

## Ethnographic Lexicon of Language of Azerbaijan

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**Abstract:** This scientific article is dedicated to the ethnographic lexicon of Tat language living in the territory of Azerbaijan. In the language of Azerbaijani tats the terms about the ethnography is in definite lexicon line. There has researched the terms and ethnographic words of this language on the base of collected materials about the tat accents and dialects for the first time and including, names of meals and foods, things using in household and etc. in comparison with related and unrelated languages, also has lightened the similar and different sides. The learning of ethnographic lexicon of Azerbaijani tats language has not only conveyed importance view point of general linguistics, it could be considered as the main factors playing an important role in the learning of history, language, formalization of culture and its activity in Azerbaijan.

**Key words:** Azerbaijani tats language • Lexicons • Dialects • Ethnographic word and compared names of meals

### INTRODUCTION

The ethnography of Azerbaijani Tats was touched in existing scientific research works, including in A. Alizadeh<sup>1</sup>, M. Afandiyev<sup>2</sup>, H. Guliyev<sup>3</sup>, N. Guliyeva<sup>4</sup> and etc. works.

The investigation of words expressing the ethnic culture gives us basic facts for learning the history of material and spiritual culture, living mode of welfare, ethnogeny, ethnic history, including, the ancient period of literary language of each nations... Learning of ethnographic lexicon serves to the explanation of culture of nation, their traditions and ceremonies too [1].

Among the ethnographic terms of Tat language the names of meal and foods take special place (nun «bread», nimik «salt» ou «water», shir «milk», shiravo «milky porridge», vuru «umaj», qurqut «roasted sliced», tuvalos «quymag», siya halva «the black candy» (made from samani), tara halva «flour candy», dugh «buttermilk», duvavo «dovgha», hasi «noodles», kolanun «bread made from greenery», darungargi «rings made of dogwood mainland», rughananun «fritters», xoyakargh «an egg», xoyahgina «sweet scrambled eggs», sarapo «khash» (dish made of head and feet of a sheep), ash futoli «Evel vaccinations», gilimpiyoz «fried potatoes and onions», nun tari «potato soup», halisa «meat porridge», mixlāmə «scrambled eggs» and etc. the name of clothes, shoes and tracks: (she «shirt», ru shey «flannel T-shirt», zir shey «the

bottom T-shirt», zir shalvar «bottom trousers», ostin «arm of shirt», pustin «fur coats», kisa «pocket», charsho «veil», chaxshur «socks», olat «dress», lachay «petal», shalvor «trousers», chit «cotton cloth», kulmakhmar «panne velvet», geyish «belt, buckle», paltok «coat», dasmol «towel», sadaf «button»), the names of used things, pots and pans in household: (bilma «plate», basti «guyum», satıl «copper water jug», gagala «pottery jars», laif «blanket», nolin «mattress», abghardun «scoop», naalbaki «saucer», mashtafa «an ewer», ashpalo «cullender», arsin «scraper», istikon «grass», gamati «meat ax», to compare: azerb. gamalti «great bread knife», korda «knife», geychi «scissors», gashugh «spoon», gacgun «pot», bolish «pillow», kholincha «carpet», miz «table», ustul «chair», gandob «sugar bowl», gafadon «teapot», damkesh «top ring», bisg «kebabs tumor», kirsin «stool» and etc. The explanation of some of these terms belong to ethnography are very important [2].

Sh. Musayev noted that on inscriptions in the works of our classics had used from terms belonging to ethnography and gave samples about them. Among these samples there are terms with umumiran origin that are used in Tat language [3].

Loshbabar «wooden board for stretching the dough, «spreading». Especially, is used in Baku dialect. In Absheron dialect this word is used as khomobar. Sare khamovara avard lareymu. «Sara has brought us the wooden board».

The utilization of things in household that made in art areas give us opportunity for investigating the unity of ethnographic lexicon of words notifying their names [4].

**Kundagir:** “rolling the dough” (Nakhichevan). This word consists of two composition parts: rolling + gir (from giriptan//giriptan verbs) and etc.

**Beybut:** “not folded big knife”. In Lahidj dialect of Tat language noted as beybut word meaning.

**Kirsin:** “a fire made in the middle of the house in winter for warming”. This word is used in a wide range in Shamakha accent.

**Chomcha:** is the metal products making during the processing of wood and tree. Chomcha word is used in a wide range in modern Azerbaijan and other Turkish languages: in azerb. chomcha and in Turkish chomche and etc. In Medieval Turkish and ancient Kipchak language has showed the utilization of chomcha lexicon and receiving it from Persian language (chamcha) [5]. In Turkish language it is used in parallel with the word kepche.

**Gemchi:** (whip). This word has a version of gemchi along with the version of gamchi in Azerbaijan literary language. May be the phonetic origin of this word connects with it.

**Ovsar:** “camel harnesses, halter”. In Azerbaijan literature this word is represented with probably due.

White camel stayed in the field,  
His halter stayed with us.  
How many wishes and regrets  
Stayed in miserable Tabriz

**Or:** Holding a halter of the camel

**Dasgira:** “weaved basket, straw bag from cayan” (set “hand” + gir “hold”).

**Tasak:** “tasak” (night cap). In the ancient Pahlavi language tasik, in generally, clothes and the tashkuk word formed from that and conveys the meaning of “sacred cloth”. M.Hajiyev showed that “the tat before going to sleep they take off their cap and made tasak for not being in bad dreams and the evil spirits cannot settle on their head. It means, they saw holiness and

rescue in tasaks (o) tas// tes (the middle of head and brain) and ak is a readjustment word that made from reduction particle [6].

**Tasak:** Is at the same form, is used among Azerbaijanis together with consisting things and at the same meaning. Thus, all of these prove that the imagination and belief of our population is very ancient.

Gir “the tip of curved wood for bringing water from the spring”, “the tip of curved wood using for bending the great branches of the trees”, (“crook”, “hook”) and etc.

In Talish language this word is met as “galoskona” form.

**Garanay:** “dudkesk”, “location place for the vapor of smoke”. Compare: in azerb. garanay “wind-musical instrument”. Public crier – call, garanay – grey, dull, Arabian horses cannot find possibility for escape (“Koroghlu”) and etc.

**Mazraha:** “sieve”.

**Mafragh:** “cast iron water jug”.

**Nimder//nimdar:** “small mattress”, nimderche// nimdarche “little mattress”. The same word in the forms was used both in separate lexical unit according to the idea of “small amount” and was expressed as the diminutive suffix.

**Taz:** “a thin, long- beam”.

**Trick:** “wool socks” [7].

**Kusha:** “the place of shoelace on bast sandal, hole”. Comp. in azerb. Kosha “the hole made from skin for sewing the bast sandal”.

**Kala:** “glass bottles of 2-3 - liter, jars”.

**Tilat:** “the old knife with worn out blade, dropped helve”, “chaggu”.

**Girabli:** “galosh”

**Galag:** “the wooden tool for turning the bozdamaji inside out”.

**Gafun:** “dairy produce (cheese, butter and etc.)”; “watery, light dishes”.

**Khudur:** “watery soup”.

**Takh-takh:** “very thin, cooked dry bread” (imitation word).

**Kal//kol:** “cooked bread dough with egg, butter and nuts”.

**Zərdou//zərdo:** “water taking after boiled buttermilk and cottage cheese” “shur suvu” (zard «yellow», su//o «water»).

**Yaghlipiyaz:** “roast onion”. Comp: “oily and piyaz”

**Pindirpiyaz:** “the dish made with pouring the cheese on roast onion”

**Dule Flat Cake:** (Ab) “inner cookie”. We met this name in elsewhere. The first composition part of the word is “heart”, for example, it means “inside”. The second composition does not need the explanation: Ba id Noruz dul? goghal bosh hamsiya impezim “On Novruz holiday we cook in the inner cookie with our neighbors (shorgogal)”.

**Pezirən:** (Ab.) “to cook”. Especially, it noted in Balakhany’s and Surakhany’s tats language. Nezila ayalu, na mutani khurak peziran “Nazila is a little she cannot cook”. In Tat language it uses as “burjundan” form.

**Tso:** (Ab.) “doshab”. Especially, it uses in Balakhany’s Tat language. Sakhta khashila mukhardim bosh tsho bosh raghan ve lezzati. “We would like to eat solid khashil with doshab and oil delightfully” [8].

**Hala:** “Decorated bed-spread in the fiancée’s room for the bey”. Comp:

Light the lamp as a poppy  
As a cool bright hala  
In the fiancée’s room (M.Mushvig)

**Simsor//simshar:** “simsar”, “close man”.

Mana esh ye simsor garayi. “I also need a simshor” and etc.

In B.Miller’s dictionary this word was written as semsar and it meant as “seller of old dress” [9].

**Nosi – nosi:** “Nouruz portion (or present)” ( Ab ). Ayalun muamarund ba nosi-nosi khoncha mukhastund. “The kids would come and want the Nouruz portion from tray”

**Nuhavar, Tirachu:** (Qon. k.) “Swing”. İmi ba hamin ba Gonagkend baraftani bosh ayalun a tutdar tirachi. “When we went to Gonagkend in our childhood we hang the swing from mulberry tree” and etc.

**Kufare, borley (ye):** (Q.) “cradle”. A kufara ta ba gabr elm vamurind. (Hz.Ali’s word). “From Cradle till the grave learn the science” and so on.

**Labbada:** (Ab.) “a long outdoor clothes”, “coat”. Poy labbada khashtana dakunu. “Let her wear her coat” and etc.

**Cannigh:** “banded”, “canlig”. It is used widely in Lahij, Malham, Guba accents of Tat language. Aghi cannigh na imbi. “It would not be banded” and etc.

**Chakhchur//carcur:** “women's trousers”. This word in Tat language is used as chakhchur//chakhchur and it means “socks”. Ye cift chakhchur boft be man. “She weaved a pair of socks for me” and so on.

**Duriya:** “A night cap with two sides”; is made from these (du//di «two» + ru/ru “side”) composition parts[9].

**Hafsar:** (Kil.) “Seven-headed”. Compound word, made from the junction of two haf (t) «seven» and sar «head» words. A pishe anu ye dar bu, dara vakart vind ki, inca ye hafsari dou nishte. “There was a door, opened it and saw that there sat a seven-headed giant” and etc.

**Cora//coru:** (Ab.) “broom”. In Guba, Gon. k., Khach. Accents is coru, but in Lahij accent is used cezi form. Ayal bosh coru vozi sakhtan. “A kid is playing with a broom” and etc [10].

**İngarchu:** (Q.) «fork». Barey arsi ingarchu-kardahana khub-khub shustim. “For the wedding we washed knives and forks very well” and so on.

**Nuhavar:** (G., Gon. k.) “make bread” (nu (n) “bread” + havar “make”). Mu nun havardanum and so on. “I am making lavash” and etc.

**Bashdigh/bashdugh:** “bride-money”. The money or animal that is taken by the fiancée’s family from the bey’s side during the wedding.

**Khirsh:** “aghuz (the first milk of cow after giving birth)» (Lah.). Marago bizandani khirshira badi-shundanim. “When cow gives a birth we boil thier milk”. In Talish language is used as hish.

**Ovara:** “A place that is used for having a shower” (Lah.). The first of components of this word -o in Iranian language the phonetic variant of ab “water” word, but the second variant is a lexicon unit of vara “place” meanings. In presented meanings ovara have not met in other Iranian languages. Ba gadimiya khunahona ba hammeyi ovara bire. “In all ancient houses was a place for a shower” and so on.

**Khish barundan:** “plough land”. Ba marta mohi ba Loyij khori khish barundanund, gandim bashundanund. “On March in Lahij plants a land with a plough and sow wheat” [11].

**Daghar/degher:** “knapsack, small rucksack”. Both in Tat and Azerbaijan languages they are at the same meaning and is used as “The wheat wear made from sheep and goat skin”.

This word is noted in Turkish languages’ dictionary with some phonetic differences but in the same meaning [12].

Vachanum “beggar” (G.). Sekina khala ba dar amara vachanuma dast ba tih raha na darabu. “Aunt Sakina had never left beggars empty-handed who came to the door” and so on.

In this scientific article has attracted the compared ethnographic lexicons of Azerbaijani Tats language to the investigation for the first time, also has researched the words and terms connecting with the Azerbaijan dialects and ethnographic pronunciations [13].

## CONCLUSION

In the language of Azerbaijani tats the terms about the ethnography is in definite lexicon line. There has researched the terms and ethnographic words of this language on the base of collected materials about the tat accents and dialects for the first time and including, names of meals and foods, things using in household

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