

HERBALISM AND LINGUOPOETIC PARADIGM

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ABSTRACT

The article shows the bases of analysis of etymological aspects of dictionary units widely used in samples of Uzbek classical literature in the method of gerbarism. The word is the only source of meaning and completion for mankind to open the world, discover it and discover its colorful paradigmatic possibilities.

KEYWORDS: *Architect, Archbishop, Archbishop, Archetype, Etymology, Herbarism, Herb.*

INTRODUCTION

In sillogism, which is based on the germenetic method, it is emphasized that qatma-rigidity of the world, all processes. In idealism, being an idealistic doctrine of philosophy, the idea lies on the basis of being. But the idea is-the word means. The word is the only source of meaning and completion for mankind to open the world, discover it and discover its colorful paradigmatic possibilities. We discover our existence through the word. In the religious literature it is emphasized that God said one word in the creation of the world: "be". In science, the dispute between artists and physicists is actually connected with the solution of this problem.

In history, there are such facts that it will be possible to reveal the meaning and essence of the whole text through one word. Now, if we recognize the phenomenology of the text, then the whole being consists of the text. So, as long as the being is created by certain rules, it means that it is not chaos. The phenomenology of the text puts us in the problem of studying the parts of the text, its main core or its composition, when it comes to studying the parts of the text. The laying of the problem in itself opens the way for the perception of new areas. In particular, one of such areas is called gerbarism.

The verb gerbari, which stands on the basis of the term "gerbarism", is described in dictionaries as follows: [lot.herbarium < herba lawn, Plant] - 1) a collection of collected and dried plants for systematic study; 2) the name of the organization in which the collection is stored and collected dried plants and transmitted them to scientific processing. Let's focus on the term "coat of arms", which lies on the basis of this word. The emblem is now used in high-level meetings or publications as a symbol of any state or dynasty.

The manifestation of the coat of arms indicates the participation of a representative of a state with a coat of arms in that place. Through sillogism in this place, we will be able to understand the whole country or the whole people behind it through the participation of one person or another coat of arms. Gerbarism, made from the term "coat of arms", also carries out by means

of phonetic, lexical-semantic analysis of its branches formed over the centuries, the grammatic paradigms between them, the significance of which lies on the basis of a predicate, a sign.

This term was first introduced into the occupation by Shleyermacher in science. He proposed to use the method of gerbarism in the creation of the initial meaning of which the words and concepts received in the genesis, in order to analyze the text in the grammatical aspect .

Proceeding from the above Fakt, it is said that in the language there is such a word-character that their utterance, invasion itself allows all the main thoughts, ideas and in general all the fakts related to the history of mankind to be remembered and analyzed in one moment-in one place, at the same time, more precisely by embodying them, create a huge On the basis of their analysis, the method of gerbarism lies. Gerbarism is a science that is aimed at determining the initial or etymological meanings of a word that reflects the state in which the text creates its main meaning or main essence.

¹ Словарь иностранных слов – Москва: Русский язык. 1983 стр.121.

¹ Шлейермахер Ф. Герменевтика. Перевод с немецкого А.Л. Вольского.- СПб. «ЕвропейскийДом». 2004.-242с.

In science there are such terms as" archilexema", " archipelago", " archisema", " archetype". Their task is to reflect the ancient, as can be said, Words and concepts that served as Genesis in the mental development of mankind. In the era of its scientific significance, gerbarism has served to establish or formulate the significance of such concepts, which are considered primary for their humanity, for its mental development, in order to determine the most elementary meaning-essence of such word concepts.

The method of gerbarism is a very important archetype in philology, or a method of forming its semantic content by restoring the phonetic or morpheme composition of ancient words, in which the whole-headed text behind the word or word is first formed by itself, and if it remains, then the restoration of the existence of the whole-headed concepts formed by that Despite the fact that we have separately mentioned in the Symbol – Symbol section in this regard, there is also a need for special consideration in this place. In order to fully determine the difference between the taiga symbol and gerbarism. Zero symbols or symbolic words in the language as symbols originally appeared in the style of hieroglyphs. To create some concepts, character-hieroglyphs are created. They were later raised to the level of reflection of the whole-headed concepts. In particular, the coat-of-arms remained a state concept as a symbol of the state.

Such a concept, formed through the term" coat of arms", also emphasizes the etymological meaning of the term herbarism. In particular, a word or occupation creates a ground for understanding the whole-headed reality behind it. Such words are associated with the days of the first conscious life of mankind, can be used in different phonetics and semantic aspect during centuries and eras, but retain the main facets of its initial form and meaning. And we, through those edges, restore its initial variant, and also form the basis for the restoration of ideas, thoughts and generally historical reality, more precisely, the divinity in it, in that word, in the concept of the whole-headed text, which opens through it.

Interpretation, wording of samples of gerbarism in the composition of classical literature - this means understanding the spirit of that time, entering the spiritual environment of that time, this

means. Gerbarism again consists in the creation of large or small forms of spiritual probraz, prototypes of people of that time, who were gerbarized in the archetypes of the composition of the work.

In the composition of the artistic text all the richness of meaning and form of language and imagination is reflected, the perception and understanding of them constitute a peculiar system of linguistic paradigms in the language. The process of understanding and interpretation specific to the herbarism contained in the germenetic method acts as a key to their full appropriation. An example of artistic literature serves not only to draw the attention of the author, reflected through the language, but also to determine through them the specific features of the author and his ERA. Possession of the process of meaning formation of the text is the most important phenomenon in its understanding and perception.

The word acts as a lexical-semantic tool in the process of expression of its form and content, as well as creates an understanding. Concepts are the main signs of the existence. The chemistry of the whole being consists of concepts. In this place, I used the word chemistry as a consequence of the possibilities of naming and interpreting the forms of existence through its development in the phonetic composition of the word. However, if the composition of substances is the basis for innovation in chemistry, then their composition in sound will be the basis of a new word and concept. Below we refer to this method of restoring the etymological meaning of some lexical-semantic means.

When it comes to studying the composition of the text in gerbarism, and in its analysis, we should emphasize the classification as follows::

1. Phonetic gerbarisms: a word or other lingvopoetic means by which the grammatic edges are determined by restoring the composition of the sound.
2. Morphological herbarisms: linguistic means aimed at restoring the initial meaning of the word, consequently, its primary essence, by restoring the changes that have arisen in the osha of the periods in the morpheme composition of the word.
3. Lexical-semantic gerbarisms: after the above two cases formulate the word, the landscape of its holistic form is formed, that is, its own form is created by the word itself: by the way, the word language is the creator of the main, meaning and meaning of the composition of the dictionary, that is, the lexical-semantic scheme of the word is formed . It is also a phenomenon that can formulate a system of meanings and create all the possibilities of the word through the text. Any language is first and foremost manifested in the word medium, through which it informs the existence of its inner and outer world.

Let's focus on the analysis of the gerbarism of the words "Baba", "momo" in the current Turkic languages. Aslan is characterized by the fact that this word is derived from the only word "ababaka", which is considered in the names of Adam. In this place, by analyzing the sound composition of words in a germ-style way, we can get interesting information. In particular, the gerundive analysis of the words "Baba" and "momo" in the current Uzbek language indicates that they are the basis for the most ancient concept in the history of mankind – the concept of "creator". In this regard, the semantic paradigm of the words "Volid" or "roditeli" in the Russian language in Arabic in this sense also confirms the above opinion. Zero means they also basically the same.

Also the primary original form of words used in different Turkic languages in such forms as momo, ana, Anna, Ana were different phonetic variants of Baba, mama, aba etc. "Aba" is originally derived from "Baba", a word used in relation to a man by land. In particular, the phrase "apa Targan" in the word "Kultegin" was used in relation to the husband. It turns out that the APA is a word with aba. In addition, as a result of the transition of the sound "B" to "p", "m" or another sound in other languages, the origin of the Padar-modar in Russian from "Baba" to "Papa", "momo" or in Iranian languages, the origin of the fazer-mazer in English, based on our opinion above, their phonetic variation is no more semantic – stylistic. However, through such an analysis of gerbarism, we can determine the etymological sources of many words.

"Baba" is actually in the form of Ababa, and during the passage of periods he created phonetic paradigms such as Baba, aba, grandmother, bova, Bava. In this place, the original "Baba" of "Baba", the original "mama" of "momo" is also a phonetic variant of The Lion "Ababa", the result of a wide-ranging labialization in Turkic languages. In particular, in Russian it is clear that the words "Papa", "mama" in the meaning of "father", "mother" are directly the phonetic and semantic Kalka of grandfather-Momo. Modern Turkic languages, for example, in the Uzbek language, a number of phonetic variants of this word, such as aba, Baba, oba, grandmother, bova, grandfather, sister, mother, ena, ana, are used as the name of a close relative.

As for the "brother" part in Ababa, it is distinguished by such forms as brother, oka, oko. Here is another word that has grown from such a circle, this is "Tata". Tata was reflected in ancient Turkic sources in such variants as tatar, tartar, totor.

The phonetic and semantic development of this word in Russian and other languages also gives interesting information. It remains to be seen that the words "Ada", "ata", "grandmother", "Papa", which grew up from it in the sense of "father" and "grandfather", "momo", are also not far from the above lexical-semantic variations. To us in this regard, again, their various varasies, such as "otes", "dyadya", "tyotyia", meaning close kinship in the Russian language, can also be evidence of our opinion. In other languages in the Indo-European family of languages, the presence of such varasies as padar-modar, fazer-mazer in the meaning of "parent" is able to provide material for us to create more important archetypes in the context of the analysis of the word herbarism, which means close kinship in Turkic languages.

The most interesting is that such lexical-semantic tools perfectly understand a number of poetic communications, when used in the active vocabulary of Uzbek classical literature, determine their role and importance in the development of national consciousness in the characteristics of the text. Gerbarisms impart the modern reader to the lingvopragmatic environment of the period in which the work was written, the reader creates a linguistic environment of the period, a congeniality with the mentality of the period. Creates an opportunity to closely understand the spiritual spirit of the world-wide phenomena that have settled the fate of mankind.

Below we will try to determine how their full – fledged understanding of the meaning and essence of the poet's lyrics has helped to carry out a germ analysis of words reflected in the language of Muhammad Shabani, which occupies a special place in the development of the Uzbek literary language and, consequently, in the linguistic development of Uzbek literature.

In particular, it is known from historical sources that in one of the millennia before BC in the northern countries of present-day China there was an empire of dwarfs of different peoples. The

true history of this empire has not yet been sufficiently studied. But a number of sources indicate that the juveniles were originally representatives of peoples who were expelled from their homeland or who were made up of people who fled from compression and oppression. In particular, the dostani of Hamid Alimjan "Aygul and Bakhtiyar "was created on the basis of" Malikai Husniabad", which is actually one of the Uzbek folk tales, where he went to Aygul and Bakhtiyar Jurjon country, where he escaped from the oppression and oppression like himself, he finds his happiness under the siege of the oppressed. "Jurjon" is known to us from this history was the local language of the Zhuken Empire. This resource gives us the basis for obtaining information on the sovereignty of the Turkic peoples in the Zhuzhan Empire.

It is noted again that the Zhuken Empire became a very large power in its time and threatened the surrounding countries. The Chinese, who were afraid of the attack and invasion of the dwarves, created the Great Chinese wall. This is history – but on the basis of this history lies the etymology of one important term-which we define by herbarism.

When the etymological aspects of the word "Jiji", widely used in the present Uzbek dialects, are studied by the method of gerbarism, it becomes known that this word is not only Turkish or Altaic, but also one of the oldest occupations in the history of mankind.

Abulgazi brings a piece of information in his work "Shajarai Turk". He writes that Genghis Khan's wife goes on a Genghis Khan's journey at the time when she is pregnant with her, at that time the captain of another Mongol tribe, who was hostile to her, invaded and demanded her property, adding all the women of Genghis Khan will take away. It turns out that the head of a third tribe, previously close to the father of Genghis Khan, falls to the middle, which persuades the head of the tribe of Hali to return his wife, who was a child of Genghis Khan in the winter. When they come on the road, chicks are born. Genghis Khan turns out to be a bishop to meet his son, and takes into his hands the son, who has come to the bath, and says, "he has come, " he has come." Abulgazi continuedtirib writes: "The Meaning of the theme "chick" in Mongolian will be" guest", - he says.

From this information it becomes known that "chick" is actually a noun derived from a word in the meaning of "guest". Now different phonetic variations of this word in Turkic languages complement the active or dialectal lexical line in such meanings as "child", "young man", "baby". For example, if the Uzbek language is used to pamper young children in the form of a "child", then in Bashkir language in general, the concept in the meaning of "child", "young man" is derived from the word "chick", and in the Turkish language the concept of the same meaning is derived from the word "Chick".

The ceremony, which is considered one of the important elements of the current Uzbek Ethnology, is a celebration of the birth of a baby, when a person comes to the House, says to his owners: "Blessed are the guests." The same is explained by the fact that the Mongolian in the composition of "Jiji" is still preserved the meaning of "guest". But in fact, the invasion of "dzhujan", based on the name of the Empire, comes from the Chinese word "Juan-Juan" – "uninvited guest", with the old meaning of the Mongolian language comes to sleep. "Chick" in the meaning of "uninvited guest" is also used in folklore, in the folk language to calm young children now with the forms "chick came" – "Boji came".

Shabani's lyrical heritage can be called the first example of Uzbek postmodernism. After all, it is precisely in his work that initially the deconstruction of the Gazal genre, that is, the violation of the strict norms of Gazal, is observed. Consequently, the introduction of new artistic constructions is observed, in contrast to the words and word combinations in which the composition of gazelles first became clichés. They change the classical form of gazelletirib, bringing it closer to the Turkish finger. It opens the way for gazelles to acquire a new form and meaning during the traditions of finger weight. Such creative innovation will be continued later by a number of representatives of Uzbek literature.

We can call the masnawites of Furqat about enlightenment as an example of such an experience, Avaz kechar has achieved much success in this regard with his works such as "language", Zehvi asa, "ahli rasta hajvi". It can be said that the creative novelist Habibi, Erkin Vohidov, Abdulla Oripov, who was used by Muhammad Shabani in Uzbek literature of the 20th century, brought a new breath to the development of the Gazal genre as an example of the creative heritage of the people.

Linguistic means in Uzbek classical literature, the renewal of literary clichés in form and content during the development of language dictionary content is a natural process. As for the analysis of gerbarism, such a process will be a theoretical foundation in our correct assessment of the factors of the development of artistic speech by observing it in a synchronous and diachron aspect.

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