



Professional Words Related to Cotton Farming in the Kazakh Language of Karakalpakstan

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Abstract: In the article, we focused on local professional words in the Kazakh language as a type of social dialect. And professional words are words and phrases that are not understood by the general public, and are spoken only among people engaged in certain professions, which are understandable to them. There are many types of professional words in the Kazakh language. Analyzing professional words and explaining their meaning is one of the main tasks today. Professional words are formed by the birth and development of various professions and industries in the local area, they mean the names of things, production, labor tools, labor products, and processes related to them. Such words are used among people engaged in certain professions and are often understood only by them. Not everyone knows many words related to farming, including cotton farming. We have analyzed words related to cotton farming in the local Kazakh language.

Keywords: dialect, speech, professional vocabulary, professional words, term, literary language, cotton farming.

Introduction:

Humans have been engaged in various professions since the beginning of life. At first, due to the living conditions, he was engaged in hunting, then cattle breeding, planting crops, gradually engaged in handicrafts, until the modern age of technology. Names were born and many words were used depending on various professions and types of economy. One of the lexical groups that occupy a large place in the vocabulary of any language are words related to this kind of profession. In the published works on linguistic terms, words used in the scope of a certain profession or profession are recognized as “professional vocabulary”.

Kazakhs are concentrated in several districts of Karakalpakstan and are engaged in various professions. There are so many types of business and economy in this region. Our people are engaged in fishing, cotton, and horticulture in every region, even if we do not mention livestock and crops, which have been the occupation of our ancestors since ancient times. In addition, there are many small businesses such as farming, tailoring, handicrafts, and beekeeping. One of the tasks of linguists is to collect the words that are overflowing due to such professions, enter them into dictionaries, participate in the enrichment of our literary language, and make it available to the public.

Methods:

Methods of analysis, analysis, compilation, comparison, control of scientific literature; methods of analysis and summarization of research results; methods of systematization and descriptive methods were used.

Results and Discussion:

In recent years, linguists have begun to focus on research and gathering professional vocabulary. Many scientific articles and works have been published in this regard.

Since professional words are spoken in connection with a certain business, although they are understandable to those who are engaged in that business, it is natural that these words are not understandable in other places where there is no such business or business. For example, words related to fishing, *duden* (a tool for catching fish), and words related to irrigation, such as *salma*, *jap* (small, large ditch), *joya*, *atiz* (cotton farming), are not understood by residents of other regions who are not engaged in that business.

When talking about professional vocabulary, it is considered one of the most important issues to be able to distinguish the professionalisms of the general population from the dialect vocabulary, from the special industrial-scientific terminology used only among small specialists, as well as from professional words of a dialectal nature that are spoken in the language of residents in some dialects and are not encountered in other places.

A characteristic feature of professional words is that they are not created by specialists in the field of knowledge, but by residents who speak that dialect. [Sarybaev Sh., Nakysbekov O. Regional lexicon of the Kazakh language. —Almaty: Science, 1989.—p. 47]

If the terms are understandable only to specialists in a certain field of science and technology, and are equally incomprehensible to all people who speak that dialect, professional vocabulary, on the contrary, are familiar words for residents of that region, which differs by the type of economy and profession. They are not so foreign words for other residents, as well as for people who are engaged in certain professions. After all, whether they are term words or professional words used only in a certain region, none of them is understandable to all people.

Professional words are similar to dialectisms in that they are limited to a certain territorial area, as they are words related to the profession that only residents of a certain region are engaged in. A peculiarity here is that if dialectisms are understandable to the inhabitants of a certain territory of the countries where they live, up to their children, professional vocabulary may not be equally understandable even in one family, they may not all be the same words.

It is not enough to determine the internal laws of the language in order to fully understand the language of each nation, its main source is directly related to the history of the development of the ethnic group of the speaker of this language, traditional culture, the spiritual world and artistic thinking. Therefore, the study of the worldview and culture of people in relation to language is the main criterion in determining the national essence of language, which is an oral form of self-expression.[B.Bekniyazov. Linguocultural peculiarities of the concept "eye" in phraseological units in the language of the Kazakhs in Karakalpakstan. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal. – India, 2021. – Vol. 11. Issue 1. (SJIF 2021. 7.492). ISSN (online) 2249-7137. – P. 674-679].

It should be taken into account that the words related to the profession are spoken only in a certain area, and the professional vocabulary should be collected and presented to the public. Not all professional vocabulary used in our language is popular. Some of them have been used in one or more languages before. Among them, there are those that have acquired a national character. Such professional words are words that cover only a small area, have a small distribution limit, are familiar only to representatives of some dialects, and have not taken root in other industries. It is taken into account that the professional vocabulary has entered the literary language and is widespread or that

they cover a small area, and in recently published textbooks and monographs, these are considered separately as professional words of a universal nature and professional words of a dialectal nature.

Common words include common words that have become a norm in the literary language. They are words like *cotton, corn, cucumber, carrot, grape, crop, barley, wheat, oat*. Some of them have long been widely used by the people and are equally understandable to all of them, while some of them are words that were previously used only in a certain region due to the differences in economy and profession, and later became universal.

Professional words of a dialectic nature include words that are unable to find a place in the general population, do not cover a wide area of use, are used only in a certain art, but are very necessary for the enrichment of the literary language, and have an equivalent in the literary language, and therefore cannot enter the literary language. Such a lexical group includes the names of the folk economy, which have their own characteristics, related to vineyards, horticulture, cotton, fisheries and irrigation. Since most of the names here are used in a small area, it takes a lot of time and time to become common and popular. For example, we cannot say that names such as *atiz, joya, shel* related to cotton farming are words that have entered the literary language of the entire nation. Scientist N. Junisov, who studied the language of Kazakhs in Karakalpakstan, groups the professional words of this region as follows:

1) Words related to fishing, sea; 2) Words related to cotton farming; 3) Words related to agriculture, farming, technical crops, horticulture, herb names; 4) Words related to irrigation. 5) Words related to animal husbandry. [N. Junisov. Local features of the folk language (based on the material of the Kazakh dialect in Karakalpakstan). Almaty: School, 1981, - 122 p.]

Therefore, since such words are related to certain professions, they are classified as special terms and are considered separately from professional names that are more widespread in a certain area and dialect.

The fact that professional words are spoken in a certain region and do not occur elsewhere has led some researchers to recognize this group of vocabulary as a dialectal phenomenon.

Among the professional words in the language of the Kazakhs in Karakalpakstan, professional words related to cotton farming occupy a large place. The well-known dialectologist B. Beketov said: "The southern and northern districts of Karakalpakstan differ from each other economically. Along with cotton, fishing and rice farming are well developed in the northern regions. In connection with this, in the language of the inhabitants of these areas, their own professional names are often encountered. And in the southern regions of the republic, along with cotton, specific lexical names for types of horticultural fields are found in abundance," he noted. [Beketov.B. The language of the Kazakhs in Karakalpakstan (the Kazakh dialect of the southern regions of the Republic of Karakalpakstan). - Almaty: Rauan, 1992. - 4 p.]

Cotton farming is well developed in all regions of our country. Because this crop, by its nature, likes a lot of sunlight and heat, it is grown in regions where there is a lot of sun heat, and it is mostly open and hot. Cotton-related names are common throughout the region. Although many words in this field have entered our literary language, some words are still not fully included in our literary language and are used only in a territorial manner. The following are examples of words and phrases related to cotton farming..

Shit//shigit is a seed of cotton.

Quasha cotton is an early seed of cotton.

Jemshigit//shelekha is a cotton seed prepared for animal feed.

Taipaxta - seedless cotton.

Paya//paqal - stalks of cotton.

Úshleu//birlime is the thinning of newly emerging cotton.

Shekenki //chikankalau - trimming the tip of the growing stem to produce more cotton tubers.

Górek is a tuber of cotton.

Górek julw is picking cotton tubers that have been hit by cold and have not grown.

Ćumsha is the time when the cotton is waiting to give a tuber, to flower.

Nál - blue, growth of cotton.

Daris - is a fertilizer.

Terimshi - A picker is a person who picks cotton.

Qolterim – it is picking cotton by hand.

Shańgalaq - The husk is the outer shell of the cotton.

Shaqa - a twig is a branch

Paxtaxana -a cotton mill is a place where collected cotton is received.

Bejbenshi is a person who weighs and accepts the collected cotton.

Tai paxta - is white cotton sold in stores.

At the same time, in connection with cotton farming, *qoza* (cotton plant, taming the cotton plant, caring for the cotton plant), *qozapaya* (cotton stalk), *tuqim shiit* (cotton seeds picked before the cold for sowing next year), *aq shiit* (root shiit without the hair removed), *qabiqti shiit* (the seed of a cotton plant that has not been removed from the husk), *gulche* (a bud that has started to produce flowers), *aram chaka* (a branch that grows in conflict with the useful branches of cotton and does not produce cotton), *pangalak* (the boll of cotton, the outer shell, the pod from which the cotton has been removed), *aq mai* (There are professional terms such as cotton oil), *shigit mai* (cotton oil).

The crop is watered two or three times depending on whether the soil in the cotton growing areas is sandy or black or wet or dry. There are names that are used in this place that deserve it. Such names are as follows: *jer suwi* (water given before plowing the cropland), *topiraq suwi* (the first water given to the crop), *shayma suw* (the second water given to the crop). The local people divide the arable land according to the convenience of irrigation. Some of them are big, some are small. In this regard, the following words can be found in the region engaged in this business: *atiz* (a field divided according to the convenience of drinking water of the arable land), *qitak* ((a part of the cropland)), *joya* (separated bullet ditches for irrigating agricultural land), *moldek* (crops for a private farm) land for sowing), *shel* (soil piled on four sides of the atyz, kyr) etc.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the study of dialectal features of the language of the Kazakhs in Karakalpakstan, including the collection, study, and integration of professional words, allows to create dictionaries of the Kazakh language, its dialectological map, atlas, collect linguistic wealth and make use of it. Nowadays, there are many local professional words that enrich the literary language in individual fields of national economy. If we take into account that production of the Kazakh literary language is a process in which economic lexicon has not yet been formed, it is self-evident that a fundamental and comprehensive study of dialects of the peoples' language is very necessary.

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