



MORPHOLOGICAL RELATIONS OF BUKHARA OGHUZ DIALECTS WITH OTHER OGHUZ DIALECTS

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Annotation

The article analyzes the morphology of Bukhara Oghuz dialects and their relationship to other Uzbek Oghuz dialects and the Turkmen language and its dialects.

Keywords: agreement, tense, consonant, vowel, adjective, language, dialect, dialect, dialect, stem.

Bukhara has developed its own peculiarities in the morphology of Oghuz dialects over the centuries. Neighboring Turkmen languages and dialects, as well as Oghuzs in Khorezm, Tashovuz and Karakalpakstan have a role to play. These features are reflected in the following views.

Observations show that so far, the only and widely acceptable (universal) classification of the grouping of noun has not been developed in onomastics [Begmatov, et.al., 1985]. This case makes it difficult to classify not only the names, but also the terminology of onomastics. Despite the fact that some explanatory dictionaries of onomastic terms are compiled [Podolskaya, 1988], the terms of this area have not yet become an object of Special Scientific Research. In Uzbek linguistics, both sides of this problem have not been studied. 1. In Bukhara Oghuz dialects, the suffix of the accusative case is added to the words after the consonant sounds - иң // – ың: Comparison: Khorezm Oghuz этыз + ың “field’s”, зийрик + иң “зийригиң ” It emanates after vowel sounds that: ның // – ниң (эта + ның “father’s”, бәчә + ниң “child’s”) Comparison: Khorezm Oghuz атыз + ың “field’s”, зийрик + иң “зийркинг” (tail’s, rump’s); Turkmen. Атыз + ың, мекдеп + иң “мекдебиң ” (of school).

2. In Bukhara Oghuz dialects, the suffix of the infinitive is in the form - и // - ы эзн + ы “ozone’s”, гөз + и “eye’s”; Khorezm Oghuz, Turkmen. азаны, гөзи. After the consonant sounds: – ны // – ни: дэйы + ны “uncle’s”, бәчә + ни “child’s”. Comparison: Khorezm Oghuz дайы + ны, бәчә + ни; Turkmen дайы + ны, бече + ни (бече In ersari and Kirach dialects of Turkmen).



3. In Bukhara Oghuz dialects, the suffix of the directional conjugation is in the form – ə // - ɔ after consonant sounds: мəктəп + ə “to school”, бəзəрə “to market”. Comparison: Khorezm Oghuz мəктəп + ə, базар + а; Turkmen мекдеп + ə = мекдебе, базар + а. After vowels – йа // – йə: in Bukhara Oghuz dialects дəйы + йə “to uncle”, бəчə + йə “to child”). Comparison: Khorezm Oghuz дайы + ға // дайы + йа, бəччə + йə; Turkmen. дайы + йа, бече + йе (beche in the noxur and hasar dialects of the Turkmen language). In the Kirach and Chavdur dialects of the Turkmen language, the conjugation is used in the same way as in the Uzbek literary language: бойнум + га “бўйним + га”, та:м + га “том + га”, қала + га “қалъа + га”, сув + га “сув + га”.

4. In Bukhara Oghuz dialects, when the suffix of possession is added to horses and they are changed by agreements, after the third person possessive suffix, one “н” is gained in direction, place and time of departure:: этыз + ы + н + ɔ “to his field”), этыз + ы + н + др “In his field”, этыз + ы + н + нэн “from his field”); эл + и + н + ə “to his hand”) эл + и + н + дə “in his hand”) эл + и + н + нэн “from his hand”. Comparison Khorezm Oghuz + ы + н + а, атыз + ы + н + да, атыз + ы + н + нан, эл + и + н + ə, эл + и + н + дə, эл + и + н + нэн; Turkmen атыз + ы + н + а, атыз + ы + н + да, атыз + ы + н + дан, эл + и + н + е, эл + и + н + де, эл + и + н + ден.

5. In Bukhara Oghuz dialects, the future tense is formed by the definite verb - жəқ / – жəк : бəр + жəқ + ман “I want to go”, бəр + жəқ + сан “you want to go”), бəр + жəқ “he wants to go”; гит + жəк + мən “I want to leave ”; гит + жəк + сən “you want to leave ”, гит + жəк “she wants to go ”) Comparison: Khorezm Oghuz бар + жақ + ман, бар + жақ + сан, бар + жақ; гет + жəк + мən, гет + жəк + сən, гет + жəк; Turkmen. мən бар + жəк, сən бар + жəк, ол бар + жəк; мən гит + жəк, сən гит + жəк, ол гит + жəк (singular and plural in Turkmen) will not be added after).

In addition to these commonalities, Bukhara Oghuz dialects have phonetic and morphological features that differ from the Oghuzs of Shymkent, Toshovuz, Khorezm, Karakalpakstan. They can be grouped as follows.

Morphological differences.1. In Bukhara Oghuz dialects, the suffix direction also means place-time. In Bukhara Oghuz dialects Йəтəқа турамыз "We live in a dormitory", Гəзетлə (р) өйə қəлən "Newspapers stay at home" .Such a feature was not found in the Oghuz and Turkmen languages of the Khorezm region.



2. In the Bukhara Oghuz dialects, the modern verb form is mainly the suffixes -- вэп// -вэт, but - йэтыр is almost useless.

Мән гетивэtmән	Бизэ гетивэтыммиз
Сән гетивэtsән	Силэ гетивэтыпсыз
У гетивэttы	Улэ гетивэтыптыла

Гэлвэpmән, гэлвэpsән, гэлвэпты, гэлвэpмыз, гэлвэpсыз, гэлвэптыла

In Bukhara Oghuz dialects, modern verb forms –йэп // - эп, typical of Bukhara-type Qarluq Uzbek dialects, are also used. This process is directly influenced by the Bukhara dialect: оқэpmән “I am reading”; сөзлэйэpmән “I am speaking”

In Khorezm Oghuz dialects, the modern verb form is represented by the suffix -- йатыр. In the Turkmen literary language it is made with the suffix – йар // -йэр Сорайар "he is asking," гидйэр “he is leaving”.

3. In Bukhara Oghuz dialects, the past tense adjective is formed by adding the suffixes -ан // -эн to the verb stem. бэран “went”, туғулан “born”, оран “beat”, гөрән “saw” гидән “leave”, болан “was”.: In the Turkmen literary language, the past participle is formed by adding the suffixes – ан // - ен, - йан/ -йән to the stem: гелен “came”, чыкан “exited”, окаян “read”, гөрешйән “fought”. The Khorezm region is formed in the Oghuz dialects by the suffixes of the past tense – ған // - гән (- йән) барған "went", гэлгән "came", бэрийән "gave", өлйә "died", гөрийән "saw".

4. In Bukhara Oghuz dialects, the incomplete form of the verb – ти // - ты is added to the past tense adjective and forms a long past tense verb by taking personal pronouns Мән гөрәнтим "I saw", сән гөрәнтиң "you saw", у гөрәнти "he saw". Мән оқуғантым, сән оқуғантың, у оқуғанты.

In the Turkmen language, this situation is formed by adding suffixes to the verb stem – ыпды// - ипди, - упды // – үпди and person-number suffixes: языпдым “I wrote”, гелипдим “I came”, гөрүпдим “I saw”, болупдым “ I was. ” In the Oguzs of the Khorezm region, this form is formed by the addition of the past participle - – ады // - әди affixes and person-number suffixes: алғанадим “I took”, гөрийәнәдим “I saw”.

5. In Bukhara Oghuz dialects, in addition to the first person plural form of the present-future tense verb –миз// -мыз (гөрмиймиз, элэмыз), there are also forms of -эз// -ез// -из// -ыз// -эз. Available from: Хәмсәйәникидән дәмизлық элигәл, сүти гөтәрәз (Qoraköl; Voxim); Чөлә әртәң эвәм минән йәндәк чәпышә гидәз (Olot; Qassob bayot); Быргәт, қырчөпкәни қәчән едәз (Peshko; Zakash); Кәнсирди гөрәзми йә путболы (Romiton; Chandir); әвәтә чәйы



чәртектә ичәвиз-ху! (Olot; Bangi); әкәм йәвәннән үштә бәхшы тутүп гелән, бу гежә бизәр үйәмләр минән ойныз (Jondor; Qulonchi); Қыйзым, көригә дәш дық, инди нән йәпәз (Karakul; Asia); Оғлум, өйә бәрәныңдә тинчеги эливәл, бедәнә тутәз (Olot; Bikach). In the Bukhara Oghuz dialects, ийез “we eat”, гәрәз “we see”, ичәз “we drink”, йәпәз “we close”, чықәз “we go out”, қәләз “we stay”, қырқәз “we shave”, бәрәз “we go”, тоқыз “we weave”, бәсәз “we weigh”. There are also applications such as “click”, all of which indicate that this form is active.

Additions such as -әз, -из in Bukhara Oghuz dialects are not used in Khorezm, Tashovuz, Karakalpakstan. We have not yet seen that they are also used in the Turkmen language and its dialects (Tddo, pp. 284-300). In the Turkmen literary language, in the Oghuz dialects of Bukhara, the forms of эләмыз, ичәмиз appear in the form алярыс, ичйәрис. However, it is also used in the Turkmen dialects kirich (аламыз, ичәмиз), hasar (аламыз, ичәмиз), anav (аламыз, ичәмиз), nohur (аламыз, ичәмиз), in ata, gökkan, igdir dialects аламыз, ичәмиз (Tddo, 292 - 308- pages).

6. In Bukhara Oghuz dialects, the negative form of the verb is formed by adding митти//мытты (гепирмитти, йәқмытты) to the verb stem and the word дәл “emas” after the leading verb Бәвәм бечәрә әғрәмлы, биринә қәтты гепирмитти (Shofirkon, Kurvonli), Қудәмың әғзыны ысқәдым, тойы шу йыл етжәқ дәл (Romiton; Pinjon), Оғлум, бейик сүтүнә әсылмә, уләр деңимиз дәл (Qorako'l; Osiyo). Such forms of denial are not found in Khorezm, Tashovuz, Karakalpakstan, гәмләмәсти “he didn’t speak”, йәқмәди “he wasn’t”, әтәжәкмәс “will not teke”, дәңимизмәс “isn’t equal” are used instead that. In the Turkmen language, the forms associated with “дәл” are active. Accordingly, Bukhara approaches the Turkmen language with this word in Oghuz dialects.

7. The suffix -мән// -мән means -мәй// -мәй in Bukhara Oghuz dialects. Бечәм, гүшәшдә отырыйн, исқыным бәлмән отийр (Qoraköl.Sayot); Оғлум, бир иши тутәндән кейин, мәжыр етмән, пәкизә едиш гәрәк (Karakol, Chovli). In Khorezm, Tashovuz, Karakalpakstan, this suffix is expressed by мыйн// -мыйн (болмыйн, өлмыйн “not being, not dying”) (Xsh, 203). In Turkmen, the suffix -ман// -мән is actively used. Accordingly, Bukhara approaches the Turkmen language in Oghuz dialects with these additions (Grammatika turkmenskogo yazyka, 1, pp.270-271).

8. The suffixes -жық, -жәғәз mean small in Bukhara Oghuz dialects. Йегенжик хеммәмиз үчүн йәхшы бәчә (Peshko; Zakash), Лилипут әдәмжықләр йер



йүзүнә йэзылән (Kogon; Oqchamamat), -жық is sometimes added to adjectives and forms, means "little, some": Розымурод, мәңә ээжық қәрс бер, ертир бәзәрдән хәләдилник әлжәқ ;(Korakul ,Chandir), Оғләнжәғәз йәмәнәм ичиген экән, енәсини гөрүп гөзүннән гүвүлләп йәш чықды (Olot; Qassob bayot), Қыйзжәғәз елини гөтәрди (Jondor; Quyi ogar). In Bukhara Oghuz dialects пәхыржәғәз is also used and means "poor". пәхыржәғәз йәғә гелип, ҳич бир йәхшы гүн гөрмәди (Peshko; Obidkhoja). In Khorezm, Tashovuz, Karakalpakstan, this suffix is found in the words балажық "child", Қалажық (the name of a place treated with salt in Bagat district), Сәмәнжық (the name of a sand hill in Alat district) (Xsh, 193), Turkmen and Bukhara. This supplement is actively used in Oghuz dialects (Grammar turkmenskogo yazyka, 1, p.125).

9. In Bukhara Oghuz dialects, the suffix -ей is added to the stems of verbs, forming the third person singular form of the present-future tense of the verb: болей "becomes", бурилей "turns", өлей "dies", чықей "comes out", битирей "ends", дийей "he says Устәғә әндәзәләрә гәрсәтип гиттим, қәләнәны өзи битирей (Romiton; Qoqishduvon), Йәғмыр йәғәннән соң, бә(х)әр вәхты йәвәндә зәмәррық бемән чиқей (Karakul; Chandir). Оғлумыз гечини урып сәңсәр едиптир, сойыш гәрәк, болмәсә өлей (Korakul, Vohim).

This supplement is not used in Khorezm, Tashovuz, Karakalpakstan and Turkmen. Instead, in the dialects of Khorezm, Tashovuz, Karakalpakstan and Turkmen, such as kirach, hasar, anev, noxur, ata, igdir, goklan, the Uzbek literary form is – бол+а+ды, чық+а+ды, бурыл+а+ды, дий+ди (says), өл+ә+ди is used (Tddo, 290-296). In the Turkmen literary language, this form is represented by --йәр, - яр (боляр, гидйәр).

Under the strong influence of the Uzbek literary language in Bukhara Oghuz чықей//чықәды, болей//болоды, битирей//битирәди, дийей//дийди are now used in parallel in the speech of young people and the form in the literary language is becoming more active.

10. In Bukhara Oghuz dialects in the Uzbek literary language verb forms such as sit, lie, walk, stand are actively used in the form отырыптыр, йәтыптыр, йүриптир, дурыптыр (with a -r at the end). In the Turkmen language nohur, anev, kirach, goklan, igdir, ata, sheva, and in Khorezm, Tashovuz, Karakalpakstan, this form is used almost in the Uzbek literary form, such as отырыпты, йәтыпты, йүрипти, дурыпты In the Turkmen literary language отыр, ятыр, йөр, дур – мугаллым отыр, мугаллым ятыр, мугаллым йөр, мугаллым дур (Tddo.299).



In some villages in Alat district, people of Turkmen origin in the past have forgotten the Turkmen language and cannot speak Turkmen. ЫСҚЫНЫМ БОЛМОН өтийр “There is no resentment”, йэҕмыр йэҕып йэҕтийр “it is raining”, чэҕэлэр этыздэ йөр “children are walking in the field”, өжөк дэшэрдэ дур “calf is standing outside”. However, we have not yet observed such a form in other places where the representatives of the Bukhara Oghuz dialects are spread.

It is noteworthy that the Turkmen scholar Annamat Shikhiev, who studied the Turkmen dialects of Bukhara region, identified many linguistic features of the Uzbek language in their speech and wrote that the Uzbek language and its Bukhara type dialects have a strong influence on the Turkmen dialects in this region. Researchers have acknowledged that Uzbek dialects have a strong influence on Turkmen dialects, even in the Charjou region, which borders Bukhara.

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