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ETYMOLOGY OF THE LEXEM "PEACH"

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Abstract: This article provides information about fruit names, as well as an in-depth analysis of fruit names belonging to the assimilated layer. Fruit names belonging to the assimilated layer are assimilated from various Persian, Arabic and Russian-international languages. In this article, we analyze the etymological features of the peach lexeme, which was assimilated from the Persian language.

Key words: holu-shaftalu, shaftalu, shaftalu, persik, peach, shandal, shaftalu-halu, aru, shaptula, shadali-shaptali, shandali.

INTRODUCTION.

Through language, a person perceives all objects, things, and phenomena in the external world; embodies them in his mind and thinking, and expands the scope of his knowledge about them. As a result, the generalization and conclusion of these forms the creative activity of people. They not only generalize things and objects in their own way, that is, in their consciousness, thoughts, and thinking, based on their external structure and formal characteristics, but also generalize in their activity thoughts about their internal characteristics that exist on the basis of their structure.

Naturally, we distinguish the lexicon of the native layer from the lexicon of the adopted layer. As we have mentioned, the lexicon of the native layer does not consist of only Turkic words genetically. Although the basis belongs to the adopted layer, newly coined words in the word formation system of the Uzbek language also belong to the native layer. For example, the term grafting fruit growing was adopted into the Uzbek language from the Persian-Tajik language and means to join, connect, bind (that is, the method of grafting a branch or shoot of a plant to the body of another plant). New personal nouns were formed by adding the affixes -chi, -lovchi, -kash to the lexeme of grafting: payvand+chi, payvand+lovchi, payvand+kash.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS. The units of the assimilation layer are divided into the following groups:

a) Arabic: olive, mulberry, orange, salib, soapberry, zaqqum, etc.;



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b) Persian: fig, pomegranate, quail, quince, almond, bodrezak, zardoli, cherry, plum, cherry, pear, vine, date, date, peach, na'matak, g'ora;

d) Russian-international: banana, kiwi, pineapple, orange, bandar, currant, mango, raspberry, lemon, berry, sakura, spanka, strawberry (strawberry), coconut, etc.

Also, the Persian layer of borrowed appellation units is richer than the Arabic layer.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION. It is worth noting that the historical and etymological characteristics of the atavistic units representing the names of fruit growing are associated with the progressive trends of Uzbek national culture, spirituality, language, and historical development.

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 form of the word peach, peach, is used in the works of Alisher Navoi:

The ole flower opens, in the middle is a peach flower,

Is it a peach flower or a ole flower?

This word is found in the forms holu-shaftalu in Persian, shaftalu in Tajik, shaftalu in Afghan, персик 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.

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 vocabulary have a long history. Their emergence, and importantly, the beginning of their use in general consumption, types of peaches and words related to 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 incorporates Arabic, Persian, and Turkish words into poetry. The work consists of 350 verses in total, and Chapter 6 of the work is devoted to the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish names of fruits and fruit trees. For example,

...Inab - angur - grape, rummo - pomegranate,

Dahi barquku khavkh - there is a peach ul.

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

...Inab - angur - grape, rummo - pomegranate,

Dahi barququ khawkh - shaSo, barququ and khawkh are the Arabic names of peach, Persian is shatolu, and Turkish is shafoli. Or the Arabic name of the original behi, and behu is the 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". He devotes the first part of the 6th chapter of the dictionary to the Arabic, Persian and Turkish names of fruits and fruit trees.



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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 – grape, rummon – pomegranate ul...

a a f-t

Dahi barququ havh – peach ul.

So, the dictionary shows that inab is Arabic, angur is Persian, grape is Turkish, rummon is Arabic, pomegranate is Persian and Turkish, barququ and havh are the Arabic names for peaches, and Persian is peach.

A. Mirzayev's book "Abu Isloh" states that the tolona is a type of peach, which is also called shashluyi shalili.

Muhammad Husayn Tabrizi in his work "Burkhani qoti" mentions a peach pickle with walnut kernels inside. The lexical meaning: javz - walnut and agand 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 jam with sugar and crushed walnuts."

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

Sadriddin Aini's work "Lug'ati nimtafsilii tojiky baroyi zaboni adabi tojik" also contains the lexeme luchchak. According to Aini, the word luch means naked. When it is called luchchak, it means a smooth peach with no hair on its surface. This is the name used to distinguish a hairy peach, 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", we may mean a red peach that looks like a lip. (In the bilingual Bukhara context, we support S. Aini's ideas more.) In the valley, it is also called "olior peach", and in the speech of gardeners, "ola peach".

In the "Ancient Gardening Dictionary" by Mamud Hasani, a type of peach is called Allahdodiy. According to sources, the Allahdodiy variety of peach was cultivated in the villages around Balkh in the 17th century. By order of the governor of Balkh, Nadr Muhammad Khan, it was brought to the city of Balkh (in the palace gardens) and propagated. Allahdodiy (Khudayberdi) is a personal name, which indicates that special attention was paid to improving peach varieties in the past. Hafiz Ubayhi's work "Tuhfat ul-ahbob" ("A Gift to Friends from the Biography of Interlocutors") also provides information about a type of peach called shalir. Shalir is one of the delicious varieties, some of which are completely red, some white, and some yellow.

In Al-Biruni's "Kitab as-saydana fi-t-tib", peach is a white-red, yellow-tinged fruit, similar to a peach. It is said that if a peach is grafted onto an apricot, this fruit is produced. It is called hinduhulv, and this hybrid is a red peach, the fruit of which is the size of an apricot, and in Khorasan it is called peach. Peaches the size of apricots are not found in Uzbekistan.



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From the above it can be seen that the word historically performed a nominative function, adapting to the orthoepic norms of different languages and dialects. When comparing the phonetic variants of peach in all languages and sources, such as peach.

The first component is shaft- shapd – shapt –shept- shabd- shepd- shopt- shift, and the second is olu- alu- oli- al- ali- ula- -ol- ali: - ol:, which is formed in a compositional way and is of the type of determiner - determiner (adjective + noun). The first component of the word is shaft, which is an adjective denoting white color, and the second component olu-oli is a common noun denoting fruits in Persian-Tajik languages. The word shaft also underwent various sound changes during the stages of historical development and is used in the forms safed, safid in modern Persian and Tajik languages.

The first component of the word shaft is used in the following forms: spita-, spaita- white, whiteness, white color in the ancient Iranian language. It also has the same meaning in the Avestan language, and in the form of spita, spiti in the compound words, and in independent use it is used in the form of spaeta, saped, and in Persian it is used in the form of safed. It seems that the first component safed was originally spaita until our era and underwent changes based on the phonetic variants mentioned above over time. The second component olu-oli, when used in the compound word, comes in different forms in many languages. Denoting the name of a fruit by its type, this word initially consisted of two independent words, and over time the grammatical relationship between the components weakened, resulting in the merging of the word-stems. Morphological re-division in the word turned the two words into one word. It is impossible to even determine the boundaries of the components in their current form without a comparative analysis. However, we have not come across any written sources indicating the form of these two root words when they began to express the same concept.

We do not have any evidence to support this, whether this word was formed as spaita + olu or safid = safed + olu. However, we believe that after it began to be used as spaita in the form safed = safed, it was combined with the word olu to distinguish one of the fruits in this group: peach – peach, peach – septolu – sep: dolu – sef: dolu – sefidolu – sefedoli.

The components of the compound word were initially independent, two-stressed, and when they were combined and received one main stress, the sounds in the compound word underwent various changes. The vowel e in the second syllable of the first component turned into a short front row ъ. In oral speech, the consonant f in most places changes to the voiceless consonant p. As a result of incomplete regressive assimilation, the voiced consonant d became voiceless.

The word peach was assimilated into the old Uzbek language through the Persian-Tajik language. A word, as an adverb, that has been assimilated from one language to another, which is not a sister language, adapts to the internal phonetic laws of the assimilated language. In Urdu and Hindi, this word also looks like shaft+olu.



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As we noted above, the word shaftolu does not appear in Turkic literary and scientific works created until the 15th century, and instead is called Er oruk sadi - Adam shaftoli istadi.

Ol eruk chap-chap jegi – He ate the peach with a slap-slap. However, some researchers suggest that the first component of the word peach does not have a color meaning, but a state meaning (i.e. sheft- shift - hard).

CONCLUSION. So, peach was originally a descriptive word combination, the function of which was to convey communication. As a result of the development of the language (based on social development, the demands of the life of the language bearer, of course), the word combination changed its grammatical function and meaning and began to be used in the nominative function. It distinguishes this fruit from other fruits of the same family, rather than indicating its color. The denotative function prevails over the indicative function.

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