

# A Viewpoint on the Study and Teaching Ethnographic Vocabulary of Samarkand Tajiks

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**Abstract:- In the article the lexical layer referring to the traditions and customs, national ceremonies as well as to the seasonal work and family religions occurring in the speech of Samarkand people have been analyzed. The ethnographic vocabulary being one of the ancient layers of the language has been investigated from the point of view the history of the language, dialectology and lexicography.**

**Keywords:-** *Dialect, Customs, Lexical Layer, Dialectics, Tradition, Analysis Research, Ceremony.*

The vocabulary composition of the dialect of Tajik language is very rich and colorful. Richness appears in the existence of different semantic layers and in a number of the semantic vocabulary, in some borrowed elements which come from other languages, in polysemantic and antonymic units, synonyms, in the contrastive interpretation of words, phraseological units, in the substratum and old elements from the classical literature, in word building forms and special word building and word connecting means and others. It is for certain that without carrying out thorough and detailed study of the vocabulary of every existing dialect of the Tajik language separately without defining their most peculiar inner characteristics, it is impossible to find out the state and the ways of development of the dialectical basis of the normative Tajik language which is considered to be an important problem and men of science haven't yet come to a certain conclusion about it and it is a practice out of the question. Taking into consideration this fact, we have decided it is the time to compile a systematic dictionary of the dialect of Samarkandi Tajik which is one of the largest northern dialect of Tajik and actually we can formulate our aim in the following way: The present theme has not been studied from the point of view of Tajik dialect science fully so far. So, its complete study will give us a wide opportunity to solve a number of problems and enrich the theory of linguistics, especially the theory of lexicography and improve compiling and keeping dictionaries. After becoming independent state, in the normative Tajik language continued speedily to appear words and terms from other languages, trite words methodically poor and old words on the basis of its inner resources. As the dialect of Samarkand Tajiks has a great number of original words in its structure and is called normative Tajik language and the change of elements, can be seen in the vocabulary one big layer of the dialect vocabulary of Samarkand Tajiks consists of words and borrowed terms. That is why to determine the kinds of borrowings during the interaction with other languages, the factors of borrowing the word the necessity and the degree of their usage the phenomenon of

meaning and shades of meaning in them while getting used to the new dialect environment and the study of historical links of the Tajik language with other close and distant languages and the influence languages where the phenomenon has got a long history in the Tajik linguistics has not been completely solved yet and it will be assistance to the specialists.

The most important part in the structure of the vocabulary in the dialect of Samarkand Tajiks is recognized to be words that refer to the long before periods of development of the Tajik language, to pick up this type of the words from the places where the dialect as spread and determine the meaning, their grammatical structure in comparing and contrasting them with the sources given in the explanatory dictionaries and scientific sources and works of our classics, to announce some changes in semantics and partly grammatical forms and with the passing of time seen the influencing of the inner laws the present dialect which take place in them to bring in order for compiling the ethnographic dictionary of modern Tajik and to improve and perfect it by empty half to filling will make the problem easier.

The dictionary of the dialect of Samarkandi Tajik consists of very many layers of words and special terms. The study of elements referring to the different people's activities, showing the meaning, the structure and grammatical forms and some of them travel around people's society and met in their life getting perfected and so making a part of terms of the normative Tajik language on account of general units which supply the present dialect. Ethnographic vocabulary covers one of the dictionary layers making a part of the dictionary on the whole and has the old history of its own. The structure of a dictionary is a collection of all the words of the language and divided into two groups –vocabulary fund and vocabulary structure. It is proved that the vocabulary structure of development and written languages having an ancient history cover within the limit of 200 thousand of units certainly, this great number cannot be used altogether at the same time. The number, which is in use conditions, differ from each other, and depend on the time and conditions. For example, even in the works of the talented writers and literary men this number cannot exceed 20-30 thousand units. In the language of other writers the number of language units is even less than that. The main thing is that all the words of the language as the holy things of other national owners are kept in a numerous dictionaries of the past and today, and when it is necessary part of them can be used again.

The ethnographic vocabulary mainly consists of the vocabulary fund of the language where there are originally more words of Tajik origin. The content of every separate vocabulary units besides expressing vocabulary meaning it gives important information in respect of the words' origin and cases of their usage. Especially the problems of the origin of words being of great interest they are not only attract the attention of linguists but also they appeal to every intelligent person. So for achieving, studying and analyzing the ethnographic vocabulary of the language as an inseparable part of the vocabulary units of the language one can get information in the writings of such linguistics as D. Tojiyev, M.N. Qosimova, H. Majidov, M. Muhammadiev, N. Sharofov, T.Juraev and some others. Namely, the book of professor H. Majidov under the title of Modern literary Tajik language devoted to the composition of the vocabulary of the language, the origin of words, the circle of their influence and usage, gives valuable information. (Majidov, 2007, p.89).

Another work referring to the vocabulary of ethnography which is worthy of attention is the Soviet Tajik Encyclopedia (STE). It is a widespread and authentic book and consists 8 volumes. This work – say researches N. Sharofov, T.Juraev in their work without any doubt, will be a new step in the development of scientific and technical terminology. In encyclopedia one come across not only all the branches of science and technology but also the periods of development of skills and professions, branches and their history is reflected in it together with the vocabulary of modern technology, the forms from different professional branches can be found in great number. For example: fотиha, nonshikanon, xayoshi, begohise, xudoj, bist, chil etc.

The study of Tajik language dialects had been started even before the October Revolution. (see Grogorev, 1861, Semenov, 1900, 1901, Kuznetsov 1915)

But the works that written at that period were too short and descriptive and could not cover the peculiar features of the dialect completely, a perfect and rapid study of the Tajik dialects mainly began during the Soviet Power. Particularly during the 50s of the XX<sup>th</sup> century. Scientists started to study separate dialects and created on these bases good works. (see Rastorgueva 1962, 33-66). The material they achieved gave professor V.S.Rastorgueva an opportunity to create a detailed conclusive work where she showed general and different characteristics of Tajik dialects on the question of vowels and partly the verb in comparative way (Rastorgueva 1984). This V.S.Rastorgueva's attempt later on were continued by the researchers from the Institute of language and literature named after Rudaki under the Academy of Sciences of Tajikistan. She prepared a five-volume book under the title of "The Southern Dialect of Tajik language" which also had finalizing characteristics (V.1, 1984; V.2,3, 1979; V.4 1982; V.5 1984:)

As we can see the study and investigation of dialects of the Tajik language began from the materials collected from separate dialects and then by and by the materials were studied comparatively and then scientifically finalized ended with the subgroup dialects. However, we should note that looking through the parts of separate speech dialect systems in Tajik dialectology from the beginning went on unequally. For example, the data we have at hand show that at the end of 50s of the XX<sup>th</sup> century phonetic and morphological part of the dialects have been studied more than the other parts.

At the beginning of 60s up to now some articles and works came into being (Kosimov 1961. 210, Hamroqulov 1961, 23-51. In 1963 the issue of V.S.Rastorgueva's book under the little of "Essays on Tajik Dialectology" (issue 5). Really it being a two language Tajik-Russian Dictionary where one can come across some vocabulary units from the northern dialects. And it became a kind of a discovery in Tajik dialectology. Really, this work is a dictionary. But the compiler expressed in her reading the future ways of studying the problems referring to the vocabularies of dialects of the Tajik language. It was the fact that within the periods of 60-70-ies of XX<sup>th</sup> century were issued a series of articles which were devoted to the vocabulary of separate dialects of Tajik (Rosenfeld -1969. 68-80; Rosenfeld-1967, 47-48; Mahmudov-1964, 74-84; Saidov—1969, 108-118). The majority of articles are gathered in a collection of articles under the little of "The problems of Tajik Dialectology" which was prepared for publication. The dialectology workers of the Institute of language and literature named after Rudaki and the book is devoted to the study of the vocabulary such separate Dialects as Romit, Yokhsu, Panjakent, Shahritus, southern Kulab and Tajik speaking Arabs. (The problems of Tajik Dialectology, 1970). The book under the title of "The Vocabulary of the Southern Dialects" (letter Dd model) which has been published at the initiative of G.Jurayev and M.Mahmudov and edited by professor R.Gafforovin 1971 after the fifth volume of V.S.Rastorgueva's "Essays" and is considered to be the second dialectological dictionary. T.Maqsudov's work being devoted to the vocabulary and phraseological units of the dialects of Isfara Tajiks came out. (T.Maksudov 1972). The second volume of the handbook by M.Eshniyozov under the title of "Tajik Dialectology" where have been brought samples of the vocabulary of one part from the dialects of the Tajik language (Eshniyozov, 1979). During these articles by A.Z.Rosenfeld and G.Juraev (Rosenfeld-1976, Juraev – 1973, 1975 on the vocabulary of separate dialects, 3-4 articles by Sh.Ismailov referring to the vocabulary of the Rasht valley dialect (Ismailov-1974, 1976, 1978, B.Berdiev and Z.Zayniddinov articles connected with the vocabulary of Romit dialect and the semantics of the words "palonj" "and" "zan" (woman) in the Tajik dialects (Berdiev, 1974; Zayniddinova -1976, 1980) have been issued. In 1980 the first volume of a five – volume book under the name of "The Southern Dialect of the Tajik Language" was issued the second chapter of which the other Gh. Juraev refers to the final scientific vocabulary of the dialects (Semenova, Juraev 1980, 84-294). It should be

noted that during 80-90s of the XX<sup>th</sup> century until today more and more attention has been paid to the study of problems referring to the vocabulary of the dialects of Tajik language. Six candidate dissertations have been fulfilled (Ismailov 1982; Istamova 1983; Kabirov 1995; Kahharov 1998; Gadoyev 2009; Zamonov 2009) and two doctorate dissertations (Juraev 1992, Hasanov 2003) have been defended, one bilingual dictionary has been compiled (Rosenfeld 1982), three explanatory dialectal dictionaries have been created (Mahmudov, Berdiev 1989; Mahmudov, Juraev 1997, Qosimova, Mirboboyev, Karamshoev 1997), a handbook on collecting vocabulary of the dialects has been presented to the public (Juraev, Maqsudov, Mahmudov 1982), a methodical hand book on working out the norms of the literary language was made up within the dialect's environment (Ismailov 1994) in facing with the smaller or larger vocabulary problems of this or that dialect were published separate articles (Juraev 1984; Ismailov 1984, 1991; Kabirov 1991, 1994; Kahharov 1994; Gadoev 2006, 2007). In spite of all this as we can see the ethnographic dialect vocabulary each haven't been studied separately. And one of them is the dialect Samarkand Tajiks. Meanwhile the study of each dialect's vocabulary, especially the ethnographic vocabulary on the whole we cannot have the opportunity of their comparative study and come to final scientific conclusions. That is what says the condition of today's Tajik linguistics just this side of the matter brought us the necessity to deal with the ethnographic units of the dialects of Samarkand Tajiks which refers to the group of northern dialects of the Tajik language and made up our mind to carry out a research work on the dialect.

It should be noted that every branch of ethnography has got the vocabulary of its own. In Tajik linguistics researchers like N.A. Kislyakov, O.A. Sukharyova devoted some works who described different branches of Bukhara craftsmen. Here we can name some ethnographic works like "Tajiks of Khuf Valley" and M.S. Andreyev's "Tajiks of Karategin and Darvaz" (Andreyev 1953, 1958; "Tadjiki Karategina i Darvaza", 1966, 1969, 1975) and folklore science ethnographers R. Ahmadov, B. Shermuhammadov, R. Qodirov and some others created worthy scientific works which we kindly made use of them. The author finished her research by bringing a number of expressive words of ethnography. In ustad S. Ayni's dictionary and in some of his other books are brought such ethnographic words as *barchak*, *muhra*, *chumcha*, *dastpona*, *Bargak*, *satil*, *sandugsoz*, *sarnayza*, *simko'b*, *dokoni rekhtagari*, *zardo'zii Bukhoro*, *tangai nuqra* etc., which have a long history of their own and belong to the branch of ethnography, it should be mentioned that all ethnographic vocabulary given above are not of Tajik origin some of them are borrowings; for example, *to'y*, *motam*, *azo*, *az kushoyon* and the like. In this respect in the textbook "Modern Literary Tajik Language" it is described in the following way "... from words and phrases of Arabic origin are borrowed only those natural words which could be digested according to the Tajik language peculiarities or they met demand, necessity and need for being borrowed. (15, 20). It must be said that arabic words entering the

Tajik language vocabulary they got digested and greatly enriched (15, 22) the vocabulary of the Tajik language.

Among the notions of the Tajik ethnographic units there are words that are borrowed from Uzbek and below we bring some of them: *bigiz*, *yo'rma*, *multiq*, *sochma*, *tamg'a*, *to'qim*, *uzangu (niqob)* *chimin*, *choruk*, *g'ildirak*, *qabqoq(sarpo'sh)*, *qazon*, *qapqon*, *qorovul*, *qob*, *qoshuq*, *qo'rg'oshim*, *o'g'urcha*, *o'q* etc. In some mahallaz (quarters) such words as *bolta*, *taqa*, *chalak*, *qilich* (*shamsher*), *qo'rg'on* etc are in usage. A number of borrowed Uzbek words are widely used by means of building a new word according to the Tajik lexical-grammatical elements. For example, *qayroqi*, *qarovulak*, *qadahgar*, *tamg'azan*, *to'qumdo'z*, *chalaksoz*, *chilimkash*, *elakbof*, *qoshuqtarosh*, *qo'rg'oshimrang*, *yo'rmado'zi*, *tamg'aguzori*, etc.

The detailed and ordered study of the ethnographic vocabulary of the dialect of Samarkand Tajiks in the today's state of Tajik linguistics which is developing more and more has got both theoretical and practical significance. The theoretical significance of it may be defined in the following way: The study of the present theme in determining the link between the dialect of Samarkand Tajiks language and subgroup dialect and other Tajik dialects that were issued in the different regions will contribute to our study.

Obtaining the results from the theme in the future study of problems in the history of Tajik language lexicology, in grouping the lexical layers, the semantics of words, the ways of borrowing the vocabulary units from other languages, the means of borrowed words getting used in the Tajik language, the place borrowed elements in the structure of the vocabulary of the Tajik language, change of voice, meaning and grammar in them which are closely connected with the inner laws of the language that happen in speech units, will help the researchers. As in the dialect of Samarkand Tajiks we come across a great number of ethnographic elements from the language of classical literature.

Having the ethnographic vocabulary of the dialect of Samarkand Tajiks gives us an opportunity to find out, the general characteristics of the present dialect and the dialects around it together with the literary Tajik language and their differences are to be shown definitely, exactly and independently.

The dialect of Samarkand Tajiks from the one hand it is spread in Uzbekistan on the other it is known in the city of Samarkand and around it among the Turkic speaking people who live in some districts that it gives the opportunity of influencing the present dialect on the Uzbek language and on the dialect. That is why the final ethnographic vocabulary in the after studying the problems belonging to social linguistics which has been developing during the last years is being used.

The results of the study which have been achieved during the investigation of the theme gives us an opportunity to bring to corresponding norms the literary language laws and marks very many archaic elements and due to it will perfect and improve the dictionary of our language.

Writers while singling out the personages' speech and creating masterpieces of the time can make use the material of the dissertation and pick up and select the words and phrases of ethnography and use them in their books where necessary;

The materials of the dialect of Samarkand Tajiks will help in throwing light on some dark corners of the people's history of the city itself and the population around it. The practical significance of the ethnographic dictionary of the dialect of Samarkand Tajiks appears to be in the following:

- On account of general elements of the vocabulary of the branch of ethnography comes into being in the language together with the various synonyms, idioms and others expressions and in this way the vocabulary structure of the literary Tajik language may become more complete and improved. While compiling educational programs and writing textbooks on Dialectology, history of the literary Tajik language for higher schools it will help compilers and authors;
- Teachers of higher schools while preparing their lecture courses on Dialectology on the history of the Tajik literary language for philological department may have a chance to use the results of the dissertation;

Authors can compile dialectical dictionaries of the dialects of Tajik language while making up linguistic dialectical atlases and maps where this problem in Tajik linguistics has just started to develop.

While compiling chapters of the vocabulary textbooks on modern Tajik language for history of the language and historical dialectology for higher schools the material of the dissertation can be used.

The data results give on opportunity in teaching The Dictionary of Modern Literary Tajik language at higher and high schools.

The main purpose of the study is the description of the ethnographic of a large vocabulary dialect of the northern dialect-the dialect of Samarkand Tajiks and to show its peculiarity characteristics in comparison to the modern literary Tajik language. Depending on the aim of the research we can bring forward our tasks in the following way:

- To collect and systematize the ethnographic vocabulary of the dialect of Samarkand Tajiks as separate dialect in the surrounding of its other northern dialects;
- To determine the historical development of the ethnographic vocabulary of Samarkand dialect, particularly the original Tajik ethnographic vocabulary

of Samarkand dialect, the ethnographic vocabulary belonging to Sogda language, the ethnographic borrowed vocabulary, the Arabic ethnographic vocabulary, the Turkic ethnographic vocabulary, the Russian-international ethnographic vocabulary;

- To determine the building of lexical and semantical layers of ethnographic vocabulary, namely synonyms, homonyms, antonyms, polysemantic words and phraseological units of ethnographic vocabulary of Samarkand dialect.
- To comment thematical groups of such ethnographic vocabulary as mourning wedding ceremonies, household instruments and dishes, kinds of various meals, women's clothes and their jewelry, instruments of labor and the ways they work in the dialect of Samarkand Tajiks.

So the study, analysis classification and systematization the ethnographic vocabulary units in Tajik linguistics are in current development and the researchers have done worthy things in this respect and they are still carrying on further research and will be carrying on in future.

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