



Research Of The Vocabulary Of Tajik Languages In Samarkand And Bukhara Cities Of Uzbekistan

Abdulahob Vahidov

Samarkand State University, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

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

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

ABSTRACT

One of the actual topics of Tajik dialectology - the comparative study of the vocabulary of the Samarkand and Bukhara dialects, the Tajik language are examined in this article. The specific features of the lexical layer of each dialect are analyzed. The phenomenon of bilingualism and polylinguism in the dialectal vocabulary of Samarkand and Bukhara is also noted.

KEYWORDS

Tajik dialectology, Samarkand dialect, Bukhara dialect, vocabulary, bilingualism, polylingualism, Borrowings, Arabic, Uzbek, Russian-European, Sogdian.

INTRODUCTION

The study of the lexical system of a dialect is usually carried out in comparison with the lexical system of a literary language. This is due to the fact that the rules of literary language are common to all speakers of the national language, and they themselves are under the constant influence of literary language. Each dialect in every part of the system, including the vocabulary chapter, has well-known and specific characters that will lead to its identification from literary language and other dialects. It is obvious that in the course of history, the change and development of the literary language and dialect is a linguistic process of any color. This

is due to the fact that in the lexical system of this branch of the national language there are clear and distinct signs that lead to the diagnosis of one another. It should also be borne in mind that the synchronous system of literary language is not only the result of natural development throughout its history, it is also the result of the control and influence of the society of people with whom they speak and write. This is why the elements of literary language are created and constantly developed not only under the influence of the internal factor of self-development, but also due to the influence of the non-linguistic factor, i.e. the conscious

intervention of their masters. Their movement and evolution are slow and monotonous, taking place over the course of two or three generations. The study of the lexical system of a dialect is usually carried out in comparison with the lexical system of a literary language.

But changes and developments in the dialect take place in a different way. Scientific and legal control in the field of literary language is not specific to the dialect, and therefore the natural process of development in it operates more freely. It is also constantly influenced by literary language and dialects, as well as, in some cases, by the influence of the languages with which its people live. Under the influence of these factors and several other factors, the process of change and improvement of the dialect language occurs faster than the literary language and even more than before.

Hence, changes in the norm of dialect, especially in its lexical system, can occur significantly during the life of a generation. Therefore, it is safe to say that the analysis and consideration of the lexical structure of this and that dialect in comparison with the lexicon of literary language in its synchronous state is the main and useful method, not only the specifics of dialect, but also many aspects of evolution and wealth of the lexicon of the literary language is also clarified. This necessity and a few other necessities compelled us to make a comparative study of the lexicon of the Tajik dialect of Samarkand and Bukhara. Although the lexical richness of the Tajik dialect of these two great and ancient cities is remarkable in terms of lexicology, it has not yet been specifically studied in terms of lexicology.

METHODOLOGY AND METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS

The study of the lexical system of Tajik dialects is carried out in two ways in Tajik dialectology. The first is through lexicography. The

researcher of a dialect in his writings, after researching and describing the phonetic and grammatical features, finally added a sample of its vocabulary. The second method is in the form of lexicography and lexicology. Each author in his classification has allocated a separate section to describe and discuss the lexical features of the studied dialect as other parts of the dialect language, and as far as possible at the request of this department of linguistics. Gradually, the study of the lexical system of dialects emerged from the “possession” of grammar and became the subject of future research. We have devoted ourselves to an important and intensive study, such as the comparative study of the Tajik dialects of Samarkand and Bukhara, which have their own characteristics now. Scholars believe that these two ancient and great cities of Movarounnahr played a key role in the formation and development of the Persian or Dari Persian language. Another noteworthy aspect is the emergence of bilingualism in these cities. We know from history that there were three types of bilingualism: Persian (Tajik) and Sogdian; Tajik-Uzbek bilingualism; Tajik-Russian bilingualism.

The first is Persian (Tajik) and Sogdian bilingualism. The Sogdian language, which was most widely spoken in the Zerafshan Valley, including Samarkand and Bukhara, was the language of business, science and literature until the formation of the Dari language in this land. Academician B. Gafurov, based on the words of the Arab geographer Makdusi, showed that “at the end of the X century in the villages of Bukhara (in the villages of Bukhara subordination) the Sogdian language was spoken. This, no doubt, affected the newly formed language - Dari Persian, and influenced its structure, especially its lexical structure”.

The second is Tajik and Uzbek bilingualism. It is known that Tajiks and Uzbeks have lived side by side in the same land since ancient times, enjoyed the same climate and had direct and permanent economic and cultural ties. As a

result, their customs, traditions, and behavior influenced each other and flourished from time to time. This point also affected the language, which is the most important means of communication, and played a significant role. It should also be noted that both tongues develop as a result of this beneficial effect and wealth increases.

Third is the Tajik-Russian bilingualism. It is noteworthy that the economic and cultural relations of the peoples of Central Asia, including the Tajik people, with Russia began in the second half of the XVIII century, and with the conquest of the tsarist government, this land has been steadily developing. A group of Central Asian intellectuals, recognizing the progress of the Russian people's civilization through the development of science and technology, considered it important to learn the Russian language and thus develop the science and culture of their country. By all means, this point was propagandized. In their writings, they used many Russian words and terms, sometimes literally and sometimes with some phonetic changes (such as governor, duma, ticket, colonel, court, konka, station, doctor, circus, telephone, boat, tram, car, etc.), that some of these lexical units in the same years became the language of the local people and found a stable place in the dialect of the inhabitants of different places, including the Tajik dialect of Samarkand and Bukhara, in various forms and types.

THE ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

The formation of the Soviet state, the use of Russian as a "second mother tongue", and the restriction of the range of national languages, including Tajik, paved the way for the widespread and comprehensive influence of this language on the vernacular. This, of course, strongly influenced not only the literary language but also the dialects. From what has been said, it is clear that the dialects of Samarkand and Bukhara, as an important part

of the northern style, have their own peculiarities, both historically and in terms of change and development of historical and geographical features. These features contrast these dialects with other northern dialects, on the one hand, and with southern, south-eastern, and central dialects, on the one hand, and require that all these important factors be taken into account when studying and considering their lexical resources. The method of studying the lexical composition of a dialect, as mentioned above, is a system of language, as in the study of all its parts: in this case, too, analogy and contrast with the literary language is the main approach. The choice of this method is not without reason. Literary language and dialect are two branches of the same language - the national language, and they have a lot in common in terms of genesis and changes in history. However, the rules of literary language have a wide range of publications, and compliance with these rules in government agencies, schools, education, the media, etc. is mandatory for all language owners. In contrast, the range of dialect norms is narrow. They operate in a certain area and are doomed to extinction day by day under the influence of literary language. On this basis, the feature of dialectal words can be described as follows: a word is a dialect that has a certain range of publication, a word that has such a feature is a national phenomenon. In this sense, dialectal words, like other elements of dialect, have isogloss (a line that limits the scope of linguistic events on a dialectological map). It should be noted that isoglosses can intersect in different directions. The line of publication of each lexical unit is determined correctly and precisely when there is a normative dictionary of the current literary language and a lexical dictionary of all dialects of our language. That is, we do not have enough material to compare the lexical system of one dialect with another dialect or a dialect with another dialect. However, it is difficult to determine whether a word is a purely dialect or not. But its isogloss covers a number of dialects, and what is its relation to the modern

literary language? However, it is gratifying that now the lexical material of the main dialects of all four dialects of the Tajik language is collected in one place in the scientific database of the Institute of Language and Literature named after A. Rudaki of the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. If necessary, it is not difficult to use this valuable resource. The lexical system of each dialect and its internal dialects is divided into two large groups. This classification can be interpreted as an example of the dialects of Samarkand and Bukhara, which form part of the northern dialect. These dialects, with all their components, belong to the Northern style, in these two places there are many common elements that are common in the speech of their inhabitants and are an important factor in their distribution and separation into a separate group. The words **barzangi** (kalonchussa, dagalandom), **dogdi** (cunning, deceitful, cunning), **beva** (widow), **bobo** (grandfather), **dada** (father), **aka** (elder brother), **uka** (younger brother), **inchik** (capricious), **irim** (painting, ritual, custom), **ishti** (a desire or liking for something; fondness; taste), **yavgon** (barley), **yav** (robber), **yavlogu // yoglagu** (yoghurt - dish for stamping eggs, etc.), **naked** (wide, open), **patch** (sew a patch), **yilem** (glue), **palagda** (spoiled bird's egg) and hundreds of other lexical items are included. On the other hand, each of these groups, i.e. the dialects of Samarkand and Bukhara, form a separate dialect in the northern dialect. Therefore, one series of lexical units is specific to one, and another series is unique to them. For example, the words such as **vartish** (bedona), **palonch // palonch** - dull, the relationship of women of many men with each other, **datech** (spell), **iskit** (greedy, mumsik), **lipo** (a kind of food), **kota** (warning), **bakhshida** (candidate), **birch** (hard uncultivated land) and etc. are unfamiliar to the people of Samarkand.

Similarly, in Samarkand dialect, the words such as **bedona - quail** (in Bukhara), **erkatoy** (tender, tender), **kaysar** (single, stubborn), **alugda** (hope), **bardiy** (1. a kind of plant used for

burying figs and vines; 2. a child of wheat and rice, which, after taking its juice, remains for brewing, vodka), **ifrit** (extreme), **olgur** (businessman, one who takes measures to ensure his own interests), **durda // durdiy** (wine tasting or other liquids; creaminess after staining) and so on. There are many words that the people of Bukhara do not know the meaning of them or they are unfamiliar with their dialect. In both dialects they use words that are similar to each other, but inwardly semantically meaningful which are different.

This difference is either universal or manifests itself in the hue of meaning or other meanings, if the word is ambiguous. For example, the word “toza”-“clean” is widely used in both Bukhara and Samarkand dialects. It is mentioned in the Bukhara dialect in four senses: 1. Begash, begubor: honek-am koza, dilak-am taza; 2. New; other: like a bad name.3. Halal, pure: do not defile my cleanness; 4. New, newly formed; the land is plentiful. In the Samarkand dialect the first and third meanings of this word are known, but the second and fourth meanings are not observed. In the book “A concise dictionary of Bukhara dialects” the use of the word “cast” in 5 meanings is recorded: 1. To build, to construct: we built a kiln; 2. To throw, to throw into a well: kalito-ya da daryo andokht; 3. Spreading, straightening: two teas (beds) were poured for the bride and groom; du joy (raxti khob) Baroi kelinu domod andokhtand; 4. Casting, pouring; to put oil in the oven - peci rügan andoxtan deg- Ba; 5. Vasl kardan - Connect; zabarrav-a da hamun ustun-ash meandozem.

The Tajiks of Samarkand are well aware that the second and fifth meanings of the word “throw” mentioned above are unfamiliar to them. It is also noteworthy that the lexical differences between the dialects of Samarkand and Bukhara sometimes appear in the lexical units, ie some words with the same meaning are used in both dialects, in one less, in another more. For example, let's take the word “yazna”. The word means pochcho, the sister's

husband is more commonly known than its siblings, but in Samarkand dialect it is rarely used, mainly in the speech of a special class known as khocha.

The same can be said about the words **der**, **yala**, **ayal**: they are also widely used in Bukhara, but in Samarkand, rarely, in special circumstances, they are encountered by certain groups of people. There is a big difference between the Tajik dialects of Bukhara and Samarkand in terms of word formation - both simple and complex words. It seems that the construction of complex words from both nouns and verbs in Bukhara dialects is in progress. This can be proved by the fact that against some popular expressions of Samarkand in Bukhara their word equivalent is used. Compare: barrapiyoz – onion, daskach - hand kach (thief, heart), dastkisht - hand sapling, headache – ache of head, shikamdard - abdominal pain and others.

Of course, in Samarkand dialects the word equivalents of the following phrases are also used, but it is obvious that their use in the Tajik dialects of Bukhara is higher. A comparative study of this topic will provide useful material for drawing important scientific conclusions and results. The difference between the syllables under study in the chapter of phraseological units is also significant. Here, also, there are many details, both in form and in meaning, and in the congregation. There are also many expressions that are specific to one dialect and not used in the other. Here are a few examples. In the Bukhara dialect, on the basis of the “heart”, several phraseological units have been created that are unknown to the Tajiks of Samarkand: dil alagchon shudan - nausea, dil xala giriftan - to be distracted is to be distracted, malul gardidan - get tired, dil chiqir-chiqir kardan - heartbreak - excitement, larzidan (az tars) - trembling (out of fear), dil-am garon - fishori dilam Baland - my blood pressure is high, da

dil rezondan - Bezor – to be sick and tired, dilbazan kardan - boring, da dil resha bastan - abadi naksh Bastan dar hotir - to remember forever, dil-ba madda doshtan – sire – keep a secret, have a purpose, resha da gil - mehr dar dil - love in the heart, nihoyat dilbastagj doshtan - finally affection and so on.

DISCUSSION

Some phraseological units are completely, with all their composition, specific to one dialect and not used in another dialect. Let's take the interpretation of dumba stigmatization, which means severe injury, causing a lot of damage in the Tajik dialect of Bukhara. Similar to the interpretation of yurt-ash biy girift (meaning the birth of place, looking forward the relatives) is a special word of the Tajiks of Samarkand. A comparative study of this issue will be invaluable in achieving major scientific conclusions, including the emphasis and proof that the dialects of Samarkand and Bukhara were the main source of democratization of the Tajik literary language and the strengthening of its national spirit through words and phrases which are given. It should be noted that in both Samarkand and Bukhara over time there was a certain dialectal difference between the speech of the people of the city and districts. From ancient times the people of the districts speak the same language and live side by side in the villages. But in the cities and passages for various reasons there is a kind of intermingling of peoples and nations (in Bukhara and Samarkand there is a mixture of Tajiks and Uzbeks). For example, in Samarkand there are passages called Tashkent, Andijan, Urgench, Havosi, etc., the population of which has long been migrated from these areas. This fact has certainly affected the language of the native people and the arrival of these places. Taking into account this point and a comparative study of the dialects of the urban and rural population

will provide important material for determining the historical development of the dialects under study.

CONCLUSION

In our opinion, the study of the composition of the Samarkand and Bukhara dialects, as well as the study of the lexical system of other dialects of the Tajik language, should be carried out on the following topics: first - the lexical composition of dialects. This section covers, first of all, all-Tajik (Persian) words, the elements of which are an integral part of the ancient lexicon; the second is to improve the lexical structure of the Samarkand and Bukhara dialects on the basis of their own resources. This chapter will discuss specific and artificial words; the third - thematic types of lexical structure of Samarkand and Bukhara dialects.

It is known that in both oblasts agriculture and handicrafts were and still are highly developed. The customs of the inhabitants of these two great cities are also special to them. Therefore, in this section, both artistic terms and ethnographic terms should be considered in detail; fourth - the words **vomiy- borrowed words** in the Tajik dialect of Samarkand and Bukhara. This section should be divided into three subsections: a) Arabic words; b) Uzbek words; c) Russian words.

In this regard, consider the lexical evolution of these dialects by quoting lexical elements of Arabic, Uzbek and Russian languages in connection with the history of the Tajik people - the Arab-Russian conquest, as well as Central Asia's rich and fraternal relations with the Uzbek people; fifth - the relationship of the lexical structure of the Tajik dialects of Samarkand and Bukhara with the lexicon of the modern Tajik literary language. Here it is necessary to analyze and describe in detail the influence of these dialects on the

development of the modern Tajik literary language, what are its pros and cons. All of these issues should be researched on the basis of a wealth of accurate and scientific material, not descriptions.

In order to achieve this, it is of paramount importance to collect the necessary materials, to study the necessary scientific sources, to cover theoretical knowledge of both historical and contemporary (synchronous) lexicology and dialectology.

REFERENCES

1. Behbudi N. Speech of Samarkand Tajiks: PhD. dissertation. Candidate of philological Sciences: 10.02.22 / N. Behbudi. - Moscow, 1956. – p. 22
2. Davronova M. Vocabulary of theft in the Tajik dialect of Samarkand. “Problems of Tajik Linguistics” Samarkand, 2002
3. Gafurov B. Tochikon, Dushanbe, 1983
4. Gulyamov H. Some questions of dialectal interaction of the Uzbek and Tajik languages / H. Gulyamov // Linguistics. Abstracts, reports and messages. – Tashkent: Fan, 1980. pp. 239-240.
5. Istamova M. Vocabulary and terminology of sewing and embroidery art in Samarkand dialects: PhD dissertation. Candidate of philological Sciences: 10.02.22 / M. Istamova. – Samarkand, 1988. – p. 20
6. Juraev Sh. Tajik and Uzbek languages. Author of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Philology Samarkand, 2018
7. Kerimova A.A. Speech of the Tajiks of Bukhara / A.A. Kerimova. –Moscow, Eastern Literature, 1959. - p. 164
8. Kosimov V. Speech of Tajiks Forish. AKD, Dushanbe, 1966;
9. Kosimov V. On the professional vocabulary of the dialect of Tajiks in Samarkand (vocabulary of carpenters and stonemasons) Abstracts Samarkand, 1971

10. Khodizoda R. Samarkandnoma, Dushanbe, 2007
11. Khonkhujaeva A. Ethnographic lexicon of the Tajik language on weddings and mourning ceremonies (based on Samarkand dialect), Samarkand, 2019
12. "Legends of Samarkand" Dushanbe, 1965
13. Livshits V.A. Sughd glory in the Tajik language. Izvestiya of the Department of Social Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the Tajik SSR. Dushanbe, 1957, № 12
14. Melekh N. Gijduvan dialect of the Tajik language: PhD dissertation. Candidate of philological Sciences: 10.02.22 / N. Melekh. -L., 1968.- p. 22
15. Mahmudov M. and Berdiev B. A brief dictionary of Bukhara dialects. Dushanbe, 1989.
16. Marufov R.M. Terms of kinship in the dialect of Tajiks of Samarkand / R.M.Marufov // Questions of vocabulary of the Tajik language (scientific collection). - Dushanbe, 1985. pp. 21-29
17. Muruvvatov J. About the relationship of the Tajik and Uzbek languages (in Tajik) / J. Muruvvatov // Questions of Tajik dialectology (scientific collection). T. 1. - Dushanbe: Donish, 1970. pp. 258-274.
18. Nazarova L. Some word-formation suffixes of the Samarkand Tajik dialect group "Problems of word-formation in the Tajik language" Samarkand, 1991
19. Rastorgueva V.S. An experience of comparative study of Tajik dialects. Moscow, 1964, p. 149.
20. "Songs of Samarkand" Dushanbe, 1966
21. Sharofov N. Russian-international words in the Tajik literary language (in Tajik) / N. Sharofov. -Dushanbe, 1972. p. 162.
22. Vohidov A, Khochimatova Z, Davronova M. "Treasure of Samarkand" Samarkand, 1997
23. Vohidov A. Some thoughts on a method of formation of some toponyms of Samarkand "Problems of Tajik linguistics" Samarkand, 2002
24. Zokhidov A. Ethnographisms of marriage in the Tajik style of Samarkand and Bukhara "Problems of Tajik linguistics" Samarkand, 2002