

ANALYSIS OF CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL TERMS USED IN ALISHER NAVOI'S EPIC "SADDI ISKANDARI"

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Annotatsiya. *Alisher Navoiy nafaqat o'zbek she'riyatining, balki tilshunoslik, san'at, madaniyat, ma'rifat va boshqa sohalarning rivojiga ulkan hissa qo'shgan buyuk qomusiy olim hamda davlat arbobidir. Uning eng buyuk asarlaridan biri "Saddi Iskandariy" dostoni nafaqat Navoiy, balki turkiy adabiyotning gultojidir. Biz ushbu maqolamizda dostonida qo'llanilgan madaniyat, to'y va musiqa o'ld terminlarni tahlil qildik.*

Kalit so'zlar. *To'y, musiqa, yor-yor, chinga, ayolg'u.*

Abstract. *Alisher Navoi is a great encyclopedist and statesman who made a great contribution to the development of not only Uzbek poetry, but also linguistics, art, culture, enlightenment and other fields. One of his greatest works, the epic "Saddi Iskandariy", is not only a masterpiece of Navoi, but also of Turkish literature. In this article, we analyzed the terms related to culture, wedding and music used in the epic.*

Key words. *Wedding, music, yor-yor, chinga, ayolgu.*

Sometimes terms can be used according to stylistic requirements in works of art. The use of such terms depends on the context. For example, the astronomical term *icarus* is artistically equated with man:

Fazoga ilk bora qanot qoqqanni,

Ikar deb atamish hayolan inson (Abdulla Oripov).

In the epic "Saddi Iskandari" by Alisher Navoi, the sultan of the Ghazal (Gazelle) estate, we come across many terms related to culture, enlightenment, music, weddings and parties.

The terms related to wedding and music used in the epic are as follows: *ayolgu, mutrib, chinga, mughanni, navo, navo smoke, toy, yor-yor, olang, sur, surud, chang, rud, "Rost" tone, savt, cymbals (chains attached to the flange), drums, trumpets, etc.*

We find these terms in places where the events of Alexander's marriage to King Darius' daughter Ravshanak are reflected.

Almost no one uses the term *woman* now. The meaning of this word is not given in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. In the explanatory dictionary of Alisher Navoi's epics, volume 1, *ayolgu* is defined

as “one of the musical instruments”. Byte (verse):

Ayolg'ung necha yor-yor o'lg'usi,
Mening yig'larim zor-zor o'lg'usi. (Saddi Iskandari, p. 398)

In addition, ayolgu also has a poetic function, and the poet brings it to rhyme with my word.

Also, the word “yor-yor” in the verse is also a musical term, and the writer rhymes this term with the word “zor-zor”.

The next term used in the epic is mutrib. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, this word is given such an explanation. Mutrib (a. cheering, pleasing; singer; instrument player) Composer and singer.

Qilg'ay ermish mutribi ishq o'z maqomini iroq,
Shul sabab ohangi ushshoq giryai afg'on emish. E. Vahidov (Volume II, page 655)

Navoiy, topib soqiyi mohvash,
Yonida aning mutribi nag'mkash (Saddi Iskandari, p. 510).

Chinga. The next term used in the epic is “chinga”. Hazrat Navoi gives the following explanation to this term: “CHINGA - again, “chinga”, the Turkic people sing it at the weddings of Zuffaf and girls who are moving, the song is very modern and of two types.” (Mezon ul-Awzon, XIV-180).

The poet also used this term for poetic purposes. That is, he created a beautiful example of the art of diagnosis by using the word chinga (Yor-Yor) with the word Chin (China) as a homonym. Byte:

Navoiy, chu sarmanziling chingadur,
Suruding dog'i sur aro “chinga”dur. (Saddi Iskandari, p. 397)

The meaning of the verse: Navoi, when your destination is China, sing in the weight of “Chinga” (“yor-yor”) until the wedding is over.

It is known that in linguistics, words with close meanings are called cognate words. Nested words serve to create the appropriate poetic art in fiction. Hazrat Navoi created this art by using musical terms side by side.

Mug'anniy tuzub chinga vaznida chang,
Navo chekki, hay-hay o'lang, hoy o'lang (Saddi Iskandari, p. 397).

Words such as mughanni, chinga, navo chekmak, chang, olang used in this verse are terms related to music.

Mughanni (f. singer, musician) esq. etc. It means “the musician who plays the melody, the singer who sings with the melody”. (Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language. Volume 2. - Tashkent, 2006.)

Alisher Navoi also uses terms related to the wedding process in the epic: toy, yor-yor, hay-hay olang, hoy olang, chinga.

Yor-yor is the name of the song. A musical term. Navoi uses “yor-yor” in

another poetic function, the function of radif:

Desang senki, jon qardoshim yor-yor!

Men aytayki: munglug' boshim yor-yor! (Saddi Iskandari, p. 397)

Alisher Navoi also includes another song "hai-hai olan" that is sung at weddings:

Mug'anniy tuzub chinga vaznida chang,

Navo chekki, hay-hay o'lang, hoy o'lang (Saddi Iskandari, p. 397).

Chinga (yor-yor) is also the name of a song. Alisher Navoi explains this term in the epic "Mezon ul-Avzon" as follows: "Ya Chingadurkim, the Turkic people say ani at the weddings of the Zuffaf and the girl who is moving, the song is very modern and of two types."

Olang (O'lan) is currently used in the form of olan. Olan - in folklore, it usually means a wedding, gossip, etc. It is defined as a song performed in Arus means bride in Persian. Navoi also used this term. Adib uses it as a rhyme for the word Faylakus:

Ki Chin ichra Iskandari Faylaqus,

Chu topti iki o'yla zebo arus (Saddi Iskandari, p. 406).

Our great grandfather also uses the bride's jewelry in the text of the epic. In particular, he used Hamayl lexicon.

Hamoyilsifat tortibon qo'ynig'a,

lugin hamoyil qilib bo'ynig'a (Saddi Iskandari, p. 406).

This word is defined in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language as follows:

Hamoyil (a. strap, strap; belt) Belt, strap, tie that goes from the shoulder to the waist. (11)

In our opinion, words such as ishq, wasl, aysh-u nishot are also terms related to wedding and family.

Byte:

Skandarga chun ishq aro bo'ldi kom,

Tilab vasl gulshang'a qildi xirom (Saddi Iskandari, p. 402).

Waiting for guests and partying has become a tradition in our people. There are many related terms. Such terms can also be found in Navoi's work. For example,

Burun dedi, kelturdilar ko'p taom,

Ki mehmonga yeti g'izo birla kom (Saddi Iskandari, p. 438).

In the history of our language, the term shoemaker is often found. This word is defined as wine pourer, kosagul in the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. (7)

Chu bir jomni mehmon qildi no'sh,

Ayoqchi, ko'ring turfakim, tutti qo'sh (Saddi Iskandari, p. 438)

In the above stanza, the words "jom" and "guest" are also terms related to holidays, parties, and celebrations.

The word May is used both mystically and in its own sense. Navoi used it here in its meaning. Byte:

Yana berdilar jilva jomi shigarf,

To'la maydin, andoqki, daryoyi jarf. (Saddi Iskandari, p. 438)

In short, as an intellectual of Alisher Navoi's time, paid great attention to the cultural and educational spheres. He greatly contributed to the development of artists like Kamoliddin Behzod. He also knew musical terms perfectly and was able to use them very appropriately in the epic.

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