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About Some Persian Repeats Used in Navoi's Epos "Saddi Iskandari"

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the Persian repetitions used in Alisher Navoi's epic "Saddi Iskandari", to which word group they belong, the difference between repetitions in the epic and double words, double words and repeated words have their own characteristics. - it refers to the fact that they differ from each other, that repeated words are written with a hyphen, that they express meanings such as plurality, continuity, and repetition.

KEYWORDS: repeated words, phrases, expressiveness, logicity, conciseness of expression, noun, adverb, pronoun, conjunction.

Introduction

It is known that Alisher Navoi, a great thinker, poet, word artist, created many works during his rich creative career. The epic "Saddi Iskandari" is also considered one of the unique masterpieces of Navoi's "Khamasa". This epic of the poet, like his other works, is of particular importance due to its wealth of Turkish, Arabic and Persian lexemes. The use of synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, repetitions, double words, Arabic idioms, Persian idioms in the epic shows that the poet is a master of words, language and literature. In the epic, unique Arabic and Persian alliterative combinations are used to such an extent that they are not found in the works of other writers or poets [3,81]. We have dedicated this article to the Persian repetitions used in the epic "Saddi Iskandari". In the epic, not only Turkish words are repeatedly used, but also Arabic and Persian words are used repeatedly.

Literature analysis and methods

A number of scientific works have been carried out on Navoi's works, and this process is still ongoing. Uzbek linguists such as B. Bafojev, A. Nishonov, E. Umarov, S. Ashirboyev, A. Rustamov, M. Kadirov, F. Hayitmetov, N. Umarova, A. Karimov, Z. Isaqova, D. Abduvaliyeva their research is commendable. Q. Muhiddinov, Kh. Doniyorov, U. Sanakulov made a worthy contribution to the research of the lexical-semantic features of Navoi's works. A. Hojiyev's "Annotated Dictionary of Linguistic Terms"[11,21], G'Abdurakhmanov and Sh.Shukurov's "Historical Grammar of the Uzbek Language" [1, 224] and Persian-Tajik used by Navoi in a number of other scientific literatures words are explained.

It is known that in modern Uzbek, repeated words are mostly written with a hyphen: *katta-katta*, *baland-baland*, *hamma-hammasi*, *chopa-chopa*, *bora-bora* and so on. A. Hajiyev stated that double words and

repeated words differ from each other by their own characteristics. Repeated words are found in all word groups. Pairs of words mainly express the meanings of generalization and totality. Repeated words express such meanings as plurality, duration, and repetition [10, 86].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In classical poetry, there are cases where a certain word appearing in one verse can be used repeatedly in the second verse. This method is not alien to Navoi's works. We found it necessary to cite examples of Persian repetitions of the Saddi Iskandari saga below:

Ne olam diyoridin osor ham,

Ne paydo diyor ichra dayyor ham (Saddi Iskandariy, 1-p)

Meaning: There was neither a sign from the space of the universe nor a sign of the inhabitants of this space (Saddi Iskandari, prose account, p. 3). If you pay attention to the prose description of the epic, both the words "diyor" in the first verse and "diyor" in the second verse are translated as "space". So, the word "diyor" mentioned repeatedly in this verse is used in the sense of place, homeland, and country.

Chu bori husng'a ishq loyiq base,

Kerak Bo'ldi husnungg'a oshiq base (Saddi Iskandariy, 2-p)

Meaning: Because of this, your beautiful body needs a lover, because a beautiful body deserves beautiful love (Saddi Iskandari, prose description, p. 4). In the cited stanza, the Persian "base" is used repeatedly. In the explanatory dictionary of the language of Alisher Navoi's works, there are 2 different definitions of the word "base":

1. A lot, extremely, so much; most.
2. Not at all.

In the explanatory dictionary of the language of Navoi's works, this verse from the epic "Saddi Iskandari" is cited as an explanation of the word "base":

Ulusning malolig'a bo'ldum sabab,

Base KO'rdilar xalq ranj-u tab [6, 226].

Of course, it will be known that the *base* lexeme in the above-mentioned stanza expresses very, extremely, so much in the poet's vocabulary. It is known that lexemes are related to the adverb word group.

Kelib bir-biri ichra har bir nihon,

Fazo har biriga jahon dar jahon (Saddi Iskandariy, 2-p)

Meaning: The stars are hidden inside each other, and the space between each is a world (Saddi Iskandari, prose description, p. 4).

Kelib lam'ai tig'i barqi balo,

Hamul suv aro xalq g'arqi balo (Saddi Iskandariy, 4-p)

Meaning: Its shining blade is the lightning of calamity, and the water that flows from it is a disaster that drowns the people (Saddi Iskandari, prose account, p. 6).

In the quoted verse, "barqi balo" and "garqi balo" are also examples of Persian idioms. It is known that the Persian suffix is a connection between the determiner and the object, or the object and the object, and the indicator of addition between them is explained by the additions *i*, *yi*.

Qazo qismidin yetmayin ranj anga,

Bu yanglig' ne bir **ganj**, besh **ganj** anga (Saddi Iskandariy, 31-p)

Meaning: Nizami Ganjavi's treasures were not one, but five, and somehow they were not damaged (Saddi Iskandari, prose account, p. 34).

Birovga yetishgonga qiyamat pashez,

Yana birga qiyamat kelib ganjxez (Saddi Iskandariy, 30-P).

Meaning: Someone's word is worth nothing, but someone's word is as valuable as a treasure (Saddi Iskandari, prose statement, p. 33).

Jahone ko 'rundi ko 'zumga nihon,

Nihon, balki har bayti ichra jahon (Saddi Iskandariy, 40-P).

Meaning: I saw a hidden world, every verse of which is hidden inside the world (Saddi Iskandari, prose account, p. 43).

At this point, it is worth noting that Navoi effectively used opposite words, word combinations, Persian and Arabic additions in his works in order to achieve impressiveness in the artistic image, to ensure conciseness and logic of expression [5,160]. In this sense, it is worth noting that Navoi used repetitions for the above purposes in his work, of course.

We would like to draw your attention to the following four words in which the word "ne" is used repeatedly in "Saddi Iskandari":

Ne afloku, ne muttasil anda davr,

Ne el, ne aning davridin elga javr.

Ne olam diyorida osor ham,

Ne paydo diyor ichra dayyor ham (Saddi Iskandariy, 1-p).

In the explanatory dictionary of the language of Alisher Navoi's works, the word "ne" has 2 different meanings: 1. What, how. 2. Negative adverb. In this example, the word "ne" is used as a negative suffix.

Alar gar shah o 'lsa, gadomen yamon,

O'lar vaqti soyil hamon, shah hamon (Saddi Iskandariy, 11-p).

Meaning: If we assume that they are kings, I am a humble beggar in front of them (Saddi Iskandari, prose account, p. 13).

The word **hamon** in this verse is a pronoun, and it expresses the meaning of the Uzbek pronoun *that*. In the dictionary of Navoi's works, the word **hamon** is still the same, equal; The meanings of just like him are given.

Quyida bog'lovchilar takror qo'llanishiga misollar keltiramiz:

Vubolu sharaf ko 'rguzub sur'ati,

Gahi za 'fi ortib, **gahi** quvvati (Saddi Iskandariy, 5-p).

Meaning: It is probably because of this that it sometimes fills up and sometimes becomes thin (Saddi Iskandari, prose description, pp. 7-8).

Berib bu tazavvujg 'a payvand ham,

Padid aylading necha farzand ham (Saddi Iskandariy, 6-p).

Meaning: In order to strengthen these couples, how many children did you give them (Saddi Iskandari, prose description, page 8).

Ham ul charx bahrig 'a durdonadur,

Ham ul bahru gavharg 'an afsonadur (Saddi Iskandariy, 28-29-pp).

Meaning: Just as the wheel of words is a masterpiece in the chest of the sky, it also amazes the sea and its gems with its miraculousness (Saddi Iskandari, prose account, p. 32).

Based on the above, the Persian repetitions presented in this article can be grouped as follows:

1. Persian repetitions of nouns: *ganj, qiymat, jahon, balo, diyor.*
2. Persian repetitions of adverb: *base, nihon.*
3. Conjunctions: *gahi, ham.*
4. Persian repetition of pronouns: *hamon.*

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that Persian-Tajik words are widely used in the work "Saddi Iskandariy" along with Turkish and Arabic words. In particular, Persian nouns, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, and adjectives play an important role in increasing the effectiveness of the epic. Also, Persian synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, pairs of words, and repetitions play an incomparable role in the epic. Persian repetitions served to increase the effectiveness and logic of the epic.

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