

Some Terms about Irrigation Vocabulary in Oghuz Dialects

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Abstract: This article analyzes some linguistic units that make up the lexicon of irrigation in Khorezm Oghuz dialects.

Key words: national language, dialect vocabulary, natural irrigation facilities, artificial irrigation facilities, lexical level, lexical layer, dialectal lexicon.

There is no doubt that the changes taking place in all spheres of life of rapidly developing Uzbekistan, have a significant impact on the development and growth of our national language, Uzbek, especially its lexicon. During this period, the interest of our people to know and understand the history of their country, national language, spirituality, culture, values and traditions has grown even more than before.

Thus, there are a number of topical tasks, such as the scientific observation of the development of the Uzbek language and its constituent dialects in accordance with the time, the necessary research in this area, scientifically based on the current requirements of the lexicon of the Uzbek language and dialects, collection of dialect-specific words, and comparative research and their harmonization with scientific conclusions.

It is known that each language has its own lexical structure and vocabulary. In general, a number of research works on the study of literary language, vernacular and dialect lexicon in Uzbek linguistics have been carried out in our country. Significant achievements have been made in this field, dissertations have been defended, monographs have been published and a number of scientific articles have been published. Nevertheless, Uzbek linguistics still has a number of issues awaiting its linguistic solution, one of which is the Uzbek language, an integral part of which is the lexicon of irrigation in the Khorezm dialect. Because they are a rich lexical unit of irrigation, which reflects the ancient and complex irrigation culture of the Uzbek people, the mode of production, economic activity, its relationship to land and water, labor and vital needs in production and cultivation. Although the lexicon of irrigation of Khorezm dialects is not studied separately in the monographic plan, the valuable ideas and factual materials of our linguists F. Abdullaev², O. Madrahimov³, A. Ishaev⁴, T. Yuldashev⁵, R. Yuldashev and Y. Bobojonov⁶ cited in play main role in our work. It is noteworthy that prof. Z. Dusimov and R. Yuldashev published scientific articles in this area.

First of all, it should be noted that the lexicon of irrigation includes water and its concepts, the source of irrigation and its branches, fields, fields and their shores, natural and artificial waterways, basins, wells, waterways, digging and cleaning of pools, tools used in it, the person involved in irrigation, his occupation, irrigation process and conditions, as well as customs related to irrigation and linguistic units expressing others are understood.

It is known that the lexicon of irrigation includes hundreds, thousands of lexical units in the Uzbek language, which is our national language, which has been used since ancient times, some of which are obsolete, and some of which are used today. Over time, the meanings of lexemes in the lexicon of irrigation have changed, and some words and terms have taken on new meanings in the Uzbek language and its dialects. From this point of view, there is a need for a more in-depth study of the terminological system of our native language, scientific research. We will consider this and others below.

Typically, each science or its branches, sections are used in the study using classification principles.

Therefore, we also found it expedient to study the irrigation lexicon by dividing it into three classification groups. These are:

- 1) natural irrigation facilities;
- 2) artificial irrigation facilities;

Hence, the lexical units representing natural irrigation objects consist of naturally irrigated lands and units within the main object of the irrigation system. In irrigation, water is the subject, land is the object. These include *land, soil, field, thirty*, and so on. If we analyze these words and terms linguistically, the term "land" is used in the same sense in both literary

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² Abdullaev F. O'zbek tilining Xorazm shevalari. –Toshkent: Fan, 1960.

³ Madrahimov O. O'zbek tilining o'g'uz lahjasi. –Toshkent: Fan, 1973.

⁴ Ishaev A. Qoraqalpog'istondagi o'zbek shevalari. –Toshkent: Fan, 1978.

⁵ Yo'ldoshev T. Tojikistondagi o'zbek shevalari morfologiyasi. –Toshkent: Fan, 1986.

⁶ Xudoyberganov R. Xorazm shevalaridagi frazeologizmlarning semantik xususiyatlari// Til gulshani. –Urganch, 2008.

language and Khorezm dialect. However, the next *soil* term is different in pronunciation in Khorezm dialect. For example, the term *soil(tuproq)* in the literary language is pronounced phonetically in the Khorezm dialect in the forms *of turpoq, tupraq, to'proq, to'rhoq*. If we study this on the basis of the theory of linguistics, it means that in these places there is a phenomenon of metathesis in pronunciation, and there is a mutual exchange of adjacent sounds in words. It is also possible to find that vowel "u" changes into "o" or "a".

In addition, the *dala (field)* term on the lexicon of irrigation is used in the Khorezm dialect in the form of *thirty*. The term *otiz* in the Khorezm dialect is used in the same way in some dialects of the Uzbek literary language, but in rare areas. That is why in many parts of Uzbekistan the term *otiz* is almost not understood.

Natural irrigation objects also include lexical units such as *river, canal, canal, stream, spring, stream*. Objects referred to by such lexemes are usually not created on the basis of human or collective manual labor, but are formed naturally and are considered lexical units that represent these irrigated objects.

The term *daryo (river)*, which is part of natural irrigation facilities, is pronounced in the same way and in the same sense in almost all regions of Khorezm region, but it should be noted that in some areas, for example, in some parts of *Khanka* district, it is also used as a *derya*.

The term **canal**, which is one of the objects of irrigation, is thus interpreted in scientific sources. The word canal is derived from the Latin word **canalis**, which means *pipe, waterway*⁷.

This means that the word **canal** is not only a natural irrigation object, but also an artificial irrigation object. For example, the above-mentioned dictionary states: "Excavated waterway for the establishment of navigation between rivers, lakes or seas, as well as the provision of water to arable lands and the collection and discharge of excess water."⁸

It can be seen that the word-term of the canal, which is part of the irrigation lexicon, belongs not only to natural objects, but also to artificial irrigation objects. This term is used in Khorezm dialect in the same form.

The next term in the list of natural irrigation objects is called **arna**. We will focus on the interpretation of this term in scientific sources. The word **Arna** is interpreted in S. Karaev's dictionary as follows: "Arna is a chigatoy word and it is a canal formed by a river".⁹ The scientist admits that in his work the linguist Z. Dosimov also noted that the word arna is connected with the Khorezm region.

The word **arna** is very old. **Arna** is a canal formed by a river¹⁰. According to V. V. Bartold, the channel originated in Khorezm: "In the 10th century, people who were incomprehensible to other Iranians still continued to speak their native language and even used it in written documents, in our opinion, this language was not later expelled as Persian, it was considered a Turkic language, undoubtedly the remains of the khorezmian language, some artificial terms of irrigation were considered (arna - a large channel). According to V. V. Bartold, the following links are given: "the Khorezm language left its mark on the Khorezm dialects of the Uzbek dialect (for example, Khorezm terms are preserved in irrigation: arna "big canal", yop "small canal, arik")¹¹.

From the above analysis, it can be seen that the word *arna*, which is part of the irrigation lexicon, is not only a lexical unit that is part of the natural irrigation object, but also a lexeme that is part of the artificial irrigation lexicon. Secondly, it is shown in scientific sources that the word *arna* is directly related to the Khorezm region as a lexical unit included in the lexicon of irrigation.

It is known that the lexical units representing and related to artificial irrigation objects differ in quantity and type from the words-terms representing natural irrigation objects. This can be seen from the fact that water extraction and irrigation are ancient activities of the Uzbek people. This is because the irrigation lexicon, which is part of the farming lexicon, has its own lexical units. In particular, the terms related to this area are the majority in the Khorezm dialect, and we will try to analyze them in detail below.

These are: *karta, solma, rosh, chel, qariq, buyat // boyat // bogat, otiz* and others.

The word *card*, which is part of the lexicon of artificial irrigation, has been mastered in Russian, and the term is used in agriculture to mean a large, wide area intended for planting, a field. This term is used in the same sense in some other dialects of the Uzbek language.

The next word in the lexicon of artificial irrigation is called *solma*, and this term is unique to the Khorezm dialect, which is an artificial waterway designed for irrigation. It is used as a small stream in the Uzbek literary language and its other dialects. This term is also mentioned in the works of Uzbek linguists A. Ishayev, Z. Dusimov, R. Yuldashev, Y. Bobojonov, and it is not recognized only as an object of artificial irrigation.

⁷ O'zbek tiling izohli lug'ati. –Toshkent: O'zbekiston Milliy entsinklopediyasi, 2020, 2nd book, p. 313.

⁸ That book, that page.

⁹ S. Qoraev. Топонимы Узбекистана с топонимическим словарем. Tashkent, 2015. p. 158.

¹⁰ V. V. Radlov. O'pit slovary, t. I, p. 303.

¹¹ V. V. Bartold. Narodi Sredney Azii i Kazaxstana, M., 1962, ch. 1, p. 140.

Rosh is also one of the Khorezm dialects that make up the *lexicon* of artificial irrigation. It is artificially prepared by covering the edge of the ditch to prevent flooding, and this term is also used only in Khorezm dialect. In general, the terms *solma*, *rosh*, *yap*, typical of the Khorezm dialect, are also used in the southern regions of Karakalpakstan.

In addition, another term in the Khorezm dialect of irrigation is the word *yap*.

The next words in the Khorezm dialect, which are part of the irrigation lexicon, are *chel* and *qariq*. The Khorezm dialect of the Uzbek language refers to the *lexicon* of agriculture, more precisely to the *lexicon* of agriculture. This word-term "chel", which belongs to the lexicon of farming, is divided into parts by weighing the same crop area, and this term is used to distinguish and distinguish the crop areas from each other.

Also, *qariq* a word in the Khorezm dialect, which is used for artificial irrigation, is the same as when preparing the fields for planting and planting melons, watermelons, tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, squash. The purpose of *qariq* is to prevent the above-mentioned crops from flooding after planting.

Otiz in the Khorezm dialect, which are part of the lexicon of artificial irrigation, represent the concept of field, field, cultivated in this dialect. This term is widely used in this sense only in the Khorezm region and the southern regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

From the above research and analysis, it is clear that the terms of the lexicon of irrigation in the Khorezm dialect have a special character and play an important role in the development of the Uzbek literary language.