



## COMMENTS ON THE PROFESSIONAL VOCABULARY OF THE KAZAKH OF TOMDI DISTRICT

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Article history:	Abstract:
<b>Received:</b> 11 <sup>th</sup> December 2022 <b>Accepted:</b> 11 <sup>th</sup> January 2023 <b>Published:</b> 20 <sup>th</sup> February 2023	In this article, the attitude to linguistic issues and economic activities of Kazakh population of Tomdi district of Navoi region, specific aspects of their language, professional lexicon are expressed.
<b>Keywords:</b> linguistics, dialect, science, Uzbek, Kazakh, Karakalpak, sociodialectology, pagmadialectology, ethnodialectology, population, Tomdi.	

In modern world linguistics, as a result of the researches of the science that studies and researches the distribution of language phenomena in a certain area and the laws of the emergence of dialects, new directions such as sociodialectology, pragmatic dialectology, ethnodialectology, comparative and historical dialectology are being formed, and scientific research is being conducted on various topical topics.

In the following years, the social and political changes that took place on the scale of our Republic with the honor of independence had a great impact on the development of our language, particularly on its terminological development. In connection with the creation of the Law "On the State Language", an opportunity was created to carry out reforms in the field of terminology in various fields of science, to "Uzbekize" them. In our opinion, this will also affect the dialect of the Kazakh population living in the Navoi region, which we are researching.

If we look at the history of the language, "...the great enlightener Fitrat stated the program of the counter-revolutionary "Chigatoy Gurungi" organization at the language and spelling congress in 1921, and openly stated that if we remove foreign words (Arabic, Persian, Russian) from the Uzbek language, we will unite into Turkishness, which is our great ideal - said the moon. It is no exaggeration to say that they are fighters for the purity of the language. They recommended reviving many ancient words and adopting them into the Uzbek literary language. For example, instead of the Arabic words zahmat, folk, dua, advice, chairman, world, book, letter, emgak, el, okish, ogut, chief, achun, bitik, summer, instead of the Persian city, witness, experience, fish, taniq, sipok instead of such words as Russian steam locomotive, train, revolution, proletarian, samovar, post office, agronomist, electricity, geography, botany, astronomy, morphology, syntax, raised the use of words and expressions such as plant knowledge, star knowledge, sarf, nahv. It follows that the acceptance and

standardization of newly proposed words depends on whether they are already used in the language or not. In other words, getting used to seeing and hearing them helps to normalize."<sup>1</sup> It is clear from this that intellectuals in any period tried to make the language of the nation stable.

Information on the topic of professional lexicon of Kazakh population of Tomdi district of Navoi region, where we are conducting research, is very rare in the literature, and this situation indicates the relevance of this topic. Looking at the history of Tomdi district, "Tomdi district has been part of Bukhara region since 1943. In 1982, it became part of Navoi region. From 1988 to 1992, it was first included in Samarkand, then Bukhara region. Since 1992, it has rejoined the Navoi region. The majority of the population of the district are Karakalpaks and Kazakhs. Currently, 60 percent of the population are Kazakhs, more than 35 percent are Karakalpaks, and the rest are representatives of other nationalities<sup>2</sup>. As a result of our research, we have witnessed that the Kazakh population living in Tomdi district consists of different clans. These are the following:

1. Karakalpak. 2. Jaby. 3. Qypshaq. 4. Jalayyr (Kazakh). 5. Yysin (Kazakh). 6. Buckle. 7. Qiyat. 8. Kereit. 9. Altyn. 10. Tazdar (Kazakh). 11. Balqy (Kazakh). 12. Shobdar (Kazakh). 13. Toqkoja (Kazakh). 14. Sasyq (Kazakh). 15. Alasha (Kazakh). 16. Ashaqty (Kazakh). 17. Steering wheels.

<sup>1</sup> Xasanova M. Kasbiy terminologik lug'at boyligini o'rgatishda zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarning o'rni. Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences VOLUME 1 ISSUE 3 ISSN 2181-1784 Scientific Journal Impact Factor SJIF 2021: 5.423, 197 – bet. [www.oriens.uz](http://www.oriens.uz)

<sup>2</sup> А.Қуттымуратова, Kushkarbekova M ТАМДЫ РАЙОНЫ ҚАЗАҚЛАРЫНЫҢ ТИЛИНДЕГІ КӘСИПЛИК ЛЕКСИКА. ІЛІМ hám JÁMIYET Ilimiy-metodikalıq jurnali. 2022 yil №1. 67 – bet.



The main occupation of the population of Tomdi district is cattle breeding. Sheep breeding, sheep breeding, and cattle breeding are common here. In its place, it should be said that the language of the population living in a certain area is strongly influenced by its social lifestyle and economic activity. In the same way, the language of Kazakhs of Tomdi district is influenced by their living conditions, economy, the geographical location, besides, the climate also had its influence. In linguistics and ethnolinguistics, one of the factors that cause the formation, development or disappearance of a certain language is the economy, activity, and profession of the people. That is why the lexicon of profession has a special place in the science of lexicology.

Vocational lexicon - words and concepts specific to the speech of certain professions or professions, dialect-specific words, words with a changed meaning specific to the national language, are the source for the formation of the vocational lexicon. The naming of the same product or thing by people of different professions in different ways (for example, the word "cauldron" in confectioners, "popila", etc.) can also create the lexicon of professions and crafts. The lexicon of the developed branch of the profession (for example, cotton farming, animal husbandry, livestock breeding, medicine, technology, etc.) is rich, and separate literatures related to these fields have also been published. They are an important source in the study of the material culture history of the nation in the enrichment of language and vocabulary<sup>3</sup>.

Vocational lexicon differs from terminological lexicon by several features. Vocational words created over the centuries are used only among people of certain professions and are formed in the process of oral speech. The possibility of this group of words is limited within the framework of a profession - a profession and people engaged in it. Because of this, their dialectal variants may also exist. With these characteristics, they are opposed to terms. Because the terms represent official concepts of science and technology, industry and agriculture, spirituality and culture, and they are controlled by the relevant authorities. As an expression of a scientific concept, it appears mainly in written form and has universal or national significance<sup>4</sup>.

If the meaning of the word depended on the meaning of the sounds in it and the location (arrangement) of these sounds in a certain order, it would be possible to interpret the meaning of any word on the basis of the sounds in it and the order of these sounds, thus finding the basis of the meaning of the word. In reality, this cannot be done. As mentioned above, any word (root word) has a specific sound shell. The sounds in this shell, their quantity and order are not determined by people, that is, speakers of this language. Maybe each word is created with its own sound image (shell) as an expression of a certain meaning, and that meaning is expressed and understood only in this sound image. If the number of sounds or sounds in a phoneme is changed, as well as the order of sounds is changed, the meaning specific to that phoneme and the word in that phoneme are lost or changed. If the meaning of the word depended on the meaning of the sounds in it and the location (arrangement) of these sounds in a certain order, it would be possible to interpret the meaning of any word on the basis of the sounds in it and the order of these sounds, thus finding the basis of the meaning of the word. In reality, this cannot be done. As mentioned above, any word (root word) has a specific sound shell. The sounds in this shell, their quantity and order are not determined by people, that is, speakers of this language. Maybe each word is created with its own sound image (shell) as an expression of a certain meaning, and that meaning is expressed and understood only in this sound image. If the number of sounds or sounds in a phoneme is changed, as well as the order of sounds is changed, the meaning specific to that shell and the word in that shell are lost or changed<sup>5</sup>.

The language is characterized by the use of terms related to the economic activity of a certain people, their appearance at a certain time, and their use mainly in colloquial speech. Such words can be found in the Kazakh language of Tomdi district. For example:

Jaylau - pasture, qaug'a - drawing water from a well, shepherd - shepherd, kospan - shepherd's assistant, shider - tying cattle's legs, qyrqym -

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<sup>5</sup> Kushkarbekova M. "LEKSIKOLOGIYA TUSHUNCHASI VA UNDA SO'ZNING MOHIYATI". ORIENTAL RENAISSANCE: INNOVATIVE, EDUCATIONAL, NATURAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL ORIENTAL RENAISSANCE: INNOVATIVE, EDUCATIONAL, NATURAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL. 2022. 178 – bet.

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<sup>3</sup> Касб – хунар лексикаси. <https://QOMUS.INFO>

<sup>4</sup> Xasanova M. Kasbiy terminologik lug'at boyligini o'rgatishda zamonaviy pedagogik texnologiyalarning o'rni. Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences VOLUME 1 ISSUE 3 ISSN 2181-1784



shearing cattle, kashyrym - fertilization, calving, tuym - lambing time, qozy - lamb, laq - goat, sheep - goat, felt house - black house, felt - felt, carpet.

It follows from this that when assigning normative situations in a language, each language should be based on its own internal laws and rules, and the aspects of being acceptable or not to the majority should be taken into account. In the dialect of the Kazakhs of the Tomdi district, we can see words related to their cattle breeding profession.

"Introduction of advanced forms of teaching and new pedagogical technologies, technical and informational means of education into the educational process" is strictly defined in the State Law "On Education" and in the National Staff Training Program. Modern pedagogical technology is constantly enriched with technological processes in other fields and acquires new opportunities to influence the traditional educational process and increase its effectiveness. Technologicalization of the educational process is a historical reality and process.

From the point of view of our research topic, it should be said that regardless of whether productive - unproductive, normalized - non-normalized units in the speech of Tomdi Timani Kazakhs, these units should be recorded in dictionaries and preserved for future generations. As a result, the influence of the literary language and dialects defining the linguistic and cultural nature of the ethnos is determined, the role of the dialect lexical layer in the development of the national language is determined, and the theoretical foundations of dialectal phrasemics and morphemics are developed. The new scientific-theoretical concepts obtained on the basis of the study of the dialects related to the professional lexicon at the lexical, morphological and syntactic levels are applied to the Turkic languages, including the Kazakh, Karakalpak, Uzbek, and other dialects of the Tomdi district of the Navoi region, where other peoples live in harmony, including the Kazakh dialects. is of great importance in the development of linguistic local studies for the purpose of collecting materials and the creation of ethnodialectal dictionaries that express the ancient layer of the dialect lexicon. In particular, collecting and researching the language, customs and ethnocultural features of the Kazakhs living in Tomdi district as unique masterpieces of intangible cultural heritage, including the scientific research on determining the influence of the language of the Karakalpak and Uzbek peoples, who have been living in economic, political and cultural relations with the Kazakhs for many centuries. We believe that the latest theoretical achievements of contemporary dialectology serve as a scientific basis for research.

On the basis of the policy of inter-ethnic harmony, religious tolerance and solidarity carried out by the leadership of the Republic of Uzbekistan during the years of independence, all the peoples living in our country were provided with the right to develop their national customs and traditions, to learn in their native language. For Kazakhs, like other peoples living in Uzbekistan, a wide range of opportunities has been opened to acquire knowledge in their native language, to develop literature and culture. Departments of Kazakh language and literature were opened in general schools providing education in the Kazakh language, and in higher educational institutions. Kazakh cultural centers were established. Consequently, the implementation of our research to scientifically research and study the occupational dialect and vocabulary of Kazakhs in the territory of Tomdi district is the product of such high attention.

Thus, the dialect of the Kazakhs of Tomdi district is an intermediate dialect of the Kazakh language. The peculiarity of the Tomdi Kazakh dialect is in its system of phonetic construction. change of place, morphologically adding the form -sy// -si to the 3rd person possessive suffix, "dai tan-tarys" adjectives that are not found in other dialects; pronouns of "whole", "flower"; verb "bopsalau"; "nobailau", "talas, rabayda" idioms; The auxiliaries "kabi, syyakly, göre, męgar" are determined by their active use and the uniqueness of the dialectal lexicon. The dialectal lexicon of the Tomdi Kazakh dialect belongs to the group of words related to the lifestyle of the population, that is, cattle breeding.

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