special attention in the Fergana Valley. Kokan people were famous for their elegant, bronze-colored water jugs. Rishton masters have also gained great fame in this field. Plain and glazed trays, obdastas, bowls, bowls and oil vessels carved with various flowers were famous all over Turkestan.

Potters made all kinds of bowls, jugs, khums, persimmons, bowls, chokosa, candlesticks, black lamps, ovens, and cast bricks. They also prepared various pipes for artificial irrigation works, devices for releasing water to the height of the tracks.

Jewelry – goldsmiths made various ornaments from gold, silver, precious stones and glass: amulets, bracelets, rings,

necklaces to wear on the chest. In addition, they carve flowers from various minerals on the hilts of swords and knives, make mother-of-pearl buttons and rings from natural stones and other precious minerals, attach various minerals to earrings, especially the art of making decorative beads is highly developed. In order to decorate the saddles and harnesses of the horses, the jewelers cut different flowers and carved colorful patterns on the yoke and stirrup. Nevertheless, their main buyers were women and girls.

Coppersmithing – in the big cities of the Khanate, there were separate coppersmith stalls, and this industry also developed. Miskars mastered the art of making various items: sand, plate, basin, pot, jug, obdasta, samovar, teapot, cup, candlestick, plate, pipe, dastshoy, pakir, ruby, inkwell, trumpet, and flower cutting. In particular, various patterns are carved on household items, barkash, dastshoy, candlesticks, bowls, teapots, plates and jugs. The making of some copper vessels has risen to the level of art.

Blacksmithing - this industry was also very developed, and almost all cities and large villages had cast iron and blacksmith workshops. Blacksmiths are mainly divided into three groups depending on the products they make: 1) Door chains and rings, horse and donkey horseshoes, horseshoes and boot nails, all kinds of nails, iron rings for cart wheels, thick ropes for horses, included craftsmen who made iron bars and similar items for carpenters; 2) masons, craftsmen who make various tools for farmers and builders, including hoes, sickles, axes, axes and other things; 3) craftsmen who prepare things necessary for social life, such as knives, scissors, packs, saws, fire shovels, black lights, braids.

Czarist Russia and the era of former Soviets

After many years of preparation, Czarist Russia occupies the territory of Central Asia. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, when the social, economic, and cultural situation was in a difficult situation, new economic concepts were introduced into the common language by the colonialists, sometimes forcibly, sometimes voluntarily. During this period, the importance of the Russian language in the

territory of the former Soviet Union increased, and it began to be considered as the language of inter-national communication. As a result, the Russian language has become a leader in all fields, in particular, in science, economy, politics, crafts, agriculture. The influence of the lexemes of Russian language terminology on the languages of the union territory is also related to this process. In addition, the infrastructure has changed and manual labor has begun to be abandoned. In 1908, there were 234 cotton gins in the country, some of them worked with steam and kerosene, melted with electric light. They employed 7,000 workers. In addition to cotton factories, there were 20 oil factories, 9 wineries, 9 flour factories, 7 tobacco factories, etc [8]. As a result, among the Turkish, Tajik, and Arabic craft lexical units included in the Uzbek language, Russian, French, English, and a number of Western European language lexical units began to enter through the Russian language.

CONCLUSIONS

According to Zombart, craft entrepreneurs are a type of capitalist entrepreneurship: "...craft is a type of capitalist entrepreneurship in the field of capitalist production that has been able to expand its activities to the level of a capitalist enterprise. The opinion that artisans are the "first generation of private entrepreneurs"[9] and the founders of large enterprises that emerged later is reasonable.

Above, we considered the stages of historical-gradual development and improvement of the lexical system of the field of crafts of the Uzbek language.

REFERENCES

1. National encyclopedia of Uzbekistan state scientific publishing house, letter M. - T.: 2014. - 329 p.
2. Boboyorov M.H. The formation of terms of physical education and sports during the period of independence: Philology. science. name dis. ... autoref. - Samarkand, 2009. - 22 p.

3. The son of FazilYoldash. Alpomish poem. East, Tashkent: 1998. -379 p.
4. Irisov A., Nosirov A., Nizomiddinov I., forty scientists from Central Asia. - T.: Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR, 1961.
5. Koshgari M. The dictionary is Turkish. - Tashkent: Science, 1961. - 489 p.
6. Attuhfatuzzakiyatifillugatitturkiyya (an unknown work that arrived from the Mongol period). - Tashkent: Science, 1968. - 17 p.
7. Fozilov E.I., An explanatory dictionary of the language of AlisherNavoi's works. Publishing House of the Academy of Science, Volume I. - T.: 1983. - 656 p.
8. <https://e-tarix.uz/vatan-tarixi/475-vatan-tarixi.html>
9. Sombart V. Bourgeois. Jews and economic life: translation from German. –M.: Airispress, 2004. - P. 19.

MADINA RAVSHANOVA

DOCTORAL STUDENT,
FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE,
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN,
TASHKENT, 100178, UZBEKISTAN.
E-MAIL: <RAVSHANOVAMADINA090119942@GMAIL.COM>

MAXAMADALIYEVA NILUFAR

DOCTORAL STUDENT,
TRANSLATION THEORY AND
COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS,
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN,
TASHKENT, 100178, UZBEKISTAN.
E-MAIL: <ASATOVA.N@GMAIL.COM>