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HISTORICAL LEXICOLOGY OF "NASOYIM UL-MUHABBAT": ARABIC LOANWORDS AND THEIR INTERACTION WITH TURKIC VOCABULARY

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Abstract. This article examines the historical and lexical features of Alisher Navoi's "Nasoyim ul-Muhabbat," focusing on Arabic loanwords and their interaction with Turkic vocabulary in the historical literary language. The work is an important source for investigating the development of lexical systems, the adaptation of borrowed words, and the relationship between linguistic form and cultural meaning in the Chagatai literary tradition. The study considers the semantic, functional, and stylistic characteristics of Arabic-derived vocabulary, as well as the role of native Turkic words in expressing religious, ethical, and spiritual concepts. Descriptive, contextual, comparative, and historical-lexicological methods are proposed. The analysis demonstrates how the study of lexical layers can contribute to a broader understanding of Navoi's linguistic choices and the historical development of written Turkic.

Keywords: Alisher Navoi, "Nasoyim ul-Muhabbat," historical lexicology, Arabic loanwords, Turkic vocabulary, Chagatai Turkic, semantic change, lexical history.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Alisher Navoiyning "Nasoyim ul-muhabbat" asaridagi tarixiy leksik qatlamlar, xususan, arabcha o'zlashmalar va ularning turkiy leksika bilan munosabati o'rganiladi. Asarda diniy, axloqiy va tasavvufiy tushunchalarni ifodalovchi so'zlarning semantik xususiyatlari, tarixiy taraqqiyoti va matndagi vazifalari yoritiladi. Tadqiqotda tavsifiy, qiyosiy, kontekstual va tarixiy-leksikologik tahlil usullaridan foydalanish nazarda tutiladi. Maqola Navoiy asari leksikasini tarixiy yozma turkiy til taraqqiyoti bilan bog'liq holda o'rganishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Alisher Navoiy, "Nasoyim ul-muhabbat", tarixiy leksikologiya, arabcha o'zlashmalar, turkiy leksika, chig'atoy tili, semantik o'zgarish, tarixiy tilshunoslik.

Аннотация. В статье исследуются исторические лексические пласты произведения Алишера Навои «Насоим уль-мухаббат», в частности арабские заимствования и их взаимодействие с тюркской лексикой. Рассматриваются семантические особенности, историческое развитие и текстовые функции слов, выражающих религиозные, нравственные и суфийские понятия. Предполагается использование описательного, сравнительного, контекстуального и историко-лексикологического методов. Исследование направлено на изучение лексики произведения Навои в контексте исторического развития письменного тюркского языка.

Ключевые слова: Алишер Навои, «Насоим уль-мухаббат», историческая лексикология, арабские заимствования, тюркская лексика, чагатайский язык, семантические изменения, историческое языкознание.

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1. Introduction. Alisher Navoi occupies a central position in the history of Turkic literature and the development of the written literary language. His works provide valuable material for investigating historical vocabulary, lexical borrowing, semantic change, and the interaction of different linguistic traditions. Among these works, "Nasoyim ul-Muhabbat min shamoyim ul-futuvvat" is particularly significant because of its religious, biographical, and didactic content.Written in the late fifteenth century, "Nasoyim ul-Muhabbat" is closely associated with Abdurrahman Jami's "Nafahat al-Uns." Navoi's work also reflects his interest in Turkic Sufi figures and the intellectual traditions of his time. Its vocabulary therefore offers opportunities to study the relationship between Arabic religious terminology, Persian literary influence, and Turkic linguistic resources.Historical lexicology investigates the origins, development, meanings, and functional changes of words over time. In a historical literary text, vocabulary should not be treated merely as a collection of individual words. Lexical choices also reveal cultural contacts, intellectual traditions, and the linguistic strategies employed by an author.The purpose of this article is to examine the historical lexical layers of "Nasoyim ul-Muhabbat," with particular attention to Arabic loanwords and their interaction with Turkic vocabulary. The principal objectives are to identify major lexical categories, explain the semantic adaptation of borrowed words, and consider how native Turkic vocabulary contributes to the expression of religious and ethical meanings.

2. Materials and Methods. The primary research material is Alisher Navoi's "Nasoyim ul-Muhabbat." Its vocabulary can be examined through a combination of historical, semantic, and contextual approaches.The descriptive method helps identify lexical units and classify them according to their linguistic characteristics. The historical-lexicological method considers the origin and development of words, while comparative analysis examines similarities and differences between Arabic-derived terms and Turkic lexical equivalents. Contextual analysis establishes the meaning and function of individual words within specific passages.A reliable study requires consultation of an authoritative edition of the work. Historical spellings, grammatical forms, and contextual meanings should be recorded rather than automatically replaced with their modern equivalents. Arabic etymology should also be distinguished from direct Quranic borrowing: a word of Arabic origin is not necessarily a Quranic quotation or allusion.The present article provides a conceptual and analytical framework. Detailed quantitative conclusions would require a systematic examination of the complete text and verification of individual lexical examples against the selected edition.

3. Arabic Loanwords in the Historical Lexicon. Arabic loanwords constitute an important subject in the study of historical written Turkic. Their presence reflects the long-standing influence of Islamic scholarship, religious education, philosophy, and literary culture. In "Nasoyim ul-Muhabbat," Arabic-derived vocabulary is particularly relevant to the expression of spiritual, ethical, and intellectual concepts.Words such as ilm (knowledge), adab (propriety or cultivated conduct), and sabr (patience) illustrate semantic fields frequently associated with Islamic intellectual and ethical traditions. Their relevance to the work must nevertheless be established through contextual examination of the text.The historical significance of these words extends beyond their origin. When a borrowed word becomes established in a receiving language, it may develop additional associations and acquire functions specific to the literary tradition in which it is used. Consequently, the analysis of Arabic loanwords should consider both their etymological background and their meanings within the historical Turkic context.Arabic-derived vocabulary may also contribute to terminological precision. Religious and philosophical concepts often require distinctions that are difficult to reproduce through a single everyday

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lexical item. Borrowed terms can therefore serve as compact expressions of complex cultural and intellectual meanings.However, the presence of Arabic vocabulary should not be interpreted as evidence that the literary language lacks its own expressive resources. The linguistic significance of Navoi's work lies partly in the interaction between borrowed terminology and the structural and expressive possibilities of Turkic.

4. Turkic Vocabulary and Its Functional Role. The Turkic lexical layer is essential to understanding the linguistic character of "Nasoyim ul-Muhabbat." Although the work contains religious and scholarly terminology associated with Arabic and Persian traditions, its Turkic vocabulary provides important resources for narration, description, and the presentation of individual experiences.Native Turkic words can express actions, physical characteristics, emotional states, and everyday relationships. Their use helps connect abstract religious or ethical concepts with concrete narrative situations. This interaction allows the text to communicate specialized ideas without losing its connection to the linguistic experience of its intended readership.The coexistence of Turkic words and Arabic-derived terminology should therefore be understood as a functional relationship rather than a simple opposition between native and borrowed vocabulary.A comparative analysis can investigate whether a Turkic word and an Arabic loanword have overlapping meanings or perform different functions in context. Two words may refer to related concepts while differing in register, stylistic effect, or semantic range. Such distinctions are particularly important in historical texts, where a word's meaning may not correspond exactly to its modern usage.Research on the Turkic vocabulary of "Nasoyim ul-Muhabbat" provides a useful starting point for this analysis. It demonstrates the relevance of examining native lexical items alongside borrowed words when reconstructing the vocabulary of the historical literary language.

5. Semantic Adaptation and Historical Change. Lexical borrowing is not simply the transfer of a word from one language into another. Borrowed words may undergo changes in pronunciation, spelling, grammatical behavior, and meaning. Their use may also become associated with particular literary genres or fields of knowledge.In the case of "Nasoyim ul-Muhabbat," three dimensions of lexical adaptation deserve attention.First, **semantic specialization** occurs when a word acquires a more specific meaning within a particular intellectual or religious context. A general lexical item may become associated with a recognized spiritual concept.Second, **contextual enrichment** occurs when a word develops additional associations through repeated use in a particular genre. A term may acquire ethical or devotional connotations beyond its basic dictionary meaning.Third, **stylistic differentiation** occurs when words with related meanings become associated with different registers. A borrowed term may be preferred in scholarly or religious discourse, while a Turkic equivalent may be more appropriate in narrative or descriptive passages. This possibility must be established through actual textual evidence rather than assumed in advance.These processes demonstrate why historical lexicology must combine etymological information with close reading. A dictionary can identify a word's possible origin and meanings, but only contextual analysis can clarify its function in a specific passage.

6. The Interaction of Lexical Layers and Literary Meaning. The interaction of Arabic-derived vocabulary and Turkic words contributes to the linguistic organization of "Nasoyim ul-Muhabbat." The Arabic lexical layer provides terminology associated with religious learning and spiritual practice, while Turkic vocabulary supports narration and the representation of individual characteristics and experiences.This relationship is particularly relevant to a biographical and didactic work. Descriptions of spiritual figures may combine specialized religious terminology with ordinary vocabulary that conveys

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conduct, personal qualities, and social relationships.From a historical-linguistic perspective, this combination offers evidence of the capacity of written Turkic to incorporate international religious terminology while maintaining its own grammatical and lexical resources.The analysis also has implications for the study of Chagatai Turkic. Historical literary texts can reveal how the vocabulary of a literary language responds to cultural exchange and how borrowed words become integrated into an established written tradition. Nevertheless, individual conclusions must be supported by verified passages, accurate historical forms, and reliable lexicographical sources. A systematic lexical inventory would make it possible to classify the words according to origin, semantic field, grammatical category, and contextual function.

7. Results and Discussion. The proposed analysis highlights several important directions for the historical study of "Nasoyim ul-Muhabbat."First, the vocabulary should be classified according to both linguistic origin and contextual function. Etymological classification alone cannot explain the role of a word in the literary text.Second, Arabic loanwords and Turkic lexical items should be examined as interacting components of a single linguistic system. Their relationship may involve semantic overlap, stylistic differentiation, or complementary functions.Third, historical meanings must be established through contextual evidence. Modern dictionary definitions are useful starting points but should not be treated as definitive explanations of fifteenth-century usage.Fourth, the lexical composition of the work can provide insight into the relationship between language and intellectual culture. Religious terminology, ethical vocabulary, and everyday Turkic expressions together contribute to the text's communicative and literary character.A future corpus-based investigation could extend this framework by recording the occurrences of selected lexical items, comparing their contexts, and checking their historical forms against dictionaries and parallel texts. Such a study would provide a stronger empirical foundation for conclusions about lexical frequency and semantic development.

8. Conclusion. The historical lexicon of Alisher Navoi's "Nasoyim ul-Muhabbat" offers valuable material for studying the development of written Turkic and its interaction with Arabic and Persian intellectual traditions. Arabic loanwords contribute terminology associated with religious, ethical, and spiritual concepts, while Turkic vocabulary provides essential resources for narration, description, and the expression of human experience.The relationship between these lexical layers should be examined through historical, semantic, and contextual analysis. Borrowed words cannot be understood solely through their etymology, and native words cannot be evaluated solely by their modern meanings. Their functions emerge from the historical and literary contexts in which they occur.The study of "Nasoyim ul-Muhabbat" therefore contributes to a broader understanding of historical lexicology, lexical borrowing, semantic adaptation, and the linguistic resources of Chagatai Turkic. A systematic examination of the complete text, supported by authoritative editions and historical dictionaries, would further clarify the development and literary functions of its lexical layers.

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