

ISSN: 2450-8160

# Herald pedagogiki. Nauka i Praktyka

wydanie specjalne



Warszawa  
2021

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## **FRUIT VOCABULARY IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE VOCABULARY OF THE FOLK LANGUAGE**

**Dilorom Nigmatovna Yuldasheva**

Professor of Bukhara State University, Uzbekistan

**Nigina Khayot kizi Khojieva**

Researcher of Bukhara State University, Uzbekistan

**Dildora Yunus kizi Yusupova**

Doctoral student of the Department of Uzbek Linguistics  
Bukhara State University, Uzbekistan

*Abstract. In fact, the names of the fruits seem to be equally understandable to all peoples of the world, a common unit that can be adapted to any speech situation, that is, without any explanation. After all, the emergence of fruit vocabulary is inextricably linked with the past of mankind, the history of people mastering the labor process. Does the name of the fruit, say, the name of the apple and its type, the description of this fruit in explanatory dictionaries, encyclopedias, do these definitions correspond to the concept of an apple in the mind of a person or not? This article analyses some of the words related to the Uzbek language fruit lexicon as an integral part of the vocabulary of the national language. The emergence of the fruit vocabulary reveals the close relationship between human history and the history of human labor, in particular, the apple fruit and its name, the definitions in the dictionary, the encyclopaedia, and whether these definitions correspond to the concept of apple fruit in the human mind are given. The article is based on a comparison of Uzbek descriptions of apple fruit with annotations in Russian thematic dictionaries.*

*The article also focuses on the collection, study and interpretation of the fruit dictionary from a linguistic point of view, simplification and improvement of the definitions of fruit names using language features (similar to the popular language), on the one hand, and on the other, biology and language, based on the integration of linguistics.*

*Key words: fruit name, apple vocabulary, expression of the concept of a fruit in the dictionary, hypogonyms, paronymic relations in apple vocabulary, thematic groups of apple vocabulary*

There are many words in fruit growing that are often used in our speech, which are sometimes understood by people of all nationalities, even without a translator, which are always an integral part of the language vocabulary. For example, there are almost no people on earth who do not know or love apples. It has been estimated that apple trees have been growing on the earth for almost five thousand years. Europeans view ancient Greece as the cradle of apple cultivation. Ancient Roman writers, such as Katon, Varron, Columella, and Pliny, have information on the cultivation of 36 species of apples during their lifetime.[9] The Europeans as a great apple lovers have used this fruit as an adverb for gold because they believe it gives them immortality and eternal



youth: gold apple, золотые яблоки, олтин олма.

We think English proverb "An apple a day keeps the doctor away" ("Ешь по яблоку в день, и врачу не будет работы") Is connected with above given logics.

Russians also have such proverbs giving the same meaning as "Одно яблоко в ночь гонит доктора прочь" ("One apple a night drives the doctor away"), or "Одно яблоко на ужин и врач не нужен" ("One apple for dinner and no doctor needed").

Even Celtic word Avalon which means earthy paradise i original has meaning of "apple country" [9].

The name of this fruit in Turkic languages is as following (pronunciation is very close to each other): in Uzbek it is *olma*; in Bashkir, Kazak, Karachay-Balkar, Kumyk, Nogai, Tatar languages it is *alma*; in Azarbayjan language it is *alma* (آلما); in Osmanian turkic language it is as *elma* (الما); in Gagauz, Crimean Tatar, Karakalpak languages it sounds as *alma*; in Uighur language – *elma* (ئالما); in Chuvash language it is *ulma* and etc [7]. This characterization somehow vary in world languages: in Russian it is *яблоко*; in English it is *apple*; in Arabian it sounds as *tafaha* (تفاحة); in German it is *apfel*; in French it is as *pomme*; in Spanish it is *manzana*; in Scottish – *ubhal*; in Latish it is *ābols* and etc. If the Swedish language has borrowed it from English, then Belarusian has taken it from Russian *яблык*, in Ukranian language it is *яблуко*, in Serbian it is accepted as *jabuka*. Apple fruit's Latin form is *mālum* (яблоко), *mālus* is an apple tree (яблоня).

Most of the names in the Fruit Lexicon have a long history. Their emergence, and, most importantly, their use in general goes back to ancient times, as written sources indicate. The longer the history of agriculture, including gardening, is, the more ancient the fruit lexicon is. For example, in the work of Mahmud Kashgari's "Devoni Lugotit Turk" (11th century), there are the following pieces:

Original:

Йигитлариг ишлату,  
Йиғач емиш ирғату,  
Қулан, кейик авлату,  
Базрам қилип авналим [2].

Its purpose is to:

Using young men  
Let's shake the food in the tree.  
The humpback is hunting the deer,  
Let us celebrate.

If we take into account the fact that Mahmud Kashghari's song "Devoni Lugotit Turk" was created about V-VI centuries before the creation of the work, and the speech of the people of that time passed from generation to generation, fruit lexicon connected with picking up the fruits of trees proves its belonging to far history.

From the comments of Mahmud Kashgari it is seen that the word fruit on the history was as "yigach yemish", that's to say "food in the tree"

In the early days of mankind's existence, wild shrubs consumed the fruit of the trees,

and when they began to live in the grass they were trying to domesticate and culture the fruit trees. The beginning of exchanges between people and the subsequent intensification of trade relations between the different countries contributed to the development of fruit production, of course, for the fruit vocabulary also. For example, traders on the Great Silk Road, along with expensive clothes, fabrics, and jewelry, also brought in various fruit-based sweets (such as peanuts, raisins, dried walnuts, dried Apple's and etc), and drinks (juice, wine, cokes).

The types of fruits and vegetables, of course, as a result of the coexistence of various peoples of different countries, the growth of their material and cultural ties, are naturally related to the natural conditions, climate, flora and fauna of every nation, and the place of residence of each nation also increased, the names began also increasing and varying. Development of the fruit growing ensured the richness of the lexical layer in the language.

After all, the emergence of fruit production is inextricably linked to the human history and the history of human development.

Explanatory dictionaries have different definitions for fruit names. We can see this in the commentary on apple fruit. In "Ўзбек тилининг изоҳли луғати"(ЎТИЛ) Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language there is following explanation to word "олма" - apple:

- APPLE 1 A perennial fruit tree belonging to the aromatic family. Apple seedlings)...
- 2 The fruit of this tree. White apples. Red apple...."[5]

We can be the witness of following explanation connected with apple in National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan: "APPLE (Малус) -a series of deciduous trees or shrubs belonging to the family of singers; seed fruit tree. In temperate regions of the northern and southern hemispheres, there are 25-30 species of apples, including 10 in Central and Eastern Asia, Central Asia and the Caucasus. It occupies the first place among the fruit trees planted... 8 species of wildlife are found in Uzbekistan. Most of the varieties grown in the world are domestica apples...

It is eaten fresh, dried, canned, jam, jam. Usually it is harvested 4 years after planting in the garden. 40-50 years yield abundant...

Local varieties of Central Asia - white apple, red apple, Samarkand apple, Namangan apple, bitter apple, maple apple, Khorezm apple group and other native varieties of apples are adapted to the soil-climatic conditions of Uzbekistan and are resistant to heat and cold. The fruit is sweet and early...

The apple is a fruit tree of the *Malus domestica* and its fruit.) [6].

Paying attention to explanations we see both in the dictionary and encyclopedia apple tree is characterised from biological point of view. The fruit of it is mentioned only as "fruit of that tree", "its fruit" or "the fruit is sweet, early".

For example, to a foreigner who came to Uzbekistan to learn Uzbek it had to be described apples and their characteristics in words, not to mention the fruit itself. Should we explain them relying on Explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language information

or National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan comments? In our view, both explanations are far from simple and clear in explaining the meaning of the word. (After all, the Uzbek language has a great opportunity to express a certain concept in a simple, clear and understandable way. A linguistic scientist, academician Alibek Rustamov said: "If the words and phrases of the Uzbek language are not limited by time and space, it is possible to create a dictionary larger than the most vocabulary in the world. In addition, there are internal factors providing the richness and maturity of the Uzbek language. It is a suffixation of words and forms that make words in this language, the exceptions to the rules, and the simplicity of the interpretation. The simplicity of the interpretation is a sign of the perfection of the Uzbek language.." [4])

The explanation of the apple in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language" is as follows:

- An apple -is a juicy sweet and sour apple fruit that is eaten fresh and serves as a raw material in cooking and for preparing drinks. The most common is the apple tree, less commonly grown sapwood. The size of red, green or yellow spherical fruits is 5-13 cm in diameter. It comes from Central Asia, where the wild-growing ancestor of the home apple tree, the Sivers apple tree, still grows. Today, there are many varieties of this type of apple tree, growing in various climatic conditions. The ripening time is distinguished by summer, autumn and winter varieties, later varieties are distinguished by good resistance ... " [9]

It is noteworthy that the Russian online wiki.ru dictionary contains 13 thematic groups related to the concept of apples (etymology, botanical features, distribution history, nutritional value, use of apple-making, sale of apples, its varieties, etc.). There is also 5 other types connected with apple meaning in internet "Russian wikicitationing" such as "Symbol of apple in prose", "Image of apple in poetry", "Proverbs, riddles about apple", "Sources connected with apple", "See also about apple" where interesting materials are collected [10].

In "Bolshaya Rossiyskaya Encyklopedia"(Яблоня / Е.Н.Седов//гл. ред.Ю.С.Осипов. М., 2004-2017.), and in Russian Explanatory dictionary there is following explanation to word apple (not to apple tree, to its fruit): "Used as raw material for fresh (as well as interrupted) eating, as well as in cooking and preparation of beverages; the juicy, sour-sweet fruit of the apple tree. Red, green or yellow spherical fruits are 5-13 cm in diameter".

Apparently, in Russian dictionaries the concepts of apple and apple tree are more clearly explained than in Uzbek dictionaries. However, in both the Uzbek language or the lexical layer of any language, in hypo-heteronimic relationships, they live in separate nests (such as fruits and trees). That's to say-

in the Uzbek language:

- мewa уяси": олма, ўрик, олча, олхўри, узум, беҳи, нок, шафтоли, анор, банан, апельсин, мандарин ва б.

- дарахт уяси": терак, тол, арча, олма, ўрик, олча, олхўри, узум, беҳи, нок,

шафтоли, анор, банан, апельсин, мандарин, дуб, қарағай ва б. , apricot, cherry, plum, grape, quince, pear, peach, pomegranate, banana, orange, tangerine and etc. in the Russian language:

- фруктовое гнездо": яблоко, абрикос, вишня, слива, виноград, айва, груша, персик, гранат, банан, апельсин, мандарин и так д.

- гнездо дерева": тополь, ива, пихта, яблоко, абрикос, вишня, слива, виноград, айва, груша, персик, гранат, банан, апельсин, мандарин, дуб, сосна и др.

in the English language:

- fruit nest": apple, banana, orange, mandarin, kiwi, apricot, cherry, plum, grape, quince, pear, peach, pomegranate etc.

- Tree nest": poplar, willow, fir, apple, apricot, cherry, plum, grape, quince, pear, peach, pomegranate, banana, orange, mandarin, oak, pine etc.

It is also worth mentioning that although in the comments of the National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan: "10 varieties of apples are grown in Uzbekistan", "The list of apple varieties imported to the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2010-2015" [7] the following types of apples are: aydored, jonagold, alva, arnabel, topred, arnica, ligol, topaz, florina, mutsu, fridom, gala, kiku, gibson, pinova, champion, gloster, piros, golden, empire, jinjergold etc. There are more than 40 varieties of these varieties.

The apple varieties created by the scientists of the Scientific-Research Institute of Gardening, Viticulture and Wine named after M.Mirzaev of the Republic of Uzbekistan have already appeared on the table. They are Tashkent borovinka, Samarkand Alo, afrosiyobi, oydin, lolajon, farangiz, guzal, feruza, kamola, chulpon, mehmoniy, tilla and nafis.

We also can meet such kinds of apple callings as tramayi (in autumn), eshakolma (kharseb), naqsholma, olmacha (early kind), dumchaolma (dumchaborik), kelinolma, faranfolma, khashaki in colloquial or folk language and we think that conclusion as "all terms and names in the language that are connected with apple appeared according the principle of necessity" is somehow not correct.

People of our time vary kinds of apple while buying, selling, eating and at last seeing it. For example, yellow apple, red apple, green apple.

Therefore, the number of fruit lexiconvocabulary words in our language is significant: they have their own specific vocabulary clusters and private lexical meanings. For example, the number of words related to a single apple fruit alone exceeds one hundred in Uzbek. (Collection of fruit vocabulary from the linguistic point of view, compiling annotated dictionaries, simplifying and improving the definitions of fruit names using the language capabilities (closer to the language of the people), on the one hand, facilitating the integration of biology and linguistics provides.)

Combining the dictionary content of a language into specific paradigmatic rows by similarities is as complex, varied, and at the same time intriguing as the language itself. Although collecting and combining Uzbek language words into specific thematic groups is also a difficult task, collecting words and terms in the field, creating paradigmatic



sequences under similarity, not only in the dictionaries, but also in the fruit and related terms (biological characteristics). It should be interpreted in terms of how it is placed in the minds of the linguists.

Based on our observations, it was preferable to divide apple lexical units into the following thematic groups.

1. Group on the purpose of using apple fruit. We know that when apples are ripened, they are suitable for consumption. It can be used for washing and drying, and in special plants it can produce apple juice, apple cider vinegar, apple jam, mashed apple and wine. Therefore, the group can be divided into 2 subgroups for the purpose of using apple fruit:

- 1) edible apple kinds and
- 2) apple kinds as raw material.

Edible apple kinds are besh yulduz, rozmarin, golden, afrosiyobi, naqsholma, nokpayvand.

Apple kinds as raw material are starkrimson, fudzi, simarenko, jhonatan, Tashkent borovinka and etc.

2. A group of units representing apple varieties by ripening time. Most of the fruits in our country are divided into varieties of early maturing, intermediate and late varieties. Apples are represented by numbers of early varieties of apples (this species is mainly cultivated in the Bukhara region). If apples are cooked within 3-4 days, they will lose their taste. The jam is very tasty). Dumchaolma and bolajon are early maturing type, middle maturing types are jersimak, golden, Samarkand alosi, afrosiyobi, naqsholma, best yulduz, qirmizak. Late maturing types are tiramayi, sariq olma, kharseb, mutsu, fridom, gala, kiku, gibson, pinova, chempion, gloster, piros.

3. Group of lexical units representing apple varieties based on onomastic units. The lexeme in the apple lexicon also contains the name of the person or place. We can face both word combinations as Tashkent borovinka, Samarkand Alo, Jizzakh golden, Namangan naqshi, and simple words as afrosiyobi, chulpon, kamola, skarletsipur, simarenko, jonatan.

There is also the possibility to divide anthroponym-related apple names into subgroups. Specifically, 1) apple names that are directly related to a particular anthroponym, and 2) apples that are not directly related to a particular anthroponym.

The names of apples that are directly related to a particular anthroponym are named after a breeder, scientist, welder or fruit person whose name, surname, or pseudonym has created this apple variety: simarenko...

Apples that are not directly related to a particular anthroponym are usually given in honor of celebrities or favorite names commonly used by people. For example jonatan, gibson, piros; chulpon, kamola and etc.

4. A group of lexical units representing apple varieties according to their spread. Spread refers to the areas in which apple varieties are grown. For example,

Khorezm apple: ousing, bolajon, simarenko...

Jizzakh apple: Jizzakh golden, farangiz, guzal...

Tashkent apple: Tashkent borovinka, mehmoniy, tilla, nafis, qandil...

Samarkand apple: afrosiyobi, Samarkand alo, kamola, achchiq olma...

And also Iranian apple, Chinese apple.

5.A group of lexical units that represent apple varieties by color. Naturally, apples of red, white, yellow, blue and green varieties are included in this group. Although the apple varieties of this group do not appear to be small in the subgroups, we must remember that there are, in fact, varieties of apples that are white, yellow, white, red, and purple.

6.A group of lexical units representing apple varieties by their taste. This group includes sweet, sour and sour-sweet (acid-sweet) apples..

7.A group of names representing apple pests and diseases: apple worm, apple beetle, apple cider, apple lettuce, chandelier, red spider, California shield; rot (moniliosis), sunburn, bacterial burns, cold stroke, thirst, frosting, color change, flour dew, scabies ...

8.A group of units representing the herbicides used in the apple-growing industry. In apple trees, there is also work to protect the apples from premature shedding, or to process the tree with a variety of herbicides and to obtain a rich harvest. This group includes herbicides like fungicide, calcium, thiophanate methyl, phosphocyt aluminum

9.A group of lexical units related to apple growing agrotechnics. Planting, processing, treatment, bushing, cutting, shaping, welding, watering, fertilizing, pollination, harvesting, storage and etc.

10.Group of apple-related partinomic (part-time) units. Apples (fruit; whole) - peel, meat, seeds, tail, tube, pollen, pollinator, apple juice, juice, iron (parts); Apple (tree; whole) -body, grade, horn, root, leaf, bark, flower, flowerpot, pinweed, bud, bark, fruit) and etc.

11.A group of hypo-heperonimic (species and kind related) units associated with apples. Apple -Tashkent borovinka, oydin, bolajon, farangiz, guzal, feruza, kamola, chulpon, mehmoniy, tilla, nafis ...

12. A group of lexical units representing the names of the apple growers: gardener, businessman, agronomist, scientist, breeder, apple grower, mechanic, tractor operator, curator, welder ...

13.A group of technical tools, various working tools and product names used in apple growing: lampshade, sleeper, ladder, tow, tractor, truck, drug sprayer, trash bin, paper carton, bucket and etc.

14.Group of lexical units related to apple photosynthesis: photosynthesis, leaf, respiration, root, flowering, development, ripening.

15.A group of its root and borrowed layers in the apple lexicon.

On this basis, we divide Uzbek-language apple-related units into two groups:

- 1) their root units in the apple lexicon and
- 2) borrowed units in the apple lexicon.

Of course, we differentiate our vocabulary against the mastering lexicon. It is worth noting here that the lexicon of its stratum is not only genetically related to Turkish words. Although the basis is of the layered layer, the words in the Uzbek word-formation system also have their own layers. For example, the term *payvand* is derived from the Persian language in Uzbek, which means adding, binding, (ie, planting or transplanting a plant in a variety of plants or in a plant). By adding affixes *-chi*, *-lovchi*, *-kash* to lexeme *payvand* there appeared new words of personality: *payvand+chi*, *payvand+lovchi*, *payvand+kash*.

Or verbs as *payvand+la(moq)*, *payvand qilish*, and compound nouns as *payvandtag*, *payvandust* had already taken their place in the list of Uzbek linguistics.

16. Group of units related to the structure of the apple lexicon:

in the form of simple word: *tiramayi*, *qirgizak*, *xarsheb*, *mutsu*, *freom*, *gala*, *kiku*, *gibson*, *pinova*, *champion*, *glost*, *piros*...

in the form of compound word: *kelinolma*, *farangolma*, *naqsholma*, *besh yulduz*, *nokpayvand*

as a word unit: *Toshkent borovinkas*, *sariq olma*, *Samarqand alo*, *Jizzax golden*, *Namangan naqsh*...

It is possible to continue these lines further, and in our view, the relevant units in every area of our social life should be studied from the linguistic point of view, viewed as sources of enrichment of our language, and, where appropriate, their spelling and explanatory dictionaries.

Thus, oguz word *алма* (apple) explained by Mahmud Kashgari as common Turkic lexeme [2] explains a name of fruit which penetrated to our usual lifestyle and in colloquial speech is always used as an epithet which shows high mood and beauty (apple cheek, white as apple, ornamental whitish white, red with red, very beautiful).

Taking into account the above mentioned points, it is also important to study the fruit lexicon in Uzbek language.

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