

## PLANT NAMES IN SURKHANDARYA DIALECTS

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### Summary

The article deals with the problems connected with the names of plants in Uzbek dialects of Surkhondarya in comparison with the Turkish names of plants. The name of the crop vocabulary of the Surkhondarya Uzbek dialects and its comparative study.

One of the most important and current concerns in linguistics is the comparative analysis of dialect features in determining the relationship between the Uzbek literary language and local dialects.

Although phonetics and grammatical aspects of Uzbek dialects have been examined, little work has been done in the subject of lexicon<sup>1</sup>. As a result, we attempt to expose the unique characteristics of the lexical features encountered in the speech of the dialect representatives who live in the oasis under study. In doing so, we strive to compare the plant world to words from other Turkic languages' dictionaries.

We studied the names of plants in groups as follows.

1. Edible greens.
2. Edible wild plants.
3. Inedible weeds.
4. Cultivated plants.

**1. Edible greens: nazboy** (Boysun, Shurchi, Jarkurgan, Kumkurgan)- basil. Chelapkösa from **nozboy** (Inkobod) Compare: In Uychi dialect - **nozvoy**: a type of basil. Originally Tajik - **nozboy**; In Karakalpakstan - **nazbay**; In Kashkadarya - **nozvoy**; In Bukhara **nozboy**.

**shibit**- dill, shibit. Compare: In Tashkent – **sh’v’t**; In Karakalpakstan – **iyisli chop** - dill; Kazakh - **dill**; in kyrgyz - **dill**; Turkmen - **шебит**.

**gashnich** - coriander. (k>g). Compare: Uyghur - **kashnvsh** - **cilantro**.

**siyadnə//sedənə (black cumin)** (Boysun, Shurchi) - sprinkles the seeds on the surface of the bread and it gives off a fragrant smell.

**kogəti** (Boysun) - dried greens, etc..

### 2. Edible wild plants

**nigar// tatim (rhubarb)** (Dogoba, Kayrok) - medicinal plant. This plant is also very rare. It binds seeds like grapes. It collects the seeds, soaks them in water, boils them for a very long time for ten to eleven hours, then removes the seeds, and after boiling and evaporating the water, something like a tomato remains in the pot. The color goes black. In the vernacular it is called "Nigar". Nigar is mainly used when young children have a sore mouth and a sore tongue. The name "Tatim" is probably due to the fact that it is salty or tasted with "Nigar" made from it.

**common barberry** (Dogoba, Kayrak) - medicinal plant. It is boiled by digging up the root of the plant. The local people melt the rubbed, cracked, damaged areas.

**Kiygoti**(Boysun) - (<**ziziphora**) wild basil, grows in the mountains. Indigenous peoples crush the tongues of children and adults when they sneeze. In case of heart and headache (when blood pressure rises), he drinks it as a tea and eats it dried.

**Pidina (mint)** (Boysun, Shurchi, Jarkorgon, Kumkurgan) - mint, a fragrant edible plant. It mainly comes out in early spring. At that time, they bring it and drink it with ugra soup. Compare: In Karakalpakstan - **juvsan**; In Samarkand - **pidinə**.

**Pidinayi ansir** (Boysun) - grows like a mint. They drink it as a tea to cure stomach ailments.

**Sanjit xarsaq** (Boysun) - grows like a silverberry. It boiled as a cure from gallbladder disease.

<sup>1</sup>See: Shoabdurahmonov Sh. From the lexicon of basic urban dialects. Volume 2 Tashkent, 1960.

**Qayan** (Boysun, Shurchi) - edible wild plant. Underneath the ground will be a small potato. These potatoes are eaten.

**джупар**(Boysun) - is a aromatic, fragrant edible plant and is often added to liquid foods. Treatment of root jaundice (hepatitis). The local people boil it and drink it and bathe it. (<afar>iyper>ipar//djypar, djupar).

**қақы**(Boysun, Shurchi) - edible wild plant. This plant is consumed until flowering. It also has a type called "suyri qaqu".

**murchrəykhan** (Boysun) - savory.

**atqulaq**- edible wild plant. It looks like a «sorrel». It is treatment of gastric disease. Compare: In Karakalpakstan – **aqgulaq**.

### 3. Inedible weeds

**Bennidivanə (dope ordinary)**(Boysun) - medicinal wild plant. It looks like a poppy. Seeds treat toothache.

**ispan//khəzaruspan** - incense.

**kəvrək//sassykhkəvrək** (Boysun) - a type of wild plant. Height is 1.15-1.17 cm. It is also used as a fuel after drying. Compare: Jizzax - **səssiqkəvrəy**, Kashkadaryo - **səssikhkə:rək**. In "Devonu lugotit turk": **kəw-rak** - The body is loose and porous plants like castor beans and others (1,443).

**qushqonməs//chibinqomməs (musk thistle)** (Boysun) - wild plant.

**shora (saltbush and orache)** - edible plant. Boil and put in "kuk somsa (national food of Uzbek people)".

**koztikən (eryngium blue; Iberian cornflower)** (Boysun, Shurchi) - thorny edible plant. The local people hang it in their house to protect them from the evil eye.

**marsh mallow** (Boysun) - mallow. The flower is white and pink. The flower is boiled and bathed as a cure for a hepatitis child.

**qoziquلاق** ((Boysun) - nutritious edible plant.

**Artemisia//shybaq** (Boysun) - wild plant. It is dried and burned instead of wood. There is a type of this called "aq shibaq". Compare: In Karakalpakstan, aq shibaq is a type of **shabaq**.

**chəkəmik** (Boysun) - a wild plant belonging to the thorny family.

**kuchələ (aconite, aronnik)** (Boysun) - wild poisonous plant. Man or animals die immediately if eat it. Out of the green leaves comes such a beautiful leaf that looks like "red velvet": Ukəqə qara, kuchələni djepqoymasyn (Chorbog). Compare: You try so hard like a dog that eats aconite (phrase).

**Aqqu:ray** (Boysun) - nutritious wild plant.

**tıləkət**(Dogoba, Kayrak) - wild plant. This plant grows in early May. It also grows in arid rocky soils. The locals bring this grass home and hang it with its roots, and if a relative or child goes far away, they put his name on this grass and wish his child, who has gone far through this grass, well. That's why it's called "wish grass".

**Burchaq** (Boy.) - 1. wild peas; 2. қўган ҳалқаси; 3. snow that burns like chaff. The word "burchak" is interpreted in the Uzbek-Russian dictionary as "buldiriқ", "bean". (URD, 59).

**nəvrəzialəm** (Boysun, Dogoba, Kayrak) // **iris** (Chorbog, Padang, Inkobod) - a wild plant that blooms in spring. It is also known from the name of this plant that such a name symbolizes happiness, laughter, joy, because it blooms very beautifully during Navruz (March).

**kəkirə//kəkrə**(Boysun) - wild plant type. Boiling kakra is a cure for gallbladder disease.

Alisher Navoi, in his book Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn, points out that the Uzbek language is rich in vocabulary and stylistically superior, he writes that the word "**chokur**" does not exist in Persian, that they use the word "**khor**" (thorn), but that "**chokur**" is a painful type of thorn: "They used the word "**khor**" to describe a thorn in the lover's leg. But the word "**chokur**" is more familiar, it has no words, and I found it in Turkish, byte:

Chokurlarkim, sening yolungda tevralmish ayogimga,

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Chekib ul kuy gardin surma tortarmen karogimga”<sup>2</sup>.

**andyz (horse-heal or elfdock)** (Boysun) - similar to sorrel, but the leaves are very large and long-leaved mountain plant. Its leaves are dried, crushed and added to the nas.

**kəvul** (Boysun) - grows scattered on the ground, itself thorny, white flowers. Indigenous people use it to treat back and leg pain when it is boiled and steamed.

#### **4. Cultivated plants**

**bede**- dried hay. Compare: Karakalpak - **alfalfa**: roasted hay, junoshqa; Kazak - **bede**; **Kyrgyz - bede**; Uzbek - **beda**; Turkmen - **клевёр**; Tatar- **tukranbash clover**.

**djonyshka//djonychka** (Boysun, Shurchi, Jarqorgon, Kumkurgan) - hay (clover). Compare: Karakalpak – **jonyrshqa//jonyrishqa**, Uyghur - **jonushqa** - alfalfa.

**kərpə**(Boysun, Shurchi) - is said to be a new emerging type of hay. Compare: Karakalpak - **kərpə**; Kazak - **kərpe, kək, korpa ot - korpaot** (an inch of alfalfa and more time to grow).

The occurrence of such plant names distinguishes this group of dialects from other Uzbek dialects.

#### CONVENTIONAL ABBREVIATIONS

DLT. – Makhmud Kashgari "Devonu lugotit turk," volume I-II-III (Mutallibov S. translated), Tashkent, 1960-1963.

Nick.Ker.-Nikitin V.V., Kerbabaev B.B. Turkmen folk and scientific names of plants. Ashgabat, 1962.

Rdl.- Radlov V.V. Experience of the dictionary of Turkic dialects Spb, I-IV, 1893-1911.

RKD.- Russian-Kazakh dictionary, M., 1954.

RTD.- Russian-Turkmen dictionary, M., 1931.

RTD.- Russian-Tatar Dictionary, M., 1954.

SamDU- Issues of grammar, dialectology and lexicology of the Uzbek language (SamSU works) Samarkand, 1977.

Yaufd-Sadvakasov G. The language of the Uighurs of the Ferghana Valley. I- II part, publishing house "Science" of the Kazakh SSR, Alma-Ata, 1970; II, 1976.

PDKL- Begzhanov T. From the problems of dialectology of the Karakalpak language, Knox; Karakalpakstan, 1971.

KLVKD- Доспанов О. Karakalpak language Vocabulary of Kubla dialect, Knox: Karakalpakstan, 1977.

EKL- Kenesbaev S.K. Explanatory sense of the Kazakh language, Volume I, Almaty -1959.

UDK-Ishaev A. Uzbek dialects in Karakalpakstan, Tashkent, 1977.

VUD- Vocabulary of Uzbek dialects (collection), Tashkent, 1966.

URD- Uzbek-Russian dictionary, M., 1959.

URD- Uighur-Russian Dictionary, (Compiled by Najip E.N.) M., 1968.

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2. Omonturdiyev Q. Alkaline biology and its culture. Candidate research:1984.
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4. Kashgari M. Devonian dictionary Turkish I-II-III volumes (translated by Mutallibov S.) T.: 1960-1963.
5. Fayzieva X. Some lexical features of the dialects of the Boysun-Shurchi group. Topical issues of Uzbek linguistics. T.: 1985.p. 78.

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<sup>2</sup>Alisher Navoi. A perfect collection of works. Twenty volumes. Volume 1b, Tashkent, 2000. p. 16.