



Greeting and to enquire after's well-being" in Turkic (Uzbek, Karakalpak, Turkmen) languages

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ABSTRACT

Although greetings or to enquire after's well-being are pronounced differently in the speech of each nation, the content of the lexeme, that is, the semantics, has the same meaning in many places. It is inextricably linked to religious beliefs and convictions. Practicing a language while engaging in activities is a great complement to the conversation

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Speech is the functioning of language in the process of exchange of ideas and expression, a specific form of life of language as a separate type of social activity. Speech refers to the processes by which it is expressed orally and in writing, that is, the process of speaking and as a result (spoken thoughts, works stored in memory or recorded in writing).

Communication is the act, the feeling, the thought, the sharing of inner experiences with others. He is a form of creation that reflects the best aspects of the person, his qualities, his inner self. Interpersonal communication can vary from people to nation, ethnicity and class, but it can also reflect commonalities and nationalities.

Communication in our speech is the process of exchanging information, and the relationship between the components

determines its form. In other words, who you talk to makes it clear how you talk.

Communication components: addressee, not addressee. In fact, the components of communication are divided into three types: the addressee (transmitter, speaker), the addressee (receiver, listener) and the units of influence (internal and external factors influencing communication: social class, nationality, age, gender) , time, situation, state, mood) [1]

An addressee is a person or organization that is derived from a German word and sends it by mail, telegram, letter, or the like. [2]

Our conversation begins with a greeting. Every day, when people see each other, they first greet each other and ask how they are. At the same time, if we look at history, we can see the uniqueness of the culture of communication between the peoples of the East. For centuries, people have expressed their best wishes through greetings. *They wished each other a prosperous life, a happy life and good health. Throughout the day and night, people face each other at home, at work, on the road, at meetings, wherever they are, and sometimes at their first meeting, with the word "Hello." It is performed both face-to-face, with telephone, telegraph, and letter. [3]*

The word "hello" means "peace", "friendship", "well-being". Apparently, greetings are a symbol of peace, friendship, well-being and health between two people. Greetings are also one of the national traditions that we have inherited from our ancestors. Sharia, our religion, plays an important role in the emergence of such a culture of communication.

Assalamu alaykum (Arabic - I wish you peace and health) is a greeting used by Muslims when they meet. The recipient of the greeting will reply, "Wa alaykum assalam" ("I wish you peace too"). [4] Assalamu alaykum is the beginning of a relationship, which gives a special warmth, sincerity and openness. Saying Assalamu alaykum creates love between people and removes anger and power. Respect for the elders and compassion for the younger ones have become a moral criterion for our people. Greeting, shaking hands, to enquire after's well-being, and wishing people peace when they meet are also part of the culture of good greeting.

Many verses of the Qur'an contain examples of greetings. Including:

حَسْبِيَ شَيْءٌ كُلُّ عَلِيٍّ كَانَا (٨٦)
 اللَّهُ إِنْ رُدُّوَهَا أَوْ مِنْهَا بِأَحْسَنَ فَحَبْرًا بِنَجِيٍّ وَحِيٍّ يَنْمُ وَ إِذَا

"When you are greeted with a greeting (phrase), take it more beautifully or return it. Surely Allah is aware of everything. (Surat an-Nisa ': 86) [5]

Observations show that Uzbek greetings are greeted with a warm smile, with the right hand on the chest and without frowning. Young people partially bow when greeting adults and dignitaries. The words "Assalamu alaykum" [6] are wisely uttered in the salutation. It is not permissible to greet with a shout and lightly. In Uzbek communication, the shortest form of greeting is the most commonly used. These include greetings such as "Salom", "Salomaleykum", "Assalomu alaykum". In fact, "Assalamu alaykum" is a short form of greeting, but the word is derived from the Arabic language and is expressed in its most perfect form, "Assalamu alaykum wa rahmatullahu wa barakatuhu." let it rain. "[7] Young children and middle-aged people often ask, "Hello," "How

are you?", "How is Your work?" in the style of speaking. Usually, the person being greeted is greeted before he arrives, that is, 3-4 steps away. A young woman gets up to greet a passing woman or an older man. Girls, on the other hand, usually bow their heads slightly. Older men greet as they sit. But the women greet the man from where they were greeted. When sitting in a circle or at a party, a man gets up every time a woman enters the room, and she sits down only after she has sat down. When it comes to greetings, "are you really OK in the process? How are you? Are you ok How is the house? Is the house healthy? Is the whole house safe (artistic style)? How are you doing? How are you? How is your parents? Are the children growing up? will be asked. In fact, in many places, acquaintances are interviewed. However, on the way to work, study, on the street, on the street, or elsewhere, you often meet people you meet. Generally, you should ask a stranger a question before talking to him or her.

The Karakalpak greeting is used in the speech as "Assalawma áleykum" [8], but in some places "Sálem. Salem berdik. How are you?" greetings in terms of age, gender. Women and girls usually greet men and say hello and ask how they are. The phrase "Sélem berdik" is used in the more colloquial and artistic style of the Karakalpak language. When sitting at a party or in a circle, the last man or woman to come in greets the people who came first (if they are acquaintances) by shaking hands, which is called "taking away". That is, it is often taken from the hands of older people. Hello, how are you? How are you? Tandarsızba? How are you? Is homework good? Bala-chagañ amaba? Are your jobs (studies) good? How are you? How old are you? Are the kids grow up? etc. in the form of a query. If the people in the circle are younger, they will stand up and greet the visitors. In this process, the host or guest is often greeted at a distance, not taken away by strangers.

The phrase Assalamu alaykum in Turkmen is Essalawmaleykum. Hello, how are you when asked about the situation? Gowumy? How is your health? Gowumy? Do you have a house? Is the interior healthy? Are your points

safe? Do you have a job (study)? How are you? What is your mother-in-law? Are your children growing up? is pronounced in speech. The greetings and to ask about family of the Turkmen people also have their own national identity. That is, when a man and a woman greet each other, they do not shake hands, but the woman pulls the sleeve of her shirt to her fingers and greets her with a belt. Another peculiarity is that when a woman greets a man,

she is greeted with a yashmaki [9] (yashmaki is the downward angle of a woman's headscarf. The word "hide" comes from the word "hide"). they close the mouth

Lexemes and phrases used in our speech during greetings and asking mood are pronounced differently in three Turkic languages (Uzbek, Karakalpak, Turkmen). We can see this again in the table below:

In Uzbek language	In Karakalpak language	In Turkmen language
Salomlashish va hol-ahvol so'rashish: Assalamu alaykum. Salom. Salom berdik. Qalaysan? Yaxshimisiz? Sog'lig'ingiz yaxshimi? Tuzukmisiz? Uydağilar yaxshimi? Uy ichilar salomatmi? Ahli bayt omonmi(badiiy uslub)? Ish(o'qish)laringiz yaxshimisiz? Ahvolingiz yaxshimi? Ota-onangiz yaxshimi? Bolalar katta bo'lishyaptimi?	Sálemlesiw hám hal-jağday sorasiw: Assalawma áleykum. Sálem. Sálem berdik. Qalaysañ? Jaqsısızba? Den-sawlıǵıńız jaqsıma? Tándarsızba? Úydegiler jaqsıma? Úy-ishler sawma? Bala-chaǵań amanba? Jumis(oqıw)larıńız jaqsıma? Jağdaylar jaqsıma? Kempir-ǵarrı jaqsıma? Ballar o'si atırma? Balalar ósip atırma?	Salamlaşmak we hal-ýagdaý soraşmak: Essalawmaleýkum. Salawmaleýkum. Salam. Salam bardik. Ýagdaýlaryňyz nähili? Gowumy? Saglygyňyz nähili? Gowumy? Öýdäkiler gowumy? Öý-içler saglykmy? Ballaryň amanmy? Iş(okuw) leriňiz (laryňyz) gowumy? Ýagdaýlaryňyz nähili? Eneň-ataň nähili? Çagalaryň ulalýarmy?

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