



**MODELS AND METHODS FOR  
INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF  
INNOVATIVE RESEARCH  
INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-ONLINE  
CONFERENCE**



**ISOC**  
INTERNATIONAL  
SCIENTIFIC  
ONLINE  
CONFERENCES

**[WWW.INTERONCONF.COM](http://WWW.INTERONCONF.COM)**

**GERMANY  
2023**

# **PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES AND TEACHING METHODS**

**PART 24  
JUNE 2023**

**Collection of Scientific Works**

**BERLIN 11 MAY 2023**

**ISBN 978-955-3605-86-4**

© Sp. z o. o. "CAN", 2023

© Authors, 2023

**MODELS AND METHODS FOR INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH:** a collection scientific works of the International scientific conference (11 June 2023) - Berlin:2023. Part 24 – 384 p.

Editorial board:

**Alexander Dietrich**

ICRA 2021 Editors  
German Aerospace Center (DLR)  
Oberpfaffenhofen, Germany

**Davide Scaramuzza**

ICRA 2021 Editors  
University of Zurich  
Zurich, Switzerland

**Tomohiro Kawahara**

ICRA 2021 Editors  
Kyushu Institute of Technology, Frontier  
Research Academy for Young Researchers  
Fukuoka, Japan

**Barbara Caputo**

ICRA 2020 Editors  
Sapienza Rome University  
Rome, Italy

**Jana Kosecka**

ICRA 2021 Editors  
George Mason University,  
Fairfax (VA), USA

**Wolfram Burgard**

ICRA 2018 Editors  
Toyota Research Institute and University of  
Freiburg  
Freiburg, Germany

Languages of publication: Deutsche, English, Русский, Limba română, uzbek.

The compilation consists of scientific researches of scientists, post-graduate students and students who participated International Scientific Conference " MODELS AND METHODS FOR INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH ". Which took place in BERLIN on 11- June, 2023.

Tagungsbände werden für Wissenschaftler und Lehrende an Hochschulen empfohlen. Sie können in der Ausbildung eingesetzt werden, einschließlich der Lehre im Aufbaustudium, der Vorbereitung auf den Erwerb von Bachelor-und Master-Abschlüssen. Die Begutachtung aller Artikel wurde von Experten durchgeführt, die Materialien unterliegen dem Copyright der Autoren. Für Inhalt, Prüfungsergebnisse und Fehler sind die Autoren verantwortlich.

<i>РАСЧЕТ СТАЛЬНОГО КАРКАСА 30-ЭТАЖНОГО ЗДАНИЯ СОВМЕСТНО С ФУНДАМЕНТОМ НА УПРУГОМ ОСНОВАНИИ</i>	
<b>Yuloshev Yusuf Sheraliyevich</b> <b>Otaxonova Bahrixon Ibragimovna</b> <b>Olimjonov Orifjon Olimjon o'g'li</b> <i>A MODEL OF SENTIMENT ANALYSIS IN TEXT</i>	<b>239</b>
<b>Mirzaeva Mukhayyo</b> <i>THE CLASSIFICATION OF FUNCTIONS OF CONSULAR BODIES IN THE FIELD OF CITIZENS RIGHTS</i>	<b>247</b>
<b>Azimov Adiz Abdullayevich</b> <i>SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND POETRY IN TRANSOXIANA AND KHORASAN IX-X CENTURIES.</i>	<b>255</b>
<b>Алимова Мохичехра Музафаровна</b> <b>Гариев Азимжон</b> <i>ПРОТИВОДЕЙСТВИЕ КОРРУПЦИИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ</i>	<b>269</b>
<b>Бердиева Гульмира Аминовна</b> <i>ПРАВОВАЯ И РЕЛИГИОЗНАЯ ТОЛЕРАНТНОСТЬ В СРЕДНЕЙ АЗИИ В ПЕРИОД ПЕРВОГО РЕНЕССАНСА ВОСТОКА</i>	<b>279</b>
<b>Erkin Khalilovich Zoyirov</b> <i>THE ISSUE OF KNOWLEDGE IN YAQUBI CHARKHI'S TEACHING.</i>	<b>288</b>
<b>Бозаркул Каримов</b> <i>ПРОЦЕССЫ МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ В ДОКУМЕНТАХ ГЕНЕРАЛЬНОЙ АССАМБЛЕИ ООН (2017-2019)</i>	<b>299</b>
<b>Ҳ.О.Очилов</b> <i>“ҚАШҚАДАРЁ ВИЛОЯТИ ҚАМАШИ ТУМАНИДАГИ ЧИМҚЎРҒОН СУВ ОМБОРИНИНГ ФАВҚУЛОДДА СУВ ТАШЛАШ ИНШООТИНИ ЗАМОНАВИЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯЛАР АСОСИДА РЕКОНСТРУКЦИЯ ҚИЛИШ ЧОРА- ТАДБИРЛАРИНИ ИШЛАБ ЧИҚИШ”</i>	<b>310</b>
<b>Vakhobova Feruza Mansurovna</b> <i>LINGUOCULTURAL STUDY OF ANTHROPONYMS IN IRRELATIVE LANGUAGES (ON THE MATERIAL OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK EPICS)</i>	<b>313</b>
<b>Islamova Umida Maxmudjonovna</b> <i>JEYN OSTINNING "EMMA" ROMANIDA INSON RUHIYATI.</i>	<b>319</b>
<b>Saidova Dilbar Shuhratovna</b> <i>TIL O'RGATISHNING TURLI BOSQICHLARDA GRAMMATIK O'YINLARNI O'RGATISH TEXNIKASI.</i>	<b>324</b>
<b>Tashmatova Nilufar Choriyevna</b> <b>Kassymova Assem Alenovna</b> <i>GENETIC ANALYSIS OF THE LEXICON OF THE WORK</i>	<b>329</b>
<b>Kamiljan qizi Zuxraxon</b> <i>AHMAD TABIBIY IJODIDINING MUXAMMAS JANRINI RIVOJIDA TUTGAN</i>	<b>333</b>







## GENETIC ANALYSIS OF THE LEXICON OF THE WORK

**Tashmatova Nilufar Choriyevna**

*Teacher*

*"Gulshan ul-asrar".*

*Alisher Navo'i Tashkent State*

*University of the Uzbek Language and Literature*

*Uzbekistan, Tashkent*

*tashmatovanilufar10@gmail.com*

**Kassymova Assem Alenovna**

*Senior Lecturer at the Department of Kazakh Philology and Journalism at*

*Shakarim University in Semey. PhD*

*assemzere.ak@g.mail.com*


**Annotation:** *In this article, the words related to the own layer expressed in the masnavi "Gulshan ul-asrar" by Heydar Khorazmi, one of the representatives of our classic literature, who lived in Khorezm in the late XIV and early XV centuries, are classified and analyzed. The language's own layer consists of words formed on the basis of its internal capabilities during the stages of formation and development of each language. In linguistics, the following phenomena are considered the main factors in the development of the lexicon using internal resources: 1) enrichment of the lexicon by creating words through internal resources; 2) enrichment of the lexicon on the basis of lexical units found in obsolete, historical and generally old monuments; 3) enrichment of the lexicon of the literary language at the expense of dialectical words.*

**Key words:** *Turkish language, Uzbek language, word, own layer, lexical unit, masnavi, lexicon.*

It is known that the vocabulary of the language has gone through complex stages of development. Therefore, in order to know the historical formation and development features of the language lexicon, it is necessary to study the words in the dictionary from a historical-etymological point of view, to divide them into etymological layers. .

Although several scientific researches have been conducted in Uzbek linguistics on lexical layers, the lexicon of Haydar Khorazmi's masnavi "Gulshan ul-asrar" has not been specifically studied geneologically. Therefore, in our research,





we considered it appropriate to highlight the geneological features of the vocabulary of the monument.

The language's own layer consists of words created on the basis of its internal capabilities during the stages of formation and development of each language. In linguistics, the following phenomena are considered the main factors in the development of the lexicon using internal resources: 1) enrichment of the lexicon by creating words through internal resources; 2) enrichment of the lexicon based on lexical units found in outdated, historical and generally old monuments; 3) enrichment of the lexicon of the literary language at the expense of dialectical words.

Language as a system is in continuous movement and development, which is due to its social essence: the two-way relationship between language and society, language and consciousness, language and thinking determines their influence on each other - the social- political processes, scientific and technical progress, reforms in the economic and educational spheres require the emergence of new words and terms in the vocabulary of the language, at the same time, certain lexemes become obsolete and become a historical category.

Our observations show that the following obsolete words, i.e., archaisms, are used in the lexicon of "Gulshan ul-asrar": ay=-"to say", arыг'-"clean", ayog',ayaq-"foot", ayru-"other", alar- "they" anga- "him", al- "hand", andin-"from him", andoq-"so", asru- "too much", achiq- "bitter", ayur=-"separate", ruler", belguluk-"clear, clear", bikin-"like", all -"all", borchа-"everything", dagul-"not", gezalguchi-"hiding, covering", dogi-"again, tagin, hamda", durur-"stand, ... stop", yavuq-"close", yavush=-"approach, reach", yondash=-"sit next to each other", yormon=-"come together", yormon -"order, decree".

From the mentioned examples, it is clear that archaisms are interconnected with the history of the language and appear in various forms during its internal development. Therefore, the study of old words helps to study the interaction of clans, tribes and peoples of that time, and to determine the origin of lexemes.

Formation of new words by affixation is one of the most active methods in the language. Here, it is worth noting that there are many lexemes formed from the root through Turkic suffixes in the vocabulary of Masnavi. We will dwell on them below:

1) Making nouns from nouns with the help of the suffix -чы/-chi. In this case, lexemes meaning professional, worker were formed with the help of this suffix: bozchi-"gray weaver" < boz - "fabric" type", kozchi-"seeer" < eye-"organ of vision", sotiқчы-"seller" < sotiқ-"sale", oshlug'чы-"food eater" < oshlug'-"food ", yorchi-"way-walker" < yol-"road".



2) -k/-aq/-ag'//-ig'//-ыг'//-ыq/-ik'//-ug'//üq/-ük affixes are the result of the action, state of the verb made a noun meaning place and weapon: bilig-"knowledge"<bil="to know", tuzuk"tuzuk"<tuz="to arrange", Oksuk "oksuk, surrounded by difficulties" < so'ña=-"to finish", emgäk-"difficulty"<emgä=-"toil", ölug-"dead"<öl=-"to die", nail-"nail"<tirna=- "to scratch";

3) Affixes -quchi/-g'uchi/-güchi/-küchi form a personal noun from the verb: bilgüchi-"knower (God is taken into account)"bil=-"to know", sözlägüchi "speaker"<sözlä="speak", gizlägüchi "hiding, concealer" <gizlä=-"to hide, cover up", tsülä "seller" <sot="to sell", kotgüçi- "mixer" <qot=-"to mix", ötküchi-"passer (passer through the world, passenger)" <öt=-"to pass", sevgüchi-"lover"<cev=-"to love";

4) Affix-ch (-nch) formed a noun denoting the result of an action, the name of which is understood from the verb: tinch-"calm, peaceful"<tin = -"to rest";

5) The affix -la/-lä mainly forms verbs with nouns (partially) from adjectives with the meaning of performing an action by means of an object understood from the root, having a certain state and character:


a) forming a verb from a noun: sözlä=-"to speak" < söz-"word", yuklä=-"to load" < load-"load";

b) forming a verb from an adjective: gizlä=-"cover, hide" < giz"berk, hidden";

6) -g'/-g'//-q/-k'//-yg'//ig'//-yq'//ik'//-ug'//üg'//-uq'//ük affix from verb o formed an adjective denoting the concept of possessing a characteristic of a sign related to the meaning understood in the text: achyg'-"bitter"< achy=-"to be bitter"(DTS, 4), savuq-"cold"< savu=-"to cool", yarag' -"weapon, tool"< yara =-"to be wounded, to be needed".

From the given examples and during the study of the obida lexicon, it became clear that in Masnavi language, when forming new words from Turkic and native linguistic units, the noun-former чы/-chi, -quchi/-g'uchi/-güchi/-küchi, -ыг'//-lig'//-ыq/-lik'//-lug'//lög'//-luq/-lük were actively involved. This, in turn, shows that these additions were among the most prolific affixes in the 14th-15th centuries. In Obi, its own layer of vocabulary consists of root words, lexemes made with their help, and terms formed from Turkish affixes from acquisitions, which form the basis of the vocabulary of the dictionary. This, in turn, ensured the diversity of the language of the work. Therefore, in observing the process of the formation and enrichment of





the lexical fund, in determining the place of foreign languages in the development of Turkic languages, including the Uzbek language, in the correct determination of non-linguistic - extralinguistic factors, the old notes are closely researched on the language features. is important to do.

### REFERENCES:

1. Heydar Khorezmi. Manuscript "Gulshan ul-asrar" (Mahzan ul-asrar). Alisher Navoi State Literature Museum of UzRFA. No. 37.
2. Bafoev B. Lexicon of Navoi's works.-T.: Fan, 1983.
3. Begmatov E. Lexical layers of the current Uzbek literary language.-T.: Fan, 1985.
4. Dadaboev Kh. Obshchestvenno-politicheskaya i sotsialno-ekonomicheskaya terminologiya v turkoyazychnyx pismennyx pamyatnikax XI-XVI vv.-T.:Yozuvchi, 1991.
5. Jamalkhanov H. Current Uzbek literary language. Part 2.-T.: Tashkent State Pedagogical University, 2004.
6. Mamajonova G. Some issues of the development of the Uzbek lexicon.-T.: Fan, 1978
7. Mutallibov S. A short essay on the history of morphology and lexis. - T.: Science, 1959
8. Nadjip E. Historical-comparative dictionary of Turkish language of the XIV century: "Khosrau Shirin" sermon. - M.: Nauka, 1979
9. Sevortyan E. Affiksy slovobrazovaniya v azerbaydjanskom yazyke. Opyt sravnitel'nogo issledovaniya.-M.: Nauka, 1966

