# Somatic Vocabulary in the Modern Bashkir Language and its Dialects

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Abstract: The article examines somatic terminology in the Bashkir language and its dialects. The purpose of the study is to identify the main meanings of somatic vocabulary in the modern Bashkir language in comparison with the data of Turkic languages. The object of study is the lexical material of the Bashkir language. The subject of the study is somatisms in the modern Bashkir language in comparison with the Turkic languages. Methods of work: descriptive and etymological. The results of the study are that current works on this issue are considered, the value and significance of somatic vocabulary in Bashkir and Turkic linguistics are determined, common and distinctive features of the Bashkir and Turkic vocabulary on this topic are revealed. The scientific novelty of the work consists in the fact that significant material on the vocabulary related to the somatic vocabulary of the modern Bashkir language in parallel with other Turkic languages is analyzed, original terms are defined, common Turkic words are studied. The article examines the rich terminology recorded in the monuments of ancient Turkic writing and Turkic languages. The relevance of the study is that the study of semantic changes in these lexemes clarifies many issues of Bashkir and Turkic linguistics. The description of the somatic vocabulary of the Bashkir dialects in comparison with the materials of other Turkic languages is considered scientifically important and practically significant. The conclusions show that the subdialects and dialects of the modern Bashkir language have preserved rich terminology related to somatisms. Dialectal terms recorded in the dialects and subdialects of the modern Bashkir language should be introduced into scientific circulation for further research.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Somatic terminology is the oldest layer of lexicology. Many linguists have paid much attention to it research on this topic. R.S. Akmanova considers the common Turkic nature of somatic vocabulary in the Bashkir language (Akmanova, 2020). I.I. Sabitova, O.N. Galimova (Byatikova) study this vocabulary in connection with the names of fish in the Tatar language (I.I. Sabitova, O.N. Galimova (Byatikova), 2018). Z.G. Abubakirova considers vocabulary associated with body parts in the phraseology of the Bashkir language (Abubakirova, 2017). F.G. Khisamitdinova studies somatisms from the point of view of mythology (Khisamitdinova, 2019). It should be noted that somatic terminology is also closely related to the vocabulary of clothing and requires separate research (Gabidullina, Abdullina 2020).

The studied vocabulary is closely connected with toponyms, names of parts of plants, animals, birds. Therefore, the description of this terminology of the Bashkir language and its dialects has an important scientific and practical value in comparison with other Turkic languages. As for the semantic changes of somatic terminology, they are considered superficially. The study of this vocabulary is closely connected with the materials of Turkic languages and is of great interest in Turkic linguistics. The above facts determined our appeal to the peculiarities of semantic changes of somatic terminology in the modern Bashkir language and its dialects. The study of this vocabulary clarifies many issues of Bashkir

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and Turkic lexicology. This is the relevance of the chosen topic.

The article examines semantic changes in the Bashkir terms *bash* 'head', *bit* 'face' and others. It should be noted that the vocabulary of this topic, recorded in the modern Bashkir language and its dialects, reflects the connection with toponyms, names of parts of plants, animals, birds. It is noted that when studying somatisms, the origin of other lexemes is clarified.

The hypotheses of this work are:

– a comprehensive study of somatic vocabulary in the modern Bashkir language in parallel with the vocabulary of Turkic languages leads to achieving the task;

- comparative study of lexical material drawn from related languages, plays a special role in clarifying this problem.

The somatic terminology considered in the research work in the modern Bashkir language and its dialects has a close relationship with the vocabulary of Turkic linguistics. The study of this vocabulary is closely connected with toponymy, mythology, folklore and ethnography.

Scientific novelty: new terms recorded in dialects and subdialects of the modern Bashkir language are introduced into scientific circulation. Somatic terminology in the modern Bashkir language and its dialects is examined comparatively for the first time in our work.

## 2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

The purpose of this article: to study somatic vocabulary in the modern Bashkir language and its dialects.

Research objectives:

– comparison of somatic terminology in the modern Bashkir language and its dialects with lexical materials of Turkic languages;

– disclosure of the features of semantic changes of lexemes of this vocabulary in parallel with Turkic languages.

The descriptive and comparative-historical methods used in the study help to establish the etymological connection of many Bashkir somatic lexemes.

It should be noted that the article examines the lexical material of the modern Bashkir language and its dialects in close connection with the data of other Turkic languages.

Somatic terminology is an ancient layer of the vocabulary of the Bashkir language. The somatic vocabulary of the modern Bashkir language is the object of research. The subject of the research is the somatisms of the Bashkir language in parallel with other Turkic languages.

The data of the vocabulary of the modern Bashkir language, somatisms recorded in dialects and subdialects, terms presented in scientific works are research materials (Sevortyan, 1974, 1978; Abubakirova, 2017; Sabitova, Galimova (Byatikova), 2018; Khisamitdinova, 2019; Akmanova, 2020, 2021).

The theoretical and methodological basis of the study is the works of E.V. Sevortyan (Sevortyan, 1974, 1978), Z.G. Abubakirova (Abubakirova, 2017), I.I. Sabitova, O.N. Galimova (Byatikova) (I.I. Sabitova, O.N. Galimova (Byatikova), 2018), F.G. Khisamitdinova (Khisamitdinova, 2019), R.S. Akmanova (Akmanova, 2020, Akmanova, Samirkhanova, 2021) and others.

## 3 RESULTS

The Bashkir lexeme *bash* 'head' has different meanings, we have added the following examples:

1. Head. For example, *bashty helkeү*.

2. An individual or a group. For example, *yomoro bash* .

3. Intelligence, reason, resourcefulness, ingenuity. For example, *bashly keshe* .

4. Sock. For example, *sitek bashi* .

5. Tip, head. For example, *kazau bashi*.

6. Top, apex; summit, crown. For example, *agas bashi* .

7. A separate upper part of something. For example, *yort bashi* .

8. End, tip, one of two ends of something. For example, *uklau bashi* .

9. Tip. For example, *orsoқ bashi* .

10. Edge, end. For example, *yer bashi* .

11. Head, front part of something. For example, *kөtөүҙeң bashi* .

12. Beginning, source, headwaters. For example, *ulak bashi*.

13. Beginning, initial stage. For example, *mәқәләneң bashi* .

14. Heading, title. For example, *bash hүҙ* .

15. Sourdough for bread. For example, *bash yandyryu* .

16. Head, nose (meaning person, everyone, every). For example, *әҙәм bashi.*

17. Head, little head; thing. For example, *ike bash hyjyr/*

18. Leadership, manual, command, dominance. For example, *səyəkhətkə bash bulyu* .

19. Head, chief, leader; chieftain, leader, leader. For example, *kor bashi* .

20. Symbol of the upper world, the beginning of life, mind, power. For example, *tormosh bashi* (Academic Dictionary of the Bashkir Language, 2011).

It should be noted that this term is also used in the following meanings:

1. First, head, initial. For example, *bash khala* .

2. Chief; general. For example, *bash məkhərrir* . The lexeme *bash* refers to leaven, bride price, clan divisions of Bashkirs-Kipchaks, Burzyans (Academic Dictionary of the Bashkir Language, 2011).

As E.V. Sevortyan notes, the main meanings of the word *bash / baš* təp mərənələre 'head', 'chapter / chief / leader, etc.', 'peak', 'beginning', 'source', 'main', 'senior', 'first' are presented in the monuments of ancient Turkic writing (Sevortyan, 1978).

With the lexeme *bash 'head'* is associated with many beliefs, customs and rituals. The above-mentioned meanings indicate a ransom for the bride and are associated with wedding rituals. For example, in the Miass dialect of the northwestern dialect, the phrase *bash tarau* means the wedding ritual of combing the bride's hair. The wedding ritual of the mother-in-law stroking the bride's head is called *bash hyipau* (Dialectological Dictionary of the Bashkir Language, 2002). In the Ik-Sakmarian dialect of the southern dialect, the phrase *bashyn ashau* means to marry off. In the Irgiz dialect, the phrase *bash tanyu* 'to arrange a send-off' is used (Dialectological Dictionary of the Bashkir Language, 2002). In the Ik-Sakmarian dialect of the southern dialect, the phrase *bash tankyu* means 'to arrange a tea party for the household after the guests have left'.

In the " Academic Dictionary of the Bashkir Language " the somatic term *bit* 'face' is presented in the following meanings:

1. Person. / Facial. For example, *akҡhyl bit, shaʒra bit* .

2. Cheek. For example, *hul bit, bitenən ɣbeɣ* .

3. Slope, slope. For example, *Әpyәkpәz (tau) bite*.

4. Surface. For example, *urman bite* .

5. Conscience, shame. For example, *bitheʒ* .

It is noted that the lexeme *bit* also has the meaning 'page':

1. Page. For example, *gazeta bite, kitap bite* .

2. Leaf. For example, *dəftər biten ҡyrҡyu, albumdң biten alyu* .

3. Stripe. For example, *zhurnaldyn təyge bite*

4. Stage, a certain period of time. For example, *ғymerʒeң ber bite* (Academic Dictionary of the Bashkir Language, 2011).

E.V. Sevortyan notes that the oldest meaning of the lexeme *bit* is 'human face' and, as J. Clauson points out, *bet* is the oldest synonym *for yuz* (Sevortyan, 1978). Among the Bashkirs, the lexemes *bit, jөʒ* are often used as phrases *bit-jөʒlөҡ, jөʒө-bite* .

It should be noted that the work under study examines only a very small part of this terminology.

Thus, as a result of the analysis it was revealed:

– this terminology is closely connected with plant vocabulary, animal names, ornithomyms , toponyms, customs, mythology and other lexemes;

– somatic terminology in the modern Bashkir language has a common Turkic character;

– somatic vocabulary constitutes the ancient layer of Bashkir vocabulary;

– linguistic works related to the somatic terminology of modern Bashkir and other Turkic languages are considered.

# 4 DISCUSSION

The study examines the current state of linguistic works (Akmanova, 2020, Akmanova, Samirkhanova, 2021; Abubakirova, 2017; Sabitova, Galimova (Byatikova), 2018; Khisamitdinova, 2019) related to the somatic terminology of Bashkir and Turkic linguistics. The dictionaries of E.V. Sevortyan are devoted to the Turkic languages (Sevortyan, 1974, 1978). I.I. Sabitova, O.N. Galimova (Byatikova) consider somatisms in the Tatar language from a multifaceted perspective. In this work, somatic vocabulary is studied in the word-formation aspect.

Z.G. Abubakirova considers the features of somatic phraseological units of the Bashkir language (Abubakirova, 2017). F.G. Khisamitdinova explores somatisms from a mythological point of view ( Khisamitdinova, 2019). In the work of R.S. Akmanova examined the common Turkic character of somatic vocabulary in the Bashkir language (Akmanova, 2020). R.S. Akmanova, G.Kh. Samirkhanova study archetypes in the Bashkir language from a historical perspective (Akmanova, Samirkhanova, 2021). It should be noted that the identified results of the author (Akmanova, R.S., 2020) only consider the somatic vocabulary of the Bashkir language. In this work, the author studies in more depth the somatic terminology presented and recorded in the modern Bashkir language, its dialects and subdialects. He also highlights in detail the role

of somatic vocabulary in modern Bashkir and Turkic linguistics, and identifies common and distinctive features of Bashkir and Turkic vocabulary.

Thus, R.S. Akmanova, studying the somatic vocabulary found in the dialects and subdialects of the modern Bashkir language in parallel with the Turkic languages, identifies similar and distinctive features of this terminology of the Bashkir and Turkic languages. R.S. Akmanova, the author, describing in detail the somatic vocabulary and studying the semantic meanings of this vocabulary in parallel with other Turkic languages, comes to the conclusion that this work contributes to the identification of the main meanings of words.

# 5 CONCLUSION

Let's summarize and draw the following conclusions:

– somatic terminology constitutes a rich vocabulary, presented in the dialects and accents of the modern Bashkir language;

– in the dialects and subdialects of the modern Bashkir language, various lexemes associated with somatisms have been recorded ;

– the antiquity and originality of somatic terminology demonstrates the richness of the vocabulary of the Bashkir language and confirms that many lexemes on this topic occupy a key place in many Turkic languages. The theoretical significance is that new lexical material on the somatic terminology of the modern Bashkir language is introduced into the scientific world simultaneously with other Turkic languages.

In the future, these results and materials will clarify many issues of the lexicology of Bashkir and Turkic linguistics, and will serve as lexical material in the compilation of bilingual, explanatory, etymological and dialectological dictionaries, textbooks and teaching aids.

Further research remains in the pipeline:

– somatisms are closely related to the vocabulary of clothing and require separate study;

- presented and recorded in dialects and vernaculars The somatic terminology of the modern Bashkir language needs to be examined in more detail and on a larger scale;

– expand and update the vocabulary of bilingual, explanatory, etymological and dialectological dictionaries;

– introduce new, less commonly used terms into scientific circulation.

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