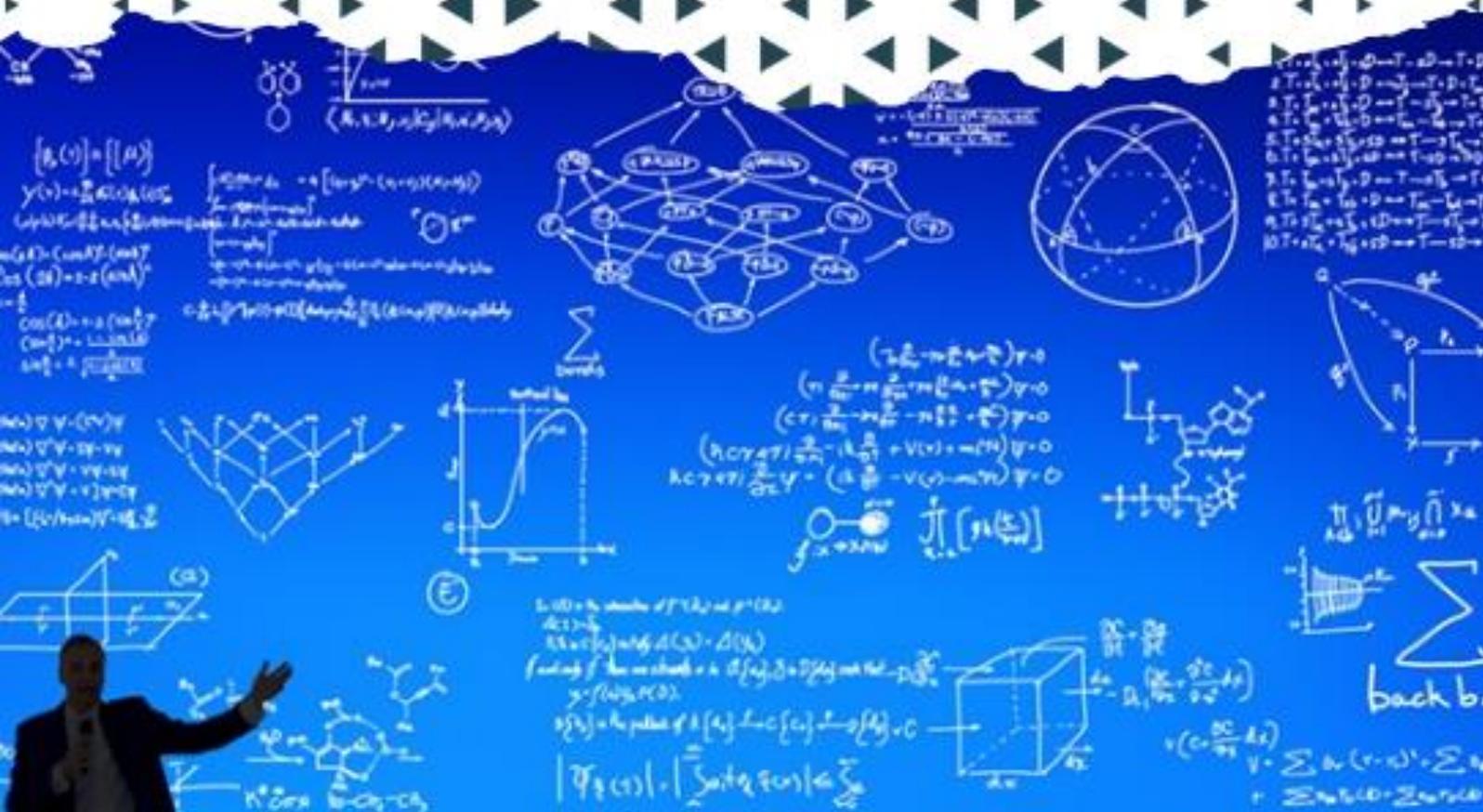




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THE USE OF HISTORICAL WORDS RELATED TO HOUSEHOLD ITEMS IN T. QAYIPBERGENOV'S "QARAQALPAQ DASTAN" TRILOGY

Malikova Ilmira Nizamovna

Schoolteacher of School No. 47.

Annotation. Our people have also paid special attention to domestic life. Just as every nation has household items that reflect its nationality, the household items related to the past and daily life of the Karakalpak people find their expression in the language of T. Qayipbergenov's "Qaraqalpaq Dastan" trilogy. The types of household items, such as clothing, were characteristic of their era and have now fallen out of use.

Keywords: Kerege, uwıq, basqur, úzik, baw-shuw, shaldıwar, alaqshın, dútkesh, ilashıq, otaw, shatır, qos.

Historical words denoting dwellings and places. Examples: They live in an ilashıq [hut] built half of stone, half of wood, on the ridge of a nearby mountain. According to her daily habit, Aymgul got up early and was sweeping around the ilashıq. The Khan gathered the beys around Güllan, and they were standing in a group in front of Irisqul bey's otaw (yurt). The rear pair of kereges (lattice wall sections) of Murat Shayiq's nine-winged otaw was open. Both, leaning against the window, looked at the black houses and the dense qos (summer dwellings) in front of them, at the barefoot beggars running from house to house, and the people arguing in groups of two or three everywhere, without taking their eyes off the girl for a moment. The wind, shaking the tethered, four-rope stakes that held up the reeds of the qos, tore off and threw down the shayiq's hat, who was lamenting to God. The Khan's shatır (tent/pavilion), built at the head of the construction, resembled the dome of a building worth a cartload of copper, and the roads spreading in all directions from that shatır reminded one of logs fastened to that dome.

In the given examples, the word *ilashıq* means "a hut, *qos*, surrounded and covered with reeds," the word *otaw* is used in relation to "the dwelling of people with considerable livestock and property, wealthy people." The word *qos* has the meaning of "a summer dwelling, a place," while the word *shatır* is used in the work with the meaning of "the Khan's residence".

Historical words related to the house and its materials. The word Kerege is used to mean "a part of the side section of a black house (yurt) made from riparian willow or thin black willow rods". Examples: The place where Dmitriy Gladyshev and Maman were received was the most beautiful place. From its large mirror with an iron kerege frame, the Neva River could be seen. Ernazar hangs on the kerege and sews.

The kerege, its uwıqları (roof poles/dome poles), the red of the shańarađı (crown ring) like the color of blood, the bent yellow of the blues, the



felt úzikleri (lining/inset) white as snow, the basqur-baw-shuwları (ropes and straps) brand new... Amanlıq, loving him, sat him down, stroking his back against the shaldıwar (fence/enclosure) of the ılashıq. Amanlıq Ođlı looks with satisfaction at the cleanliness inside the ılashıq, at how the shaldıwar, made of sturdy willow, is washed so spotlessly and smoothly as if it had just been planed, at the swept hearth, at the alaqshınlar (shelves/ledges) built around it, with the eyes of his heart, but his inner feelings do not grant him peace. Besides, there is a dútkesh (smoke hole) in the roof, smoke comes out from there; on cloudy days it's dark, but in clear weather, a person with accustomed eyes can freely see everything inside. Looking at the white cloud continuously flowing from the dútkesh of the ılashıq, the child is boiling like stew.

In the examples, the words uwıq, basqur, úzik, baw-shuw are also considered parts of the black house (yurt). The word alaqshın means "a thing made of special boards for cleanliness around the hearth (where teapots, cups, fire utensils, etc., sit), a shelf/ledge around the edge of the hearth, sometimes made of clay, sometimes made of wood". The word shaldıwar means "a large enclosure made with various materials around the outside of a dwelling" the word dútkesh means "the place from where smoke goes out from the top to the outside".

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