Names of Human Body Parts in the Vocabulary of Boysun-Shurchi Uzbek Dialects

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Abstract:
The lexical layer of all Turkic languages takes precedence in the vocabulary of Boysun-Shurchi Uzbek dialects. These words and phrases, some of which we will attempt to explain below, do not appear in Uzbek literary language, but they do appear in dialects of other Turkic languages, as well as in written monuments, with some phonetic changes or exactly the same, with some phonetic changes or exactly the same. These are the lexical layers that are specific to the Boysun-Shurchi Uzbek dialects.

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avuz // aviz // au:z (Surxondaryo) – mouth. Compare, old Uzbek agyz (“Tafsir”, 37); اغیز (Rdl, I, 171); Kazakh Karakalpak auiz (ayiz, the edible organ of man, of animals)(KDTL, 26); Turk. Azerbaijan agyz; tuv. aas; Kyrgyz ooz (Yudakhin, 324); Turk. agyz. (RTD, 664) "In terms of phonetic and lexical modifications, this word in dialects is very close to the Turkmen equivalent," S.E. Malov remarked. ¹
aya (Boysun) – palm. Compare, old Uzbek. այ (Rdl, I, 199); aya (“Tafsir”, 44); aya (DLT, I, 113); kaf (Bud, I, 216); aya – ladon (Sya, I, 34); Kazakh alaqan (EDKL, 29); tuv. aya; Turkish. aya; Turkmen. a:ya (DTL, 61).
arqa (Surxondaryo) – back. Compare, old Uzbek arqa (“Tafsir”, 58); ارقا (Rdl, I, 285); Azerbaijan apxa; Turk. arka; Kazakh Karakalpak arqa; tatar other. arqa; alt. shor. arqa; Kyrgyz arka

(Yudakhin, 46); Turlm. arka (DTL, 50). (In addition to its basic meaning, the word is used in the old Uzbek language and a number of dialects in the sense of generation, clan) (Rdl, 1, 286); қәрә (Shoab, 231).

Bavur // bavir // bәur (Surxondaryo) – liver. Compare, Old. bagyr – liver (Mlv, I, 367); old Uzbek ғайғир (Bl, 132); ғайғир (Rdl, IV, 1454); Turk. Ozar ғайғир бәрүп (Rdl, IV, 1451); yak. tatar бәур; other. Kazakh ғайғир; Karakalpak ғайғир; tuv. ғаәр; khak. паәр; yaju. пәгыр – kidney; Kyrgyz ғоо (Yudakhin, 93); Turkm. – ғайғир – liver (DTL, 65); Uyghur ғайғир – liver (LUFV, 1, 175); бөвур – in the sense of the breast, liver (9, 17).

baldor (Surxondaryo) – drumstick (soft ground between the knee and ankle of the foot). Compare, old Uzbek (Rdl, IV, 1505); Turk. Azerbaijan baldyr (Rdl, IV, 1504); Kazakh Karakalpak baldyr; Turk. baldyr (DTL, 70); Тошк. бәлдәр (Shoab. 241).

bashmaldaq (Surxondaryo) – thumb, paw. Compare, bashmaldak باشمالداق thumb (Rdl, IV, II, 1562); Uyghur bashmaldak – thumb (LUFV, I, 177); thumb in Khiva (VUD, 44) Nam. башмәлдәк;

borbay (Surxondaryo) – the part of the foot below the calf, above the ankle.

gәgirdәk (Surxondaryo) – larynx (k>g, е > ә): Compare, old Uzbek (Rdl, II, 1065-1061) Kazakh keгirdәк; Turk. keкirdәвүк (DTL, 374) see, keгirdәk// қіқірдәк // gәgirdәk (UDK, 119).

jo:rin (Surxondaryo) – from the waist to the shoulder. Compare, Turk. arka, yagirni (RTD, 731); Kyrgyz arka, waist (Rks, 816); koz. қәрә – adamdin, maldin, zattin qir sirti,  joni (EDKL, 46); tat. қәрә (Rts, 4, 112). In the speech of the dialects representatives we are examining қәрә – 1. in general, the back side of man; 2. the back in the figurative sense is the backbone (the one that supports wherever it is).

djelkeә // iyин (Boysun, Shurchi, Jar. // kaft (Khat.) – shoulder. Compare, agin – shoulder (Rdl, I, 729); Bud. ғин – shoulder (1, 202); Kn. қитқ – shoulder (85); Kazakh Kyrgyz iyин (Rks, 560); Turk. ғин (RTD, 494); Karakalpak ғійн – shoulder (UDK, 76).

mannәй // мәнләй (Surxondaryo) – forehead. Compare, old Uzbek مانگلاى (Rdl, IV, 2009); Kazakh Karakalpak маңдай; Kyrgyz manday (Yudakhin, 294); Turkm. manlay (DTL, 428); The word manlay means forehead, genius, front, avant-garde, best in Mongolian, as well as forehead (2, 109). In addition, in the dialects we are examining, мәңләй шорәкан is used in the sense of salty forehead, unworked, happy black. Comp., Nam. мәңнәй – forehead; мәңләй шорәкан – salty forehead (meaning unhappy) (8, 78).

murit // moylap (Surxondaryo) – mustache. Compare, old Uzbek burut (“Tafsir”, III; Rdl, IV, 1825) Kazakh Karakalpak мурт; Uyghur бурут; Kyrgyz murut (Yudakhin, 307); Turkm. бурут (DTL, 116).

omгән // омра: // koks (Surxondaryo) – breasts. Here omгән – breasts, human and animal breasts. In Khorezm-Oghuz dialects oмгән // oмра: – blue, chest (VUD, 54); In the dialect of Barabin omгән – breasts; oмғәнну (omгәнлу)- strong chest (relative to the horse); Karakalpak oмғән // oмғән (UDK, 88); old Uzbek omгән – армәңк – horse chest; oмғәнләк – o’mulduruq (Rdl, I, 1315); In “Divan” oмгән – root of the neck (DLT, I, 142). The word oмғән the anterior, anterior part is formed from the umbilical cord, which means breast the anterior, anterior part is formed from the umbilical cord, which means breast: oмгән – oмгән, о-ул-дәруқ – oмғәндуруқ. Compare, in
Chuvash um – chest; umsaki – ornaments worn by women on the chest (Chsrl, 456); in the Mongolian language өmnөkh – previous (Mp, 321).

tөsh (Surxondaryo) – chest. Cattle chest, breasts. Compare, stone – breasts (Rdl, III, 2, 1268); Kazakh Karakalpak roc; Turk. doşh (Rdl, III, 1739); Uyghur tөsh; alt. shor. khak. tөsh; yaju. tөs; Turk. doşh (DTL, 270).

talaq (Surxondaryo) – 1. physiological organ, black liver. 2. couple divorce (divorse). Compare, Turkm. dalak (RTD, 688) Kyrgyz қоқ өр (Rks, 768); tatar talaq (Rts, 4, 31).

midjә (Boysun, Bog., Gaz.) – eyelashes. Kechәsi minәm mijdжә qаkhmаy chykhtim (Bog.); Compare, Kashk. mijjә (VUD, 228); toj. mija. old Uzbek t. میژه. Compare, In Navoi, the eyelids are wide - wide mijjas (Khorezm).

qabaq (Boysun, Khat., lay.) – 1. eyelid. Covering the eyelids, opening and closing uzv. qabagy swollen (Cap.). Comp., Karakalpak аrәrәk (UDK, 77).

djiyәк (Boysun, Jor.) – the edge of the eyeball. Comp., Karakalpak djiyәk (UDK, 104).

jyrryk (Boysun) – lips torn man (scratch). Comp., Karakalpak jyrryk 1. thin; 2. lean beef (UDK, 105).

uzәңniliq (Boysun) – footprint. Comp., In the Kongirot dialect, the izәnilik is the middle of the heel (UDK, 109).

jyltyr bash (Boysun) – bald. jyltyr bash adam (Padang).

tokkyz kat (Boysun) – scar. Comp., In the Beruni district of Karakalpakstan kyркat (UDK, 129).

labәк (Boysun) – lip sore man. Comp., In the Mangit dialect of Karakalpakstan labәк / ләвәк пүстин адипи (UDK, 134).

channal (Boysun) – 1. a squeeze: Bir channalgina kampit Berdi (oral.); 2. a man now emaciated, emaciated. Samanbay bir changalgina bop kopdi.

oral (Surxondaryo) – the place where the hair on the top of the head is wrapped, curled. Comp., Karakalpak oray (UDK, 142).

men (Chor.) – a large black spot on the human face. If newborns have a large black spot, their names are also called that way. The son is Mengli, Mengtora; the girl is called Menglihol, Mengdona. Menibai dzhezzә traktir khәydәydi. Compare, In Khorezmi's "Love Letter":

Aningkim ol enkinda meng yaratti,
Buyi birla compose teng yaratti;

In Navoi men – mole; large tin - black spot;
Turfarok bukim, saodat subhida chikmish degay.
Tiira bakhtim akhtari kim kursa st eng uzra meng (388);

In Bobir: Engi mengi oyu, dogi yuzi suzi gulu mul,
Kadi ravonu tani zhoni erni marjondur.

In the Turkmen language men –1. mole: gyzyn yuzunde meni ba; 2. marihuana (gashish). Compare
again: menli – 1. spotted: eli megli ishe yakyn, agzy megli asha yakyn (TmRsl., 448 – 449); even in modern Tatar min used in the style of (mole, birthmark), minle (with a mole, having a mole) (Trsl., 374).

chinachak (Boysun, Kof.) – little finger. Nam. chimchalak // chnchulak; And. ch'mchalak, ch'nqrai, ch'nchalak; Kizil dialectics of the Khakak language chymalchak; ancient Kipchak monuments chyhlq; chyhalak in "Tarjumon" (118).

From the above examples, it can be seen that the dictionary of the dialects of the Boysun-Shurchi group contains centuries-old words, lexical layers, words from various historical sources.

syirak (Surxondaryo) – the area from the knee to the lower leg.

put (Surxondaryo) – 1. foot, the part of the thigh to the foot; 2. pud (weight measurement). Compare, old Uzbek بوت (Rdl, IV, 1856); bud. ("Tafsir", 109); but ("Tafsir", 112); yaju. put, Kazakh Karakalpak but, Uyghur put – leg; Kyrgyz but (Yudakhin, 106); Turkm. but: (DTL, 116).


djulyn // khәrәm tаmyr (Surxondaryo) – back brain, dirty core. Compare, Kazakh Karakalpak julyн, jylн – dirty core, spinal cord (Katje, 53). Kyrgyz jilinchik (Yudakhin, 179); khak. chilini – dirty core; Khorezm yul’n.

djuliq (Chor., Padang, Inkabod) – the two edges of the mouth.

бөкса // бөксәк (Surxondaryo) – 1. the part of the body between the waist and the hips; 2. two small cotton pads in the shape of a rectangle placed on the бөксә of a crib.In OTIl is also in this meaning. side of the body (160).

ashshsyk // ashyk (Surxondaryo) – 1) cow bone; 2) beloved; 3) to come from the right side of the case (ashshigi alchi); 4) game type.

tobyк (Surxondaryo) – the part of the foot that attaches to the heel at the end of the sparse. Compare, old Uzbek توبوق (Rdl, III, 1224); Kazakh tobyк – knee bone; khak. tonykh; Turk. topyk; Azerbaijan topu; Turkm. topuk (DTL, 655); Karakalpak baqay (Khoj.) – heel (UDK, 79).

комақай (Chor.) – the palate side of the mouth. Compare, комақай (Rdl, II, 1320); Karakalpak комекей.

кәnshirik (Chor.) – qanshar (upper part of the nose). Compare, kansirik (Rdl, II, 1072); Turkm., senrik (RTD, 474); see, kansirik (UDK, 119); Kyrgyz kaykasy (Rks, 542); In UTL kanshar (551).

i:ч // ich (Boysun) – 1. in the sense of the abdomen; 2. the inside of an object. Compare, old. ء (DLT, I, 71); ich (Miv, I, 379); old Uzbek ء (Bl, 125); ich ("Tafsir", 127); Kazakh Karakalpak ish; Uyghur Turk. Azerbaijan ich; Turkm. ich (DTL, 345);

urt (Boysun, Shurchi) – face, lower part of the face, cheek. Where the mouth meets the tip of the lip, the inside of the mouth: Compare, alt. urt (Rdl, I, 1670); Kazakh Karakalpak urт; Kyrgyz uurt (Yudakhin, 545); Turkm. ovurt (DTL, 479).

syrgaliq (Chor., Kof.) – the soft part of the lower part of the ear is the earlobe (R. lobe). Comp., Karakalpak syrgaliq - ear piercing hole (UDK, 154).
chynachak (Surxondaryo) – little finger. Compare, And. ch'nәchaq; Tash. дж'мд'лүг' (UDM, II, 329); Karakalpak gadjyrmerә: k (Tortk.) – little finger (UDK, 92); In Namangan dialects '1'кчә // 'л': чә.

koshavuch // koshygych (Jar., Boysun) – double palm. Compare, old Uzbek ҳўсл (Bl. 82); Kazakh uos; Karakalpak aush; Turk. Azerbaijan avuch; Kyrgyz uuch (Yudakhin, 545); Turkm. ovuch (DTL, 479) Karakalpak kosuyys; Khorezm av'чh (VUD, 56) a single palm is called a taqa in this group of dialects.

ennәк (Surxondaryo) – chin, lower jaw. Compare, Kar. ennәк; Bukh. menәк (VUD, 275).

kabaty (Boysun, Shurchi, Jar., Kumkorgan) – side. kabatyymda dzhurgin. Comp., In Khorezmi's "Love Letter": I wish our language would appear together, If you turn the book, this winter is in kotimda. Samarkand kabaty – in the sense of side (SamSU, 319, 59); Kashk. qavәt – side (VUD, 277).

palbagar (Boysun, Shurchi, Jar., Kumkorgan) // pɔlvin (Khat.) – scapula (generally shoulder scapula). In some parts of Surkhandarya it is called "kapkak".

kayazmaq (Boysun, Shurchi, Jar., Kumkorgan) – dandruff, hair dandruff. Comp., Karakalpak (Khoj., Kong.) – kayyzqaq – eyebrow dandruff, dandruff (UDK, 124).

qyssyr (Boysun, Shurchi, Jar.) – a word used in reference to infertile women and animals. Comp., barren (DLT, I, 344).


chatan (Boysun) – between two numbers, crotch: chatәnnәryn chardәrәdәy (Dash.). Comp., Karakalpak apys // jadra (UDK, 72-100).

Chahosar (Boysun) – cow ligament.

charәna (Boysun, Shurchi, Kumkorgan) – a slimy thing that clings to the body of a human child, a lamb, a goat, a calf at birth. The man washes and cleans the baby. A sheep, a goat, a cow licks the same measure on the baby, and if it does not lick, it goes without breastfeeding in spite of the baby.

chynaq // pүchcha (Boysun, Shurchi, Jar., Kumkorgan) – 1. a man with a hearing impairment. gundә pүchchә minam vөyigә ketti (Omonkh.); 2. a small goat with ears; chunak yechki; 3. bad man: Khalim ёлгиндаш chknaqда хәмә гәпти шу бәшләди (Sark.); Comp., Karakalpak chunak – a man with his ear cut off (KDTL, 324; Ktkdl, 77); Kyrgyz чunak (Rkrc, 42); tatar Ber kulogli (Rtts, II, 365); Бер колаклы (Rtts, II, 366).

chuide (Boysun, Shurchi, Jar., Kumkorgan) – high point on the back of the head. Comp., In the Uzbek dialects of Karakalpak chuide– the top of the head, the center (UDK, 173).

aqiy (Boysun, Shurchi, Jar., Kumkorgan) – oblique, a man with white eyes. Comp., Is used in the same sense in Karakalpak dialects. (UDK, 68)
quvuq (Korl., Shurchi, Besh.) – bladder.

әччичәк (Boysun, Shurchi) – 1. the longest and the thinnest intestine of the cattle, which is edible; 2. very thin man. Comp., Karakalpak әччичәк – dirty bowel (the inedible intestine of the cattle). (UDK, 74)


urchuq (Boysun) – 1. where the thigh joins the sacrum: keчә alushda Rә: shәndи urchugi chkgor ketipti. Comp., Karakalpak urchuq (Tortk., Ber., Kang., Khoj.) in the figurative sense: heel (UDK, 163); 2. household item. Biyil urchuk yyiрир kunim otti, gilәm qolamәn deb (Sark.).

tastобә (Boysun, Shurchi, Jar., Kumkorgan) – the top of the head, the center.

uche (Boysun, Shurchi, Jar., Kumkorgan) – back, sacrum. The word ucha is used in the old Uzbek language to mean back and side meat. In DLT ucha – back In Navoi: “The righteous king is a mirror and his back”. (“Muhbә ul-qul'ub”) In this sentence, the word "Uchasidir" is behind, in the opposite sense. (If the righteous king is the face of the mirror, the wicked king is behind side of it). In“Muqaddimatul adab” ucha – shoulder; uchәi kuchlug, shouldercu – kuchlug. Kyrgyz uча – back, sacrum; Uyghur ucha 1. back and shoulder; 2. back of coat and jacket. alt. ucha – back, sacrum; Tuva. ucha – 1) buttocks; 2) the back part of the animal; Turkm. uja – high; Khorezm ucha – back, sacrum. V. V. Radlov's dictionary shows the dialects of the word ucha in the form of yja, uya.

yergesh (Boysun, Besh.) – a specially left pigtail on the back when young children get their hair cut. It is said that this means that after this child, another child (his brother) will be born. Probably because they wanted to "follow" their brother or sister, they probably called this kokil "follow". Comp., Kashk. ergash. (VUD, 275) menney chach (Boysun, Shurchi) – hair placed on the foreheads of young children. Compare, Karakalpak manнаai shash (PDKL, 125).

harpandzhә (Boysun, Shurchi, Jar., Kumkorgan) – the custom of making a double punch by inserting the fingers of two hands between each other. If someone does harpanja, they work will not be good, they will not be happy, - say the locals чоммах // чонтәq (Boysun, Shurchi) – chontok: Khusәn chomмахти ingi dzhemисhti jab jatir. Compare, Kashk. chommәk // chomтәq // chontyk (Mang., Khoj., Ber.) // chomмik. (Tortk., Sa Sabii) (UDK, 172)

The conclusion is that the special study of dialectisms typical of the Boysun-Shurchi dialects will serve as a valuable material for the further development of the Uzbek literary language, as well as for historians, ethnographers, biologists and other specialists.

CONVENTIONAL ABBREVIATIONS:

1. APTL – Melioransky P.M. Arab philologist about the Turkish language, St. Petersburg, 1900
5. Milv – Malov S.E. Monuments of ancient Turkic writing M.-L., 1952
6. Rdl – Radlov V.V. Experience of the dictionary of Turkic dialects, SPB, V. I-IV, 1863-1911
7. RTD – Russian-Turkmen dictionary, M., 1931
8. SamSU – Issues of grammar, dialectology and lexicology of the Uzbek language (SamSU works) Samarkand, 1977
9. DTL – Dictionary of Turkmen language, Ashgabat, 1952
11. VUD– Vocabulary of Uzbek dialects (collection), Tashkent, 1966
12. PDKL – Begjonov T. From the problems of dialectology of the Karakalpak language, Нөкіс: Karakalpakstan, 1971