

**SOME REMARKS ON THE WORK OF ALISHER NAVAI "MUHOKAMAT UL-LUG'ATAYN"****Ermatov Ikhtiyor Rizakulovich**

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**Abstract.** This article pays special attention to the linguistic terms and word formation problems given in Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn", in particular, to the lexicographical issues of Uzbek linguistic terms. The purpose of the research is to study the specific features of Uzbek linguistics terminology and word formation based on the analysis of the work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn". Alisher Navoi's attitude to the system of word formation is also discussed; the work of the author of the work as a skilled linguist is evaluated.

The following tasks have been defined in the implementation of the purpose of the research: to analyze the literature in the light of the phenomena of the giving of terms and the creation of words in Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn", to express a critical attitude to the existing theories; elucidating the presentation of linguistic terms in the work and the phenomena of word formation; to shed light on the historical and current situation of word formation. The research used the following methods of scientific analysis: linguistic description, system, statistical, contextual analysis methods. The method of linguistic analysis was used in the analysis of scientific literature on the research topic. The method of system analysis was used to clarify the cases of the use of terms and their presentation in the work. Statistical analysis is widely used in the study of the occurrence of linguistic terms in explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language. The results of the research made it possible to develop the following scientific and practical conclusions and recommendations: Analyzing the phenomena of giving terms and creating words in Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn", it helps to organize terms and explain their meanings and to include them in the general dictionary. In particular, in Uzbek linguistics, the issues of scientific research of Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn", the specific characteristics of linguistic terms, and the phenomena of word formation have their relevance; Occupancy and reflection of linguistic terms in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, phenomena of diachronic and synchronic word formation were manifested in the following ways: the Uzbek language occupies an important place in the daily life of the people, the popularization and neutralization of linguistic terms with the development of the Uzbek language.

**Key words:** word, speech, language, letter, alphabet, word, usage, istilah, word, term, word formation, word formation, affix, grammatical affix, language, letter.

**INTRODUCTION.** Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" occupies a special place in the development of world linguistics. The work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" has been studied in various aspects. Terms, which are the main tools of any scientific research, their linguistic nature, sources of occurrence, methods of formation, types of terms according to their structure,

ways to eliminate synonymy and doublet in them, relationship between term and concept have also become one of the main issues in linguistics.

In world linguistics, the emergence of linguistic terminology and its formation as a separate terminological layer are being researched on an anthropocentric level, and research is being conducted on the regulation of terms based on the extent to which they express the linguistic concept. The use of linguistic terms in Alisher Navoi's work on linguistics, the emergence of new terms with the first used terms in the development of early Uzbek linguistics, the identification of the reasons for the occurrence of synonymy, polysemy and variants in these terms, revealing the influence of borrowed terms on the national terminological system, the formation of terms with complex content, in the work one of the urgent tasks of linguistics is to come to clear conclusions about the events related to word formation.

Uzbekistan's achievement of independent national development has had a positive effect on all spheres of society's life, in particular, on the restoration of national and cultural values. The enrichment and development of the Uzbek language lexicon was also connected with the opportunities created by independence. At the same time, in Uzbek linguistics, a number of studies aimed at determining the Turkic nature of our language have been carried out. Uzbek linguists have done a lot of work on organizing terminology, explaining the terms of different fields in the Uzbek language, developing methods of forming Uzbek terms, and creating words. In addition, with the progress of linguistics, there are problems that need to be investigated in its word formation and terminology. One of such issues is to determine the interpretation of word formation phenomena and the reflection of linguistic terms in Alisher Navoi's scientific work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" on the example of the terms of this work.

**LITERATURE ANALYSIS.** In Uzbek linguistics, although word formation and linguistic terms in Alisher Navoi's scientific work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" have been studied as objects of research, the period of use of terms in the terminological system of this work, the diachronic and synchronic aspects of word-forming affixes have not been sufficiently studied. In particular, A. Hojiev's "Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" [14, 168] and "Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" [7, 144] published under the co-authorship of N. Mahkamov and I. Ermatov are considered to be the first studies in this direction in the Uzbek language. In addition, Sh. Shoabdurahmonov, M. Askarova, A. Hojiev, I. Rasulov, Kh. Daniyarov co-authored "Current Uzbek literary language" [18, 450]; A. Nurmonov's "History of Linguistic Teachings" published in 2012 [4, 448]; "Current Uzbek literary language" published by A. Uralov [19, 248]; The works "Current Uzbek Literary Language" [16, 120] published under the co-authorship of A. Berdialiev and I. Ermatov are devoted to this issue of language. Alisher Navoi's scientific work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" [1, 684] is analyzed as the object of the research work.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.** The object of research is linguistic terms and word-forming affixes in Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn". The research used the following methods of scientific analysis: linguistic description, system, statistical, contextual analysis methods. The method of linguistic analysis was used in the analysis of scientific literature on the research topic. In the work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" the method of system analysis was

used to explain the formation of words and the use of linguistic terms. Statistical analysis is widely used in the study of the occurrence of linguistic terms in explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language.

**RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.** Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" is dedicated to the discussion of two languages (Turkish, Uzbek and Persian-Tajik). We can literally call this work of Navoi a scientific work on linguistics. In it, the wide possibilities of the Uzbek language, the wide scope of its use, the fact that it does not lag behind the Persian-Tajik language with a large number of synonyms, and even the superiority of the Turkish language in some places are proven with clear evidence.

In this article, we would like to think about the use and presentation of terms related to linguistics in Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn". Scientific works on linguistics were written before this work of Navoi, of course. But they are mainly explained by the fact that they are written in Arabic. Unlike them, Alisher Navoi is distinguished by the fact that he wrote this work in Turkish. For the first time, we find a sample of linguistic terms in the Uzbek language in this work. True, Alisher Navoi actively used Arabic linguistic terms in this work. This situation can be explained by the fact that the scientific language of that time was Arabic. Nevertheless, the linguistic terms used by Navoi in this work, such as word, speech, language, literacy, proverb, letter, Arabic language, are still actively used without any changes.

Mahmood Koshgari and Alisher Navoi described the differences of the sound system of Turkic languages from other languages, in particular from Arabic and Persian-Tajik languages. In particular, Alisher Navoi also thought about the unique vowel system of the Turkic (Uzbek) language, but the formation of phonetics as a separate field of linguistics occurred at the beginning of the 20th century [4, 387].

The owner of Kunguldin dogi soz durri speech, with the help of specialism, can see peace and tranquility, and his value will be compared to the rank of understanding [1, 507]. In this excerpt from "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" and in other places, Navoi actively used the terms word and speech. The speech term for the phonetics branch of linguistics is still actively used today.

In the current literature on linguistics, the term speech is explained as follows: 1. The practical form of the language, its realization; the process of the speaker's use of language tools and the phenomenon resulting from such a process. 2. The type of speech characterized by the selective use of lexical and grammatical tools depending on the purpose and conditions of communication: Formal speech. Conversational speech. 3. Type of syntactic expression: Author's speech. As in other speech [14, 71].

Now we come to the description of the words and the story of the word: my people of many beautiful cities, deserts and five rivers, it has been finished and the meaning of tanavvuyu tagayyur has been explained, so that in its complex meaning, alfoz comes to the language and the meaning of alfozdin is understood [1, 508]. While Navoi uses the term word, he also uses the terms kalam, alfoz, til. The word linguistic term actively used in this scientific work of Navoi is still in use today, and it is a linguistic unit that has its own sound shell, denotes a certain thing in existence, a sign-property, actions-states, has the meaning of an adjective, and is used in various grammatical meanings and functions [7, 105 ] is interpreted as

Alisher Navoi used the Arabic term *kalam* linguistics instead of word, discourse, speech. In the sources, *kalam* is word, speech, speech; It is interpreted as speaking, speaking, and with this example, "It's enough to talk, Muqimi, it's enough to talk, if it's long enough, it won't taste good." (Essential)" [12, 361] is based. So word term cannot be double of word term. The scope of meaning of the word term is wider than that of the word term.

But because *alfoz* and *izadadin murod* is the meaning, and the purpose of this creature is man, and its meaning is the meaning and statement, the word is in his words, and *takallum* is in his words [1, 508]. It is observed that Alisher Navoi used the term "*alfoz*" in the sense of the plurality of the term of the word, and the term "*lafz*" in the sense of the unity of the term of the word.

But when they are crying, they share their words with the Turks, and this word is actually a Turkish style, and this praise of the poor is well-known.

Navoi, don't cry too much for the flower,

There are no flowers, no buds, no flowers until you say yes! [1, 512].

We observe that the term *alfoz* is explained in the scientific literature as follows. *Alfoz* (ا. الفَا) – esq. etc. (obsolete biblical word, phrase) word, words, phrases. When he came close to me, I started cursing him with the words that came into my mouth. S. Ainy. Executioners [11, 75]. And the word *word* is word (a. l\_fz) - kt. (book word) word, word; language [12, 428]. Based on the above, it can be concluded that the terms *word*, *word*, *word* mean the same concept. But the parallel was used.

The concept, which is the building material of the sentence, was originally expressed by the Arabic terms "*lafz*" and "*kalima*". Fitrat expresses this concept with the Uzbek word term and defines it as follows: "A word is a group of sounds that convey a meaning and have a special tone and pressure (stress - I.E.)" [8, 43]. There is no doubt that Professor Abdurauf Fitrat took the term from Alisher Navoi's work "*Muhokamat ul-lughatayn*".

*The term kalima is defined according to the explanation given to the word term in Persian-Tajik language sources. A word (word) is a set of sounds or sounds. Kalima (word) phonetics with sound side; of lexicology as a lexical unit; morphology with the expression of different grammatical meanings; Syntax can be the object of learning in word combination and sentence construction [10, 98]. Word and word terms can be recorded as double terms.*

*And there were three foxes, Turkic and Persian and Indian.*

*But no one knows the number of the last page, and no one but the people of the word read and understand the numbers. Because Arabic language and proverbs, words and Indian alphabets are not finished, one of them is extremely honorable and noble, and the other is extremely noble and worldly. Kaldi is a Turkish *alfoz bila maqsud adosi* and a Persian *bila bila kalam* meaning [1, 512]. Alisher Navoi also used terms such as *literacy* and *proverb* that are still used today. *Literacy* is the awareness of reading and writing; *letter-literacy*. For example, an illiterate person [7, 96]. The term *proverb* is a folklore genre with a deep meaning, the structure of which is similar to a sentence, and special rhythmic and melodic features. The proverbs reflect people's long-term experiences, a certain assessment (attitude) of life events: *Spring brings river water, Labor increases the value of a person* [14, 62].*

*But they enjoy the language of the Turk until they say it to the younger one and to the navkardin beg, and some of them say it according to their condition, but they also recite it with some eloquence and maturity [1, 509]. Alisher Navoi mentioned linguistic terms such as language, Turkish language, Persian language, Indian language, Sort language in his work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn". Navoi shows three languages and names them with the terms Turkish language, Persian language, Hindi language. The language term used by Alisher Navoi is explained as follows in today's literature. A system of phonetic, lexical and grammatical tools that organizes speech and serves to express thoughts, feelings, desires, etc.; a social phenomenon that serves as the main and most important communication-interaction, thinking tool among people. A type of speech distinguished by one or another stylistic features: Colloquial language. Newspaper language. Literary language [7, 113].*

*In the Sort language, they do not name two things that are reliable and reliable, such as chaqin and ildirim, and in Arabic they call them "barq" and "saiqat" [1, 514]. Navoi created terms such as two-component Turkish language (Turkic language), Persian language (Persian language), Indian language (Hindi language), Arabic language (Arabic language), Sort language using the linguistic term of language.*

*Andean varieties are Oriya. And Atrok (Turkish - the explanation is ours) are responding to it with even better reason. They add one letter to the word (the suffix is ours) and acquire a pronoun similar to mine, which is very concise and useful. Just run and do and hide and go. There is another ado that they add the word "ch" or "chi" at the end of some words to express their occupation, profession, or occupation; this is not in Persian, but they also say Turkish [1, 518]. Here, in the use of the term letter, the term spelling is not considered as it is now. The introduction of the terms letter-letter, spelling-spelling related to the orthography that we understand now can be connected with the reformation of the Uzbek script. The term letter, according to some sources, was a synonym of the term suffix [8, 72]. Under this term, terms such as capital letter and lower case appeared. The term Arabic letter was originally called surat in Uzbek and refers to the shape of the letters of the Arabic alphabet in writing. Today, the term letter is interpreted as forms that serve to represent speech sounds (phonemes) in writing. Each letter basically represents one sound (phoneme). There are two types of letters: 1) capital letters; 2) small letter [14, 144].*

*But let's make a simple sentence: there is a chapter in the consummation of the Arabic language, which is called the mufaala chapter, so that the word is the same, but two people are capable of the action, so that the same thing happens [1, 517]. Alisher Navoi noted that the linguistic term sarfiy was in use at the beginning of the 20th century. Before the morphology department of linguistics was named with the term morphology, Arabic sarf (sarf) was recorded in istilah. In the magazine "Maarif va oqitguchi" published in the 20s of the last century, it is said: "...two methods are used in spelling: savti (phonetic) and sarfi (morphological). Since there are several dialects in our language, we decided to use both methods for ease of educational work. The root of the word (base – I.E.) is written as it is heard, suffixes are written in the adverbial way. Explanations and examples of these are written below" [6, 41].*

In some works focused on issues of terminology, the words term-term-interpretation are used in the form of a synonym nest. A. Hojiev made a serious comment about the wrongness of replacing the word term with the construction of a term, its causes and consequences [13, 22-25]. Taking into account: the acquisition of the term, words and phrases used in the fields of science and technology; names (nomenclature, nomens), in particular geographical objects, place names (toponyms); and the use of Arabic istilah in relation to the researches in the aspect of historical terminology, concepts in the text of historical sources [5, 28-30] is justified. Based on this rule, it can be said that the word istilah used by Alisher Navoi was used instead of the current term. The words istilah and termin can be considered as doublets.

Also, in Arabic sarf istilah, there are two passive verbs, the most common of which is motabar and kulliy [1, 517]. The adverbial verb term used by Navoi was recorded under the name of adverbial term in the textbooks created in the early years of independence. In linguistics, the word that refers to a thing, a person, or an event created as a result of an action is called maful [3, 24]. The action denoted by a transitive verb passes from the foil to the object, affects it. The action represented by the intransitive verb remains in the foil itself: Salimjon whitewashed the wall. The liar's face was flowing [3, 25]. This Arabic term is not mentioned in current literature (textbooks) due to its unpopularity.

Since Arabic was a scientific language in the past, many linguistic terms were also given in this language. We observe that this phenomenon was actively used in textbooks and manuals created until the 20s of the 20th century. For example, the terms related to the morphological field of linguistics used in textbooks created in the 20s in Turkestan: sarf (grammar), salt (intransitive verb, verb must), salt verb (intransitive verb), maful (transitive verb), foil (intransitive verb), kuma (group, collection), adad (number), custom (adverb), zaman (tense), mufrad (singular number), mujarrid (abstract noun), pronoun (pronoun), ismi isharat (demonstrative pronoun), case noun (conjugation), ism (noun), sifat (adjective), infinitive (name of action), verb (verb) [8, 71] are noted.

Instead of the term savt [2, 69], the term Uzbek sound [9, 7] entered Uzbek linguistics in the 20s. The above-mentioned terms were the basis for the emergence of current linguistic terms. I completed this treatise in the review of the mood and truth of the Turkish and Sort dictionary, thanks to my mazhariyat under the name "Al-mutakallim". And I named it "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" [1, 530]. Alisher Navoi emphasizes that in the comparative study of Turkish and Sort (Tajik) languages, he paid attention to their vocabulary. In this sentence, the Arabic dictionary used the term linguistics. A dictionary is a collection of lexical units arranged in alphabetical order, given various explanations, and presented in the form of a book. Dictionaries are created for different purposes, and accordingly there are many types. First of all, dictionaries are divided into two main types: linguistic dictionary and encyclopedic dictionary [14, 59]. This term is actively used in current Uzbek linguistic terminology.

It is difficult to imagine language without words. The word is the main and central unit of language. The word is also an important phenomenon in linguistics. Without words, the science of language - linguistics - could not exist. Therefore, in all areas of linguistics, the word, one or another of its features is studied. Because the word is an extremely complex phenomenon,

the science of language is complex and rich. The position of a language among other languages is determined by the word and its quantity. The word is considered to be a rich and prestigious language with a multilingual status.

As the owner of the language - the people - created the language, so the people are the inventors of the words in it. Through the owner of the language (the people), the objective being surrounded by it, its things and events, and the mutual relations between these things and events are perceived on the linguistic front [16, 76].

Lexical or vocabulary content determines the richness of a language. Because the main unit of the lexicon is the word. Word formation plays an important role in the formation of words.

The grammatical structure of Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" is devoted to the issues of comparative relationship between two different regional languages (old Uzbek language and Persian-Tajik language). In this sense, this work of the great scientist is literally a scientific work on linguistics. It describes the wide linguistic possibilities and wide communicative range of the Uzbek language of the fifteenth century on the basis of vivid material evidence. In the work, the rich potential of the Uzbek language is demonstrated by the examples of synonymous (synonymous) words and their stylistic possibilities, and these features are compared with the same linguistic possibilities of the Persian-Tajik language of that time; without disparaging the rich linguistic possibilities of the Persian-Tajik language, it is proved on the basis of clear and convincing linguistic materials that the Turkish language is not inferior to the Persian-Tajik language in elegance.

"Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" can be called Alisher Navoi's scientific work on linguistics written in an artistic style. Our opinion is also confirmed by Navoi's views on the creation of the word given in the work with a scientific commentary, and this article provides information about the results of some of our observations on this issue.

During the time of Alisher Navoi and before that, there were certainly works written in an artistic style and devoted to the issues of linguistics. However, they are not written in Turkish, but in Arabic and Persian.

Alisher Navoi, unlike them, wrote this work in Turkish (the old Uzbek language), which is important for that time with its special features.

The views on word formation in Uzbek linguistics and their scientific review can be said first, without a doubt, in Alisher Navoi's famous encyclopedic work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn".

Turkish languages have a word formation system characterized by their own linguistic qualities, which differ from Arabic and Persian languages in grammatical structure, which were scientifically distinguished by Mahmoud Kashgari and Alisher Navoi, and their linguistic features were skillfully interpreted. In particular, Alisher Navoi has a noteworthy opinion about the word formation system of the Turkic (Uzbek) language. However, there is also the fact that in Uzbek linguistics, word formation, which studies the system of word formation, as an independent and separate field, "includes the period from the second half of the 20th century until serious attention was paid to the study of the Uzbek language as a system" [15, 140] and was formed by this period.

It is the way of "making words" (the way of passion in Arabic) that facilitates the richness and expansion of languages. By taking a single "root" word that means one thing and adding various additions to it, it is possible to mean ten to fifteen meanings in the same meaning by "making a word". We believe that in the future this dialect (field - I.E.) will be a scientific, literary, the richest, the widest language, taking into account the wideness of the way of word formation in our language" [9, 11]. It should be said that this belief of the famous linguist is fully realized now. A. Ghulomov, Z. Marufov, A. Hojiev, Yo. Tojiev, A. Nurmonov, N. Mahmudov, scientific works, textbooks and manuals of scientists such as A. Gulomov, Z. Marufov, A. Khojiev, Yo. Tojiev, A. Nurmonov, N. Mahmudov pay great attention to word formation, finally, the phenomenon of word formation, which was previously studied as part of morphology, is a special department of linguistics. being researched as a practical expression of that belief [8, 56].

The phenomenon of word formation is the creation of a new word based on a certain method or model existing in the language, and word formation is a branch of linguistics that studies the phenomenon of word formation [7, 107].

In this work in question, there are also noteworthy ideas about formalized alternatives for Persian and Turkish languages of some terms used in the meaning of the terms "addition" (affix) and "letter" belonging to the paradigm of linguistic terms. For example, "The varieties of the Andes are Oriya molds." And the Turks (the Turks - the explanation is ours) are responding to it with even better reason. They add one letter to the word (the suffix is ours) and acquire a pronoun similar to mine, which is very concise and useful. Just run and do and hide and go.

In the works of Alisher Navoi, the suffix -t was added to the verb bases to form an accretive form (yogurt and kildurt and yashurt and kizhart), and it continues to form an accretive form even now. For example, toqi+t, oqi+t, teeth+t.

There is another tradition that they add the letter "ch" or "chi" at the end of some words, either to express their position, profession, or occupation; it is not in Persian, but they also speak Turkish.

There are a lot of such things in the career, such as guard and waterman and khizonachi and toolmaker and spearman and spearman and sukkur and yurtchi and shiloni and akhtachi.

By trade and profession, bird-keeper and borschi and guard and stamper and jibachi and blanket-maker and halvachi and shipwright and shepherd. However, there is this term in the bird trade, but there is no such thing as a digger, a reader, a crane, a deer, and a ringer. And most of these people speak Turkish [1, 518]. In modern Uzbek, the singular personal noun formative -chi is the most active formative affix. This affix is:

- a) nouns with the meaning of things-objects are added to nouns with the meaning of persons related to these things-subjects: blacksmith, comber, hoe-maker, plasterer, miller, oven-maker, sand-maker;
- b) is added to the formative base (noun) in the meaning of the source of performance and forms nouns in the meaning of the person who realizes the meaning of this base: artist, trumpet player,



trumpeter, singer, player, joker, taronachi, doirachi, rubobchi, tanburchi, piper, dutorchi, chanchi, etc. .;

c) the creator creates nouns with the meaning of a person belonging to a certain group, flow, direction based on the basic meaning: advocate, justifier, speculator, salimovchi, karagruhchi, etc.;

g) the formative forms the name of things and events that have a specific characteristic, property, depending on the meaning of the base: adding, dividing, multiplying, decreasing, dividing, separating, etc.;

d) the creator creates nouns with a characteristic meaning related to the basic meaning: leader, restorer, initiator, deliverer, destroyer, carver, voter, collector, preparer, adder, etc.;

e) the creator creates nouns with the meaning of a supporter of a certain idea, viewpoint related to the basic meaning: ogmachi, rebel, rioter, leftist, etc. The fact that Alisher Navoi, as a linguist, justified the activity of the -chi affix in word formation with examples has not lost its importance even now. We have seen this in the excerpt from Alisher Navoi's *Muhokamat ul-lughatayn* and in the examples given above.

Also, "vov" and "lom" are attached to some words and designate a subject and a special quality, which is valid for both the symbolic instrument and the party aspect of *salatin*. *Andkki*, *hirovl*, *karovul*, and *chingdovul*, and *yankovul*, and *sozovul*, and *patovul*, and *kipovul*, and *yasovul*, and *bakovul*, and *shigavul*, and *daqavulkim*, these are the world's Oryids. I also add a "lam" to some words, which indicates the quality of the object. And so, *kahal* and *yasol* and *kabal* and *tunqal* and *tarqal* and *tosqal* and *suyurgol*.

And at the end of some alphabets, they add the letter "chim" and with it they make the verb tense. And that's it, and it and it and *borgoch* and *yorgoch* and *finder* and *seller*; another letter "kof" and "re" are attached at the end of some words, and they make exaggeration and effort, for example, *bilakor* and *qilakor* and *ketakor* and *etakor* [1, 518].

If the affixes -vul, -l, -kor were active in historical word formation, today the phenomenon of word formation with these affixes has died out or does not form words.

Of the affixes -gach// -kach// -g'och// -kach, the variants -gach// -kach are used in the modern Uzbek literary language, and the historical variants -gach// -kach are not used. -gach// -kach// -gach affixes are added to verbs to form adverbs: *kalkach*, *ekkach*, *khikkach* [18, 379].

There is another type and there are those who suspect someone of something, and attribute it to that person. But, like *borgu* and *yorgu* and *laugh* and *bilgud* and *aitgud* and *katygud* and *urgu* and *surgu* and this cannot be in Persian [1, 518]. The suffix -dek in the cited passage also makes a simile from various words: as if he looked, as if he slept, as if he read, as if he spoke, as if he came, as if he went, as if he took, etc.

And in order to exaggerate the hum of a color or an adjective, at the beginning of it, they add a "p" or "mim" to the letter, and add to it: example of "p": white-white, black-black, crimson-red, sap - yellow, thin-round, thick-thin, open-light, deep-deep, this variety is also found; Example of "mim": blue-blue, green-green, empty [1, 518]. In the modern Uzbek literary language, the original adjectives can form the forms of the adjective with increasing and decreasing tone, partly by means of reduplication, it acquires an intensive [17, 65] form. For

example, white, dark-black, crimson-red, pale-yellow, smooth-smooth, big-big, blue-blue, green-green, empty. Alloma Alisher Navoi, as a linguist, proved the formation of original adjectives by reduplication in his work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" with evidence.

They use the word "zad" to cut a sword, a sword, a spear, and a noose [1, 518]. Although the -mog affix does not form a word in the modern Uzbek literary language, it occurs in some words or is used even though it is inactive. For example, Almag has a berm. (Proverbs).

In some places and places, they add a "bag" and attribute it to a season or a year. Only the village and the meadow and the meadow and the birdhouse. And this is also strange, and in Persian, some say it is Turkish [1, 519]. The words kishlak, yalyak, kushlak are now analyzed from the point of view of historical word formation. -loq place noun-forming affix is added to noun-bases in modern Uzbek, forming place nouns related to the base meaning: avloq, qumloq, tashloq, suvloq, etc.

Alisher Navoi appears as a clever linguist in matters of word formation in linguistics. He writes the following about the level of word formation in linguistics: "There is a lot of this variety in this alphabet and composition, until today no one thinks about the truth of this, because it remains hidden" [1, 519]. These opinions of Alisher Navoi can be explained by the fact that the grammar was not written in the old Uzbek language, and the existing ones were written in Arabic or Persian. Alisher Navoi's scientific theoretical views on linguistics are very important at a time when grammar was not created in such an old Uzbek language.

In this work of Alisher Navoi in question, a number of artificial linguistic terms such as Turkish language, Persian language, Indian language, Sort language are also used in the form of linguistic phrases, which clearly indicates that the work is scientific linguistic and the author is a linguist. Here, compare: "However, they enjoy the language of the Turk until they say it to the younger one and to the navkardin beg, and they say it according to their condition, but they also imitate it with some eloquence and maturity" [1, 509].

Also, Alisher Navoi created a number of artificial linguistic terms such as Turkish language (Turkish language), Persian language (Persian language), Indian language (Hindi language), Arabic language (Arabic language), sort language, which are syntactically formed with the participation of the "language" element. Allama is also: "They don't name two things that are reliable and reliable like Chaqin and Ildirim in Sort language, and they use Arabic as "barq" and "saiqat" [1, 514].

Based on the above-mentioned points, it can be concluded that Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" is indeed a scientific work of a philological nature. Because in this classic work, a number of word-forming affixes and grammatical affixes related to the linguistic science of that time are mentioned with special attention and scientifically interpreted. The following word-forming affixes and grammatical affixes mentioned in Muhokamat ul-lughatayn and discussed above are examples of this:

*The -chi affix is added to nouns and forms a personal noun: guard and waterman and khisonachi and toolmaker and chavgonchi and spearman and shukurchi and yurtchi and shilonchi and akhtachi; a birdman and a borsch and a watchman and a stamper and a jibachi*

and a quilter and a halvachi and a shipman and a shepherd; the digger and the reader and the cranes and the deer and the sounder.

-mog affix forms verbs from verbs: chopmog, soglimog, sonchmog, and ilmog.

With the suffix -loq, place names are formed: village and meadow and avloq and kusloq.

The suffix -t is added to the verb base to form the accusative form: yugurt and kildurt and yashurt and kigurt.

The affix -dek makes a simile from various words: borgudek and yorgudek and gulgudek and bilgudeke and atytkudek and katygudeke and urgudeke and surgudeke.

-gach// -kach// -g'och// -gach affixes are added to verbs to form adverbs: etgach and itkach and borgoch and yorgoch and topkach and sotkach.

-kor affix is added to verbs: bilakor and kaliakor and ketakor and etakor.

The -vul affix makes a possessive noun from various words: hirovul, karovul, and chingdovul, and yankovul, and sozovul, and patovul, and kipovul, and yasovul, and bakovul, and shigovul, and dagavul.

The suffix -l forms nouns from verbs: such forms as qahal and yasol and qabal and tunqal and tarqal and tusqal and suyurgol are a clear evidence of this that does not need proof. True, although most of these word-formers are not used now, they formed the basis of the word-formation system of historical Uzbek linguistics.

**CONCLUSION.** In conclusion, it can be said that since Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" is a scientific work, several linguistic terms are used in it. In the work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" words, speech, language, Arabic language (Arabic language), Turkish language (Turkish language), Persian language (Persian language), Indian language (Hindi language), dialect, literacy, proverb, style, Linguistic terms such as harf, alfoz, kalam, takllum, sarf, istilah, lafz, maffulliq verb, pronoun were used. It is true that many of these terms are not used now, but they served as the foundation for the formation of today's Uzbek linguistics terms. The terms word, speech, language, Arabic language, Turkish language, Persian language, Indian language, literacy, proverb, style, letter used by Alisher Navoi are actively used in the current terminology of Uzbek linguistics. These terms are the basis for creating other terms around them. For example, based on the term capital letter, lower case, based on the term style, colloquial style, literary style, artistic style, scientific style, formal style, journalistic style, etc. Alisher Navoi's work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" is indeed a scientific work of a philological nature. Because in this classic work, a number of word-forming affixes and grammatical affixes related to the linguistic science of that time are mentioned with special attention and scientifically interpreted. Word-forming affixes and grammatical affixes mentioned in "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn" and discussed above are examples of this.

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