

ETYMOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ACCOUNT WORDS IN STUDYING ZAKHIRIDDIN MUHAMMAD BABUR'S HERITAGE

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Abstract: *This article discusses the etymological analysis of the numerative words used in the work "Boburnoma" by the king and poet Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, who had a place in classical literature and formed the "Great Empire" in India. It also provides information on the scope and value of the ancient use of numerative (accounting) words in Central Asia and other countries. The expression of numerical words in the sources is compared and analyzed.*

Keywords: *ashrafic, royal, white, semicircle, coin, fulus, donge, dream, evening, dawn, tanga, step, pitch, width, step, yig's (t). flus/ fulus, gas (f), full (h). mile, handles. "apple" and "tiyin" (kopeyka), gold money", "gold", "money".*

Introduction. After gaining Independence in Uzbekistan, people gave big attention to the learning historical heritage. Extensive researches have been carried out to study and learn classical source of language. Many historical monuments and their language have been explored. They are an integral part of the culture and spirituality of the people.

Studying the classical sources is one of the important factors for the moral development of the young generation. It is important to analyze classical literary works and etymology of historical words and to teach them today's young generation. As we know, in order to build a country with a great future, it is important to know the history of generation, its culture, spirituality, literature and language. Without past people cannot build future. The basis of future is always rooted in our ancient history.

It is important to study the spiritual features of various lexical units and historical sources for theoretical justification and development of the Uzbek literary language. Nowadays we can meet with some words which will be sample to lexical units and they are numerals.

As we know, linguistics studies not only numerical words but also calculations. The use of such words goes back centuries. Various types of account words are widely used in the classical literary language. In this article, we would like to reflect on the etymological analysis of computational words used in the language of classical literary works.

Account words have been used for a long time. Even in the old days when units of measure were not formed, people used the name of certain objects as a unit of measurement, depending on their own needs. These units represent different times and regions. They differed in terms of use. Account words play an important role in the study of the grammatical structure of the Uzbek language and in the study of lexical and semantic features.

The words of poets and writers, who worked with periods of AlisherNavoi and the field after Navoi, were widely used language of composition.

In the early period for society's development, people used some specific system of measurement to determine weight, length, amount of time and the exact time of day and night.

Often such accuracy is referred to with certain words, though approximate. Such precision was used as a value unit in the time of human opportunity. In the early days of society, such words as *step*, *pitch*, *width* and *width* were used in the same sense. The secret of survival in such lexical units is also hidden in the comfort of the denotation they imply, and that these measuring instruments are always present with the human. For example, *step* counting also used to determine the size of something that could be calculated step- by -step, the distance between a particular object. The word *handles* used to estimate the exact size of a subject's various lengths and the thickness of a tree. The word "*thick*" was used to measure small objects. The word *width* account allows you to measure the width or the length of an item. Also, speech units such as *dream*, *evening*, *dawn* used as approximate time units from ancient times until today. In addition, the word *mile* is used to describe the length of the road. My call meant the distance to where the sound of a healthy person could reach. Such uses also exist in the language of classical literary works.

Further development of human society, emergence of mutual trade due to various economic relations, increased in the need for the precise quantitative means. As a result, there have also been accounts in a particular region that represent the exact amount based on mutual agreement. This has created increasingly sophisticated measuring instruments. Accurate value- based account statements serve only for one area. In the other region, it represented a different value. Such use has led to the discrepancy in the value of the account statements.

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It is well known from history that coins were used mainly in ancient times. They are made of gold, silver or copper, and their value various accordingly. The value of the coins is determined by the weight of gold, silver or copper, and the value of the metal.

Therefore regional values are not the same. Hence, no matter what the coin is made of, it was in circulation as a clear currency for its time and territory. In the language of classical literary works, such monetary terms as *ashrafic*, *royal*, *white*, *semicircle*, *coin*, *fulus*, *donge* are used. The above words can be found in the works of classics such as A.Navoi, Lutfi, Sakkoki, Babur, Makhmur, Furkat, Mukimi. In addition, M. Kashgari has been used in the works of Yusuf KhosHajib.

The word **ASHRAFI** was an old currency, which was equivalent to the value of a coin. The word meant ten rubles (10 rubles): Alihan came out and made a bribe Ashrafi (p 238). The Chevron (type of the coin) costs ten rubles in 1922-1947¹. According to some sources, Ashraf was Iran's national gold coin². This was also stated in the Tehran Dictionary. There are two different views among Iranian linguists on the history of this word:

1. Ashraf AfganistanFethi Isfahan suppressed this coin in the 10th century. That's why money is named in his name.
2. This money was minted in the month of Ashraf.

Regardless of this, however, the Ashraf of Iran was of three types: 1) a district, that is, a mithqal gold; 2) five thousand districts, that is. Half a pound of gold; 3) two districts, four and a half shekels of gold. In other countries, Ashrafi was also called a "lira"(harp)³. The word is

¹Interpretive dictionary of the Uzbek language.p363

²Persian- Russian dictionary. 1849 p 89

³14 volumes Dictionary. Tehran University's publishing house, A.H. 1334,2246

sparse in the nineteenth century. It is stated in the “Ghiyas-ul-lug’ot” that the gold coin was worth 10 mas⁴.

Dictionaries, which represent the language of Ashrafi classical works, are presented as simple and abstract “*gold money*”, “*gold*”, “*money*”. However, it is not specified how much money is worth. Gulum Begum’s “Humoyunnama” is also used extensively in India to represent the monetary value of India’s first- century measurement units. Ashrafi has been in India for a long time and is still preserved today.

The royal word comes from the name of Shahrukh, the fourth child of Amir Temur. He was born in 770 AH. At the age of 20, 799 AH, he ruled Khurasan. He paid great attention to culture and values. He especially appreciated art and science. He worked hard to make Huroson a prosperous country. He tattooed coins on his name. He ruled 43 years and lived 73 years⁵. If compare his coins with Iran’s it is same with 5 dinar and with Russian same 40 rubles⁶.

The classical literary works were used as a currency in the language: they shared a bribe with the citizen and the masokin and came to the duck (p246); a loose and lightweight towel was brought, a thick white coat was read, and a thick white nose could not be seen in the nose, and it was a beautiful wedding (p195). This word appears in the language of Turkic literary monuments in X-XIV centuries.

This Turkic word is also used in the works of Navoi⁷. In ancient times, the Turkic nations used copper coins to call a race. The word is also used in the works of Zamakhshari and Yusuf KhosHajib. In M.Koshgari’s book “Devonulugotit Turk” appears in the form of sparkle. It also has a crunch pattern. The form og jingle is commonly used in the Uighur language.

The word **TANGA** was used in the original sense until the nineteenth century. XIV-XV ages 3.25 grams and made of silver. The coin had 15 silver coins in the Bukhara Khanate and 20 kopecks in Kokand khanate. Jang Amanariyev wrote that in the central dialects of the Turkmen one kopeck were 20 kopecks, 12 kopes in some dialects, and 60 kopes in some dialects⁸. According to the etymological dictionaries, the coin was originally derived from the word stamp, which was derived from Turkic to Russian *denga* and *dengi* in the X-XIV centuries.

According to the Finnish turkologist M. Ryasyanen, the word *tungusdenke* (*kabol*) is related to the words “*apple*” and “*tiyin*” (*kopeyka*) in the Khanty-Mansi language, and this word has been translated into Mongolian *Tanke* and *Tank*⁹. Taurus collapsed and without sorrow, soon became yellow and was given three thousand coins (p331)

32 coins in Khiva and 16 in the black coin (10 *tiyin*); In the house feed (half a coin)-10 *tiyin*, five:-60, *tette*:-80 *tiyin*.

Money is a Persian word and appears in the works of Rabghuzi. According to Budagov, the term monetary means Greek *polus* and Arabic *flux capeca*, coin. In A. Navoi the words is 1) money; 2) capital; the monetary unit is used in monthly meanings. It is still used today as a money- laundering unit.

YIG’S (t). This word is used in the works of Navoi in two ways: 1. Tree, wood; 2. The length measure is used in the sense of unit, whereas in *pageit* is used only to represent the unit of length.

Here are some examples:

⁴Muhammad Ghiyosiddin. “Ghiyosul-lugot- Dushanbe”. 1988.p64

⁵14 volumes dictionary. Tekhran University’s publishing house, A.H 1334, 2246

⁶M. Sale Babur-name. Tashkent, p387

⁷Dictionary of Navoi’s works. Tashkent. literature and art, 1972 p 211

⁸Amansariyev J. Turkmen Dialectology. Ashgabad, Turkmenistan, 1970, p315

⁹Ryasyanen M. Materials about historical phonetics of Turkic languages. M 1955, p22

Khojenddin Samarkand is also twenty-five miles long, one of the most ancient cities (p7) it is to the south of Marghilon. Between Marghilon and Isfara are nine lanes (p7). In the given material (sample page 7) it was mainly used to represent the distance between the two cities.

The word “*timber*” is a measure of the length from ancient times, which is more than 12 kilometers (103,103; 116, 50). In the works of Navoi it is noted that one set means 12 thousand years old (66,297). In the Russian edition the sum is given as 6 km (86,374; 78,210). The word is also used as a measure of length in the language of the Khorezm written monuments of the nineteenth century, but does not indicate how much it is (97,533).

According to M. Kushgari, in XI centuries the collection was equal to 1 farsah (56,132). In some sources, the collection is equated to Persian/ Persian stone. Stone means that the numerical value of these numerical words is the same (35,120; 99.72). In Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi’s book “Zafarnoma” it is noted that one piece is 5985 m (104,377). Then it is about 6 km. **LOCK** (t). This word is most often found in the sample: *SabahiIstalifdin was shot and crossed through the Sanjid Gorge, when HadjaSeyoron was approached, a giant snake, a thick forearm, and an arm were killed* (p 220,306).

The slaves were “*slapped*”(8,64) in Kazakhs, “*fall*” in Kazakhs (31,10), “*downs*” in the Altai / 90,366 in Turks, 49,162 in Turks and 95,156 in Uighurs. In Azerbaijan, the word “*guchag*” (11,62). According to N. Khannikov, full width was equal to human height (98,335). AK Borovkov notes that the width is the distance from the elbow to the toe (27,218). P. Khamdamov and H. Komilova also wrote that length is a measure of longitude used to represent the length of subjects (116.48; 52,59).

The use of the word lever to express the length between two arms has been reported in some publications (64,341; 56,340; 113,616; 40,210).it was used in the ancient times in the mountainous areas of Bukhara (weighing 35.111). In our view, the idea of a height equal to that of a human being is closer to the truth. The lever comes from the combination of two independent words, the word “*hung*” with the verb “*hungry*” (116.78; 60.135).

The height of the human neck causes different heights. 1 inch was about 177.178 cm, while in Bukhara it was 142.24 cm in 1838 (35,118). The handle also differed in length of the human body. For example, the average arm’s length and the length of the lower human arm are different. Medium –sized human earbuds were used to measure length.

The word **FLUS/ FULUS** meant the name of copper coins in ancient times. The word is used in classical literary works in the form of *fulus, flus, verb, fal*. Some dictionaries also have a form of philosophy.

According to V.M. Berkutov, in ancient times the Turkic people called money, despite the weight and value of copper coins. The word money is used as the name of copper coins in Siberia and Persia. The Turkic currency in Latin means *cfalilis- fal’s* (copper). The Turkic peoples used the phoneme “p” in place of the phoneme “f” and the origin of the currency was¹⁰:*The city had appointed everything, but another flame would never touch the Sultan* (BN 69).

The word is used in the dictionary as copper coin, black coin, fish coin or small copper coin. In Iraq, fluskswere equal to 1/1000 dinars. The word Fulus is originally used in the “Gulustan” and is not used in other Turkic inscriptions. It is used mainly in the sense of coins, coins and coins.

The word **DONGE** appears in dictionaries in *donge /dang/dong/dong/danag/danak*. The dank was a small coin, about 6/1 of a silver coin. Weight was about 0.5 grams. According to V. Hints, the Arabic form of dang is Danish, which means one-sixth (6/1).

¹⁰Berkutov V.M Narodny Calendar and Metrology Bulgaro-Tatar. Kazan,1987

Weight and money unit was 6/1 of dirham or 6/1 dinar of mithqal¹¹: Bukhara would not give sarkoridindonge (p 69). The Arabs called the word wisdom and used it as a small monetary unit. Its equivalent of 6/1 dirham is shown in Zamakhshari's works. In addition, the Arabs, 6 hubs represent the weight of a grain of wheat. There is also evidence that the dong is 4/1 of rash. Tassuj expressed a value equal to the weight of two wheats¹². Different views can be seen in all dictionaries.

GAS (f). The word is used as a unit of measure in Babur's writings, and is generally used in the form of a compound:

(*Дерларким, йигочдан-йигочга нишебга боқа бир газ отими учар*) According to some words that, gas flies from firing woods.(p123). In the works of Navoi, the word is used in two ways: 1. Leafy plant; 2. The arc of the bow. In the given example the word **GAS** is coming with first meaning.

The term **GAS** is in Central Asia and Kazakhstan in Turkish (Uzbek, Turkmen, Karakalpak, Kirghiz, Kazakh), as well as Tajik, Kurdish, Persian, and Indian languages.(8,345). According to V. Hints, gas (gez, gyaz) means forearm in Persian. Gas is also known as *dice, zera, arsh* in Iran. In the Middle Ages, one gas was 62 cm, (centimeters) and in the middle ages, it was 94 cm in Basra. Small gas was also used, mainly for the measurement of carpets, silk and precious materials. It was 63.16 cm. There is currently one type of gas in Iran, which is 104cm (3.63). inPersiansko- Russian Slovenia the gas is 150 cm (9,1395).

The terms gas and dice have been used interchangeably in Central Asia. More gas was used in economic activities than ethnographic data. Both legal terms are used in legal documents. However, gas was used more than dice. There are 3 types of gas in Central Asia:

1. The distance from the tip of the finger to the shoulder, from the tip of the finger to the middle of the chest (or to the nose), from the tip of the toe.
2. A finger is a measure of the thickness of a finger and is equal to equal to 24 fingers.
3. Based on the punch scale. The thumb is in raised position. At that, one gas equals 7 fists. In some cases, only the seventh fingertip is raised.
4. In Khorezm in the XIX century there were two types of gas: one for measuring the area and the other for measuring fabrics. The gas measuring the surface area was 101,822 cm, and the gas used for the measurement of fabrics was 58,184 cm.

In Bukhara in the XIX century the gas was 49,875 cm. the gas used in the construction was 78.74 cm. similar differences also occur in Samarkand, Tashkent and Fergana (5,115-116).

In the classical literary works, numerators are also used to represent the land (surface) which is used for the exact value of a particular land dimension. However, they also differ in the expression of net worth when compared to periods and regions.

FULL (h). According to V. Hints, this word was 12 mos, or 12, 0504 grams (99,40) in the 11th century, during the reign of Akbar. The toggle then represented a 12-pound weight measure in Indians (23,1235).

Some dictionaries show that the sum is equal to 2.5 mithqals. The word is also called full, and it is 2.5 mithqals and is worth 5 nahuds. The word is also known as maha and mah (3,17625). In XV-XIX centuries in Bukhara peas were 0.2 grams (35.96). It is found in the text of the page: *The usual mosaic is one full, ninety-six ounces* (p266,359).

It has long been used in India. The value expression is the same even when compared to periods. For example, Beruni's "India" provides information on measuring units of

¹¹. Хинц В. Мусульманский меры и веса с переводом в метрическую систему. М.: Наука, 1970
¹²14 volumes Dictionary. Tehran University's publishing house, A.H. 1334,2246

consumption in the tenth century. Then it is noted that 1 full 12 cars (22,131). In the 11th - 12th centuries, it represented the value if 1 full 12 carats (44,266). The same value today is maintained. According to the scientist, the Indians have little need for scales because the coins are numbered and fined with coins. The shapes of the puppets are different. Even these molds are shaped according to cities and provinces (so-called such cities or provincial coins).

But weave a knitted or unmarked coin. Three-quarters (4/3) of Suvarna is called fiber. As we have used mithqal a lot, the Hindus use the full. They say 10 of the watercolor weigh 3 of our 7 mint dirhams, and the fiber weighs two moles and one tenth (10/1) of our malt. The largest of the fibers is 12 and each piece is called masha (22,131). This means that the scientist equals the exact value of the fiber to the mithqal. Misqol was used as the smallest weight measure in Central Asia. Between X and XIX centuries the fiber was expressed as the unit of weight, which represents the exact value. Even in terms of territorial distribution and application, it is virtually indistinguishable. This situation has long led to the same value being paid. As a result, it is still the main measurement unit of the Indian people today.

Many such etymological analyzes can be drawn. To sum up, we can say that the language of classical literary works is often used in calculations. Practical importance of it is to educate young people about such accounts and to elucidate their etymological analysis. Their knowledge of the accounts used by their ancestors helps them to understand and read the language of these historical works. They will also learn the value of calculations used before the introduction of the world metric system. Their interest in learning the language of classical works will increase. Learn etymological analysis of historical words.

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