

## SEMANTIC FIELD OF MYTHOLOGICAL LEXEMES IN UZBEK LANGUAGES

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### Annotation

This article analyzes the semantic field of myths and legends their classification in Uzbek language. Myths and legends are the most ancient traditions and culture of the people. So, they are a source of learning in certain sciences.

**Keywords:** myths, legends, culture, hero, lexemes.

The study of issues such as the emergence of myths, the stages of development and the significance of fiction literature is considered one of the important problems not only of world linguistics, but also of Uzbek linguistics. The relationship of myths to written literature, in particular, the question of the artist's skill in using mythological plots and images, has been studied to a certain extent by Uzbek scholars such as N. Mallaev, M. Saidov, G. Akramov, M. Joraev, T. Khojaev.

Myths and legends reflecting the worldviews and imaginations of the Uzbek people were the basis for the creation of a number of works that exist in fiction. Not only artistic works, but also fairy tales and heroic epics appeared in our nation based on myths. For example, Kuntugmish, Alpomish, Rustamkhan, Goroghli are popularly known as epics, but initially they were mythological characters, and with the help of these characters, as a result of the spread of various myths among the people, epics were created by word of mouth.

The main mythological images in the Uzbek language are:

Khizr - appears as a creator, a supporter in difficult situations, and a slayer of evil. He is interpreted as a hero who protects the high ideals and interests of the people.

Gorogli - is a beg of Turkmen and Uzbeks, a legitimate ruler, who cares for his people, his homeland and protects it from enemies, he is portrayed as a mentor who raised many national heroes. [5;69]

Hubbi - He was considered the patron and helper of amateur sailors and fishermen, and the savior of those drowning in the river.

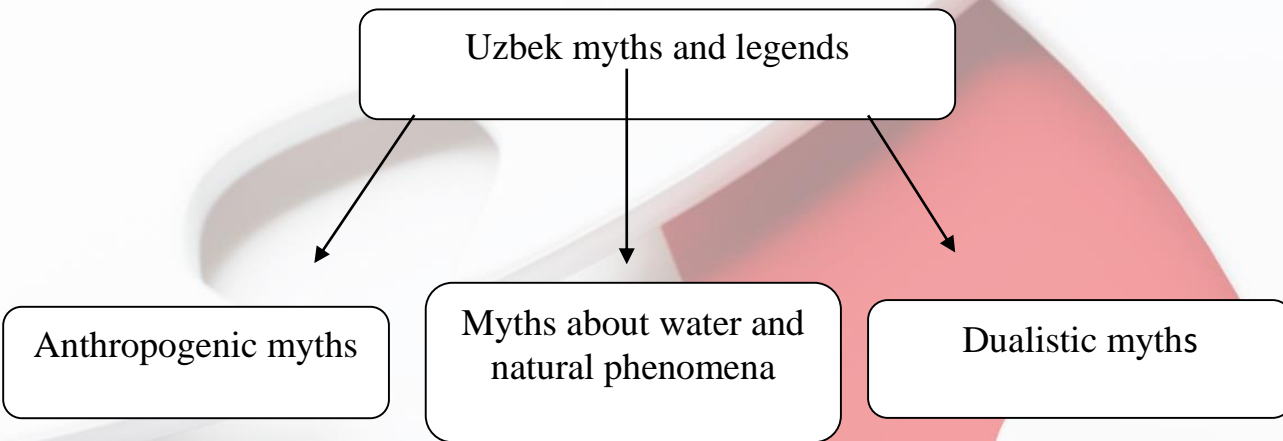
Choymomo - is one of the mythological characters depicted as the patron of the wind. [4;12]

Gavomard - The fifth creation created by Ahuramazda was the first Bull, this white bull, bright as the moon, was created in the Aryana Veja on the banks of the river Daitya, i.e. in the middle of the earth. In Pahlavi texts, the name of this animal is Evagdat

Guldur - is the owner of thunder and lightning"

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Since lexemes related to myths and legends are large within the framework of the Uzbek language, we found it appropriate to divide them into the following groups.



Classification of the main myths and legends found in Uzbek mythology

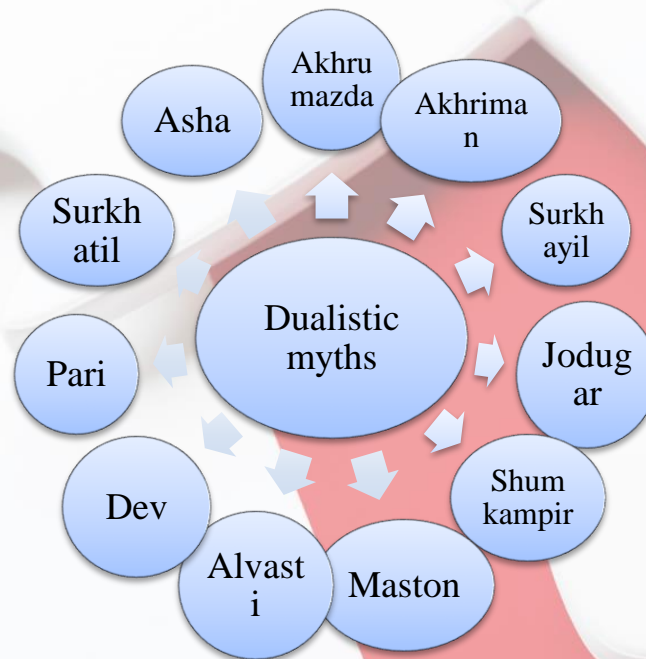
### 1. Anthropogenic myths



#### Semantic field of Uzbek anthropogenic myths

All mentioned heroes and legendary wrestlers are interpreted as symbols of courage and bravery among the Uzbek people. Therefore, those who want their child to be physically mature and strong name Rustam, Alpomish.

**2. Dualistic myths** - (myths that reflect the mystical views of the struggle between the forces of good and evil)



### The semantic field of Uzbek dualistic myths

We can divide the above dualistic myths into groups.

Images with a positive character: Ahuramazda, Asha, Pari

Negative characters: Ahriman, Surkhayil, Yalmogiz, Maston, Ajina, Alvasti.

It is known that there is always a struggle between good and evil. In mythological images, the supporters of good and evil are also opposed, like Ahuramazda-Ahriman. However, it should be noted that in all myths and legends in the Uzbek language, goodness triumphs over evil and everything ends well.

### 3. Myths about water and natural phenomena

Since there is a large number of mythological images united under this semantic field, we found it appropriate to divide them into two groups.

#### Myths about water

Hubbi - He was considered the patron and helper of amateur sailors and fishermen, and the savior of those drowning in the river.

Sust hotin-a season-ritual song sung in a rain-calling ceremony on occasion of drought. [1;27]

Ardvisura Anahita - is the symbol of water and fertility

Orolcha avliyo - is a legendary patron of the abundance of Amudarya water and prevention of floods.

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Ubba - is an evil spirit living in water ("The image of Ubba is considered to be a demonological character that was genetically developed as a result of the development of mythological views of Hubbi under the influence of dualistic beliefs. The historical basis of the plot of legends related to Hubbi is the ancient people who embody the idea of water cult and fertility, wishing for blessings based on his views")

Aranglar - are invisible mythological figures who live in the Amudarya and control the rise and fall of the water level, the river overflow and the direction of its flow.

### **Myths about natural phenomena**

Mitra - is the sun god described as the owner of endless meadows

Vata - is the guardian or deity of the wind

Ajdar bobo - is a legendary saint who can pass judgment on wind, storm, hurricane

Haidar

Yalli momo

All the above-mentioned mythological images were created as a reflection of the Uzbek people's thoughts and imaginations about natural phenomena and water. It should be noted that during the period when these myths and legends appeared, science was not formed, there were no scientific facts about natural phenomena, therefore, they imagined that things like water, wind, and the sun had their own gods and patrons.

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