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**STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF CHAGATAI LEXEMES IN
L.Z. BUDAGOV'S "SRAVNITEL'NIY SLOVAR' TURETSKO-
TATARSKIH NAREÇIY"***

Abstract

Turkish dictionaries are kept as rare relics in the libraries of our country and abroad. Most of them are unique and ancient copies. Dictionaries have always attracted the attention of Turkologists and lexicologists.

In this article is given the analysis of "Comparative dictionary of Turkic-Tatar dialects" ("Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий") by Lazar Zaharovich Budagov, its classification method, components and statistics of Chagatai (old Uzbek literary language) lexemes included in the dictionary. The statistical analysis was carried out in terms of lexemes of Chagatai dialect becoming the main word and taking place as a Chagatai variant of the word being explained in the dictionary article. In the process of analysis studies have been carried out by dividing Chagatai lexemes into categories. The results of the statistical analysis of word groups show that the dictionary includes the most nouns, adjectives, and verb word groups. The results of the conducted research have been presented in tables and diagrams to create a certain idea. In the dictionary of L. Budagov, lexemes related to the languages and dialects of the peoples of Central Asia are explained in detail. The inclusion of not only literary lexemes in the dictionary, but also the lexicon of dialects made it easier to communicate with the local people.

In the process of interpretation, lexemes are explained semantically and etymologically based on the examples from the works of Nava'i, Babur, Abu al-Ghazi Bahadur, Rabguzi, referring to the literary literature of the same people.

Keywords: Chagatai dialect, Comparison, Terminological lexicon, Dictionary, the main word, Explanation, Turkic languages

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Л.З.БУДАГОВТЫҢ ШАҒАТАЙ ЛЕКСЕМАСЫНА НЕГІЗДЕЛГЕН «ТҮРІК-ТАТАР ҮСТЕУЛЕРІНІҢ САЛЫСТЫРМАЛЫ СӨЗДІГІНЕ» СТАТИСТИКАЛЫҚ ТАЛДАУ

Аңдатпа

Түрік тілінің сөздіктері еліміздің және шетелдің кітапханаларында сирек кездесетін жәдігерлер ретінде сақталады. Олардың көпшілігі бірегей және де көне көшірмелері болып келеді. Сөздіктер әрқашан да түрколог және лексиколог ғалымдардың назарын аударады.

Бұл мақалада Лазарь Захарович Будаговтың «Түрік-татар үстеулерінің салыстырмалы сөздігіндегі» автордың сөздерді жіктеу әдісіне, құрамына және шағатай тілінің (староузбекского литературного языка) сөздік құрамына кіретін лексемаларға талдау жасалды. Мақаладағы статистикалық талдау лексеманың қалыптасуы тұрғысынан жүргізілді, сөздікте түсіндірілетін сөздер шағатай нұсқасы тұрғысынан қаралды. Талдау барысында шағатай тілі лексемаларын сөйлем мүшелеріне бөлу арқылы зерттеулер жүргізілді. Сөз тіркестерін статистикалық талдаудың нәтижелері сөздіктегі зат есімдердің, сын есімдердің және етістікті тіркестердің санын көрсетеді. Зерттеу нәтижелері нақтылықты анықтау үшін кестелер мен диаграмма түрінде ұсынылды. Л.З. Будаговтың сөздігінде Орта Азия халықтарының тілі мен диалектілеріне қатысты лексемалар нақты көрсетілген. Сөздікке әдеби тілдің лексемалары ғана емес, сонымен қатар жергілікті халықпен байланысты диалектілер мен үстеулердің лексикасы енгізілген.

Лексемалар Науаи, Бабыр, Әбілғазы, Рабғузи шығармаларынан алынған мысалдар арқылы мағыналық және этимологиялық тұрғыдан түсіндіріледі.

Кілт сөздер: Шағатай диалектісі, Салыстыру, Терминологиялық сөздік, Сөздік, Негізгі сөз, Түсіндірме сөз, Түркі тілдері

“Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий, со включением употребительнейших слов арабских и персидских и с переводом на русский язык” which consists of two volumes, has a special place in the list of the main scientific works of L.Z. Budagov. This dictionary is one of the largest Turkish dictionaries of the 19th century. The first volume of the dictionary, consisting of 810 pages, was first published in 1869 in St. Petersburg. The second volume containing 415 pages was also published there in 1871. In total, there are 25,200 words in the dictionary. The lexical material contained in the dictionary is organized in alphabetical order in Arabic script. In the first volume, the words are given only in Arabic script, without transliteration in Russian letters, in the second volume; the transcription of each lexical unit is shown in Russian letters [1, p. 56].

The dictionary at that time only logically divided the Turkic languages into two main groups: “Turkic” (in modern terminology Oghuz or Southwest) and “Tatar” (in modern terminology Kipchak or Eastern) is built on the basis of comparison of lexical materials of the group. The dictionary contains a wide range of general Turkish and inter-Turkish vocabulary used in modern Turkic languages – Tatar, Kyrgyz, Bashkir, Nogai, Crimean Tatar, Azerbaijani, Turkish, Turkmen and other languages with minor phonetic changes. It should be noted that in the process of compiling his dictionary, L. Budagov calls these languages as dialects: Azerbaijani, that is, Azerbaijan, Altai, Bashkir, Bukhara, Chagatai, Kazan, Kashgar, Kyrgyz, Kukon, Crimean, Kumyk, Nogai, Turkmen, Uyghur and others.

Language is the most important tool of communication between people, it is formed in the process of development of society and expresses universal interests [2, p. 5].

The original changes and innovations that occurred in the language and society in ancient times were reflected in the written sources of that time. From this point of view, the study of the history of the lexicon of a language, on the one hand, reveals the ways of gradual development of each word, and on the other hand, it helps to illuminate the vocabulary of the language in certain periods and specific phonetic, morphological, and syntactic features. Therefore, the study of the history of the lexicon is important for the study of the history of a language in general [3, p. 134].

Due to a fortunate coincidence, in the period from 1863 to 1866, when Budagov was working on compiling his Dictionary, volumes of Dahl's dictionary were published [4, p. 84]. An Armenian, who was born on April 4, 1812 in Astrakhan, L. Budagov [5, p. 123] used the methodology used by Dahl “Толковый словарь живого великорусского языка” in creating dictionary articles. It is the arrangement of words and the enrichment of articles of speech with demonstrative materials, mainly proverbs, proverbs, various phraseological units, and ethnographic materials. The placement of word-forming-cell words adopted by L. Budagov is very complicated, but successful [1, p. 56].

Rich linguistic and extra-linguistic materials were collected by the author from several sources to compile the dictionary. The historical source for this work is the works of Abu al-Ghazi, his history; Babur's writings in the Chagatai dialect published by Ilminsky in Kazan in 1857; Qati Burkhani's “Written Persian Language Dictionary”; Vambéry's *Djagataische Sprachstudien*, published in Leipsik in 1868; A dictionary of the Chagatai dialect to Ali-Shir Nava'i's ghazals, with a Turkish translation; Ilminsky's materials on the Kyrgyz dialect; A dictionary of the Arabic language with comments in Turkish “*Ḳāmūs*” – published in Istanbul;

“Calcutta Dictionary” of the Chagatai dialect with a Persian translation, published in Calcutta in 1828; “Samples from the national literature of Turkic tribes” with German translation by V.V. Radlov, published in St. Petersburg in 1866, Part 1, small dialect of Altai; Troyansky's “Dictionary of the Kazakh Dialect”; Giganov's Tobol dialect dictionary and textbooks; “Dictionary of the Persian language” with the Turkish translation of Farhang-i Shu'ūrī, published in Istanbul; Dictionary of Hanjari; Kitab-i Lehcet ul-lugat; The Sun of Hearts by an unknown author, published in Kazan in 1864, is a story about Prophets, originally translated from Arabic to Persian, from Persian to Chagatai dialect; History of the Prophets, written in 809 (809 Hijri) by Burhaniddin ibn Nasriddin, the Qazi of Riboti Oguzi, published in Kazan in 1859; Examples of Ali-Shir Nava'i's work on the Turkish and Persian language debate; Such as Quatremère's work “A Short History of Ancient Persian Horns” published in Paris in 1841 served.

Therefore, Budagov's comparative dictionary fully reveals the lexicon of ancient Turkish literary languages – Ottoman-Turkish, Crimean-Tatar and Chagatai [6]. It can be seen from this that Budagov was closely familiar with the national fiction and folklore of each Turkic nation, and studied it carefully.

Language is a phenomenon that occurs naturally during the development of humanity and develops in its own system; it expresses people's opinions and serves for communication [7, p. 4].

Currently, due to the continuous development of computer technologies and the expansion of their capabilities, linguists are increasingly turning to the statistical method, that is, linguostatistics. The purpose of using the statistical method in philology is not just to record how many verbs and their forms, adverbs, adjectives, pronouns, and other word groups occur in any text or work, but to analyze them, in other texts it consists of comparing with the results and thereby determining the features specific to that text, the laws related to the author's understanding of the objective existence [8, p. 6–7].

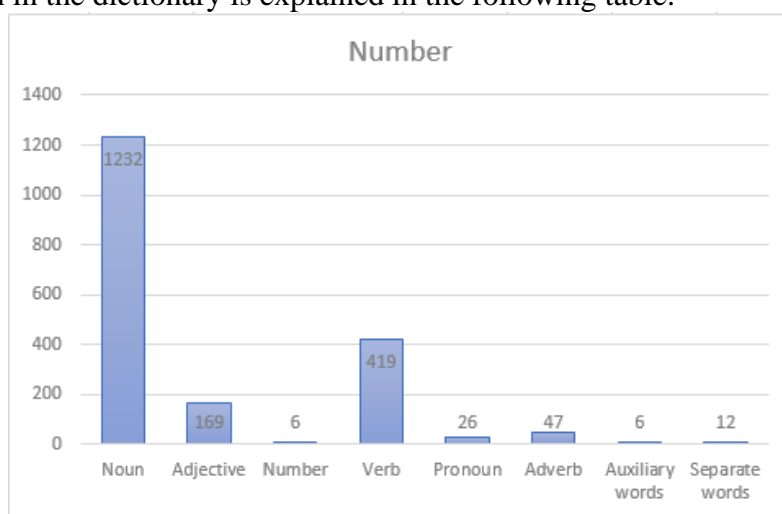
The dictionary “Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий” contains a total of 25,200 lexemes, and the total number of words related to the Chagatai lexicon is 1,917. In the process of research, Chagatai lexemes were divided into the following categories. There are 1229 lexemes of the general noun group, of which 50 are proper nouns and 1179 are generic nouns. Out of 50 nouns, 5 are anthroponyms, 2 are toponyms, 30 are clan, tribal names, 6 are cosmonyms, 3 are hydronyms, 4 are religious-mystical names, 77 are personal nouns, 60 are place nouns out of 1183 related nouns, 945 object nouns (112 military terms, 82 somatisms, 114

household items, 57 food items, 202 zoonyms, 51 phytonyms, 22 hydronyms, etc.), 34 activities-process nouns, 63 of them are abstract nouns.

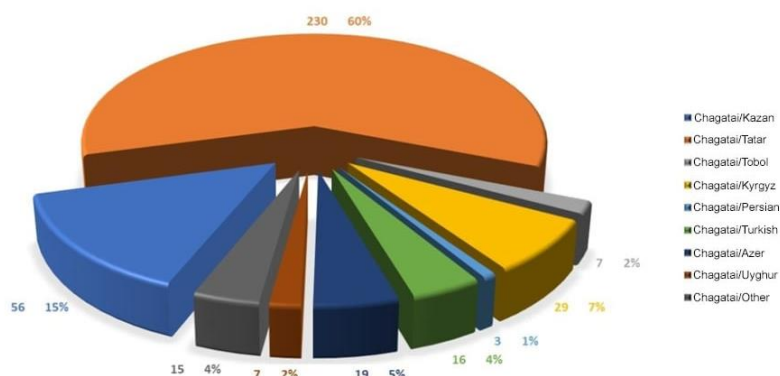
In addition, phonetic forms of lexemes are also given in the dictionary. If the total number of words belonging to the Chagatai lexicon is 1917, we can see that 584 lexemes are recorded with their phonetic forms.

The results of the statistical analysis of word groups in our research on Chagatai lexemes in the dictionary “Сравнительный словарь турецко-татарских наречий” by L. Budagov show that the dictionary contains the most nouns, adjectives, verb word groups are included.

Quantitative frequency of word groups related to the Chagatai lexicon in the dictionary is explained in the following table:

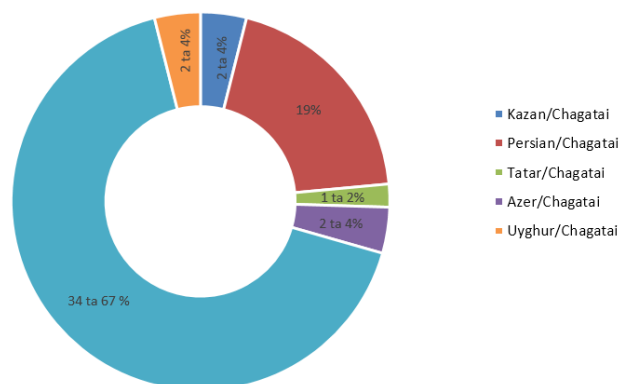


When we pay attention to the position of Chagatai lexemes in the lexicon of Turkic nations in the process of research, we find that the active word in Chagatai dialect is also used in other languages simultaneously, and Chagatai dialect is in the foreground. 382 out of 1917 Chagatai lexemes appeared as proof of our above opinion. In the dictionary 230 lexemes with дж.тат. label related to the Chagatai/Tatar language, 56 lexemes with дж.каз. label in Chagatai/Kazan lexicon, 7 lexemes with дж.тоб. in the Chagatai/Tobol lexicon, 29 lexemes with дж.кир. label in Chagatai/Kyrgyz lexicon, 3 lexemes with дж.п. label in Chagatai/Persian lexicon, 16 lexemes with дж.тур. label in Chagatai/Turkish (general Turkish) lexicon, 19 lexemes with дж.ад. label in Chagatai/Azerbaijani lexicon, 7 lexemes with дж.уйг. label in the Chagatai/Uyghur lexicon, etc. are found. It is clear that the large number of lexemes (about 60% of all) in the Chagatai and Tatar languages are common, from which we can conclude that the two nations have had close social relations. The given statistical facts are reflected in the bottom diagram in terms of quantity and percentage.



Let's consider the following example as a proof of our opinion. (ژ) جَبَاغَا - jabaga [6, p. 439] – “wool taken from sheep”, this wool taken in spring is coarse and used for making blankets and blankets. آرچار , آرچار - arhar, arqar [6, p. 33] – this zoonym is a word related to both the Chagatai and Kyrgyz dialects at the same time, meaning “mountain sheep, wild animal, desert sheep, an animal with uneven big horns”. L. Budagov cites an example from “Boburnoma”: بولغاي جه ارقارغه خيم خييك قزىل - Arhar is said to be the size of a red deer. This zoonym is mentioned in the exposition of the Kabul region in the description of the events of the nine hundred and ninth year (1503-1504) of “Boburnoma”: “Kuz va yoz fasllarida qizil kiyikkim, arqarg'alcha bo'lg'ay, qishloqqa, yayloqg'a o'tarda muayyan tutqovullari bordur” [9, p. 201]. In the “Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language” arhar is described as “the general name of wild sheep belonging to the group of ungulates; algar, mountain sheep” [10, p. 101]. So, this word shows that its meaning has been preserved in the same condition even today.

Above, we have seen the quantitative analysis of lexemes related to the Chagatai dialect in the foreground. Noting that the total number of lexemes related to the Chagatai dialect in the dictionary of L. Budagov is 1917, we found out that there are 51 lexemes in the case where the lexemes of the Chagatai dialect are in the background (lexemes that are also present in the Chagatai lexicon). In the dictionary there are 34 lexemes with тур.дж. - in Turkish/Chagatai, 1 with тат.дж. label in Tatar/Chagatai, 10 with п.дж. label in Persian/Chagatai, 2 with ад.дж. label in Azerbaijani/Chagatai, 2 with уйг.дж. label in Uyghur/Chagatai, and 2 lexemes with каз.дж. label in Kazan/Chagatai. Chagatai lexemes, which come along with common-Turkic lexemes (the Chagatai lexeme is in the background), have the highest rate of 67% (34). The diagram below shows the statistical analysis of lexemes in which the Chagatai dialect is in the background:



Let's see in the example of آل, one of the lexemes of the Turkish/Chagatai lexicon recorded with тур.дж. label.

آل [6, p. 75] – 1) trick, deception, strategy (حيله ومكر), آل ايله, tricky; (الدامق = الدامق) aldamoq (in the works of Ali-Shir Nava'i).

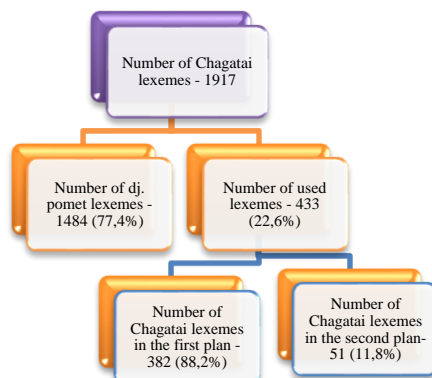
2) red color, السو، السیما، السو، آل ات with red hair, brown (mane and tail of a red, brown-colored horse), الرشته، آل قزیل رنکی reddish color.

اللانمق to get red, to turn red.

a) A large rectangular red seal of the Mongol and Orda khans, used instead of a signature on the top or right side of the label, عهد خان موشع بود نامهکه بال تهغای نومیه – the condition of the decoration on the seal given by Numia Khan, it can sometimes be blue (كوك), it was also black in Persian Mongols. Depending on the level of importance of the person (official) to whom these stamps were issued, there were one to five seals on the stamp. In the middle of the seal, the name of the khan is depicted in Kufic letters, for example, توقتاش السلطان العادل, legendary verses are written around it (legend): الله سلى الله عليه وسلم بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم لاله الا الله محمد رسول – in this, on the label of Tokhtamish Khan, a stamp in the form of a fork with three kings is depicted in the middle of verses in the Tarkhan language; b) Khan's decree or order (فرمان) مهرکلان که برال تمغازد: *al-tamga* like a big seal [6, p. 75], the dictionary-article is explained with full explanations and examples.

So, in the dictionary of L. Budagov, there are 1917 lexemes related to the Chagatai dialect, of which 1,484 lexemes with дж. label in Chagatai are 77.4%, and 433 lexemes, which are used in common with other languages and dialects, are 22.6%. Out of a total of 433 lexemes, in 382 (88.2% of all) lexemes Chagatai dialect is used in the foreground, while in 51 (11.8% of all) lexemes Chagatai dialect is used in the background.

Statistical analysis of lexemes related to the Chagatai dialect in L. Budagov's dictionary



In the dictionary of L. Budagov, lexemes related to the languages and dialects of the peoples of Central Asia are fully explained. Not only the lexemes of the literary language, but also the introduction of the lexicon of dialects helped to increase the ease of communication with the local people. Above, we covered the statistical analysis of Chagatai dialect lexemes in the case of the dominant (main word) lexeme in the dictionary-article structure. There are places in dictionary where comments in Chagatai dialect are also included in the dictionary-article of lexemes of foreign languages. Comments in the Chagatai dialect can be found in the dictionary-article of lexemes belonging to the lexicon of several languages, such as Turkish (General Turkic), Tatar, Kazan, Tobol or, in common cases, Turkish-Tatar, Kazan-Kyrgyz, Persian-Chagatai. In the dictionary-article of all-Turkic lexemes labeled with *тур.*, comments in Chagatai dialect are found in 171 places, in Turkish/Tatar languages with *тур./тат.* label – 120, in Tatar language with *тат.* label – 86, in Chagatai/Tatar languages with *дж./тат.* label – 78, in Kazan language with *каз.* label – 66, in Persian with *п.* label – 48, in Chagatai dialect with *дж.* label – 42, in Turkish/Azerbaijani with *тур./ад.* label – 40, in Kyrgyz with *кыр.* label – 34, in Arabic with *а.* label – 28, in Chagatai/Kazan languages with *дж./каз.* label – 10, in Turkish/Chagatai with *тур./дж.* label – 10, in Azerbaijani with *ад.* label – 8, in Altai language with *алт.* label – 8, in Tobol language with *тоб.* label – 7, in Kazan/Kyrgyz with *каз./кыр.* label – 7 and so on.

A summary of the identified statistics is shown in the following diagram:

(the lexeme “siünči” is also found in Russian manuscripts, for example, in Karamzin, in the form of “vestnik” - “messenger” on the labels of the khans) [6, p. 651].

In the dictionary the word سيزگانمك ، سيزگانمك – *sizienmek* [6, p. 655] – 1) to tremble, to fear, syzknğak – coward, سيزكاندمك , سيزكانچاك – to fear. 2) اويقودن – startled, suddenly waking up from sleep: سويسكاندى ، سويسكانمك (2) بلکايوب اوياندى دمکدرکهفرهاد وشيريتده کلور بيت ييتيب کردونغه اون سويسکانما کينک يوق ، خغات اويقوسيدين : “تايغ ملک” , توشوب عالمغه اوت تيبيرانما کينک يوق سويسکانيب - waking up from a sweet sleep; There are other forms derived from the base سير or سر : سيرکاک – wake up from sleep unintentionally, سرکاک – light sleep: نوم خفيفه درارکه تيز اويه که فوايدالکبرده کلور بيت مين اولدوم تاله دين ناز [6, p. 693]. اچماس کوز ، ني سوداندين که هجران شامی بولغای کوز لاريم سرکاک [6, p. 655]. اچماس کوز ، ني سوداندين که هجران شامی بولغای کوز لاريم سرکاک [6, p. 693].

Recorded with the label тоб. “in Tobol صاوچی – *savči* [6, p. 693] - *yavči* in Kazan, lexeme “savchi” recorded in the form of Kyrgyz جاوشی – *jaushi*, “caller of guests for weddings and ceremonies”, in Chagatai - ساوچی “messenger, ambassador” also had the meaning. قصص - in “Qissasi Rabguziy” it is as follows: يوسف ساوچی ، يعقوب ساوچی .

According to L. Budagov, this lexeme is derived from the following word: چاوچی = چاو، چاو، چاو.

There is also a “guest” notion in Chagatai dialect in the form of قونق هعناسنه در که مخزن ميرحيدرده حاتم طایى حکايهسنده کلور بيت کيم کرمين : ياوچين صاوچلامق ، ، (to marry (husband) کورکا بو حالی بيله ، ياوچين اغيرلار کيشی مالی بيله من فلانچه کشى ننگ – I became a matchmaker for the one’s daughter - ياوچلامق ياوچی يورتمک ، ييارمک ، *men falonchining qiziga sovchi bo’ldim* – قزين ياوچيلادوم – [6, p. 694]. “to send a matchmaker, to give a marriage proposal”.

We conducted a statistical analysis of Chagatai (old Uzbek) words in L. Budagov’s dictionary in three cases (types). We considered it permissible to present the quantitative results of the general statistical analyzes carried out in the following table. In column 1-2 of the table, we listed the letters (and their pronunciation) in the order of the Arabic alphabet, based on the order used in the dictionary. In the first case, the number of lexemes recorded in Chagatai as a foreground lexeme (Chagatai dialect/Foreign language - Дж.тат., Дж.тоб., Дж.а., Дж.алт., etc.), in the second case Chagatai as secondary lexeme (Foreign language/Chagatai dialect - каз.дж., п.дж., тат.дж., ад.дж., etc.), in the third case Chagatai lexemes appear in the dictionary-article of foreign language lexemes (in foreign languages - тур., тат., каз/баш., монг./уйг., etc. the statistical analysis):

Letters *		Chagatai dialect / Foreign language	Foreign language / Chagatai dialect	In other languages
ا	Alif	98	16	200
ب	Be	21	3	84
پ	Pe	2	1	6
ت	Te	64	6	75
ج	Jim	2	1	14
چ	Chim	12	4	51
ح	Ha	0	0	2
خ	Xa	0	0	4
د	Dol	6	0	28
ر	Ra	0	0	2
ز	Za	0	0	1
ژ	Za (fors)	0	0	3
س	Sin	11	2	27
ش	Shin	2	0	3
ص	Sod	1	1	38
ط	T	4	0	45
ع	Ayn	0	0	2
غ	G'ayn	6	0	0
ف	Fa	0	0	3
ق	Qof	51	1	90
ك	Kof	36	7	47
ل	Lom	4	0	3
م	Mim	19	2	13
ن	Nun	3	0	8

•	Ha	1	0	0
•	Yoy	39	7	86

It is known from the examples that L. Budagov explains the lexeme in the dictionary-article in the process of explaining and recording the meanings of the notion in different nations, their etymological explanation, and the circumstances that are the basis for their formation by giving examples from the artistic sources of the same people.

Summary

The method of multifaceted comparison of Turkic-Tatar languages, that is, down to the roots of words, in the example of one word having different meanings in different languages, and their interdependence and complementation serve to provide a complete, accurate summary of that language.

The dictionary contains the explanation of many words and terms recorded in the written sources of Chagatai (the old Uzbek literary language) as well as many Turkic languages. Until now, the structure principles of this dictionary, ways of interpretation of the words and terms reflected in it, and its influence on the lexicology of the later period have not been specially researched in Turkic studies.

Thus, L. Budagov, who used the experience of V. Dal on the principles of creating a dictionary, brought the principles of covering materials in translation, explanatory and etymological publications, adapting them in all aspects in one work, and founded a new tradition in Turkish lexicography. After 70 years of this tradition, K. Yudakhin created “Киргизско-русского словарь” (“Kyrgyz-Russian dictionary”) and E. Sevortyan “Этимологический словарь тюркских языков” (“Turkic languages etymological dictionary”) continued to be created.

The structure of the “Comparative dictionary of Turkic-Tatar languages” compiled by L. Budagov, which summarizes the general characteristics of the languages of the nations of Central Asia, the lexical-semantic, thematic point of view of Chagatai (old Uzbek) words reflected in research, determination of principles of interpretation of Chagatai words and statistical analysis of Chagatai (old Uzbek) words explained in the dictionary show that the dictionary contains 1917 Chagatai lexemes. Given the numbers and percentages of words in Chagatai dialect found in the dictionary-article of lexemes belonging to different languages and dialects, and the number and percentages of occurrence of lexemes in two or more languages or dialects simultaneously. The interpretation of words taken for

analysis from works of Nava'i, Babur, Abu al-Ghazi determines the importance of Chagatai dialect in Central Asia during that period.

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Özet

Türkçe sözlükler ülkemizdeki ve yurt dışındaki kütüphanelerde nadir eserler olarak saklanmaktadır. Bunların çoğunluğu çok eski olup tek nüshaları bulunmaktadır. Sözlükler daima Türkologların ve leksikologların dikkatini çekmiştir.

Bu makalede, Lazar Zaharoviç Budagov'un "Türk-Tatar lehçelerinin Karşılaştırmalı Sözlüğü" (Sravnitel'niy Slovar' Turetsko-Tatarskih Nareçiy) adlı sözlüğünün tasnif metodu, sözlükteki Çağatayca (eski Özbek edebî dili) leksemlerin bileşenleri ve istatistiklerinin analizine yer verilecektir. Çağatay lehçesinin sözcük birimlerinin ana sözcük haline gelmesi ve sözlük maddesinde açıklanan sözcüğün Çağatayca bir varyantı olarak yer alması açısından istatistiksel analiz yapılmıştır. Analiz sürecinde Çağatayca leksemler kategorilere ayrılmıştır. Kelime gruplarının istatistiksel analizinin sonucu, sözlükte en fazla bulunan kelime gruplarının isimler, sıfatlar ve fiiller olduğunu göstermektedir. Yapılan araştırmanın sonuçları net bir fikir vermesi açısından tablolar ve grafiklerle gösterilmiştir. L. Budagov'un sözlüğünde, Merkezî Asya halklarının dilleri ve diyalektlerine ait leksemler detaylarıyla açıklanmıştır. Sözlüğe sadece edebî leksemlerin değil, diyalektlere ait söz varlığının dâhil edilmesi yerli halkla iletişim kurmayı kolaylaştırmıştır. Tartışma kısmında leksemler Nevayi, Babür, Ebulgâzi ve Rabguzi'nin edebî eserleri temelinde semantik ve etimolojik açıdan açıklanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çağatay dili, Karşılaştırma, Terminolojik söz varlığı, Sözlük, Temel söz, Açıklama, Türk dilleri

(Mahliyo TUKHTASINOVA. L.Z. BUDAGOV'UN "SRAVNITEL'NIY SLOVAR' TURETSKO-TATARSKIH NAREÇİY" ADLI SÖZLÜĞÜNDEKİ ÇAĞATAYCA LEKSEMLERİN İSTATİKSEL ANALIZI)

Аннотация

Турецкие словари хранятся как редкие реликвии в библиотеках нашей страны и за рубежом. Большинство из них являются уникальными и древними копиями. Словари всегда привлекали внимание тюркологов и лексикологов.

В данной статье дается анализ «Сравнительного словаря турецко-татарских наречий» Лазаря Захаровича Будагова, метод его классификации, компоненты и статистика лексем чагатайского языка (староузбекского литературного языка), входящих в состав словаря. Статистический анализ проводился с точки зрения лексем чагатайского диалекта, ставших основным словом и занимающих место в качестве чагатайского варианта слова, разъясняемого в словарной статье. В процессе анализа были проведены исследования путем деления чагатайских лексем на части речи. Результаты статистического анализа словосочетаний показывают, что в словарь входит наибольшее количество существительных, прилагательных и глагольных словосочетаний. Результаты проведенного исследования были представлены в таблицах и диаграммах для создания определенного представления. В словаре Л. Будагова детализированы лексеммы, относящиеся к языкам и диалектам народов Средней Азии. Включение в словарь не только лексем литературного языка, но и лексик диалектов и наречий облегчило общение с местным населением. В процессе толкования лексеммы разъясняются семантически и этимологически на примерах из произведений Наваи, Бабура, Абулгази, Рабгузи.

Ключевые слова: Чагатайское наречие, сравнение, терминологическая лексика, словарь, главное слово, пояснение, тюркские языки

(Махлио ТУХТАСИНОВА СТАТИСТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ЧАГАТАЙСКИХ ЛЕКСЕМ В СЛОВАРЕ Л.З. БУДАГОВА «СРАВНИТЕЛЬНЫЙ СЛОВАРЬ ТУРЕЦКО-ТАТАРСКИХ НАРЕЧИЙ»)