



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

Fayzieva Kh

Termiz SU

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.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 22-Dec-21

Received in revised form 24-Jan-22

Accepted 31-Jan-22

Available online 18-Feb-2022

Keywords: Body Parts, Uzbek, Vocabulary.

avuz // aviz // au:z (Surxondaryo) – mouth. Compare, old Uzbek **agyz** (“Tafsir”, 37); اغيز (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. ايا (Rdl, I, 199); **aya** (“Tafsir”, 44); **aya** (DLT, 1, 113); **kaf** (Bud, 1, 216); **aya** – ladon (Sya, 1, 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**

¹ Malov S. E. Monuments of ancient Turkic writing.– M.-L., 1952.– p. 355.

(Yudakhin, 46); Turkm. **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); **arqa** (Shoab., 231).

Bavur // **bavir** // **ba:ur** (Surxondaryo) – liver. Compare, Old. **bagyr** – liver (Mlv, I, 367); old Uzbek **باغیر** (Bl, 132); **باغیر** (Rdl, IV, 1454); Turk. Ozar **bagyr** **багыр** (Rdl, IV, 1451); yak. tatar **baur**; other. Kazakh **bayir**; Karakalpak **bayir**; tuv. **baar**; khak. **paar**; yaju. **pagyr** – liver, **pegyr** – kidney; Kyrgyz **boor** (Yudakhin, 93); Turkm. – **bagyr** – liver (DTL, 65); Uyghur **bagyr** – liver (LUFV, 1, 175); **bovur** – 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 **بالدور** (Rdl, IV, 1505); Turk. Azerbaijan **baldyr** (Rdl, IV, 1504); Kazakh Karakalpak **baldyr**; Turk. **baldyr** (DTL, 70); Тошк. **bald'r** (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. **bəshməldəq**;

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

gəgirdək (Surxondaryo) – larynx (**k > g, e > ə**): Compare, old Uzbek (Rdl, II, 1065-1061) Kazakh **kegirdək**; Turk. **kekirdevuk** (DTL, 374) see, **kegirdak**// **kikirdek** // **gəgirdək** (UDK, 119).

jo:rin (Surxondaryo) – from the waist to the shoulder. Compare, Turk. **arka**, **yagirni** (RTD, 731); Kyrgyz **arka**, waist (Rks, 816); koz. **arqa** – adamdin, maldin, zattin qir sirti, joni (EDKL, 46); tat. **arqa** (Rts, 4, 112). In the speech of the dialects representatives we are examining **arqa** – 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).

djelkeə // **iyin** (Boysun, Shurchi, Jar.) // **kaft** (Khat.) – shoulder. Compare, **agin** – shoulder (Rdl, I, 729); Bud. **igin** – shoulder (1, 202); Kn. **ikti** – shoulder (85); Kazakh Kyrgyz **iyin** (Rks, 560); Turk. **egin** (RTD, 494); Karakalpak **əyin** – shoulder (UDK, 76).

mannəy // **mənləy** (Surxondaryo) – forehead. Compare, old Uzbek **مانگلاي** (Rdl, IV, 2009); Kazakh Karakalpak **мандай**; 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, **mangləyi shorəkən** is used in the sense of salty forehead, unworked, happy black. Comp., Nam. **mangnay** – forehead; **manglayi shurakan** – salty forehead (meaning unhappy) (8, 78).

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

əmgən // **əmra**: // **kəks** (Surxondaryo) – breasts. Here **əmgən** – **breasts**, human and animal breasts. In Khorezm-Oghuz dialects **əmgən** // **əmyən** – blue, chest (VUD, 54); In the dialect of Barabin **əmgən** – breasts; **əmgənnu** (**əmgənlu**)- strong chest (relative to the horse); Karakalpak **vəmgən** // **vəmgən** (UDK, 88); old Uzbek **əmgən** – **اومگن** horse chest; **əmgənlik** – o'mulduzuq (Rdl, I, 1315); In “Divan” **əmgən** – root of the neck (DLT, I, 142). The word **əmrən** 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: **əm-gən** – **əmgən**, **ə-ul-duruq** – **omulduruq**. Compare, in

Chuvash um – chest; umsaki – ornaments worn by women on the chest (Chsrl, 456); in the Mongolian language **ömnökh** – previous (Mp, 321).

tösh (Surxondaryo) – chest. Cattle chest, breasts. Compare, stone – breasts (Rdl, III, 2, 1268); Kazakh Karakalpak **töc**; Turk. **dösh** (Rdl, III, 1739); Uyghur **tösh**; alt. shor. khak. **tösh**; yaju. **tös**; Turk. **dö:sh** (DTL, 270).

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

midjja (Boysun, Bog., Gaz.) – eyelashes. Kechäsi minäm mijdzhä qakhmay chykhtim (Bog.); Compare, Kashk. **mijja** (VUD, 228); toj. **mija**. old Uzbek t. **میتړه**. Compare, In Navoi, the eyelids are wide - wide **mijas** (Khorezm)

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

djiyäk (Boysun, Jor.) – the edge of the eyeball. Comp., Karakalpak **djiyäk** (UDK, 104).

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

uzänniliq (Boysun) – footprint. Comp., In the Kongirod dialect, the izänilik is the middle of the heel (UDK, 109).

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

tökkyz kat (Boysun) – scar. Comp., In the Beruni district of Karakalpakstan **kyrkat** (UDK, 129).

läbäk (Boysun) – lip sore man. Comp., In the Mangit dialect of Karakalpakstan **läbäk** / / **läväk** пўстин 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 dzhezzä traktir khäydäydi. 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. **chimchalək** // **chnculək**; And. **ch'mchalak**, **ch'noqai**, **ch'nchalak**; Kizil dialectics of the Khakak language **chyməlchak**; ancient Kipchak monuments **chychlaq**; **chychalak** 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) – I. 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); Turk. **bu:t** (DTL, 116).

буйир (Surxondaryo) – hip. Comp., Karakalpak **buyir** (UDK, 86).

djulyn // **khəram tamyr** (Surxondaryo) – back brain, dirty core. Compare, Kazakh Karakalpak **julyn**, **jlyln** – 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.

bəksə // **bəksək** (Surxondaryo) – I. 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 **bəksə** of a crib. In OTII 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.

tobyk (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 **tobyk** – knee bone; khak. **tomykh**; Turk. **topyk**; Azerbaijan **topu**; Turk. **topuk** (DTL, 655); Karakalpak **baqay** (Khoj.) – **heel** (UDK, 79).

kəməkəy (Chor.) – the palate side of the mouth. Compare, **kəməkəy** (Rdl, II, 1320); Karakalpak **kəmekey**.

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

i:ch // **ich** (Boysun) – 1. in the sense of the abdomen; 2. the inside of an object. Compare, old. اچ (DLT, I, 71); **ich** (Mlv, I, 379); old Uzbek اچ (Bl, 125); **ich** ("Tafsir", 127); Kazakh Karakalpak **ish**; Uyghur Turk. Azerbaijan **ich**; Turk. **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 **urt**; Kyrgyz **uurt** (Yudakhin, 545); Turk. **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'nəchaq**; Tash. **dj'mdj'lg'** (UDM, II, 329); Karakalpak **gadjyrmerə: k** (Tortk.) – little finger (UDK, 92); In Namangan dialects **'l'kchə // 'l': chə**.

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

ennək (Surxondaryo) – chin, lower jaw. Compare, Kar. **ennək**; Bukh. **menək** (VUD, 275).

kabaty (Boysun, Shurchi, Jar., Kumkorgan) – side. *kabatynda 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. **qavət**– side (VUD, 277).

palbagar (Boysun, Shurchi, Jar., Kumkorgan) // **pəlvin** (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.) – **kayyzgaq** – eyebrow dandruff, dandruff (UDK, 124).

kynzhyr (Boysun, Shurchi) – skinny, thin man: *qynzhyrayip dzhyrp həmmə ishti shu qyladi*. Comp., DLT. **qynjyr** *kəzyn baqishty*.

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

mindjyq (Boysun, Shurchi, Jar., Besh.) – side: *mindjyg'yma tyğylmə kop* (Chor.).

muchə (Boysun) – arms, legs, and a major part of the human body. *tər muchchan savma* (Chor.).

khalkum (Boysun, Shurchi, Jar., Kumkorgan) // **larynx** (Mach.) – throat. Comp., Karakalpak **kulqym // qulqyn // qulqun** – pharynx; throat (UDK, 132).

chatən (Boysun) – between two numbers, crotch: *chətənnəryn chardərədəy* (Dash.). Comp., Karakalpak **apysh // jadra** (UDK, 72-100).

Chachəsər (Boysun) – cow ligament.

chərənə (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 // pychcha (Boysun, Shurchi, Jar., Kumkorgan) – 1. a man with a hearing impairment. *gundə pychchə minam veyigə ketti* (Omonkh.); 2. a small goat with ears; *chunak yechki*; 3. bad man: *Khalim əlgindəy chknəqda khəmə gəpti shu bəshlədi* (Sark.); Comp., Karakalpak **chunak** – a man with his ear cut off (KDTL, 324; Ktkdl, 77); Kyrgyz **chunak** (Rkrc, 42); tatar **Ber kulogli** (Rtts, II, 365); **Ber kolakly** (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.

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

belbuvar (Surxondaryo) – waist, back waist (in Russian – hip). **Comp.**, Karakalpak **belbuvar** (UDK, 82).

urchuq (Boysun) – 1. where the thigh joins the sacrum: *kechə alushda Rə: shəndi urchugi chkgor ketipti*. **Comp.**, Karakalpak **urchuq** (Tortk., Ber., Kang., Khoj.) **in the figurative sense**: heel (UDK, 163); 2. household item. *Biyil urchuk yyirip kunim otti, giləm qolamən deb* (Sark.).

tastəbə (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”. (“Mahbub ul-qulub”) 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; *uchasi kuchluk, shuldercū – kuchluk*. Kyrgyz **ucha** – 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 **mannai shash** (PDKL, 125).

harpandzhə (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 **chommah // chontaq** (Boysun, Shurchi) – *chontok: Khusən chommakhti ingi dzhemishti jab jatir*. Compare, Kashk. **chomməgkh** (VUD, 268); Karakalpak **chombyk // chomtaq // chontyk** (Mang., Khoj., Ber.) // **chommik**. (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
2. Bl – “Badoi-al-lugat” M.-L., 1961 (facsimile edition with comments by Borovkov A.K.)
3. DLT – Mahmud Kashgari “Devonu lug'otit turk”, volumes I, II, III (translated by Mutallibov S.), Tashkent, 1960-1963
4. Kn – Mukhammad Yakub Chingi. Kelur-name “Fan”, Tashkent, 1982
5. Mlv – 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
10. LUFV – Sadvakasov G. The language of the Uighurs of the Ferghana Valley, V. I-II, Alma-Ata, 1970-1976
11. VUD – Vocabulary of Uzbek dialects (collection), Tashkent, 1966
12. PDKL – Begjonov T. From the problems of dialectology of the Karakalpak language, Nökis: Karakalpakstan, 1971
13. EDKL – Kenesbaev S.Kh. Explanatory dictionary of the Kazakh language, I т., Almaty -1959
14. UDK – Ishaev A. Uzbek dialects in Karakalpakstan. Tashkent, 1977.