



THE ISSUE OF HOMONYMS IN THE DICTIONARY "LOGAT-E CHEGATOYI BE FORSI"

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: February 10 th 2024	Nazir Ali Sayyid's dictionary, known as "Logat-e Chegatoyi be forsi" is devoted to the description of common words in Chigatoyi and Persian languages. The first chapter of the dictionary is devoted to homonymous and polysemous words and their analysis, which proves how rich and diverse the Chigatoyi lexicon is. His works are widely used.
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INTRODUCTION

Nazir Ali Sayyid's dictionary named "Logat-e Chegatoyi be forsi" is stored in the library of the country of Iran named "Ketobxone-ye majles-e sho'ro-ye melli" under inventory number 85417. Catalog number 9174. The work is completely preserved. 1382 Hijri was brought to the library [1.1].

The first chapter of Nazir Ali Sayyid's dictionary "Logat-e Chegatoyi be forsi" is devoted to the description of common words in Chigatoy and Persian languages.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE TOPIC. Homonyms in Nazir Ali Sayyid [dictionary "Logat-e Chegatoyi be forsi" were analyzed. Other literature of that period was used as a comparison. In addition, the "Etymological dictionary of the Uzbek language" is also referred to.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. This article uses the method of comparative-typological analysis. The historical method was also used in the analysis of words.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. In the work, there are homonyms such as horse ot (آت), fire (اوت), salt (توز), dream (توش), uz (اوز), dog (ايت), age (ياش), arrow (اوق) and many others as an example of meaningful words, he emphasizes how rich and colorful the Chigatay language is and gives an analysis of the underlying words .

Ot (horse, throw) (آت) has several meanings.

1) A noun meaning an animal.

2) Ism is a noun meaning a name.

Nazir Ali Sayyid did not comment on the meanings of some words in his dictionary "Logat-e Chegatoyi be forsi" because they are familiar to the public.

According to the author, the letter "te" in the word "horse" is written with the letter "dol" in the Chigatoyi language, but in reality this word is written with the letter "te". That is, not "â" in the form of "ãt". About this word, he cites the following verse from Haydar's Masnavi:

to say Charhu Falakdur,

It's clear that it's the world.

Nazir Ali Sayyid gives an example of the following verse taken from Alisher Navoi's "Favoyid ul-kibar" regarding the above-mentioned word.

Wow, the love is like a hidden treasure,

*My heart is sick, I will **listen** and wait.*

Horse ad There is also a form option. In this case, this word should be understood only in the meaning of the name. For example, what does your name mean in Turkmen language? is said in the style This case is often used colloquially. This is mainly due to the pronunciation of the letter **t** in the form of **d**. Because the letters **t** and **d** are sonorous and unsonant, the letter **t** is sometimes pronounced as **d**. For example, in Alisher Navoi's "Devoni of Oqquyunli fans" the word **topmadim** is written and pronounced in the style of **dopmadim** . The reason is that this devan was written in such a state that it was adapted to the Oghuz dialect. So, this word is pronounced differently in different dialects, but in the literary language it is written and read as **ad**. When considering the homonymous features of the word, it is necessary to pay attention to its place in the text.

Another noteworthy point is that the linguist Shavkat Rahmatullayev in his book "Etymological dictionary of the Uzbek language" states that the word **noun** is written in the form of **at** in the old Turkic language. The reason for this is that the Uzbek vowel **a has changed to the vowel â: at > ât**. [2. 258]

3) The imperative, singular form of the verb to shoot.

The author continues his thoughts about the word "horse" and mentions that if this word is written in the form of **grass**, it has two meanings, and **the first** meaning **is fire**, and **the second** meaning is **alaf**. that is, he writes that **it is** grass (plant, lawn). The author commented on the second meaning of the word **alaf**, which is considered to be the second meaning, because the meaning of grass, i.e. **fire, is understandable to everyone, and** the fact that this word is widespread in Iran and the **plant** says that it expresses If the letter **"te"** in the word "grass" is written with **"dol" it becomes "ud"** (a musical instrument), and if it is written without the verb, it expresses the meaning of **"grass"** in the singular form of the imperative mood. passes.

"dog" has several meanings.

1) Dog (animal).

2) go disappear i.e. disappear from sight.

3) Elt, take, push (Elt, olib bor, itar).

In order to express all the meanings of the word **dog**, Nazir Ali Sayyid Alisher Navoi's "Muhakamat ul - lughatayn" is an example of the following quatrain:

Ayt raqib, o'zni anga tutsang ham it,

Bizga rahm aylab oning ko'yidan it.

Garchi bor do'zaxcha ishqing shu'las,

Bizni o'z ilg'ing bila ul sori it.

Looking at the example above, "dog" in the **first** verse is an animal word. That is: O opponent, even *if you treat him like a dog ...* "Dog" in the **second verse** means "to pass", "to pass": "Have mercy on us, pass through his sea, give up". The word "dog" in this sense is not used in Uzbek literary language. Literary language uses the word "throw" meaning "throw". This word is the accusative form of the base "it" used in Navoi tuyuq. "Dog" in **the fourth stanza** means "elt"; "carry": "Though your love is hellish (this refers to the pains of love), lead us to it".

Author **arrow** While talking about the word (اووق), he says that it is famous for its meaning of **arrow**, which means an object used in weapons. Saying that this word comes in another meaning, he writes that the meaning of criticism is evident in it, and he cites the following verse from Alisher Navoi's "Badoyi ul-Bidaya" as an example:

Ko'yung-o'q istar Navoiy, nasya jannat ahli zuhd,

Muncha-o'q bo'lg'ay tafovut olimu johil aro.

The next meaning is fast and smooth.

Nazir Ali Sayyid cites the following verse from Alisher Navoi's "Badoyi ul-Bidaya" as an example.

May tutki, jom davridin-o'q toptilar iloj,

Jam'iki charx davrini nazzora qildilar.

also mentions that the word "bullet" **still has its meaning and cites the following stanza from Alisher Navoi's "Gharayib us-sigar" as an example.**

To tirikmen ishq harfidur tilda ey rafiq,

O'lsam ani o'q mozorim toshig'a marqum qil.

Uz (اوز) has **several** meanings. The author wrote this word with the letters "alif", "vov" and "ze" and recorded it as a word meaning "face". But for it to be read like this, it should be written through the letters "yo", "vov" and "ze".

1) A number representing a hundred,

2) Slow the imperative mood of the meaning of the word.

3) The imperative, singular form of the verb to swim.

water, which is considered the basis of the verb **to swim**, Shavkat Rahmatullayev in his "Etymological dictionary of the Uzbek language" gives the meaning of "move to a certain direction in the water" and this verb, which also had the same meaning in the ancient Turkish language, He mentions that it was originally pronounced in the form of **a face**. Continuing his thoughts on this matter, the author says that this word later changed from the **y** consonant at the beginning of the word to the **s consonant**. [2. 302]

4) Face (part of the human body).

dream (توش) has several meanings.

1) Equal, equal. The author cites the following verse from Haydar's Masnavi about this meaning of the word "dream":

Kimgaki himmat nazari tush bo'lur,

Ko'kni taloshg'uncha uchar quyosh bo'lur.

2) A dream (a dream seen during sleep).

In this place, Nazir Ali, the author of the dictionary, cites the following verse from the work "Badoyi ul-Bidaya" by Sayyid Alisher Navoi as an example.

Va'dayi vasl etib edi, tushda ayog'in o'pmisham,

Dema, Navoiy, ul pari aylamasun hisob anga.

3) Imperative, singular form of the verb tushka.

4) Noon time (day part).

cites the following example from Jalaluddin Rumi about the meaning of the word " *tush*" in the work: "*Qushluq zamoni*" (noon time).

Tuz (salt; to compose) (توز) has several meanings.

1) That's right. According to the author's definition, this word is used for spears and other weapons, and gives the following example: *O'q tuzdur ya'ni o'q to'g'ridur.*

2) Straight and straight. The author says that according to the definition this word is used together with land, steppe and other similar words, and gives the following example: *Bu yer va yozi (dasht) tuzdur.* This emphasizes that in Persian, **in zaminu dasht hamvor ast.**

3) Melody and musician (musician). Nazir Ali Sayyid cites the following verse from Alisher Navoi's " Gharayib us-sigar " about the meaning of the word "salt".

*Mug'anniy bir navoe tuz, Navoiy nag'mae ko'rguz,
Ayoqchi, tomsa tut, to'qquzki Doroi jahon keldi.*

4) Patience According to the definition, the author says that the word " *salt*" is used to mean **patience and gives the following example: So-and-so did so-and-so** . This emphasizes that in Persian it is pronounced and written in the style of **be on kor tob ovarde** .

Yosh(age) (ياش) has several meanings.

1) Child. Regarding the meaning of the word "*youth*" as a child, the author cites the following verse from **Alisher Navoi's "Favoyid ul-kibar" as an example:**

*Ko'zum yoshiki yurak qonig'a tutosh ko'runur,
Berur qonimg'a tonug'luq, agarchi yosh ko'runur.*

2) Tears.

3) Wet (wet). The author cites the following sentence as an example of the meaning of the word "*salt*": **Falonchining to'ni yoshdir.** This sentence mentions that in Persian, **qaboje faloni tar ast.**

4) Year. The author cites the following sentence as an example of the meaning of the word "tuz": **How old is So-and-so.** It is emphasized that in Persian, **chand sol dorad.**

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS. In the brochure, the author mentions that the words given in this chapter are not explained in detail, but the explanation of the words will be discussed in more detail in the next chapters of the dictionary.

In conclusion, it can be said that the author of the work, Nazir Ali Sayyid, showed how attractive Chigatoy, that is, Turkish language is, by commenting on the words "Omonim" (Homonym) in the first chapter of the dictionary. This indicates that the Turkish language is very lexically rich.

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