

Turkish In the Oguz Dialects of Bukhara Relation of Lexical Units to Other Turkish Languages and Dialects

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Abstract: This article explains the use of the Turkic words in the Bukhara Uguz dialects and compares the Turkic words with other Uzbek dialects and the languages of the Turkic language family . There is written the historical etymology of words, lexical layers , comparison, synonymous lines and some features of the vocabulary of the region .

Keywords: dialect, historical etymology of words, lexical layers, comparison, synonymous series.



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INTRODUCTION

The vocabulary of the Bukhara Oghuz dialects is formed in the form of the lexical-semantic system of this dialect. All lexical units and grammatical means present in the Bukhara Oghuz dialects (hereinafter referred to as BO'SH) are inherent to this dialect, its own wealth. However, these lexical units did not arise suddenly in the vocabulary of the dialect. The BO'SH vocabulary, like the vocabulary of other Uzbek dialects, has undergone complex stages of development.

In order to understand and visualize the gradual development of lexical units in the BO'SH, it is necessary to study and analyze the words in its vocabulary from a historical and etymological perspective, divide them into etymological layers. These linguistic actions are carried out in order to find out the origin of dialect vocabulary and inform the scientific community about them. The main part of the lexical units used in the speech of representatives of all Uzbek dialects living in the Bukhara region, in particular, representatives of the Oghuz dialects, are words common to almost all Turkic peoples, and most of them can be observed in Turkic written monuments. Perhaps that is why the Russian Turkologist N.A. Baskakov wrote in his famous work "Introduction to the Study of Turkic Languages" that "A characteristic feature of the main lexical fund of Turkic languages is its common unity for all Turkic languages¹." This idea was expressed by academician Sh. Shoabdurakhmonov also supported this in his work, stating that "Since the Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic language family, many words specific to the Uzbek language and its dialects (original Uzbek words) have etymological unity (similarity) with many words in the vocabulary of other Turkic languages."²

Such as *bʃsh* (head), *yʉrak* (heart) , *mən* (me), *bır* (one), *b ʃr* (b ʃ r), *q ʃ r ʃ* (black)³ used in the Uzbek language and its dialects with the Turkmen, Azerbaijani, Turkish, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Karakalpak, Tatar, and Bashkir languages, we can see that they only have partial phonetic changes: **in the Tashkent dialect** – *бʃш, йʉрай, қʃра, мən, быр, бʃр*; **In Ferghana dialect** - *бʃш, йʉрак, қʃра, мən, быр, бʃр*; **in Turkmen** - *баш, йʉрек, гара, мən, бир, бар*; **in Azerbaijani language** - *баш, ʉрак, гара, мən, бир, вар*; **in Turkish**, *baş, yʉrek, kara, ben, bir, var*; **in Kazakh** - *бас, жүрек, қара,*

¹ Baskakov N.A. Vvedenie v izuchenie turkskih summer ykov. M., "Vysshaya shkola", 1969, p. 118.

² Shoabdurakhmanov Sh. Uzbek literary language and Uzbek folk dialects. Tashkent, "Fan", 1962, p. 207.

³ Words in parentheses or double quotes indicate the appearance of this lexical unit in the Uzbek literary language.

мен, бір, бар; in Kyrgyz - бас, жүрек, кара, мен, бир, бар; in the Karakalpak language - бас, жүрек, қара, мен, бир, бар; in Tatar and Bashkir languages - баш, йөрәк, кара, мин, бир, бар, etc.

The original Turkic lexical units include the nouns с[қ]қыз «saqich», гүн//күн «күн», йў «ой», гөз // көз, дыл, «тил», йўж «оёқ», б[ш] «bosh», д[ф] «тоғ», дуз «түз»; characteristic of the adjective category like кычы//кычык «kichik», қ[т]ты «qattiq», жы «achchiq», ыссы «issiq», сұжы «chuchuk», й[ңы] «yangi», кемме «katta», й[м]н «yomon», қ[р]ры «qari»; characteristic of the number category like быр «bir», ики «ikki», үч «uch», дөрт «to'rt», бәш «besh», й[л]ты «olti», йеду // йемты «yetti», секиз//сәккис «sakkiz», докүз «to'qqiz», он «ўн»; дий «de(moq)», бол «bo'l», қ[л] «qol», чық «chiq», гут «ket», гөр «ko'r», гөгәр «ko'kar» can be cited as examples of other word groups from the BO'SH vocabulary.

If we compare the original Turkic words denoting the names of human body parts and household items in the BO'SH vocabulary with the Khorezm Oghuz dialects, Turkmen, Azerbaijani, and Turkish languages, the common Turkic features between them are clearly visible: BO'SH, Oghuz, Turkmen, Ozar. dish, Turk. dish "tooth"; BO'SH, Oghuz. yumruk, Turkmen. yumruk, Ozar. yumrug, Turk. yumrik "musht"; BO'SH. с[қ]қ[л], Oghuz. с[қ]қ[л], Turkmen. сакгал, Ozar. сакгал, Turk. sakal "beard"; BO'SH. қул[ж], Oghuz. қулақ, Turkmen, Ozar. гулак, Turk. kulak «қулоқ»; BO'SH. қ[л]п[ж], Oghuz. қапақ, Turkmen. габак, Turk. карак «qovoq»; BO'SH. дод[ж], Oghuz. додақ, Turkmen. додақ, озар. додақ, Turk. dudak «dudoq, lab»; BO'SH, Oghuz.. дыл, Turkmen, Ozar. дил, Turkmen. dil «til»; BO'SH. б[ғ]ыр, Oghuz.. бағыр, Turkmen. бағыр, Ozar. бағыр, Turk. bağır «jigar»; BO'SH. темәнә, Oghuz.. тәмән, Turkmen. темен; Turk. çuvaldiz «juvoldiz». BO'SH. ч[л]п[ж], Oghuz.. чанақ, Turkmen. чанак, Oghuz.. чанақ, түрк. çanak, гагауз. чанак «товоқча», БҮШ. сус[ж], йғуз. сусақ, гагауз, Turkmen. сусак «cho'mich» and etc. It is also evident from this linguistic evidence that the vocabulary of the original Turkic layer in the BO'SH is historically stable and characterized by little change.

These thoughts are also confirmed by the lexical units recorded in the Orkhun-Enasay monuments and compared with the richness of the BOS vocabulary: BO'SH. б[ш]л[м]п[ж]q, Enasay. bashalmak "to begin"; BOS. eshyt, Enasay. esit "to hear", BOS. yosh, Enasay. yash "young"; BOS, Enasay. yer "earth"; BO'SH. güychly, Enasay. kuchlig "strong"; BO'SH. byrge, Enasay. birla "together"; BO'SH, Enasay. beri "there are"; BOS. yigirm ä // yigirmi, Enasay. yigirme "twenty" (20); BO'SH. kalin //galin, Enasay. kelin "bride" and sh.k⁴.

The BO'SH, there are many and diverse linguistic evidences that are interesting and unique for researchers. The specificity of lexical units in this direction to the original Turkic layer can be known and determined only through historical books on the sources of the Turkic languages. The largest of these works and the work that attracts the attention of all researchers in terms of its abundance of vocabulary is Mahmud Kashgari's "Divonu Lugotit Turk".

Dialectologist Akhmad Ishaev, who specifically studied the relationship of Uzbek dialects to this work, notes that "In the work "Devonu Lugotit Turk" by the great linguist Mahmud Kashgari, who laid the foundation for the comparative study of Turkic languages, there are more phonetic, grammatical, and especially lexical facts about the Uzbek language, in particular, the Kipchak, Oghuz, and Qarlyuk-Chigil-Uyghur dialects (more precisely, the dialects and dialects of these dialects), which are components of the Uzbek language, than in many other Turkic languages. This is explained, firstly, by the fact that many tribes and clans (for example, the Uzbek people with 92 clans) participated in the formation of the Uzbek people, and secondly, by the fact that none of the Turkic languages has as many and diverse dialects and dialects as the Uzbek language. "Due to these two factors, one of which is a prerequisite for the other, many linguistic facts have been preserved in Uzbek dialects, both those recorded and those not recorded in Turkic written monuments, as well as those common to all Turkic languages, and those not common to all Turkic languages⁵. "

Indeed, the lexical units specific to the original Turkic layer used in "Devonu Lugotit Turk" are actively used in the Bukhara Oghuz dialects today. We have not yet observed the use of such lexical units in the Uzbek literary language and in the Fergana-Tashkent type Uzbek dialects. On this basis, it is possible to study these lexical units in the following groups.

I. Lexical units characteristic of ancient written monuments, preserved to varying degrees in the BO'SH, but not present in the Uzbek literary language. These lexical units are a) words that have their own synonyms in the Uzbek language: Devonian. aja "palm" (Index, 15), BOS. j y j, Oghuz, Turkmen. a:ya "palm"; Attuhfa. el (175), Ancient

⁴ Batmanov I.A., Aragachy Z.B., Babushkin G.F. Sovremennaya i drevnyaya Eniseyka. Frunze, Science, 1962, p. 213–215.

⁵Ish aev Akhmad. "Divonu Lugotit Turk" and Uzbek dialects // Uzbek language and literature, 1971, issue 5, pp. 63–67.

Turkic. *til. el* (DTS, 169) "hand, palm", BOS. *el // al*, Turkmen. *el*, Oghuz. *al* "hand"; Devonian. *j umurt ga* "egg" (Index, 140), BOS. oghuz. *y umurt a*, Turkmen. *yumurtga* "egg"; Devonian. *j ĭ t ĭ : j ĭ m ĭ um ĭ* "to cut, to cut" (Index, 131), BOS. *ittik* "sharp", Turkmen. *yiti* "sharp"; Devonian. *kizlädi* "hid" (Index, 160), BOS, Oghuz. *gizl emek*, Turkmen. *gizlemek* "to hide"; Devonian *jitti* "disappeared" (Index, 134), BOS. *yitti*, Oghuz. *yitty*, Turkmen *yitdi* "disappeared"; Devonian *chirildi* "tied" (Index 331), BO'SH. *chigildi*, Oghuz. *chiyildi*, Turkmen *chigildi* "tied" and so on. b) words that do not have their synonyms in the Uzbek literary language: Devonian *a n ū z* "land where grain crops are harvested" (Index, 20), BO'SH. *angara* "harvested field". This lexical unit is shown to mean "harvested field" in the Uzbek dialects of Tajikistan in such forms as *engar//angan//angan*. Devonian *at ū z* "crop between two ditches" (Index, 27), BO'SH. *j yz*, Oghuz, Turkmen, qq. *atyzy* "a field where crops are planted, a fertile crop field" etc.

II. Original Turkic words that have undergone changes in meaning. Some of the lexical units used in ancient Turkic written monuments are used today in the speech of representatives of the BO'SH, having undergone partial changes in meaning. This process should be considered "the result of the laws of the development of our language, according to which, with the passage of time, words acquire new meanings and are increasingly moving away from their original meaning ⁷." The following lexical units can be cited as examples of these:

Devonian. *ĭ m ĭ r* "a time when the eyes are darkened (Oghuz)" (Index, 92). OB. *imir* means "a natural phenomenon that falls finer than rain". This word is used in Uzbek folk dialects in the following meanings: *imir* (Hazorasp) "smoke" (Uzhshshl, 116), *ymirduman* (Bern., B-bzr) "fog, dark cloud" (Uzhshshl, 122; E. Urozov, 92), Turkmen. *ωμυρ* "smoke, air, fog mixed with steam" (TDS, 684). Devonian. *adas* "friend, comrade", *adasl iq* "friendship, loyalty, sincerity" (Index, 11-12), in BO'SH and other Uzbek dialects the word *adaş// j d j u* means "one whose name is the same as someone else, namesake; such people's address to each other" in the Uzbek literary language (UTIL, II, 1, 39). Comparative. Turkmen. *atdash* "adash" (TDS, 57), Turk. *adaş* "adash" (TRS, 25); Devonian. *akur*. "stable" (Index, 31), in BOS and other Uzbek dialects *ah yr// j xyp//akhur//akhur* The meaning of the word in the Uzbek literary language is "a device (vessel) in which fodder is placed for livestock (sheep, goat, cow, horse)" (UTIL, II, 3, 161). The meaning in the Uzbek language and its dialects probably came from the Persian-Tajik languages. In the Persian-Tajik languages, the word *stable* is expressed through lexical units such as *saiskhana*, *aspkhana*, *akhtakhana*, *tavila* (Rustadjsl, 409), while the device in which fodder is placed for livestock is expressed by the word *okhur* (Rubinchik, 1, 56; Rustadjsl, 1240); Devon. *cöl* "moisture, moisture" (Index, 229), in BOS and other Uzbek dialects this word is *s öl*, Uzb. ad. In the language, it is found in the form of *sel*, meaning the juice of meat, blood (UTIL, II, 3, 476). Devonian *ekä* "sister"; "elder sister" (DLT, III, 13; Index, 40), in many dialects of BOS and Uzbek *it is ake* The word is used in the Uzbek literary language in the sense of "The eldest son born of one parent (in relation to his younger brothers). However, in the Oghuz dialect of the Uzbek language, *ekä* means "the child's father is young, his grandfather is alive, dada" (Xsh, 22), and in the Oghuz dialect, the word *ekä* forms a synonymous series with the lexical unit *a:ä*, and also means the Russian st. *brat*. However, in the Turkmen dialects belonging to the Oghuz group of languages, including the Emrali, Ota, and Arsari dialects, *eke* is used in the sense of "sister", in the Kirach dialect, *eke* is used in the sense of "brother", and in the Nokhur and Murcha dialects, *eke* is used in the sense of "father-in-law". In the Turkmen literary language, *ekäji* is used in the sense of "brother-in-law" (TDS, 799). In words such as *egachi* in the Uzbek language, *ёғачу//ёғачу//egachu* in Uzbek dialects, such as *egachi*, *opa*, *aunt*, *kutungan opa*, and "address of middle-aged women to older women" (Uzhshshl, 329), it can be seen that the meaning of the ancient word *eka* has been preserved in the Uzbek language and dialects.

In the Turkmen literary language, the Uzbek meaning of *opa* is represented by the combination *ul y ayl dogan*. I. Ismailov noted that ¹⁰in the Uyghur dialects the term *aka* is used in the meanings of "grandfather", "father", "father". The Central Asian "Tafsir" also indicates that *äkä* means "sister" ¹¹. Devon. *ker ik* "long, wide" (Index, 155), in BOS and other Uzbek dialects *kerik//k arik//gerik* s itself means "built for himself; carved, carved" in the Uzbek literary language (UTIL, II, 2, 354), in Dehkanabad of Kashkadarya *kerlikmok* "to carve", *kerma khoti* "a woman who

⁶Sheraliev E. Common Turkic words in dialects//Uzbek language and literature, 1990, issue 2, pp. 54–56.

⁷Sheraliev E. Common Turkish words in dialects. Page 55.

⁸In our opinion, during the time of Mahmud Kashgari, the word *aqur* underwent partial changes in meaning and passed into the Persian-Tajik languages. We believe that it is possible that later *aqur* returned from the Persian-Tajik languages to the Turkic languages, including the Uzbek language, in the form of *akhur*.

⁹the Turkmen language. Ashgabat, "Il ym", 1970, pp. 375-377; Brief dialectological dictionary of the Turkmen language. Ashgabat, "Ylym", 1977, p. 210; Khudaibergenov J. The command dialect of the Turkmen language. Ashgabat, Ylym, 1977, pp. 106–107.

¹⁰ Ismailov I. Kinship terms in Turkic languages. Tashkent. "Fan", 1966, p. 57.

¹¹ Borovkov A.K. Lexicography of middle-Asian interpretation XII - XIII ed. M., 1963, p. 72.

stands carved", Kerma khoti, a woman who walks with him (Guzar), kermakosh (Uyshun) "a woman who frowns and speaks in a hurry when she speaks" (T.N.145); Devonian. *chanak* "wooden utensils (Oguz)" (Index, 321), BOS. *ч / n / q* "plate". Comparison. Khorezm Oguz. *chanak* 1. A bowl made of wood, now obsolete; wooden plate, bowl; a vessel in the form of a narrow plate. 2. Nest for planting seeds (XSh, 96); *chanak* (Gurl., Mng't. Ya-bzr) "maple plate" (Uzkhshl, 293), *chanak* 1. Bowl (ceramic, wooden, aluminum bowl, bowl); 2. plate (Ishaev, 169); In Dehqanobod of Kashkadarya, *it is a small village* "the belly of musical instruments such as *dutar*, *tor*". In the village of *Qarlyuk* in *Kashkadarya*, *chanak* is "a bag-shaped container made of goatskin for carrying bread and other food" (T.N. 338). In the Turkmen, Azerbaijani, Turkish, and Gagauz languages, the lexical unit *chanak*//*chanag*, meaning "container", is also found. Of these, we found it necessary to take a broader look at the words *chanak* and *chanak* in the Turkmen and Turkic languages. Because in the Azerbaijani and Gagauz languages, *chanak* // *chanak* is briefly explained as "earthen container". In the Turkmen and Turkic languages, this lexical unit is explained broadly: Turkmen. *chanak* "a container carved from wood, used for putting food in, a large plate, a bowl" (TDS, 738); Turk. *chanak* 1. an earthen container, a plate. 2. flower pots. *çanak-çömlek* "ceramic dishes", "kitchen utensils" (TRS, 168). It seems that today the meaning of the word *çanak* has expanded. Nowadays, wooden dishes are almost not produced. Instead, ceramic, aluminum or plastic dishes are widely produced. Devonian. *ч н kan* "aunt's son, nephew" (Index, 329), BO'SH. *ч ык / n*, In the Khorezm Oghuz and Kipchak dialects *ч ы kan* 1. friend. 2. girls' address to each other. The meaning in Devonian is preserved in Turkmen: Turkmen. *ч ы kan* "children of sisters, brothers" (TDS, 758). Thus, in Turkmen, *ч ы kan* approaches its historical meaning by being used for both boys and girls. In the BO'SH and Khorezm Oghuz and Kipchak dialects of the Uzbek language, a departure from the historical meaning is observed in the lexical unit *ч ы кан*. Devon. *ж ы н* "cotton (argu, yagmo, qarluq)" (Index, 147), BO'SH. *у ы н*, // Oghuz. *у ы н*, in some Uzbek dialects *у ы н* // *ю н*, in Uzbek dialects belonging to the Kipchak group *ж ы н* "thick hair, hair, wool covering the body of an animal or person" (УТИЛ, II, 2, 113; УТИЛ, II, 5, 86). Comparative. Turkmen. *у ы н* (TDS, 356) // *myñ* (TDS, 663), Turk. *tyy*; *yün* (Rustursl, 1003), qq. *ж ы н*, *мык* (Ruskksl, 1102), Tatar. *yon*, *tök* (Rustatsl, 706) "wool, wool". Devon. *alk i nd i* 1. it's all over, it's over. 2. died (Index, 18). Er *alk i nd i* "a man died" (DPT, 1, 253). In BOS and other Uzbek dialects, as well as in the Uzbek literary language, *alk y ndy* "alqindi" is used in the sense of "soap that has become thin due to repeated use: soap residue" (UTIL, II, 3, 10, 120).

the BO'SH vocabulary and the level of their use in languages, it becomes clear that these lexical units are more common within the dialects and languages of the Oguz group. Perhaps that is why the dialectologist, prof. F.A. Abdullaev noted that "...some words that were marked as Oguz in the dictionary of Mahmud Kashgari (and often not) are still found only in the Oguz languages and Oguz dialects of the Uzbek language. In the languages of the Karluk and Kipchak groups, they either do not occur, or if they do, they are in the passive dictionary and are cited ¹²with a *dial.* or *obl. suffix*." Indeed, lexical units such as *egg* (III, 439), *egg* (I, 359), *egg* (I, 51), *egg* (III, 127), *tamar* (I, 343), *egg* (III, 30), *egg* (I, 424), *egg* (III, 37), *egg* (III, 245), *egg* (III, 246), *egg* (III, 238) (¹³BOS. *Egg*, *egg*).

In conclusion, the lexical units belonging to the original Turkic layer in the Bukhara Oghuz dialect are unique in that they are historically stable and have undergone little change. In this regard, the original Turkic words in our object of study are a common wealth of the BUKH, and in a broader sense, of the Uzbek language and the Turkic languages. Mahmud Kashgari's work "Devonu Lugotit Turk" indicates that the common Turkic layer in the BUKH and Oghuz languages is still alive and well today. A historical and comparative study of linguistic facts in all Uzbek dialects with the help of "Devon" fully confirms that the Uzbek literary language is based on all Uzbek folk dialects, not on any dialect ¹⁴.

CONVENTIONAL ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ARTICLE

Attuhfa - Attuhfatuz zakiyatu fillugatit turkey. T., "Science", 1968.

Devon - Devonu dictionary in Turkish.

DLT is a dictionary of Turkish. Three volumes. T., "Science", 1960–1962 (translator and publisher S. Mutallibov).

¹² Abdullaev F. The question of the place of the Oghuz component in the work "Devonu Lugotit Turk" // Uzbek language and literature, 1971, issue 5, pp. 51–56.

¹³ These areas are covered in detail in B. Yusupov's article "Forish dialect and the work "Divonu Lughatit Turk". See: "Uzbek language and literature", 1981, issue 3, pp. 51–54.

¹⁴ Shoabdurakhmanov Sh. Uzbek literary language and Uzbek folk dialects. Tashkent, "Fan", 1962, p. 316;

- DTS** - Drevnetyurksky dictionary. L., "Nauka", 1969.
- Index** – Devonu dictionary Turkish. Index-dictionary. T., "Science", 1967.
- Ishaev** – Ishaev A. Uzbek dialects in Karakalpakstan. T., "Fan", 1977.
- Rubinchik, 1** – Persian-Russian dictionary. V two tomox. M., "Soviet encyclopedia", 1970 (Editor Yu.A. Rubinchik).
- Ruskksl** - Russian-karakalpak dictionary. M., "Soviet encyclopedia", 1967.
- Rustadjsl** is a Russian-Tajik dictionary. M., "Russky yaz yk ", 1985.
- Rustatsl** - Russian-Tatar dictionary. M., "Russky Yazyk", 1984.
- Rustursl** - Russko-turetsky dictionary. M., "Soviet encyclopedia", 1972.
- TDS** - Dictionary of the Turkmen language . Ashgabat , "Ylym", 1962.
- TRS** - Turetsko-russky slovar. M., "Russky Yazyk", 1977.
- T.N.** – Nafasov T. Kashkadarya Uzbek folk sayings. T., "Editor", 2011.
- KhSh** – Abdullaev F. Khorezm dialects. T., "Science", 1961.
- Uzbek** – Dictionary of Uzbek Folk Dialects. T., "Fan", 1971.
- Uzshl** - Lexicon of Uzbek Dialects". T., "Fan", 1966.
- E. Urozov** – Urozov E. Uzbek dialects in Southern Karakalpakstan. T., "Fan" 1978.
- UTIL, II** – Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language (Five volumes). T., "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan" State Scientific Publishing House, 2006–2008.