

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PROVERBS IN "DEVONU LUG'OTIT TURK".**Djalilova Shoirra Ergeshbaevna****Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after****Alisher Navoi****graduate student****ANNOTATION**

The Uzbek people are considered one of the ancient Turkic peoples who have made a great contribution to the development of world civilization and are achieving global achievements even today. "Devonu dictionary of Turks" that can easily compete with the world's great dictionaries and grammars such as "Ashtadh'yai", "Kratil", "Poetika", "Rhetorika", "Alqomus", "Mitridat", "Qomus" his work is also important. The proverbs collected by Mahmud Koshgari existed in Turkic languages from a long time ago and were written down from representatives of different clans and tribes. Therefore, these materials are of great importance in the study of the language characteristics of the oldest Turkic peoples. Because they play a unique role in the development of the modern Uzbek literary language and in the development of language standards in all directions.

In "Devonu lug'otit turk", if it is hard in Kichik, it is ulgazu sevnur (DLT, 11, 311). This proverb means that a person who works hard in his youth will be happy when he grows up. This proverb, which is used to encourage hard work, is now called pleasure under labor or if you work hard, you will enjoy it; Work is the foundation of pleasure; Proverbs such as work is a lamp of leisure are semantically compatible.

The word "small" used in the proverb in the work is actually a sign, and this word has been converted into a noun in the proverb and is used in the meaning of

"youth". In the 11th century, this word has multiple meanings, and in ancient records it is found in the forms of smallness, small tut, and in connection with the main lexical meaning, it means youth, childhood, a little, little, modesty. also represented the names. Later, the meaning of the word "small" became narrower. Already in the 15th and 16th centuries, this word began to be used in relation to the age of infancy. In the modern Uzbek literary language, the lexeme "small" is less than the normal size, it is combined with the opposite meaning of "big", it is vobasta. Later, with the passage of time, it can be concluded that the words "small" and "young" used in the modern Uzbek literary language in the sense of youth have been differentiated in terms of meaning.

The form of the word katyglansa (katyg'+lan+sa) in the proverb means if he tries hard, if he tries hard. In the language of the 11th-14th century records, there are a lot of verbs made from adjectives with the suffix -la, and they mean having a characteristic understood from the root. By now, the verb form of this word is iste. out of stock.

Ulg'azu (ulg'a+z//y+u) used in this proverb is a word denoting action, and it contains the phonetic phenomenon d>z>z>//y. Mahmud Koshghari emphasized that this word is characteristic of certain Turkic tribal languages. A unique morphological feature of the Ulgazu lexeme is that it uses the adverbial suffix -u, which is characteristic of the language of ancient monuments. This form was in active use in the ancient Uzbek language until the 15th century, and according to its meaning and function, it is equivalent to the adverbial form -gach, which is actively used in the modern Uzbek literary language.

Another word used in the proverb - sevnur - is a verb in the form of the present-future tense, the execution of the action is not limited by a certain period, it becomes a continuous action of the subject, the present-future tense with the suffix -r fe The linguist Sh.Shukurov also emphasized that such use of 'li is often found in proverbs

and wise sayings. In conclusion, our brief observations indicate that many proverbs used in DLT reflect the almost thousand-year history, life, and customs of the people, and have come down to us with some lexical, phonetic, and morphological changes as a result of the development of the language. arrived.

References:

1. Жўраева Б. Ўзбек халқ мақолларининг қисқача синонимик луғати. –Т.: ФАН, 2006.
2. Махмуд Кошғарий. Девону луғатит турк. Уч томлик. 1-том. – Тошкент: Фан, 1960. – 461 б.
3. Соатов Б. Мақолларнинг матал ва топишмоқларга муносабати // “Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти”. 1987, 5-сон, 38-бет.
4. Темирова М. Ўзбек ва қирғиз халқ мақоллари типологияси: Филол. фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) дисс. – Т., 2018