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Comparative-Historical Description of Words Governing the Meaning of Space and Time in Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan Dialects

Abstract

The semantic and structural analysis of lexical units in the Uzbek and Azerbaijani languages, paying attention to the proportion of form and content, and determining the degree of reflection of themes in words and phrases provide valuable information about the historical development of Turkic languages.

Keywords: *lexical units, semantics, comparative-historical linguistics, words expressing the meaning of time and space, dialect*

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Özbək və Azərbaycan ləhçələrində məkan və zaman mənalarını idarə edən sözlərin müqayisəli-tarixi təsviri

Xülasə

Özbək və Azərbaycan dillərinin leksik vahidlərinin semantik və struktur təhlili, forma-məzmun əlaqəsinə diqqət yetirilməsi, mövzunun söz və söz birləşmələrində əks olunma dərəcəsinin müəyyənləşdirilməsi türk dillərinin tarixi inkişafı haqqında qiymətli məlumatlar verir.

Açar sözlər: *leksik vahidlər, semantika, müqayisəli-tarixi dilçilik, zaman və məkan mənasını ifadə edən sözlər, dialekt*

Introduction

If we look at the linguistics of Uzbek and Azerbaijan, we can see that the lexical layers expressing the meanings of space and time in their dialects are close to each other.

In particular, units representing time that were widely used among the Turkic peoples in the XIV century are from the dictionaries: asrəgü kün "last day", (number of days), tün kəychə "last night", (dünən gêchte); yaryn "tomorrow" (the next day), kəldəchi kün "the day after tomorrow", (the morning after), birisi kün "today, the day after tomorrow", (now, the next day), kəchgən ay "last month", (yesterday month), kəlgən ay "next month", (gələn ay), kəlgən kəychə "next night", (next night), kəldəchi ay "the month after next month", (gələn aydan, from the next month), kəldəchi yyl "the year after next year", (gələn il), yikiz (yikindü) "the time of the century prayer", khufton", (night), tün buchqy "midnight", (midnight), qushluq "dawn, early morning", (dawn, early morning) such as (Mutallibov, 1961-1963).

Research

It can be observed that the concept of "time" used in the Turkic peoples is defined based on a number of criteria:

1. The terms century (əsr), month (ay), year (il), fasl (mövsüm), week (həftə), hour (saat), pas (keçid), minute (dəqiqə) are used to express the measure of time. applied (Khalilov, 2000)

2. A certain event is expressed by the time of occurrence of the process:

a) the words expressing obedience, prayer, and prayer have expressed the concept of time: Namazi dawn "namazi subh" (səhər namazı) is the first morning prayer (denoting the time until sunrise). To express time in the semantics of this unit, the word "in the morning" (səhər) is used;

- noon prayer (günorta namazı)"midday prayer" – represents the period in the middle of the day;
- -namazi asri "namazi digar"(namaz yaşı) "time of asr namazazi", "prayer performed from noon to sunset" means the period from noon to sunset;
- evening prayer (axşam namazı)"prayer performed at sunset" – means the time of sunset;
- Namaz Khufton (gecə namazı) "prayer before going to sleep" – represents the period after sunset;
- circumcision "(sünnət) time near sunrise";

The period of time during which prayers are performed is also taken as a specific period:

See you between two prayers (İki namaz arasında görüşənədək) (Jabbarov, 1994).

At the same time, in Azerbaijan and Uzbek, the meanings of time and measurement exist as an independent language unit (semema) or as a constituent of the semantics of other language units (sema).

The semantics of time and measure has its own lexical, grammatical, phonetic expressions. In the linguistics of Turkic languages, the meaning of time has been studied and recorded in syntactic directions such as temporal adverbs, time-meaning nouns, adjectives, pronouns, verbs, prepositions, and tenses, constructions expressing time.

There are specific and related opinions about the temporal meaning of lexical units. Issues such as the composition of time symbols and symbols, their system-forming capabilities, macro and types of time semantics, their structural features, the role and scope of time-expressing units in the lexical system have no solution (Jumanazarov, 1971).

In Uzbek and Azerbaijani languages, the abstract lexicon representing general time consists of words such as time, time, place, period, time, opportunity, duration, rest, moment, period words express time with certain boundaries, and the words time, period indicate a long period of time associated with certain events, often socio-historical events puts forward ideas.

The gradual development of different views on time made it possible to give a clear definition of the concept of modern time. Time (together with space) is the form of existence of evidence, and it means the consistency of the wide distribution of material processes, the different stages of these processes, their separation from each other, their continuation and development. Time has certain dimensions, indefinite dimensions, duration, sequence, consistency, irreversibility, continuity, continuity, infinity, divisibility, belonging to the same type. The consideration of time as a specific sign shows the systematic existence of language units expressing it in the linguistic mind (Richness and diversity of linguistic expressions of the concept of space, 2017).

In linguistics, there is a concept of comparative-historical linguistics, comparative linguistics, comparativistics is a branch of linguistics that studies related languages, that is, genetically related languages, determines the relationship between them and their gradual distribution in time and space. is the field that describes the development. Also, comparative-historical linguistics deals with determining the origin of language families, some languages and aspects of these systems, including genetic kinship between languages - determining whether they come from a single source (ancestral language) (genealogical classification of languages) (Mirzaev, 1969).

Comparative-historical linguistics uses the comparative-historical method as the main research tool in reconstructing the history of languages. The most general form of research consists in creating comparative-historical grammars covering phonetics and etymological dictionaries showing lexis. Comparative-historical linguistics opposes and rejects descriptive or synchronic linguistics, normative and general linguistics, and at the same time, it interacts and is connected with both descriptive linguistics and general linguistics in several issues.

The main research methods of the comparative-historical method used in comparative-historical linguistics are (Omonturdiev, 2000):

1) external (comparative) reconstruction (comparative-historical method in the narrow sense) - searching for genetically equal and similar words and morphemes in related languages and

determining the results of consistent sound changes in the ancestral language in related languages, approximate -creating a hypothetical model and later creating rules for restoring specific morphemes of the generation languages derived from it, a system of correspondences between the compared languages (phonetics, (morphology, syntax, lexicon, phraseology) to determine and determine the kinship of languages on this basis (Azerbaijani-Uzbek, 2019);

2) internal reconstruction – identification of events and relationships that clearly testify to the existence of certain elements in the very early stages of the history of this language in the system of a given language, to compare the oldest forms with the newest forms in some languages consists of comparison;

3) extraction of information from the analysis of words that have been assimilated (assimilated into the languages being reconstructed or assimilated into languages other than those languages);

4) extraction of information from toponymy materials.

The conducted research covers all aspects of the language system, i.e. phonology, morphonology, morphology, lexis, and partially syntax. However, these studies cannot be directly equated with a historically specific ancestor language, they only develop the existing information about the ancestor language, which is a historical fact. These data cannot be complete and perfect due to the fact that there is no possibility to accurately search for morphemes and phonemic conflicts that have disappeared in all modern languages for some objective reasons (Rajabli, 2002).

Comparison of languages without historical development, in contrast to historical comparison, is called the comparison of related and unrelated languages, and it was first used in European antiquity (comparison of Greek and Latin languages), in ancient India (comparison of Sankrit and Prakrit – middle Indian languages), in Eastern linguistics of the XI-XII centuries (relative in the dictionaries of M. Koshghari and M. Zamakshari and non-related languages (mixing of lexical units) existed. In the XVII and XVIII centuries, hybrid linguistics develops further with the accumulation of research evidence on various related languages in Europe and other regions of the world and prepares the ground for the emergence of Comparative-historical linguistics (Jomonov, 1991).

The emergence of comparative-historical linguistics, first of all, comparative-historical grammar, which is its core, is generally considered to be due to the introduction of Sanskrit by European linguists at the end of the18th century. German scientist F. Schlegel's work "Language and Wisdom of the Indians" (1808) and English scientist W. Jones's opinion that there is a kinship between Sanskrit and "classical languages" (Greek and Latin) are examples of this. But the foundational works of comparative-historical linguistics appeared in the first quarter of the 19th century. German linguist F. Bopp's "On the inflectional system of the Sanskrit language and its comparison with the inflectional system of Greek, Latin, Persian and Germanic languages" (1816) and 3 volumes "Sanskrit, Zand (Avesta), Armenian, Greco-Latin, Lithuanian, Old Slavic, comparative grammar of the Gothic and German languages" (1833-52) and the Danish scientist R.K. Rask's "Ancient North An Inquiry into the Language or the Origin of the Icelandic Language" (1818) is the first serious study in the field of comparative linguistics.

It should be said that F. Bopp and R. K. Rusk independently founded comparative linguistics without knowing each other's research. The German linguist J. Grimm made a certain contribution to comparative-historical linguistics with his 4-volume "German Grammar" (1819-37) and 2-volume "History of the German Language" (1848) and introduced the concept of historicity to the methodology of linguistics. enters. Russian linguist A. Kh. Vostokov with his "Remarks on the Slavic Language" (1820), 2 volume "Dictionary of the Church Slavonic Language" (1858-61), and the Czech linguist Yil Dobrovsky with his "Grammar of the Old Slavic Language" (1822) Comparative-historical founded the branch of Slavic studies of linguistics and developed it (Reshetov).

Thus, F. Bopp, R. K. Rusk, Ya. Grimm, A. Kh. Vostokov founded Comparative-historical linguistics and the comparative-historical method, which is a method of scientific investigation of this linguistics. Comparative-historical linguistics developed in the late XIX and early XX centuries, mainly in Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Scandinavian countries, and later in Russia, the United States, Western Europe, Finland, Sweden, Hungary, Japan, and India. and developed in other

countries (In ancient Turkic written monuments, forward, backward, right and semantics of spatially meaningful words applied to the left, 2016).

In Turkic-speaking countries, the interest in comparative-historical linguistics is growing year by year, attention is paid to the comparative study of related and unrelated languages, and to the identification of historical forms of lexical and morphological units. In particular, certain studies have been conducted in Uzbekistan on the comparative study of Uzbek-Karakalpak, Uzbek-Turkmen, Uzbek-Kazakh, Uzbek-Tajik, Uzbek-Azerbaijani languages (Heydarova, 2023).

Also, while studying and analyzing comparative-historical linguistics in the field of Turkic languages, we can see the aspects that are connected directly in the historical lexical layer, for example, the words used in Uzbek are also used in Azerbaijani. It has been proven in several sources that it was used (Reshetov, 1958).

For example, in the Khorezm dialect, uchak-tom **(tom)**, shahar **(şəhəri)**, black sheepfold **(qoyun bağı)** path, small road **(kiçik yol)**, talak- anbar **(anbar)**, tomorrow (sabah), akhsham-night **(dünən)**, tugunun-a few days ago **(bir neçə gün əvvəl**, atiz-field (aparmaq), geja-night **(ildən)**, ichan-interior side **(daxili tərəf)**, solma-ditch **(xəndək)**, dolan-big house, **(böyük ev)**, yolyon-street **(küçə)**, mush-corner, **(künc)** oron-barn **(anbar)** eshan-outsid (words such as except) are also used directly in the Azerbaijani language.

Or: **"Digʻiriq"** This word comes in the meanings of "narrow street", "crazy street", "dead end" mainly in Urganch, Khiva, Khanka districts of the oasis. For example: "There was no road from the mill to that oil", ***"Dəyirmandan o yağa yol yox idi"***.

UCHAK: In Oasis, this word is used in the sense of "roof". In Gurlan and Yangibozor districts, the word "tambash" is used as its alternative. For example: "Hurricane came out to throw hay". ***"Qasırğa ot atmaq üçün çıxdı"***.

The main vocabulary of the language is, in its essence, a product of long historical periods, or rather, a system and chain of words that have been in continuous use in the language for a long time (Begmatov, 1981, p. 49). In fact, "The regular movement of growth and change, which has been happening in the language for several thousand years, ensures the survival of the language, supports its longevity, and thus preserves the value of the people who own it in the fleeting time and round space. is a power. That's why the language in the rank of living is never in a completely frozen state of silence, but is always active in life, and this movement carries it from time to time. Processes activated in the development of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language (Uzbek language and literature, 2015, p. 3).

Conclusion

It is difficult to determine the sources of formation of lexical units to a much broader content than the etymological analysis of compounds yes, this is a general philological problem, the oldest, the first determining the stages of formation of words and phraseological models is considered an important linguistic issue. Recently, Turkic scholars as well as researching the same pressing problem they started working.

The semantic and structural analysis of lexical units in the Uzbek and Azerbaijani languages, paying attention to the proportion of form and content, and determining the degree of reflection of themes in words and phrases provide valuable information about the historical development of Turkic languages.

Also, in the linguistic studies that analyze the issues of space and time, a lot of attention is paid to the ways of the emergence of these categories. The reason for this is that any thing and event exists in space and time, that space and time are the form of existence of matter and cannot be separated from matter.

Linguistic units expressing the concept of space-time in Uzbek and Azerbaijani languages were studied in a monographic plan, in this monograph the concept of space-time was analyzed in a comparative-typological way.

The meaning of space and time in the lexicon of the Uzbek and Azerbaijani languages when its expression is studied on the example of artistic speech, the all-Turkish lexicon along with the active use of units, as well as acquired lexemes it was found that fortune-telling is also used.

It was a form of Uzbek-Azerbaijani cultural relations, one centuries-old friendship between the two languages, which was formed at the core of the grandfather language to preserve this spiritual heritage in order to further strengthen it, to research its aspects that have not yet been studied in a comparative way is considered important.

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