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ABOUT FRUIT NAMES ADOPTED FROM PERSIAN
FORS TILIDAN O`ZLASHGAN MEVA NOMLARI XUSUSIDA

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Annotation: This article provides information about fruit names, and a detailed analysis of the names of fruits belonging to the adopted layer is carried out. Fruit names belonging to the adopted layer are adopted from various Persian, Arabic and Russian-international languages. In this article, we analyze the names of fruits adopted from the Persian language.

Keywords: anjir, anor, bedona, quince, bodom, bodrezak, zardoli, gilos, olkhori, olboli, nok, tok, khurmo, khurma, shaftoli, na'matak, g'o'ra.

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Key words: fig, pomegranate, quail, quince, almond, citron, apricot, cherry, plum, sour cherry, pear, vine, date, date, peach, cranberry, guava.

Abstract: This article provides information about the names of fruits and provides an in-depth analysis of the names of fruits belonging to the accepted layer. The names of fruits belonging to the assimilated layer are borrowed from various Persian, Arabic and Russian-international languages. In this article, we will analyze the names of fruits that we borrowed from the Persian language.

Keywords: fig, pomegranate, quail, quince, almond, citron, apricot, cherry, plum, cherry, pear, grape, grapevine, date, peach, cranberry, guava.

INTRODUCTION.

A number of works have been carried out to shed light on the characteristics of hyponyms such as apple, apricot, pear, peach, quince, pomegranate, cherry, cherry, mulberry, jiyda, khojagat, karoli, olboli, which are grouped under the hyperonym of fruit in the Uzbek language and constitute one of the active paradigmatic rows. As a result of the conducted scientific research, attention is paid to the grammatical, historical-etymological, lexical-semantic characteristics of fruit trees.



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The word fruit has been used in Persian since ancient times. In the old and modern Tajik language, it is fruit (this word is mentioned in the works of Ibn Sina), in Persian, the plural of “mive” is “mivedjat” (plod frukt); in Afghan, it is “meva”, in Kyrgyz, “momo”, in Turkmen, “mive”, in Uyghur, “mive”, in **Karakalpak**, “miyg‘e”, in Azerbaijani, “meyvo”, in dictionaries it is used as “miyve”, in Uzbek it is used as “meva”. In addition, the variant “mogo” is also found in Uyghur dialects. When comparing the variants meva–mive in Iranian languages, mive–momo– miyyo‘s–meyva–mive–moga in Turkic languages, the artificiality of this word is noticeable. The word has two components, which have merged and a morphological redistribution has occurred between the roots. Two independent words have become one word:

1. **Fruit** – “me (h)+va <me (h) +ba: <meh+ba(r)<beh +bar <bor should be.

2. **The word** meh – beh is Persian, and means good, pleasant, delicious, and the word bar-bar also means fruit, harvest. The word fruit means sweet, delicious, pleasant, fruitful, harvest.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS. It should be noted that although the word fruit is an acquired unit, the forms orchard, fruit, fruitless, fruit-eater, fruit-seller formed on its basis; the repeated unit meva-cheva, as well as the paired forms meva-vegetable, belong to their own layer.

The units of the assimilation layer are divided into the following groups:

- a) Arabic: olive, mulberry, portahol, salib, sovundaraht, zaqqum, etc.;
- b) Persian: fig, pomegranate, quail, quince, almond, bodrezak, zardoli, cherry, plum, cherry, pear, vine, date, peach, na'matak, ghora;
- d) Russian-international: banana, kiwi, pineapple, orange, bandar, currant, mango, raspberry, lemon, berry, sakura, shpanka, strawberry (krubnika), coconut, etc.

It seems that the Persian layer of assimilation units is richer than the Arabic layer.

Below we will dwell on some fruit names whose names belong to the assimilation layer. In particular, **Pomegranate** (Persian word) is the name of the round fruit of a perennial subtropical plant that grows as a small tree or shrub.

In the Holy Quran, Surah Al-An'am, verse 141, it is said: "It is He who creates gardens, trellised and untrellised, and palm trees and fruits, and crops of every kind, and olives and pomegranates, similar in (leaves) and dissimilar in (fruits). Eat of its fruit when it bears fruit, and give (the poor) their due on the day of harvest, and do not be wasteful. He does not love the wasteful."

Well-ripened pomegranate fruits (weighing 250-1000 grams) are arranged like pearls and have a clear appearance like glass. Pomegranates ripen from late August to late September. Sometimes, if overripe pomegranates are not picked from the tree in time, their bark may crack and the fruit seeds inside may be visible.

Through the names of fruits and flowers recorded in Babur's "Baburnoma" such as pomegranate, apricot, almond, apple, melon, grape, karoli, noshvoti, don, viol, tola, chechak, tabulgu, yabruh ussanam, aiqo'ti, we learn about Babur's endless attention and respect for the world of medicine and plants, nature, and members of society.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. It seems that the historical and etymological features of the atavistic units representing the names of fruit crops are associated with the progressive tendencies of the Uzbek national culture, spirituality, language, and historical development.

Fig (Persian word) is the name of the small-shaped dark purple or yellow fruit of a perennial plant that grows in the form of a tree or shrub, with a milky, juicy, flat-leafed body.

In the verses 1-4 of Surah At-Tin of the Holy Quran, it is said: "I swear by the fig and the olive, and by Mount Sin, and by this peaceful city (Makkah), that We created man in a beautiful and graceful form." This indicates that figs are one of the fruits of paradise in the religious world. There is an interesting information about figs in the Rabguz stories: "...the fig tree gave Adam and Eve five leaves, and they covered their private parts. After dawn, one of those five leaves was eaten by a deer and became musk. One was eaten by a cow and became a storehouse. One was eaten by a bee and became honey. One was eaten by a worm and became silk. One was planted by Adam in the ground and became wool. It was a shroud for his children until the Day of Judgment.

Allah Almighty punished the fig tree for giving Adam leaves. As is known, all foods are of three types: one has an edible stone - like an apple or pear, one has an edible inside - like a walnut or almond, and one has an inedible stone but the inside is edible - like a melon or watermelon. But both the stone and the inside of a fig are edible."

Figs are known and popular as a medicinal and healing fruit. There are such types as Samarkand figs, Urgut figs, Ghurbun figs, Romitany figs; yellow figs, black figs.

Date (Persian word) – the name of a heat-loving subtropical tree fruit. In sources, the date is mentioned as khuvma in Zamakhshari's dictionary, khurma in "Tafsir", and the date form is mentioned in the works of Alisher Navoi.

Currently, it is used as khurma in Tajik, khorma (khorma-kharak) in Persian, khurma in Afghan, khurma in Kurdish, khurma in Kyrgyz, khurma in Turkmen, khurma in Karakalpak, khurma in Azerbaijani, khurme in Tatar, khurmo in Uzbek. In Arabs, dates are considered one of the most important foods. (K. Mahmudov. Interesting cooking)

Peach (Persian word) is the name of a heat-loving, long-leaved, pink-flowered perennial tree fruit. There are many peach orchards in Uzbekistan. The name of this fruit is almost never found in ancient Turkic sources (for example, in Mahmud Kashgari's "Devoni Lu'ati Turk"). However, the peach form of the word peach is used in the works of Alisher Navoi:

The open olu guli, in the middle is the peach guli,
Wahki, the peach gulidur or the erur olu guli.

This word is found in the forms holu-shaftalu in Persian, shaftalu in Tajik, shaftalu in Afghan, persik in Russian, peach in English, shandal in Nogai, shaftalu-halu in Azerbaijani, aru in Khin, shaptula in Uyghur, shadali-shaptali in Kyrgyz, shandali in Kazakh, shaptal in Kumyk, havh in Arabic, shendali in Turkmen, and aru-shaftalu in Urdu.



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Olmurut is a Persian word. A smaller type of pear. Its color is green, turning slightly yellow when ripe.

Most of the names in the fruit lexicon have a long history. Their emergence, and more importantly, the beginning of their common use, the types of peaches and the words associated with them are interpreted differently in the following written sources:

The philosophical work "Nisab us-siyaban" ("The Proportion of Children") was written in 671/1220 by Abu Nasr Sad ibn Abu Bakr ibn Husayn ibn Jafar Farahi. It includes Arabic, Persian and Turkish words in verse. The work includes a total of 350 verses, and Chapter 6 of the work is devoted to the names of fruits and fruit trees in Arabic, Persian and Turkish. For example,

...Inab – angur – grape, rummo – pomegranate,

Dahi barququ khawkh – peach is peach.

...Asl – behu, far – shahu, bizr – tuxm, qatf – bar.

So, barququ and khawkh are the Arabic names of peach, Persian is shatolu, and Turkish is peach. Or asl is the Arabic name of behi, and behu is its Persian name.

It is also known that dictionaries were compiled later based on this work.

Under the influence of Farahi's work, Sayyid Salahiddinkhoj ibn Bazarkhoj Eshon compiled the dictionary "Nisab us-siyabani Turki". The first part of the 6th chapter of the dictionary is devoted to the Arabic, Persian and Turkish names of fruits and fruit trees. Each name is indicated by the letters "ayn" if it is Arabic, "f" if it is Persian, and "t" if it is Turkish. For example,

a f t a f-t

Inab – angur – uzum, rummon – anor ul...

a a f-t

Dahi barququ havh – shafolu bor ul.

So, the dictionary indicates that inab is Arabic, angur is Persian, uzum is Turkish, rummon is Arabic, anor is Persian and Turkish, barquq and havh are the Arabic names of peaches, and Persian is shafolu.

According to A. Mirzayev's book "Abu Isloh", tolona is a type of peach, which is also called shafoluyi shalili.

In his work "Burkhani qoti", Muhammad Husayn Tabrizi mentions a peach pickle with walnut kernels inside. The dictionary meaning is: javz – walnut and agand are added. It is an Arabicization of Persian javzqand. In modern Iranian dictionaries, it is found in the form of javzqand. For example, Miller's dictionary says "peach jelly with sugar and crushed walnuts".

In A. Mirzoyev's book, other names for javzogand are javzqand or sarmish. It is dried by inserting walnut kernels between peach or apricot fruits. According to him, javzqand is popular in Samarkand and Shahrissabz.

Sadriddin Aini's work "Lug'ati nimtafsilii tojiky baroyi zaboni adabi tajik" also contains the lexeme **luchchak**. According to Aini, the word luch – means bare. When it is called luchchak, it means that there is no hair on the surface, that is, a smooth peach can be



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understood. This is used to distinguish a hairy peach from a hairy one is a noun, and the hair is its “clothing”. A hairless peach is naked. In the French-Russian dictionaries (Gaffarov, Jagello), the word *lucha* means lip. We also come across information that when we say *luchchak*, a red peach resembling a lip may be meant. (We support S. Aini’s ideas more in the bilingual Bukhara context.) In the valley, it is also called a *olior* peach, and in the speech of gardeners, it is called a *motley* peach.

Date - this word was adopted into the old Uzbek language from the Persian-Tajik language. It does not appear in the written sources of Orkhon-Enasoy, in the dictionary of Mahmud Kashgari. In the dictionary of Zamakhshari, it is *khuvma*. In the "Tafsir" it is *khurma*. In the works of Alisher Navoi, it is **khurma**:

The color of the fruit is like a scythe,

The palm tree is a fiber of the palm tree.

In modern Iranian languages: **khurmo** in Tajik, (*khorma*) in **Persian**, (also (**khorma-kharak**) and **khurma-kharak**)

1) a type of date;

2) dried date (*khormalu*), in Afghan (**khurma**), in Kurdish *xiute*, in modern Turkic languages: in Kyrgyz (*kurma*), in Turkmen *khurma*, in Karakalpak *hurma*, in Azerbaijani *khurma*, in Tatar *khorme*, in Uzbek *khurmo*, in Turkic dictionaries it is used as *khurmo/khurma*. The etymology of the word is not indicated in scientific sources. This word is a derivative of the Persian-Tajik language, and it consists of two components. Variants of this word in Turkic languages cannot be a source for determining the etymology of the word. Because this word is a derivative of the Persian-Tajik language, after entering a fixed form, they were transferred to other languages and assimilated. The etymology of the word *khurmo* also goes back to the word used as a general name for fruits in the Persian-Tajik language - *olu*. The material confirming this assumption depends on its form and variants in the modern Persian language.

1) **khormalu** > **khur** + **m(a)+alu** > **khar** + **lol (u)+ olu**. Both forms of the morphemes (*khar*, *khur*) in the word used for another type of date in the modern Persian language are from the same base, that is, *khar* - a word meaning big, huge, and sound changes have occurred in them. There are many types of this type of fruit, including Egyptian *khurmo*, Caucasian *khurmo*, oriental *khurmo*, *vakhsh*, *hyakume*, *zendjimar*, *tajikistan*, *sangishkan*, *sangshikan* and other varieties.

Along with this, we have witnessed that in ancient times, date seeds were called *asta* (in the “Burkhani Qoti” dictionary) or *xasta*, and the spike was called *agushi* (in the “Farangi Jahongiri” dictionary).

Hakim Nasir Hisrav says:

Kasi ku barkashid in didan sar,

Basoni xastau shaftoluyi tar.

Du chashmi mo chu bu unnob xasta,

Hamisha xastau bar kun nishasta.

That is,

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(Whoever closed his own eye,
As if a seed inside a fresh peach.
Our two eyes are as if a seed in two chelonjiis,
Sitting in blood, sick.)
One of the ancient poets said about the date palm kernel:
A beautiful palace with a room inside,
A hall with a white ceiling,
Or a

The definition of date in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" is as follows:

Date - (**Persian: Xypmo**) A tree and its fruit belonging to the date palm family, growing in tropical and subtropical countries. On both sides of it (the Nile River), towers, multi-story buildings, and dates stretch as high as the sky. (Mirmuhsin. Al Mahdiy) Dates are considered one of the most important foods among Arabs (K. Mahmudov. Interesting cooking) .

Above, we have given the history of the origin of the word date, its types and definitions in the explanatory dictionary, it is necessary to recall that, like all fruit names, information about dates and their healing properties is given in the book "Canon of Medicine" by Abu Ali ibn Sina.

CONCLUSION. In conclusion, it can be said that the majority of names within the lexicon of fruit growing have a long history. Their emergence, and most importantly, their general use, as evidenced by the above written sources, go back to ancient sources. These dictionaries, in addition to bringing the three peoples, namely the Arab, Persian and Turkic peoples, closer together, also served to improve their literary relations.

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