



## Obsolete Words In The Dialect Of Tamdy Karakalpaks

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Journal Website:

<http://usajournalshub.com/index.php/tajssei>

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### ABSTRACT

The article deals with obsolete words in the dialect of Tamdy Karakalpaks. The author, together with the work of some researchers who conducted studies on Tamdy Karakalpaks, collected the lexical units used in the local dialect and turned into obsolete words and presented them in alphabetical order. On this basis, it is taken into account that the Tamdy's dialect is widely used obsolete words related to military vocabulary and ethnonyms and proposed the question of the current introduction of such obsolete terms in dictionaries.

### KEYWORDS

Tauelibay, Tamdy Karakalpaks, speech, obsolete words, ethnonyms.

### INTRODUCTION

Tamdy – is considered a large part of the Tauelibay region, located between the Syrdarya and the Amudarya. Tauelibay land in the early days was an independent territory. At the beginning of the XVIII century, the people of this land were under the citizenship of the Bukhara khanate, then Bukhara emirate under the leadership of the Mangit dynasty. Since 1873, these lands belong to the Amudarya department of the Syrdarya region of the

Turkestan governor-general in the Tsarist Russia. Since 1918 belonged to the Amudarya region, since 1924 to the Kungradsky District of the Karakalpak Autonomous Region (since 1930 the Karakalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic). Since 1928 was formed in the Tamdy district. In 1943, temporarily transferred to the Bukhara region. In 1981, it became part of the educated Navoi region. In the years 1988-1992 was part of the Samarkand

region, after the Bukhara region. In 1992, in connection with the reorganization of Navoi region, it was transferred to its structure. Currently, it is one of the largest areas of the Navoi region.

The main population of the region is Karakalpaks and Kazakhs. The Karakalpaks, living in this region, differ from their language and traditions from the Karakalpaks of the Aral Sea and related peoples. Tamdy Karakalpaks Tamdy have their rich lexical foundation. This is especially evident from the folklore materials collected to date. To my great regret, until now the talk of Tamdy Karakalpaks has not turned into an object of a separate study.

## MAIN PART

The language of the Karakalpaks in the Aral Sea region is divided into two major dialects. One of them is the Arka (North) dialect, the other is the Kubla (South) dialect [1]. In addition, there are Karakalpaks in different places, who have been living separately from their relatives in the Aral Sea region for a long time. Their speech is not included in either of the two dialects. One of them is Tamdy Karakalpaks [2], one of the representatives of the dialect, who now wears his national identity.

The Karakalpaks living in the Tamdy region have retained their strong ethnic identity. Due to the fact that they served as military defenders in the border areas, their language has a rich lexical base associated with historical ethnonyms, settlements, military skills and stable occupations. At the beginning of the twentieth century, with the establishment of a new government, the local population was united into farms and subordinated to a single administrative structure. Thus, the military-democratic life, which had been forming over many centuries, disintegrated, and the tribes

began to mix with each other, and not separately.

Since the last centuries, representatives of the Kazakh people living in the steppes have settled in the territory of Tamdy Karakalpaks [3, p. 3-5]. Until the middle of the twentieth century, Karakalpak and Kazakh villages were built separately. Therefore, their language has its own differences. However, after the 1940s, Karakalpak schools and classes were closed, and the next generation began to study in the Kazakh language. Therefore, the number of native speakers gradually decreased. As a result, the historical vocabulary of Tamdy Karakalpaks has become obsolete, and they are among the "old words".

In this article, we have tried to explain the meaning of such words, which are forgotten in the dialect of Tamdy Karakalpaks and are found only in folklore texts with memories of the younger generation, and put them in alphabetical order. We did not divide the words in our view into archaisms and historicalisms, but grouped them together.

1. **ABA.** This word was formerly used as a synonym for the word "village". The word "ABA" is no longer used alone, but in pairs: awıl-aba, qońsı-aba.
2. **ARYS.** In the Karakalpak language, the word "ARYS" has several meanings. 1) part of the cart; 2) year, tribal unity; 3) a person, an activist; 4) the lion. In folklore, the word "arys" means "aristocratic", "noble": Karakalpak - a lion breed.
3. **ARYSLY.** The name of the historical tribe of the Karakalpak people descended from the Kungrad arys. In accordance with the policy of the Emir of Bukhara in the XIX century, some Karakalpak tribes were relocated to other provinces and merged. Therefore, in the Tamdy region, the term

- "arysly" is used as a "historical ethnonym" [4, p. 124].
4. **ASABA.** If in Karakalpaks, Kazakhs and Kyrgyz people well-known and respected people died, a year after his death, they invited the people neighboring countries and held a feast in honor of the ghosts. They called this ceremony "as", and the ruler called it "asaba" [5, p. 130-131]. The word "Asaba" is preserved in the historical documents of the Karakalpak people [6, p. 201].
  5. **BAJYQURT.** In the history, Tamdy Karakalpaks defended the border. They collected customs from caravans passing through their territories. Customs officers are called "Bajyqurt". The word "Bajyqurt" is also found in research works on the history of the Karakalpak people [7, p. 69, 72].
  6. **BOZAYSHY.** Among shepherds, the word is applied to horsemen. In the old Karakalpak language, the words "bozy" or "bozay" mean "horse", and "bozayshy" is used instead of "horsemen". The term "Bozayshy" is also found in the language of folk epics.
  7. **JALAYR.** In folklore and historical documents, the word "Jalayr" often means "people", "many people". For example, "I speak on behalf of Jalayr", "He slaughtered Jalayr's only horse", etc. The word "Jalayr" is now known as a tribal term and a large tribal association: sir jalayır (qara ulı jalayır), sirt jalayır (qazaqnamay jalayır).
  8. **JIGITAY.** In ancient times there were wild horses in the steppes of Taulibay. They were called a "jigitay" in a local conversation. Nowadays, such horses are called "tarpan", "jigitay".
  9. **KELEBATYR.** A brave man who has the strength of several people and is the only one who can defeat the enemy is called a "kelebatyr". The tribe of kelebatyr, which is divided from the Mangyts, is also derived from it: kelebatır-qılqalı, kelebatır-marıǵıt.
  10. **QAZANLÍ.** One of the historical ethnonyms of Karakalpak origin is called "kazanly". According to the genealogists, the name of the ethnonym is connected with the symbol (tamga). Due to the decrease in the number of Kazan residents, who suffered a lot of massacres as a result of the fighting, they joined their relatives, and the name of the ethnonym is found only in genealogical records.
  11. **QOSHADAR.** The regular servants who accompanied the khans, sultans and biys were called "qoshadar" [7, p. 26-28]. The word is completely obsolete now.
  12. **SOZaq.** A term widely used until the twentieth century. Suzak is the ancestor and historical name of the Karakalpaks. In the past, the phrases "Sozak - the son of the father", "ten bullets Sozak" were often used at weddings and gatherings, but now these concepts are used only in genealogical duties [8, p. 107].
  13. **TOQSABA.** In the speech of Tamdy Karakalpaks the term "toqsaba" is used in two senses. The first is the common motto of the Karakalpak Kipchaks, the second is the position of the Emir of Bukhara [6, p. 142; 9, p. 11].
  14. **TÓLEŃGIT.** In the past, the term "Tolengit" was applied to the group of troops that defended the khan-sultans and their descendants [10, p. 2-40]. Now the concept of "tolengit" means the term tribe: tóleńgit-qazayaqlı, tóleńgit-qaraqalpaq.
  15. **TÓRE.** Until the beginning of the twentieth century, the word "tóre" meant, firstly, the descendants of the former khans and sultans, and secondly, the officials of the tsarist government [6, p. 152-153, 217]. Now it is understood as a tribe of the Karakalpak people.

16. **TUWLÍGA.** In the Turkic peoples, the iron hat worn during military training and battles is called: *tuwılǵa>tuwlıǵa>duwlıǵa>dubılǵa*. In folklore texts collected from Tamdy Karakalpaks and in ancient Karakalpak memoirs, the word occurs in the form of "tuwlıǵa" [6, p. 218].
17. **TUNKATAR.** In the Emirate of Bukhara, Karakalpak night guards and secret service soldiers at night were called "tunkatar" [5, p. 128-131]. Nowadays, their descendants are considered to be representatives of the Karakalpak tribe of this name ("tunkatar" or "tungiatar") [9, p. 72].

## CONCLUSION

In general, there are a lot of obsolete words used in the speech of Tamdy Karakalpaks in each chapter. In this article, we have taken only a few examples. As the examples show, most words are related to military terms and ethnonyms. This shows that the military-democratic society among Tamdy Karakalpaks has been preserved for a long time. Therefore, words related to these areas are widely preserved in the local dialect, and a clear example of this can be seen in folklore. Therefore, we believe that in the future it is necessary to study this issue in depth and to create dictionaries on the basis of materials typical of the local dialect, to include them in the manuals to correct them according to dialectological vocabulary.

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