



One of the Methods and Ways of Dialect Word Formation

Nabiyev Rajabboy Khaknazarovich

teacher of the regional center for retraining and advanced training of public education workers of the Jizzakh region

Abstract: *The article discusses one of the methods and methods of word formation of the dialect that are the object of research, in which there are significantly more words-terms formed phonetically than in other Uzbek dialects. Due to the fact that the government of our country has set the task of organizing scientific expeditions on the territory of the republic in order to collect folklore materials and folk legends that are the property of the Uzbek language, opportunities are opening up for a wide study of folk legends. There are phonetic, lexical and grammatical manifestations of dialectisms, which are a means of ensuring the identity of the language.*

Key words: *dialect, word, lexical composition, grammatical manifestations, term, phonetic and lexical manifestations, language, source, task, homonym, paronym, synonym, area, lexical layer*

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1. Introduction

It is known that the merit of dialects in enriching and improving the literary language is invaluable. Common words have their own specifics that distinguish them from popular words. No less important is the place and role of dialectisms in the richness and attractiveness of the language of a work of art. Dialect is an important source of enrichment of the literary language. Nevertheless, over the past period, attention to the study of terms in Uzbek linguistics has somewhat weakened. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 21, 2019 No. UP-5850 "On measures to further increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language"[1] in addition, in the concept of the development of the Uzbek language and the improvement of language policy for 2020-2030, along with further increasing the status of the Uzbek language as the state language, special attention is paid to the study of Uzbek languages. The "Center of Uzbek Local Lore" started its activity in the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi. This, along with the increase in the social significance of the Uzbek language, has opened up wide opportunities for studying folk traditions that feed the literary language.

Due to the fact that the government of our country has set the task of organizing scientific expeditions on the territory of the republic in order to collect folklore materials and folk legends that are the property of the Uzbek language, opportunities are opening up for a wide study of folk legends. There are phonetic, lexical and grammatical manifestations of dialectisms, which are a means of ensuring the identity of the language. Usually, linguists most often conduct research on lexical and grammatical features of phenomena. The fact that they can form a new word even with the help of the phonetic method remains unnoticed for them.

2. Experimental methods

The lexical composition of the dialects of the Uzbek language is very rich and diverse. This vocabulary wealth is justified by the presence of various semantic layers and a huge number of thematic groups of words, words quoted from other languages, words with polysemous and opposite meanings, homonyms, paronyms, synonyms, various forms of words, phraseological turns, substrates transmitted from the language of classical literature, word-forming forms, word-forming and connecting means.

For this reason, without a comprehensive study of folk dialects and studying their even the smallest internal features, it is impossible to determine the foundations of the historical formation, development and development of the normalized Uzbek literary language, about which scientists have not yet come to an unambiguous conclusion.

One of these dialects is considered to be the dialect of the Farish district of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Preliminary observations on the zones of the area of Sh.Egamberdieva, N. Nosirova. This is stated in the scientific articles of the Yusupovs. Farish district of the Republic of Uzbekistan is located in the north-west of the Jizzakh region. The territory of the district is located 60 kilometers from the railway station of Jizzakh, along the ridges of the Nuratinsky mountains. From the north and northeast, the district borders with the Republic of Kazakhstan through the Kyzylkum desert, from the east with Sharaf-Rashidovsky, Zafarabad, Arnasay, Dustlik-Mirzachul districts of the region, from the south with Gallyaralsky district and partially with Payariksky district of the Samarkand region. It borders on the West with the Nurat district of Navoi region and Kushrabat district of Samarkand region. The main part of the Arnasoy-Aidar lake, belonging to the Jizzakh region, also belongs to the Farish district.

The district was formed in 1935. In 1936, in order to develop the economy of the district, on the basis of the petition of the residents of the district to the government of the region and the Republic, collective farms on the territory of the Karabdo, Chakir-Chukursky, Nakrutsy village councils from the Gallyaralsky district were transferred to the district. In 1962, it was annexed to the Jizzakh (now Sharaf-Rashidovsky) district. Reorganized in 1964. Initially it was subordinated to the Samarkand region, and in 1964 to the Syrdarya region. Since 1974, it has been part of the Jizzakh region. The area is 9.53 thousand square kilometers. The population is about 75 thousand people.

The climate of the district is sharply continental. Summers are hot, dry, and winters are cold. Nature is peculiar, various medicinal plants grow here.

3. Development of oral speech skills

According to local residents, the name of the Persian village comes from the name of Paris, as well as the cities that Amir Temur wanted to build around Samarkand, such as Madrid, Damascus, Sheroz. There is an assumption that later this name was popularly transformed into such names as Faridj, Farish, Parasht.

About the Persian toponym B. Urinbayev, M. Nurnazarov, N. Rasulzoda, K. Khakimov, A. Abdullayev, R. Various industry experts, such as Shokirov, historians, geographers and linguists, expressed their opinion. According to the analysis of these studies, the Persian toponym is by origin a Sogdian name meaning "the foot of the fortress, the foot of the mountain, the lower part of Ganja". It came to its current form in the process of Arabization of geographical names after the Arab invasion, that is, as a result of pronouncing the consonant f instead of the consonant p in accordance with pronunciation. Therefore, in official documents and written sources, he began to be mentioned in the form of Farish. In the process of zoning the territory by the Soviet government, the village of Parasht (now old Farish) was initially designated as the district center. Subsequently, after moving for various reasons to the village of Bogdan (now Yangi kishlak), this village became known as old Farish. After gaining independence, by the decision of the district toponymic commission, the old Persian village was renamed Parasht.

There are also quite a lot of phrases with a phonetic way of word formation in the names of districts of the Farish district, and we will try to express an opinion about them below.

The dialect of the Farish district differs from other Uzbek dialects in its originality. Despite the fact that the lexical composition of the territory consists of lexical units characteristic of the Uzbek language, there are also specific lexical layers in it. The phonetic features of the dialect are quite complex, and one can see the features characteristic, on the one hand, for Karluk-Uighur, and on the other for Kipchak-Oguz dialects. There are ten vowels in the district dialect, the law of synharmonism is strongly preserved in the speech of adults. Vowel phonemes have anterolingual and posterolingual pairs. The law of lip tone has been preserved in some words. For example, Timur, bugizlogu (bugiz), semuz chugurtka and others. However, in the speech of the representatives of the dialect, the lip tone is not fully observed: etukn' (not etknu), ukavuz (not ukavuz), etc.

The Farish district is mainly inhabited by representatives of the Turkic clan, one of the 92 clans of Uzbeks. Observations made on the dialects of the district showed that representatives of this genus differ significantly not only from the literary language, but also from other dialects of the district in their specific phonetic, lexical and grammatical features. They are especially evidenced by the fact that they phonetically strongly influenced the music of other members of the genus.

As a result of long-term research conducted by us on the district dialect, which is the object of research, we found that there are significantly more words-terms formed phonetically than in other Uzbek dialects. Due to the fact that animal husbandry, hunting, gardening, and crop production are sufficiently developed on the territory, words and terms are used to denote the processes of preparing food, industrial and other products from raw materials using tools. The analysis of the accumulated material acquires special importance with the appearance of the vowel phoneme *e* in place of *a* in the main part of the names of the locality. For example, such word-terms as Temur (Timur), teherak (tevarak) are clearly noticeable in pronunciation. Also in the literary language, instead of the vowel *a* in the dialect, the vowel *e* \o is used: rapuda (rapida) and "o" in the dialect leg (stick), dobdela (dabdala); on the contrary, instead of the vowel *a* in the dialect, such characteristic features are used as: hekendoz (hokandoz) choinik (teapot), keza (bowl).

4. Activity monitoring

Such factual material is found throughout the lexical stratum peculiar to the dialect. We see them more perfect in those places where the main phonetic features are noted. Below we will try to give feedback on whether they can be studied in groups from the point of view of their industry affiliation:

1. Related words and terms: ono, bolo-choko, ael (woman), odash, adash (teska), ovlod (genus), apa (mother, mother), bacha (boy), ane (grandmother).
2. Words-terms denoting the names of household items: casa, ugur (keli), kappur, tarilka, bichok, bolgo, atashkur \alav kuek (Andijan) (fire shovel), engge (bakery product, device, engsa), and others.
3. Words-terms related to food names; nishollo, dulma, kand (sugar).
4. Words-terms denoting domestic animals and related names: pushak, ot (foal), kui (sheep), echki (goat), sigir (cow), calflamb, etc.
5. Words-terms related to wild animals: bat, jackal, rat, badger and others.
6. Words-terms related to the names of insects: asalari, kono, bee, wasp, etc.
7. Words-terms characteristic of birds: kolkhot, pigeon, chicken, rooster.
8. Words and terms related to the names of fruits: dulana, dugucha, olmo, onor, raisins, vayish, zoldori, darah,
9. Words and terms related to flowers and plants include: kartishkagul, Yo'nguchqo, yingnabark, hazarusvat, o'chkipidina (deer grass), gulbohor, idburun and others.
10. Words-terms denoting the names of clothes: pustun, inna (needle), duppy, kalpok (skullcap), burk.
11. Socio-political words-terms: purple, boyrok, orbob,
12. Cultural terms: ashulle, ashula (song).
13. Word\terms denoting human character:avush\phantom\hura(madman, imbecile), avush\chera hightop (madman, imbecile), cupcake (old man),
14. Words-terms denoting the state: ongkov onglodi, enmok, b(v) orottumon, ukuettumon, ildom, alhol (state), vulan\b'aldon(loss, destruction), dobdala (dobdala), bet' kaga(guilty), cajmajwuz\ cajmajwuz (can't wait), kolpetar(impure heart, black heart), and others.
15. Word\terms denoting time and quantity:vax\vac (time), veyur (allamah), max\vac(time), dordj'(largest, whole), betkaya chevra (spirit of oftob, kun otki).
16. Words-terms characteristic of melon crops: tomato, paprika, star anise, pepper.

17. Technical words and terms: tilvisir, tiliphon, aptamate, jar, bathhouse, valasepit, vikulichatl, lamp, carbirater, karopka, thread,
18. Words and terms related to everyday life: bevozor, pursledok, romozon, kapan, kosod, kasapat, karamat, kamnono, doru\dor', dori (medicine), and others.
19. Religious words and terms: dovo, duo (prayer).
20. Dongsak (hilly part of the mountain, hilly place), dum (tail is good; rest: air dum \ air rest; calm:sit on the tail), dunam(never: pada bekemek in dunom park chalk will not stand on the ground) oshkerak (children's apron).
21. Terms denoting the state: alhol (state), ald (ahead), alus (far away), esnak esnoq (yawn).
22. Words expressing the meaning of the insult: bachcha, besokol (baby).
23. Terms denoting the names of parts of the human body: bashmaldok (bashbarmak), buyluq (tall: long-long uzkelar).
24. Auxiliary words agar (if), yoruq, yrva (unattended, unaided), ygqa, yuka (thin, thin paper).

It was also found that the following words/terms belonging to different groups are used in the speech of representatives of the dialect, although in small numbers: kuvak, dumburo, duvono, darvadar, dobdolo, conscience, bohsiz, bevozor, butono, darvadar, etc.

5. Conclusion and Recommendation

Another characteristic feature of the dialect of the district is that it contains phonetic variants of verbs that are not found in other Uzbek dialects or are very rare.

Due to the fact that the residents of the district are mainly engaged in agriculture and one of its major industries-animal husbandry, it is natural that words and terms related to these industries are found in their vocabulary. Although, of course, some of these words and terms are also found in the literary language or in the speech of closely related representatives of the dialect, they acquire a specific meaning with phonetic, lexical and even semantically different use of words and terms peculiar to the object of research. For example, in a number of dialectal words, including those characteristic of the nebulous dialect, there are the words byshkak (a special wooden tool for cooking kefir), nag (nov), chorvu (chorvi). In the Beshkent dialect, pishkak is pronounced as novo, chorvi [7], 8., 9., 10].

The analysis of these factual materials shows that the specifics of the dialect of the Turkic tribe living in the area, speaking the Karluk-Chigil dialect, as well as the fact that it to a certain extent phonetically influenced all dialects in the district, can be traced in the speech of almost all residents of another district.

Thus, phonetic word formation (term formation), which is a special type of word formation in the dialects of the Farish district, is quite productive, which indicates one of the factors that reveal the identity of the dialect. This means that a broad and comprehensive study of this aspect of word formation is extremely important not only for dialectological science, but also for the section of linguistics "word formation".

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