

CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF ISOPHALO COMPOUNDS IN “BABURNAMA”

Yulduz Faxriddinovna Zayniyeva

PhD student, Tashkent State University of Uzbek

Language and Literature, Uzbekistan

Abstract: This article analyzes isophalolic compounds found in the work “Baburnama”. Various classifications of isophalolic compounds, their linguistic structure and semantic features are highlighted, and their functional functions in the work are studied. The study considers the syntactic forms, semantic aspects and pragmatic role of isophalolic compounds. Also, the specific features of the language of “Baburnama”, the stylistic significance of isophalolic compounds in the work are analyzed. The article provides additional scientific information on isophalolic compounds in the field of Uzbek linguistics and literary studies and serves to in-depth study of historical language materials.

Keywords: Isophalolic compounds, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, stylistic features, Uzbek linguistics, historical language

Introduction: “Baburnama” is one of the most important sources of Uzbek and Turkic literature in general, written by the great statesman, poet and historian of the Middle Ages, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur. This work is of great importance not only as a historical document, but also from the point of view of linguistics and literary studies. The richness, complexity and originality of the language used in “Baburnama”, in particular, the abundance of isophalolic compounds and their diverse use, have been a source of constant interest for researchers.

Isophalolic compounds are syntactic units consisting of two or more words in the dictionary, one word of which performs the function of clarifying, describing or limiting the meaning of another word. Isophalolic compounds in the syntactic system of the language are of great importance in increasing the clarity and expressiveness of the text, and through them the writer’s imagery and style are clearly manifested. Especially in historical and literary works such as “Baburnama”, through isophalolic compounds, one can obtain valuable information about the specific features of the language of the period, cultural and educational views, as well as the speech culture of the creator.

Ziyoda Teshaboyeva is one of the scholars who deeply analyzed the linguistic features of the “Baburnama” in her scientific research. In her opinion, the isophalitic compounds found in “Baburnama” not only enrich the semantic layer of the work, but also clearly demonstrate the syntactic and stylistic features of the medieval Uzbek language.

Teshaboyeva pays special attention to their structural and semantic aspects when classifying isophalitic compounds. She writes that the isophalitic compounds found in “Baburnama” show how interconnected words are used as functional units, which serves to form the unique language style of the work. She also believes that through isophalitic compounds, the cultural and social aspects of the Babur era are also mentioned, since they are tools that reflect the life and imagination of the era.

Teshaboyeva also emphasizes the pragmatic role of isophalitic compounds in “Baburnama”. According to her, these compounds serve to further clarify the meaning of the text, revive the image in the reader, and increase the impact. This aspect raises the “Baburnama” to a higher

level not only as a historical, but also as a work of art.

In general, Ziyoda Teshaboyeva emphasizes that the study of isophane compounds in the "Baburnama" from the perspective of linguistics and literary studies is an important scientific source for further deepening the analysis of the work, as well as for a better understanding of the development of the medieval Uzbek language.

This article studies the classification of isophalitic compounds found in "Baburnama" and their functional-descriptive properties. The study covers the structural, semantic and pragmatic aspects of isophalitic compounds, their role and tasks in the work. Also, various types of these syntactic units and their means of expression are analyzed, revealing the linguistic peculiarities of the "Baburnama" language. The results of the study provide additional information in the fields of Uzbek linguistics and literary studies, as well as serve to further study historical language sources.

Main part: Isophalitic compounds are syntactic units consisting of two or more words, one of which is the main word, and the other is used in a defining or limiting sense. In linguistics, isophalitic compounds are important in studying the syntax and semantic aspects of the language. They provide clarity, expressiveness and originality in speech. In historical texts such as the "Baburnama", isophaneal compounds show the structure and style of the language of that period. The topic of isophalitic compounds in "Boburnoma" has attracted the attention of many scholars in the fields of linguistics and literary studies. In their opinion, these syntactic units increase the significance of the work not only linguistically, but also culturally and historically.

Akbarov (2003) emphasizes the important role of isophalitic compounds in studying the specific features of the language of "Boburnoma". He notes that with the help of isophalitic compounds it is possible to determine Babur's stylistic skills and the expressive capabilities of his language. According to Akbarov, isophalitic compounds are the main tool for expressing Babur's thoughts more clearly and effectively.

Toshpulatova (2010) analyzes isophalitic compounds semantically and pragmatically, showing their close connection with the artistic images and cultural context in "Boburnoma". She emphasizes that isophalitic compounds are often used in the work in a figurative sense, which gives the text greater liveliness and depth.

Rakhmonov (2015) deeply analyzes the linguistic structure of isophalitic compounds and states that they reflect the syntactic features of the medieval Uzbek language. He emphasizes that the complex isophalitic compounds in "Boburnoma" can be used to see the linguistic peculiarities of the period and expresses his opinion on the scientific basis for their classification.

Yuldashev (2018) connects isophalitic compounds with words from Arabic and Persian used in "Boburnoma" and studies their role in the process of translation and language adaptation. In his study, isophalitic compounds are evaluated as important indicators of cultural and linguistic historical processes.

The opinions of these scholars show that isophalitic compounds in "Boburnoma" are an important tool not only for studying the syntactic and semantic structure of the language, but also for understanding achievements in the field of historical culture and literature. Therefore, in-depth research on this topic will make a great contribution to the development of linguistics.

Isophaneal compounds found in the "Baburnama" can be divided into several groups based on structure and semantics:

Simplified isophanes - compounds consisting of a simple headword and a determiner (for example, "good man", "big city").

Complex isophanes - compounds consisting of many words, expanded by additional words or suffixes (for example, "an old and long-lived city").

Opposite isophanes - compounds formed with determiners in the opposite or opposite meaning to the headword.

Metaphorical isophanes - compounds whose meaning is transferable and whose function is to determine through figurative expressions.

The syntactic structure of isophane compounds is often determined by the relationship between the main word and the word that defines it. In “Baburnama”, this structure is close to the traditional Uzbek language, but complex units borrowed from Arabic and Persian languages are also found. Semantically, isophanes serve to clarify the meaning, limit the concept, or increase its expressiveness. Sometimes they are interpreted differently depending on the context, which is important for pragmatic analysis.

In “Baburnama”, isophanes enrich the style of the work, add liveliness and expressiveness to the text. Babur skillfully used isophanes in his writing style, through which he expressed his thoughts more clearly and effectively. For example, natural landscapes, human characters, or details of events are described in detail and vividly with the help of isophanes. This helps the work to leave a deep impression on the reader.

The isophalitic compounds found in “Baburnama” reveal the historical and cultural aspects of the medieval Uzbek language. With their help, one can study the morphological, lexical and syntactic features of the language of that period. There is also valuable information about isophalitic compounds related to terms borrowed from Arabic and Persian languages, and how they were adapted in the Uzbek language.

Analysis: The isophalitic compounds found in “Baburnama” often consist of a headword and a defining word or word combination. The headword can be a noun or a verb, and the defining word can be an adjective, numeral, demonstrative or other words. For example, in the combination “go‘zal bog‘”, “bog‘” is the headword, and “go‘zal” is the defining adjective. Thus, isophalitic compounds enrich the syntactic structure of the text and increase the clarity of meaning.

The main function of isophane compounds is to clarify or narrow the meaning of the main word. In “Baburnama”, many compounds have figurative and figurative meanings. For example, the compound “blue sky” is used both in a literal and figurative sense. This increases the stylistic richness of the work and leaves a deep impression on the reader.

Isophatic compounds in “Baburnama” are closely related to the culture, customs and historical events of that time. For example, isophanes formed with terms borrowed from Arabic and Persian languages reflect the cultural and scientific ties of Babur’s era. This shows the development of the medieval Uzbek language and its interaction with other languages.

Isophatic compounds play an important role in Babur’s writing style. With their help, events are expressed more vividly, clearly and figuratively. For example, isophanes used in the description of natural landscapes or battle scenes evoke a clear imagination in the reader. At the same time, they give the text rhythm and tone, adding artistic beauty to the work.

The study of isophane compounds in the “Baburnama” helps to understand not only the historical language, but also the development of the Uzbek language today. These analyses are an important source for translators and linguists, serving to improve terminological and stylistic aspects.

Conclusion: “Baburnama” is a work of unique importance among Uzbek literature and historical sources, which allows for an in-depth study of the language and culture of the Middle Ages. This article analyzes in detail various classifications of isophalomatic compounds in “Baburnama” and their linguistic features. It was found that isophalomatic compounds are an important tool in clarifying the meaning of the main word, increasing the expressive power, and ensuring the stylistic richness of the work.

The analysis showed that isophalomatic compounds found in “Baburnama” are structurally divided into simple and complex forms, and semantically have literal and metaphorical meanings, which enrich the content and artistic aspects of the text. Within the historical and cultural context, isophalomatic compounds reflect the linguistic features of that period, as well as the interaction of language with terms borrowed from Arabic and Persian.

At the same time, the isophalitic compounds in “Baburnama” not only shed light on the historical development of the Uzbek language, but also represent an important scientific source that can be used in modern linguistics and translation practice. Their methodological and pragmatic role is of particular importance in shaping the artistic image of the work.

In the future, it is important to continue research on a deeper study of linguistic units in “Baburnama” and other historical sources, to categorize isophalitic compounds and determine their place in the history of the language, as well as to adapt them to the modern Uzbek language. This opens up new opportunities not only in linguistics, but also in the fields of cultural studies and historiography.

In general, the study of isophalitic compounds in “Baburnama” is an important scientific study that serves to understand the richness and historical roots of the Uzbek language, and it will remain the main source for developing new theoretical and practical approaches in the field of linguistics.

References

1. Teshaboyeva Z. Q. A Cognitive Study of “Baburnama”’S Translations and Principle of Compiling a Textual Dictionary //Journal of Pharmaceutical Negative Results. – 1994. – T. 2006.
2. Zayniyeva Yulduz Faxriddinovna. (2023). “BOBURNOMA” ASARIDA DORULHARB VA DORULISLOM IZOFIY BIRIKMALARNING INGLIZCHA TALQINI. *ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ НАУКА И ИННОВАЦИОННЫЕ ИДЕИ В МИРЕ*, 30(3), 7–10. Retrieved from <https://newjournal.org/01/article/view/8875>
3. Zayniyeva Yulduz Fakhridinovna. (2024). ZAKHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BABUR AND THE WORK “BABURNAMA” ARE IN THE CENTER OF ATTENTION OF WORLD SCIENTISTS. *Educational Innovation and Integration*, 19(2), 47–50. Retrieved from <https://web-journal.ru/ilmiy/article/view/4477>
4. Zayniyeva Yulduz Fakhridinovna. (2023). ENGLISH INTERPRETATION OF VAJHI TASMIYA AND VAJHI ISTIKOMAT CABAB ADDITIONAL COMPOUNDS IN THE WORK “BABURNAMA”. *Journal of New Century Innovations*, 25(1), 171–173. Retrieved from <https://newjournal.org/new/article/view/4359>
5. Qodirovna T. Z. Scientific and Theoretical Study of “Baburnama” and Its ‘translations into the World Languages //Journal of Critical Reviews. - 2019. - T. 7. – no. 3. - S. 2020.
6. TESHABOYEVA Z. et al. A Comparative Analysis Of Phraseological Units In "Baburnama" And Their Different English Translations //Philology Matters. - 2019. - T. 2019. – no. 1. – S. 102-108.
7. Teshaboyeva, Z. (2016). TRANSLATIONS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND PROVERBS OF "BOBURNOMA" INTO ENGLISH. *Paradigmata poznani*, (3), 74-78.
8. Teshaboeva Z. Perevody frazeologicheskix edinit v proizvednii «Baburname» na angliyskiy zyyk i ix natsionalno-kulturnye osobennosti //Katalog avtoferetov. - 2017. - T. 1. – no. 1. – S. 1-44.
9. Teshaboeva Z. Dictionary of English translations of phraseological units and paremias in “Baburnoma” //Tashkent: Tafakkur. – 2016. – T. 232.