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## THE USE OF BORROWED WORDS FROM PERSIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES IN T. KAYIPBERGENOV'S TRILOGY "THE EPIC OF KARAKALPAK"

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*In this article, some comment of obsolete words in the trilogy "The epic of Karakalpak" by the writer T. Kayipbergenov are studied. It was studied and determined words borrowed from the Persian language, from the Russian language and European languages through the Russian language and their meanings here.*

### Introduction

Literature is the beautiful history of every nation. Not only the present day, but the historical truths of the ancient times are reflected in beautiful works of art. Every author who writes a beautiful work of art about the life history of his people must be able to skillfully use the language of that period in order to show the historical appearance and existence of the period he is describing in an attractive and impressive way.

Obsolete words are often used in art works to describe the past period, to give color to the period of time. In order to correctly describe a historical event, a good writer has to call the corresponding events and objects by the names of that period. Through this, a vivid picture of the past historical period appears before the reader's eyes.

The vocabulary of the "The epic of Karakalpak" trilogy by T. Kayipbergenov, a well-known writer who made a significant contribution to the enrichment of the vocabulary of the Karakalpak language with his works in the Karakalpak literature, consists of a rich

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vocabulary that covers all aspects of life. The variety of obsolete words in the writer's historical novels is noticeable. In our article, we will talk about the words borrowed from the Persian language in the literary work, the Russian language and the words borrowed from the European languages through the Russian language.

1. Words borrowed from the Persian language. In general, the words borrowed from the Persian language have a wide place in the lexicon of our language, both in spoken and written. Their transition to the Karakalpak language took place directly, at the same time, through the Uzbek and Turkmen languages of the cognate nations. If you compare East Persian words in the lexicon of the modern Karakalpak artistic language with those languages, you can see some differences in their usage. For example, the word *pir* means "an old man" in Persian, and in our language it means "religious teacher" and "waliy". When words are acquired from one language to another, they do not change without changing their original phonetic structure. Some of them may undergo phonetic changes for various reasons.

By the way, some of the borrowed words, compared to the words that came from the Arabic language, the words that came from the Persian language changed their initial phonetic construction in some cases. For example, the Persian words *behesht* and *eshon* are used in our language in the form of *beyish* and *iyshan*. The change of the pressure plurals of the words denoting the religious concept borrowed from the Persian language from early times and the daily productive use elevates such words to the level of vocabulary elements. When we see the use of religious words from Arabic and Persian languages found in our language, it can be noticed that Persian words are used more productively. The main reason for this is that the Persian language prevailed both before and after the Arabic language. For example, Arabic *rasul* and Persian *payg'ambar*, *jahonnam* and *do'zax* etc.

The Persian-Tajik words in the vocabulary of the modern Karakalpak language are among the words borrowed from the Arabic language, both in terms of usage and size [1]. If we compare vocabulary, words borrowed from Arabic are more common than words from Persian. Although there are few words from the Persian language in our language, as we mentioned above, some of them are used more effectively than words from the Arabic language. In the lexicon of the writer T. Kayıpbergenov's historical novels, we can find many groups of words borrowed from the Persian language. For example, *diywana*, *iyshan*, *qalender*, *qorjin*, *payg'ambar*, *nayza*, *pashshap*, *podsho*, *kámar*, *dor*, *zindan*, etc.

Iyshan comes from the Persian language and means a person of high religious level. Examples: Nasabida xonning obro'sini to'kish uchun Allamurattı o'qitqan iyshan To'ramurat suwpinig odami bo'lsa, taajublanmaysan («Baxtsizlar», 71-sahifa ). (You will not be surprised if he is Iyshan Toramurat Suwpi's agent, who trained Allamurat in order to destroy the Khan's reputation ("Unfortunate ones", page 71)). Iyshan ularga o'zini ko'rsatishga urunib, ikkita kun o'ylanishga vaqt so'rab edilar («Tushuniksizlar», 611-sahifa ).( Iyshan tried to show himself to them and asked for time to think for two days ("Incomprehensibles", page 611)).

The word "qalender" used in the work of art meant "great religious position" at that time, but at present time, this term means "diywana, darwsish". Examples: : Agar siz elimimizning qalender din egasi bo'lsangiz... («Tushuniksizlar», 612-sahifa )(If you are the owner of the qalendar religion of our people... ("Incomprehensibles", page 612)). Qo'ng'irotqa borganimda qoraqalpoqning bitta biyi Shabbaz bette qalenderlik qilib yuribti, deb eshittim («Maman biy ápsanası», 384-sahifa ).When I went to Kungirat, I heard that one of karakalpak's biy Shabbaz bette was being a qalendar ("The legend of Maman biy ", page 384).

Payg'ambar (a prophet) means a representative of God on earth who conveys the messages revealed by Allah to people. For example: Muhammad payg'ambar ham kelinini nikohlatgan («Baxtsizlar», 148-sahifa ) (Prophet Muhammad also married his bride ("Unfortunate ones", page 148). Bosh vaziri Beshtyujev bilan ko'p gaplashdim... Qur'on haqida ham, Muhammad payg'ambar haqida ham gaplashtik («Maman biy ápsanası», 265-sahifa ). I talked a lot with Prime Minister Beshtyuzhev... (We talked about the Koran and the Prophet Muhammad ("The legend of Maman biy ", page 265) ). Turk tili va musulmon tili. Muhammad payg'ambar «tili álhamdillaga gúrmelgen bende do'zaxta qolmas» degan ekan («Maman biy ápsanası», 493-sahifa ). (Turkish language and Muslim language. The Prophet Muhammad said, "Hell will not remain in the duzakh whose tongue is full of praise." ("The legend of Maman biy" page 493)).

The word "Qorjin" is borrowed from the Persian language. O. Bekbavlov to the word gives this definition : "Qorjin" "a two-sectioned posira made of wool with a closed mouth. It is an item that donkey, horse carries luggage"[2]. Sh. Ollohnijazova considers qorjin to be a word related to the craft lexicon, borrowed from the Persian language [3]. In the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, it is said that this word was borrowed from the Persian language [4]. This word is fruitfully used in the lexicon of the work, and it



belongs to the passive words that have fallen out of use nowadays. Examples: Otlanib uyidan qirg'oq odim shiqmoqchi bo'lsa, qorjiniga shirmon soldiradi («Baxtsizlar», 18-sahifa) (If a man wants to leave his house on horseback, he will put some bread in to his qorjin ("Unfortunate ones", page 18)). Agar bu orada Begdulla tiyra soqol bilan Nurabilla yetib kelmaganda, yosh xotin olgan biyning holi qorjininga aylanajak edilar («Maman biy ápsanası», 399-sahifa). If Begdulla with a thick beard and Nurabilla had not arrived, the condition of the bridegroom who had taken a young wife would have been ruined ("The legend of Maman biy", page 399).

In short, there are many obsolete words related to the military lexicon borrowed from the Persian language in the artistic work.

Nayza (Spear) is a Persian borrowed word. This weapon of war is found in many Turkic languages. E. Bekmukhammedov explains that "nayza (spear) is a Persian word, it has a sharp iron at the tip, a long blade, an ancient tool"[5]. Examples: Nihoyatdan biy nayzasin sifatlashdirip, xiywalılarga bosh iydi (Baxtsizlar», 197-sahifa). (At the end, he finished his spear and bowed his head to the Khyvalyans (Unfortunate ones, page 197)). Eshik-tórli yerdan nayza siltasa, bamisoli tekkizadi, odamni ovozsiz qoldiradi («Maman biy ápsanası», 50-sahifa). If a spear moves through the door-stringed ground, it touches the and leaves a person speechless ("The legend of Maman biy", page 50). Dushmanning serpilip, xalqning tinchlaganiga ko'zi yetgansan keyin, nayza tekkan yarasi cho'g'ib, yotib qoldi («Malakali biy ápsanası», 229-sahifa). (After he saw that the enemy had been defeated and the people had calmed down, the spear wound healed and he lay down ("The legend of Malakali biy", page 229)). Jungarlar bosqinida betining ikkita olmasin nayza qirgan tirtiq, ostingi labi tushgan, bitta ko'zi shapırańqirap yuradi («Maman biy ápsanası», 103-sahifa). (During the invasion of the Jungars, his face was scarred by two diamond spears, his lower lip fell off, and one eye was blinking ("The legend of Maman biy", page 103)).

Pashshap is a military term borrowed from the Persian language. This word is often found in the work. If the explanatory dictionary of the Karakalpak language interprets the word pashshap as meaning: "soldier who serves next to the khan" [6], O. Bekbawlov says that "the word pashshap is a word borrowed from the Persian language, the punishment squad executioners". In the work this word is used in the meaning of the explanatory dictionary. Examples: : «...ko'cha firibgarlari qo'l ko'tarib yurmasin» degan bahona bilan, o'ziga sodiq pashshaplardan bitta-ikkisini qo'shib ham qaytaradi («Tushuniksizlar», 622-

sahifa ). ("...in order to street fraudsters should not fight" as an excuse, he also returns one or two of his loyal pashshaps ("Incomprehensibles", page 622) ).

The word podsho, which represents the ruler of the country, is also borrowed from the Persian language. The Persian word "podshoh" can be used with or without the consonant "h" . Examples: Bundan buyon mening aholimga ulug' amirlik mehiringiz bilan hamisha ko'z-quloq bo'lib turishingizni o'tinaman («Maman biy ápsanası», 176-sahifa ). ( From now on, I ask you always look after my people with your great mercy ("The legend of Maman biy ", page 176) ). Agar rus podshosining saroyiga tovonim tegsa, u so'rasa, «qoraqalpoqlar ulug' bo'ron yillarida shayqalgan bitta dengizdan bólinip qolgan qo'ltiq ko'llarning balig'i kabi kam» der edim («Bebaxtlar», 190-sahifa ).( If I go the palace of the Russian king and he asked, I would say that "the carp are as few as the fish of the gulf lakes, separated from one sea, which was shaken during the years of great storms" ("Unfortunate ones", page 190)

Bizga oq podsholarga qalay borishni, nima bilan borishni masláhát etib ketarsiz («Maman biy ápsanası», 100 -sahifa ). (You'll advise us how to go to the white kings and what to go with ("The legend of Maman biy ", page 100) ). So'nggi kezda rus podshosining qo'l poyiga savdo qilishga ketgan savdogarlari o'z yurtiga qaytib, bolalariga ulahmagani uchun qoraqalpoq biyleriniñ jahl bilan til biriktirib, ruslarning ovloq qishloqlaridan tushirgan bendeleri («Bebaxtlar», 6-sahifa ). (Recently, merchants who went to trade at the behest of the Russian king returned to their country and conspired with the anger of the Karakalpak dances because they did not beat their children, and brought down the Russians from the villages of Avlok ("Unfortunate ones", page 6).

In T. Kayıbergerenov's trilogy "The epic of Karakalpak", the word *sovut* was also used which means "clothes made of iron or woven from steel wire, intended for protection, to prevent bullets from the body of heroes" [7] . This word is borrowed from the Persian language. It has been out of use at present. For example: Sawıtlı quwǵınshı seyis qatıp shıǵıp kiyatırǵandaysuwǵa qarap turıp-turıp izine aylandı. («Maman biy ápsanası», 314-sahifa ). (Sawitli turned around looking at the pursuit of the chaser. ("The legend of Maman biy ", page 314) ). Qiz unga javob berib ulgurgan yo'qlar, quvg'inchilarning sovut kiygan, moylovdor, har beti zalvorliqtay bittasi kelib qariga nayza urib yuqori ko'tardi («Maman biy ápsanası», 334-sahifa ). (Before the girl could answer him, one of the persecutors, dressed in the suit of the persecutors, had a beard, and looked as if he was a squire, struck the old man with a spear and lifted him up ("The legend of Maman biy ", page 334) ).

The words "dar" and "zindan" used in the work are also the words borrowed from the Persian language. Zindan is a place dug out of the ground to punish guilty people. E. Bekmukhammedov writes: "Zindan in Persian is an abacus dug deep from the ground"[8]. Examples: Soliqlik xususida sobiq xonlardan tole' dakki yeb, tole' oxirat eshitsa da heshqaysisi zindonning boshiga yetaklab bormagan edilar («Bebaxtlar», 9-sahifa ). (In the case of taxes, blamed by former khans , and even if they heard about the end of the world, they did not lead them to the prison ("Unfortunate ones", page 9) ). Pora olgani zimmasiga qo'yilib, xon noiloj zindonga solishga majbur bo'ldi («Bebaxtlar», 188-sahifa ).( Being responsible for taking bribes, the khan had to to put him in jail ("Unfortunate ones " , page 188) ).

Kámar is a word borrowed from Persian language, and it expresses the meaning of "qayis, belbew" [9]. Examples: Yakovtín javobi Aydostín beliga kámar buwǵanday bo'lgan bilan kòngli taskin topmadi. («Bebaxtlar», 319-sahifa ). (Yakovtín's answer was like putting a belt around Aydostín's waist, and his heart was not comforted. ("Unfortunate ones", page 319) ). Barobarngeldi biy ochish bilan kámarin ko'tarib, olg'a ikkita qadam tashladi («Maman biy ápsanası», 447-sahifa ). (Barobarngeldi raised his belt and took two steps forward ("The legend of Maman biy", page 447). Nowadays, the words tasma and belbew are used instead of this word.

2. Russian language and words borrowed from European languages through Russian. The introduction of words from European languages through the Russian language and through the Russian language into the Karakalpak language began at the end of the 19th century, specifically, in 1873, when the Khiva Khanate was transferred to the Russian Empire due to the annexationist policy of Tsarist Russia. In the second half of the 19th century, the words acquired from the Russian language were related to trade relations, military, political, cultural, and country management, including the names of everyday objects, and they remained in the form of changes in sound construction. is used [8]. Among the obsolete words in T. Kayipbergenov's trilogy "The epic of Karakalpak", there are a few words from the Russian language and words that came from European languages through the Russian language. For example:knyaz, ko'pes, dekabrchilar, katolik, pravoslavniy,etc. Examples: Rus knyazleri bilan ahillashib, biriniing aduvi ikkinchisiga aduv, biriniing do'sti ikkinchisiga do'st bo'lib birigip ketadi («Maman biy ápsanası», 30 -sahifa )( getting along with the Russian princes, the enemy of one is the enemy of the other, and the friend of one becomes the friend of the other ("The legend of Maman biy " , page 30) ). - Xonimiz, shayx



dada, búrkit atalar, og'alar,- deb sobiqsínsha sovuqqanlılıq bilan Borodinnen eshitgan hangomalarining ko'pchiligin qisqa aytib, rus knyazlelarining nomlarini misolga keltirish bilan, so'zining oxirida birlikga chaqirdi («Maman biy ápsanası», 109-sahifa ). (Our khan, the sheikh, the father, the eagle, the brothers, Borodinen coldly told most of the voices he had heard, citing the names of Russian knyazes as examples, and at the end of his speech, he called for unity ("The legend of Maman biy", page 109) .

Ko'pes (kupets) - is used in the sense of "capitalist, merchant who owns a place of sale of Dekabrchilar (decembrists) personal goods". Examples: Ko'pes Timofeev ko'chib ketipti ku,- dedi («Bebaxtlar», 22-sahifa ). (Ko'pes Timofeev has moved away, he said ("Unfortunate ones", page 22) ). Állekim ko'pes Timofeevning nohaq ishlarini o'rta soldi («Bebaxtlar», 245-sahifa ). (Someone exposed ko'pes Timofeev's unfair deeds ("Unfortunate ones", page 245) ).

Dekabrchilar (Decembrists) - this word was used in Tsarist Russia to refer to a group of people who rebelled against the ruling system of that time. Examples: Sizing aytishingiz bo'yicha Dekabrchilar podshoga zid bo'lib surgun qilingan («Tushuniksizlar», 547-sahifa ) (According to your words, the Decembrists were exiled in opposition to the tsar ("Incomprehensibles", page 547)) . Katolik, pravoslavniy so'zlari. Bu so'zlar xristian dinining tarmoqlari bo'lib, badiiy asarda qo'llanilgan. Masalan :- Sababi, o'sha Falastin degan «káramatlı o'rinlar» uchun katoliklar bilan bizning dindagi pravoslavniylar orasida sho'rishlik ko'tarilgan («Tushuniksizlar», 548-sahifa ).(Catholic, words of pravoslavns. These words are branches of the Christian religion and used in the work of art. For example: - The reason is that there is a conflict between the Catholics and the Orthodox in our religion for the "honorable places" called Palestine ("Incomprehensibles", page 548).

In conclusion, the obsolete words used in the trilogy "The epic of Karakalpak" by the writer T. Kayipbergenov are distinguished by their historical origin and composition. The study of their linguistic features is of great importance for the history, historical dialectology, and lexicology of the Karakalpak language.

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