

Linguogeographical description of professional words in the northern dialects of the karakalpak language (on the example of words related to the profession of fishing and farming)

M.K. Kaypnazarova

Senior teacher, PhD, Nukus state pedagogical institute, Uzbekistan

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Abstract: This article discusses the problem of studying the fishing and agricultural vocabulary of the northern dialect of the Karakalpak language, as well as in the Turkic languages, in this case, the Karakalpak language. Words related to fishing and farming in the Karakalpak language are presented, with examples of their use in other Turkic languages and differences in their use in the conversations of the northern dialect of the Karakalpak language. The areal of distribution of dialect professional words associated with cattle breeding are also given on the basis of linguistic maps showing the distribution of the population of the northern regions of Karakalpakstan, where the northern dialect regions of the Karakalpak language were calculated. The difference in the use of words related to agriculture in the northern dialect of the Karakalpak language, firstly, creates the possibility of creating dialectological dictionaries based on the division of professional words related to the Karakalpak language into thematic groups, and secondly, the fact that words related to agricultural professions are used in our language today, they are not exaggerated in our literary language, but instead of dialect words, as a result of its use, it is noted that it ensures the activity of the word in society.

The maps clearly show the limits of the distribution of professional dialectisms associated with fishing, the broad or narrow meaning of the field of application, the dialect names and dialect meanings related to this profession. If you pay attention to the lingua-areal distribution of some words used in the conversations of the Karakalpak language, to the differences in them - the appearance of different terms on the boundary lines depending on the location of the isoglosses, the different use of professional words in each conversation, and their manifestations on linguistic maps are shown in the appendices.

Keywords: linguogeography, professional words, fishing, agriculture, dialect, map, Karakalpak language.

Introduction: Collecting language riches in dialect and conversations, collecting words that are not used in the literary language, learning their possibilities to enrich the Karakalpak national literary language is considered one of the most important problems in Karakalpak dialectology today. Professional words are a group of words that are related to a certain topic in the economy, are frequently used in the speech of people in that topic, and are rarely used in the lexicon of professionals in other topics.

Learning the north dialect of the Karakalpak language from the linguogeographic point of view is completely

different from the traditional or monographic methods. Linguogeography is understood in linguistics as a branch, a part, and a special method for solving dialectological problems.

In world linguistics, regional and professional lexicon of French, English, Russian language was studied in the works of A.A. Sidrov, S.A. Pankratova, Jon W., Tucker JR., E.N. Serdobintseva, in dialectology of the Uzbek language, learning of dialects and colloquialisms in linguogeographical direction is discussed in the works of A.B. Djuraev, Y.M. Ibragimov, N.K. Muradova.

People's daily life is closely related to their profession, and the use of words and expressions related to this profession is a natural situation. In our language, dialectal words related to fishing and farming have not been implemented in the local vernacular language recently. These professions are of certain importance among the Karakalpaks who live in the northern district of Karakalpakstan. This is because the Karakalpaks in this areal zone have been sedentary since early times, and are constantly engaged in animal husbandry, cattle, camel breeding, horse breeding, sheep and goat breeding, fishing. Therefore, fishing and farming lexicons are considered to be among the stable, long-established language units in general people's language and vocabulary.

METHODS

The given article applies linguistic systematization, linguoareal analysis, nominative-motivational techniques and the differences in their use in parsing words related to agriculture and fishing in Karakalpak dialect conversations and the differences in their use are presented in dialectological maps. The materials presented in the article on the dialectal professional vocabulary of agricultural and fishing professions were collected from the local population of the northern regions of Karakalpakstan - Moynak, Shumanay, Kongrat, Kanlykol, Khojeli, Nukus, Kegeyli, Chimbay, Karaozek, Takhtakopir.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

After many years of coexistence of closely related languages, the differences between the languages are refined and they become closer to each other. Such a phenomenon occurs between languages and dialects of related peoples. Therefore, there is mutual communication between related languages. In particular, as a result of long-term close contact between the representatives of the two peoples and the fact that they use one language, the other, or both languages equally, radiation changes in languages (irradiation is the concept of the spread of the language phenomenon and is one of the characteristic features of the area) increase.

An example of this is Russian and other people's representatives, Uzbek, Kazakh, Turkmen languages in our republic. We see this as a result of the adaptation of some Uzbek, Kazakh, and Russian words. For example: *et* (meat) is in kazakh language, *gosh* (meat)-karakalpak language, *sogim qoy* (mutton) is in kazakh language, *soyisliq qoy* (slaughter sheep) is in karakalpak language, and different fish terms are more widely used in our everyday language than their russian ones. For example: *ak kayran* - (russian salmon), *tiran* (russian taran).

In the composition of one dialect, each conversation has its own differences, firstly, in which people of that place are neighbors and secondly, it is possible to see the specific practices of the residents of each region.

In the context of the modern development of the science of dialectology, it is difficult to understand the changes without cartography when studying them from the linguogeographic aspect. Learning the dialectal distribution of words in a territorial orientation is of great importance for understanding the changes in the language, the phenomenon of the spread and expansion of word meanings and linguistic phenomena. Dialectological materials are often related to the materials of field records, and, providing a linguogeographical description, showing language units on maps, scientific evidence shows the active use, areal, boundaries, intersection of word meanings in the regional vernacular, or phenomena such as starting from a certain region and disappearing in another region. In this article, we explained the words used in Karakalpak dialects related to farming and fishing occupations from a linguistic and geographical point of view, using maps, and noted their differences through examples.

Areal of distribution of dialectal professional words related to animal husbandry and fishing, based on linguogeographic maps showing the distribution of the population of the northern regions of Karakalpakstan, they are the northern dialect regions of the Karakalpak language.

In the Karakalpak language, the words *farm/animal* are used as a generic term for domestic animals. Usually, the term *farm* is a synonym of *work/business*. In addition, the term *livestock* has a polysemantic nature, and also explains the concepts of property, wealth, and the world. J. Shamshetov considered the word "*livestock*" from the etymological point of view: "in Arabic, it is used in the sense of "property, wealth, money". And in today's karakalpak language, the meaning of this word has spread, and it is also used in the sense of cattle" [1] - he points out.

The use of words related to farming in the north dialect of the karakalpak language today in our language, that it is not exaggerated in our literary language, but, instead, it shows that the dialect provides the activity of the word in the society as a result of using words. In our language, the word "*shanlaq*", which is related to the agricultural profession, is used parallel to the word "*malgezek*".

In the majority of remote regions, taking care of cattle is used in the general sense as "*malgezek*", and in the regions where there are many households engaged in farming, the term "*shanlak/cattle shanlak*" is used. In

the literary language, the word jaylau is used in the literary language for a wide field for grazing cattle, while in Nukus region, the word sabat is used. Back-dialect professional words related to farming in the karakalpak language have the same isogloss in all regions of the linguogeographic distribution area, that is, not all of them are the same according to the signs shown on the linguistic map that show the distribution of language phenomena. This means that synonym doublets of professional words related to farming have different uses in the northern dialect regions. We will consider the differences in usage of some words with the help of examples.

Buzau (calf) is a six-month-old calf. The term "buzau" is spoken in the form of Gosala in the language of the Karakalpaks of Kenimeh in Navoi region, which is located far from Karakalpakstan [2]. That is, the fact that the calf is called by a completely different name in this region is due to the fact that the language of the people is isolated and isolated. F.M. Oripova compared the agricultural vocabulary to Tajik and English languages, emphasizes the hyperonymic relationship: [3] "Gusala in tajik means calf, russian- телёнок, english – calf, and the cow, in russian – корова, english – cow, tajik – gov. Therefore, if the word gosala changed from tajik into Karakalpaks of Kenimeh, if we pay attention to the fact that in the Karakalpak literary language it is used in the form of gawmis (гáў+мис) (for bad cattle, only related to the large, fat, milky type of cow), it is possible to understand the need to pay attention to the orientation of the study of languages from the analogical point of view even when learning dialectal professional vocabulary in any language.

Koshek is a general term related to a baby camel. A six-month-old camel baby will be koshek (Kongrat district). B. Khojageldiev, who studied the lexicon of camels in the Turkmen language, says that the word "koshek" is a generic term for a baby camel, and from the etymological point of view, it means "little" in Persian. [4]

Korpesh is a goatling born in autumn (Kegeili district). In the language of the peasants of Takhtakopir region, the word korpesh, which is related to goatling born in autumn, is productively used in «Malsemirtiw» and «Shopankazgan» regions, and the word guzemik is used in Karaoy region and Shogirkol village.

Actually, about the word korpesh, O. Dospanov says: in the South dialect of the Karakalpak language, "the barn made for lambs is called korpesh (Akkamis)." [5]

Therefore, if korpesh means "wick" in the north dialect, it means "the sheepfold" in the south dialect.

In the farm there are professional lexical units associated with the birth of animals.

For example: one lamb or kid born alone is called a single lamb, or a single kid, if it is born a twin, it is called a twin lamb or twin kid. Small animals sometimes give birth to triplets. Such a situation, i.e. if three twins are born, they are said to be triplets. In order to distinguish two twins or triplets from each other, we use the following terms: twin, pair, pair of twins, pair of triplets. In the Takhtakopir region of Karakalpakstan, in common speech, as well as in the Porlitau and Bozatau regions, the triple option is more often used. In the Kazakh language, the word "triplets" is also used in connection with triplets of sheep or goats. Thus, we see that the use of this word in conversations in the Karakalpak language is mainly carried out by representatives of the Kazakh nation of this region and is carried out under their linguistic influence.

"Sheten qora" is mostly done in order to lambs are not allowed to go outside, it is made of harems, it is finely woven, or squeeze out of the thorn. In the language of the Karakalpaks, created in the Kegeyli region, in addition to the meaning of this word (sheten) as a stable, a cart attached to a tractor, that is, a fence placed high on the four sides of the trailer, is also called sheten. For example: Cotton is placed in the cart from the outside. So, in this sentence the word "sheten" gives the other meaning than "qora".

In the form of sheep cutting//cattle cutting, it is used in the Takhtakupir, Karaozek, Moynak, Kanlikol, Kongrat and Shumanay regions, and in the form of cattle for slaughter of livestock or sheep, it is productively used in the Chimbay, Kegeyli, Khojeli-Nukus regions (map 1).

Slaughter sheep / slayer sheep - fattened sheep for slaughter. Sogim koi (sheep cutting) is a dialect professional word referring to the chronoisoglosse (historical isogloss) according to the linguogeographical description. The word "sogim(slaughter)" is used in Devonu Lugatit Turk dictionary as "cattle for slaughter". [6]

Map-1



Gerdan baw//moyin jip//alqim jip//hawke jip - this is the name of the rope tied around the cow's neck. The word "Gerdan" also has a chronoisogloss on the linguogeographical map. The reason is in the explanation of Sh. Abdinazimov: "In the language of ancient Turkic inscriptions, among which is the inscription of the 11th century by Ahmed Yassaviy, the

word "gerdan" means the word "neck". [7]

In the form of gerdan bau is used in the Kegeyli, Shymbai and Karaozek regions, and according to the isogloss of the linguogeographic distribution in the language of the peoples, the form moiyn jip//alkim jip//hawke jip is used in Takhtakupir, Moinak, Konirat, Khojeli and Shomanai regions (map 2).

Map-2



Swelling of manure - horse manure becomes swollen and painful: If horse manure gets stuck, he will not be able to defecate (Nukus district). In the Karauzek region, horse breeders use the word quw buyen//qur buyen, and in Khojeli and Kongrat conversations they

use the variant quw tezek.

Gupli//gupli//koppes//guppes - It is said due to the fact that the animal has increased bloating, fat and appearance of the abdomen (Kegeyli region). In the Khojelinsky and Shumanaysky districts, such variants as

dem boliw and bikyu are also mentioned.

A number of terms of exacerbation of the disease in black cattle are of a general nature, and their differences are characteristic only for some types of cattle, while others are not aggravated. We will show

this in the table below. That is, the types and symptoms of the disease are the same, but they are called differently in terms of the disease of farm animals. We will show such differences in the examples in the table below.

Types of diseases	Black cattle	Horse	Camel	Small cattle
The bloating of cattle	<i>gúpti//gúpli//kóppes//gúppes</i>	<i>tónbek//gúppek</i>	—	—
Sticking and hardening of the intestines	<i>qırıqqat</i>	<i>quw búyen//qur búyen//quw tezek</i>	<i>qatpa</i>	<i>birğarın//birqarın</i>
Types of wounds	—	<i>jem</i>	<i>qarabez</i>	<i>shıǵıw</i>

Therefore, in the Karakalpak language, words related to the agricultural profession are used in different ways in each region, depending on the difference in usage.

We will give a description of the words used in the Karakalpak language related to the fishing profession, and give information on the fishing profession.

About the development of the fishing profession began from ancient times is given in the historical information: “In the north region of the Aral Sea, the culture of fish farming developed in antiquity and the early Middle Ages and ethnic groups of Al-Kardaliya province, Karakalpak communities worked in the Amu Darya delta as owners of the fishing profession”.

Moynak region of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is known as a region that has been engaged in fishing since ancient times, and most of the differences in the local language are related to fishing vocabulary.

T. Begjanov, who specially studied the language of the Moynak Karakalpaks from a dialectological point of view, on the scientific weight of the dialect vocabulary associated with the fishing profession: “The Moynak dialect has a rich vocabulary related to the fishing profession. “This wealth needs to be explored and replenished,” he says.

Many people consider fishing their hobby and old age are busy with amateur fishermen. Previously, sholpi, qarmaq, qaza, baspay, shanishqi, etc. were prepared from fishing tools. Today, the differences between these instrumental terms have turned into archaic or historical words. The development of society and industry, the fact that the fishing profession does not lose its importance even today, the appearance of intensive lakes, water bodies, and fishing equipment for the growth and reproduction of fish will be the base of the new units and completeness of the professional vocabulary in these areas. For example, throwing a reed into the water is associated with the act of lowering a green reed (reed) into the water from a boat to feed the fish kept in special lakes.

Fishing vocabulary constitutes a certain part of the vocabulary of the literary language, and the use of its variants and parallels in dialects and conversations shows that the meanings of these professional dialectisms have a wide isoglossal distribution. If the term “fish” has a characteristic of growth, then it has several variants of growth and gradation depending on its biological growth and maturity.

For example: caviar → larva (larvae) → fry → fish.

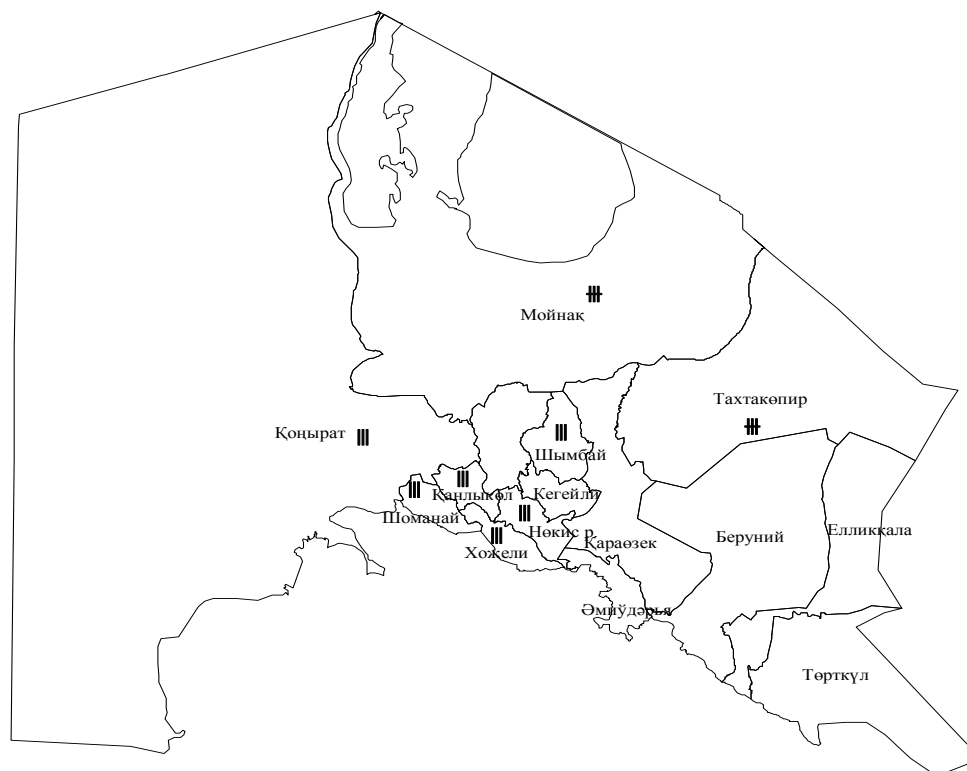
We will show the differences in the use of words

related to fishing in the Karakalpak language using the following examples.

Sazan (carp) is a type of fish. Depending on the size, a number of terms in the southern dialect become more

complicated: Ayqulaqlı sazan -(large fat, large type of carp), qumır - (the fattest and meatiest of the carps), bórge//qara bórge – (small carp) - móńke//qara búrge (the smallest species of carp) (Map 3).

Map-3



In the Moynak dialect, together with such terms, cod is called “karajal”. In the language of the fishermen of

Takhtakupir, Chimbay and Kazakhdarya, a small species of cod is called “lapish//ilapish//lapish”.

the biggest cod	Small gunch	The small cod	Meshel // small black meshel
↓	↓	↓	↓
Gunch→	Cod→	Meshel /black meshel→	Lapish

Gúmpildek urıw - hook fishing method: Bir-eki adam bolıp gúmpildek uratúgın yedik, sonnan shıyrılağan balıq órden-iqqa tuwlaydı (Qanlıkól district).

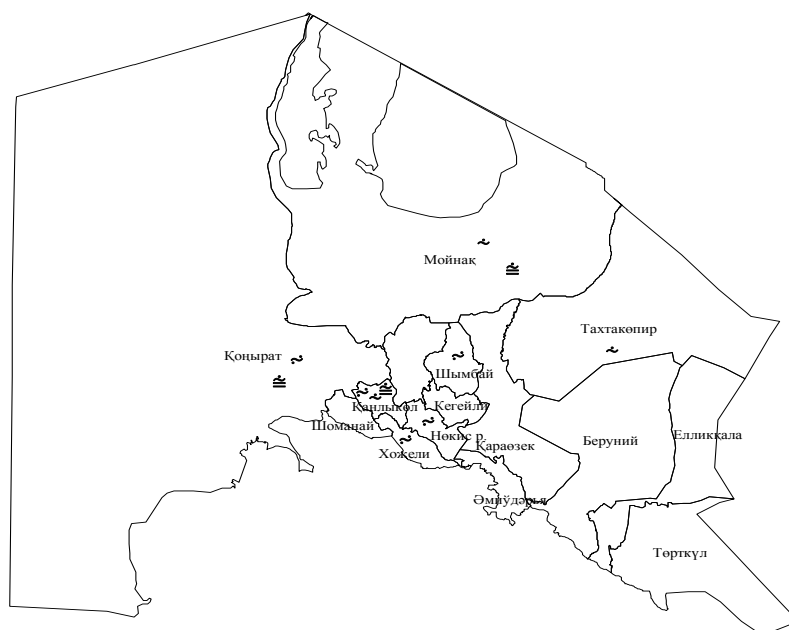
According to Moynak fisherman Kadir Moyatdin: If the fish is among thick reeds, wrap a branch of reeds with a hook and hit so that the fish among the reeds will fall into the hook. When it's warm, the fish hits it like a hammer to enter the fish catcher. The stick of gumpildek is made of wood. (Moynak district).

Au-duzaqtırın maylanıwı - this is due to the fact that a lot of fish are caught. Locals also pronounce in the form

of “warming” in common parlance: Sháribaydıń búgın de jılımı maylanıp kiyatırғанına uqsaydı, balıq qaltası awır kórinedi (Qarauzak district).

Balıqtı ıslaw – is a method that after salting the fish, hang it on a tree and smoke it so that it changes color. In Kanlikol Karakalpak language, “is balıq” means salted fish. Locals mainly preserve fish by salting and curing it. Types of dried and smoked fish are also called as qaqpish//qaq balıq (Map 4).

Map-4



In the dialectological maps presented in the appendix of the article, professional dialectal units are indicated by signs. And, we present the description of the meaning of dialectic units, according to the areas of application, in the following order:

1. Slaughter sheep/slayer sheep - fattened sheep for slaughter.

Slaughter sheep - Takhtakupir, Karaozek, Moynak, Kanlykol, Kongrat, Shumanay regions.

Slayer sheep - Chimbay, Kegeyli, Khojeli, Nukus districts.

2. Gerdanbaw//moyn jip//alqım jip is the name of the rope used to tie the cow's neck. Gerdanbau - Kegeyli, Shimbay, Karaozek districts.

Moyn jip//alkım jip - Takhtakupir, Moynak, Kongrat, Khojeli, Shumanay districts.

3. Bórge//mórńke//qarabúrge - a small type of carp. Bórge - Kongrat, Kanlykol, Shumanay, Khojeli, Chimbay, Nukus districts. Mórńke//qarabúrge - Moynak, Takhtakupir district.

4. Qaq balıq//qaqpash balıq//ıs balıq – is a salted type of fish.

Qaq balıq - Moynak, Takhtakupir, Kongrat, Kanlykol districts.

Qaqpash balıq - Chimbay, Nukus district, Khojeli, Kongrat, Kanlykol districts. ı́s balıq - Moynak, Kanlykol, Kongrat districts.

We propose the following hypothesis to describe professional lexical units in the back dialect of the Karakalpak language from a linguogeographical point of view:

First of all, the dialect professional words compared on the maps indicate that the uzbek, kazakh and turkmen linguistic influences were created jointly in one region by representatives of these peoples in kinship, family ties, brotherhood, continuous marriage ties, trade-like relations.

Secondly, the karakalpak language has its own parallels and several idioms of nothern dialect units, characteristic of agricultural and fishing crafts, which have become widely known as a result of their exchange in communication.

Thirdly, the national abilities of the karakalpak people are reflected in the name of any professional dialectics. Therefore, one can see the folk custom of farming and fishing, which has developed among local residents in the southern regions of Karakalpakstan on the basis of professional dialect words.

CONCLUSION

As a result of studying the professional vocabulary of the Karakalpak dialect from a linguogeographical point of view, the following conclusions are given:

The professional vocabulary of the nothern dialect of the Karakalpak language has isoglosses of linguogeographic distribution, and their meaning is directly related to the occupation of people in a given region, as well as the proximity and remoteness of the regions.

The frequent use of professional dialect words related to fishing in the Karakalpak dialect indicates that fishing is one of the oldest professions in the social life of our people. Fishing vocabulary is a certain part of the vocabulary of our language, and its variants and parallels are used in dialects and conversations - this

proves that the meanings of these professional dialectisms have a wide isoglossal distribution.

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