

Лексикографический анализ названий сельскохозяйственных измерительных средств и средств в речи узбеков северного Афганистана

Lexicographical analysis of the names of agricultural measuring instruments and means in the speech of Uzbeks of northern Afghanistan

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Аннотация

В данной статье проведен лексикографический анализ единиц измерения, используемых в речи узбекских земледельцев Северного Афганистана и названий сельскохозяйственных орудий.

Ключевые слова: пан, пойча, бисва, бык, серп, земледелец, денщик, лопата.

Abstract

This article contains a lexicographic analysis of the units of measurement used in the speech of Uzbek farmers in Northern Afghanistan and the names of agricultural implements.

Keywords: pan, poycha, biswa, bull, sickle, farmer, orderly, shovel.

In the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, most of the population is engaged in agriculture and through this profession they cover their daily living needs. Currently, in the speech of Uzbeks living in Northern Afghanistan, many lexemes associated with agricultural implements are actively used. Since the main source of income for farmers is land, knowledge of units of measurement is of great importance. Thanks to this, you can get more income from less land. In addition, depending on the size of the land, the number of hours of water supplied to farmers will be determined and distributed accordingly.

The units of measurement used in the speech of Uzbek farmers in Northern Afghanistan are mainly:

1. Units of land measurement: bull, poycha (پايچه), hector (gektar, هكتار), jirib (جريب), biswa (بسوه).

2. Grain unit: batmon (باتمان), threshing (kharman, خيرمان), kilogram (كيلوگرام)

3. Units of water measurement: hour - "water that can fill one drinking bowl during irrigation earth "

Currently, Uzbek peasants living in Northern Afghanistan mainly use the ox as a unit of measurement (one ox is equal to sixty-three jiribs of land, i.e. one hundred and twenty-six thousand square meters). This unit of measurement can be found in the "Concise Explanatory Dictionary of Agricultural Words" by H. Jabborov: "A unit of measurement of water in irrigation. It is defined as follows: "The land of each villager was measured by turning over the land of one ox while distributing water and cleaning ditches." The Poich unit of measurement (one foot of earth, one foot of earth) is also used. The main reason why it is called one furrow of earth or one furrow of earth is because this unit of measurement is one quarter of an ox of earth, that is, one ox has four legs, so one foot is used as one quarter of earth. A hectare is a hector (one hectare of land is equal to ten thousand square meters), this is explained in the "Concise Explanatory Dictionary of Agricultural Words" by Kh. Jabbarov: "In the metric system: a unit of measurement equal to up

to 10,000 square meters.” Jirib - today a jirib is equal to two thousand square meters of land. Biswa - one biswa of land today corresponds to one hundred square meters in the units of measurement of Uzbek farmers in Northern Afghanistan. The above-mentioned lexemes, denoting units of land measurement, are still actively used in the speech of Uzbek farmers living in Northern Afghanistan.

Since grain products are one of the main agricultural products, the development of units of measurement related to them and their widespread use are among the main requirements for farmers and people involved in this field. It is advisable to study the units of measurement of grain products by dividing them into two groups:

a). Precise units of measurement: batmon (one batmon of wheat is equal to forty sir, that is, equal to two hundred and eighty kilograms), sir (one serkovul is equal to seven kilograms), kai-kashkul (one kai of wheat is equal to two kilograms today), kilogram, etc. units measurements are examples of specific units of measurement.

b). Approximate units of measurement. An approximate unit of measurement is named mainly depending on the approximate size of the grain: khirman - one threshing of wheat, galbur (galvur) - one sheaf of wheat is used in the speech of Uzbek farmers in Northern Afghanistan.

A number of agricultural tools are used to separate the stems and grains of grain products. In the speech of the Uzbek farmers of Northern Afghanistan, to express these tools and means, such lexemes are used as stone, shakha, sickle (chob shakha, temir shakha), chigil, galbur, kurak, kanor, yuvoldoz, kavada, dorga, galagov, threshing floor, gods are used.

For example, a sickle (اورق) is an agricultural tool made of wood and iron used for cutting grass, clover and grain. The stone is used to speed up the scythe, that is, to sharpen it.

“Temirshakha” (tymvrshakh) is an agricultural item made of iron and wood. This facility primarily serves the purpose of transporting some agricultural products. Chobshokha is an agricultural item made of wood, differs from iron shokha in that it is used only for collecting straw. Working tools, such as Chigyl, Galbur, Shovel, are used for cleaning grain, separating grain from straw, trimmings, stones, etc.

We can study lexemes related to agriculture in the following thematic groups, depending on the task of performing the work:

1. Agricultural tokens used before planting.
2. Lexemes used in the process of planting crops.
3. Agricultural lexemes used in the harvesting process.

In agriculture, the process that occurs before planting crops is an important and important process for harvesting. Because the level of productivity of agricultural products depends on how this stage goes. We can notice that many lexemes related to agriculture are used in this process. For example, lexemes such as overturn, mola, joycha, pal-pal are terms used before planting agricultural products.

We can observe the use of the main lexemes related to this area at the stages of planting and harvesting agricultural products. For example, kishova, guard, in the “Concise Explanatory Dictionary of Agricultural Words” by Kh. Jabbarov is explained as “a device of human size, made of clay for the protection and protection of fields.” In this process, the main lexemes used are single, maysa, barn, kiltig, bohok.

During the harvesting process, we can observe a number of lexemes related to agriculture. Examples of them are the following lexemes: shovel, chor, navkan, angara, pokhol, straw, bag, etc. These terms are words that are directly related to the production process.

During our research, in the speech of Uzbek farmers living in the north of Afghanistan, lexemes are actively used to denote the names of agricultural tools used to cultivate the land. A hoe is an agricultural item used to cultivate the land. The Uzbeks of Northern Afghanistan use this tool mainly for cutting thorns. But Uzbeks living in Uzbekistan also use this tool for excavation work. The tooth is iron, used for plowing the ground.

The part of agricultural implements, such as plow, sepal, nopal, haidapal, that digs (turns over) the earth. The dental lexeme is still actively used in the speech of the Uzbeks of Northern

Afghanistan. Instead of this term, the word “put” is used in Uzbekistan. Sepal - Persian se - three, pal - tooth, an agricultural item consisting of three friends who cultivates the land with a tractor.

Since this item turns the earth well, that is, turns it over to a depth of about half a meter from the surface of the earth, the roots of crops planted once every one or two years, mainly in permanent areas (where there is no flow of water), in order to get a good harvest, this the instrument is used to give. This lexeme is currently actively used in the speech of Uzbek farmers in Northern Afghanistan. In the speech of Uzbek farmers in Uzbekistan, the words “fork” and “flug” are used.

"Nopal - Persian but-nine, pal - teeth, a pair of plows consisting of nine pallets turning over the ground with a tractor. The work of burying wheat, barley, cumin, flax, etc. on cultivated land with sepals. In addition, soft soil or the land sifted last year is plowed for planting wheat, barley, cumin, flax, mung beans, etc. The term nopal is not found in the speech of Uzbeks in Uzbekistan, since it is borrowed from the Persian language, but it is actively used in the speech of Uzbek farmers. living in Northern Afghanistan.

In the speech of Uzbek farmers living in Uzbekistan, the word “chizil” is widely used - (Persian khazhda - eighteen, pal - tooth) - a composite object consisting of eighteen pals (teeth). It is not particularly used at present.

In the speech of Uzbek farmers in Northern Afghanistan there are lexical units associated with the names of tools used for tying up crops.

Mola - made of wood or iron, used to break up clods and level upturned earth. He is placed on the back of a tractor or an ox and driven across the upturned ground. The lexeme mola is currently actively used in the speech of Uzbek farmers living in northern Afghanistan.

Rakol/rakol is the name of an item that is attached to the front of a tractor and is used to level the ground being worked so that all areas use the same amount of water. This lexeme is still actively used in the speech of Uzbek farmers living in northern Afghanistan.

Lexemes representing the names of agricultural implements associated with livestock farming can be classified as follows by area of use:

a) lexemes denoting the names of modern equipment related to agriculture: tractor, sepal, nopal, rokol;

b) lexical units associated with the names of historical tools associated with agriculture: buyntirik, amoch, kulak, ok, shamina, terkish, pekkashay.

Since grain products are one of the main agricultural products, the development of units of measurement related to them and their widespread use are among the main requirements for farmers and people involved in this field.

A number of agricultural tools are used to separate the stems and grains of grain products. In the speech of the Uzbek peasants of Northern Afghanistan to express these means and means. According to the function of lexical units representing the names of agricultural implements, they can be divided into the following thematic groups:

1. Lexical units denoting the names of agricultural implements: tractor, chapal, no'pal, hajdopal, mola, rokol;

2. Lexemes denoting the names of agricultural implements used in irrigation: bel, moza;

3. Names of agricultural implements used in harvesting: charik (charik), kir tish (qirtish), scythe (اوراق), rake (گراق تاش);

4. Names of agricultural implements used in the harvesting process: tevana, temirshakha, shovel, tirintagi, galagov, kvda, chigil, galbur, yuvaldozh.

Animal husbandry is one of the main processes of agriculture. We studied the agricultural tools used in this period on the example of the Uzbeks of Northern Afghanistan and compared them with the current Uzbek literary language. We can divide lexemes related to farming into the following groups according to the task they perform:

a) the names of the instruments used in the earth-moving drill: tooth, sepal, nopal, hajdopal, kathman;

b) lexemes representing the names of the tools used for leveling the earth: mola, rokol.

In the course of our research, in the speech of Uzbek farmers living in the north of Afghanistan, lexemes representing the names of agricultural tools used to turn the land are actively used.

A plow/hoe is an agricultural implement used for turning the land. The Uzbeks of Northern Afghanistan use this tool mainly for cutting thorns. But Uzbeks living in Uzbekistan also use this tool for earthmoving purposes.

Tooth - made of iron, serves to plow the earth. The part of agricultural tools such as plow, sepal, nopal, hajdapal, which digs (overturns) the earth. The dental lexeme is still actively used in the speech of the Uzbeks of Northern Afghanistan. Instead of this term, the word put is used in Uzbekistan. Sepal - Persian se - three, pal - tooth, an agricultural object consisting of three pals, which turns the land with a tractor. Because this object turns the land well, that is, it turns it to a depth of about half a meter from the surface of the earth, this tool is mainly used in permanent areas (where there is no drainage water) in order to grow the roots of the crops planted once every one or two years, and to give a good harvest. . This lexeme is currently actively used in the speech of the Uzbek farmers of Northern Afghanistan.

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