



## SOME COMMENTS ON COMPOSITIVE WORDS IN UZBEK DIALECTS (BASED ON THE DIALECTS OF NAVOI REGION)

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### Annotation

As in the Uzbek literary language, a significant part of the vocabulary of Uzbek dialects consists of syntactically formed words - compound words. It is characteristic that compound words are not only a product of the socio-psychological thinking of the ethnos, but also have linguistic value. Although the dialects of the Uzbek literary language have in common the morphological structure, there are some peculiarities in the dialects. This can be analyzed on the example of dialect materials collected from the dialects of Navoi region.

**Keywords:** dialectism, composition, word formation, compound word, literary language, dictionary structure of Uzbek dialects, ethnos.

### Introduction

In today's conditions of globalization, the forgetfulness of dialects as a result of various influences has a negative impact on the spiritual and spiritual world of the ethnos. So in the work carried out in the field of language learning and education, the spiritual improvement of people is important. [2]. The analysis of linguistic evidence collected from the Uzbek dialects of Navoi region shows that parts of dialectal compound words may be known in the literary language or one or both of the parts may be unknown. They have the following appearances:

1. Parts of a dialectal compound word are used independently in the Uzbek literary language, and a compound word formed from their combination is not found in the literary language. For example, the word *ignatugma*, which is widely used in Kipchak-type dialects, is used in place of the word *tugnagich* in the Uzbek literary language. Although the words *needle* and *button* in the compound word *ignatugma* are present in the dictionary of modern Uzbek, but the word formed from their combination does not occur in the literary language. In Kyzyltepa, Karmana district, one type of flower is called *velvet*. The words *velvet* and *flower* in this word are present in the Uzbek literary language, but the word *velvet* is not present in the Uzbek dictionary. This type of compound word is common in regional dialects.



2. The first part of the compound word exists in the Uzbek literary language, but the second part does not express the meaning: bu jryyq - this time; needle - pin; kemprɔvuz - like ombur.

3. Although both parts or part of a dialectal compound word is Tajik and is not divided into meaningful parts in terms of Uzbek language, Uzbek-Tajik is understood as a compound word in bilingual dialects. For example, davrixɔna is a narrow long blanket, ɔshiburda is a keskanosh, gāvɔrābāndɔn is a ceremony of tying a child to a cradle. The word beshikbandon, which is a combination of Uzbek and Tajik words, is widely used in many Uzbek dialects of Kyzyltepa district.

The composition of the joint horses in the studied dialects has the following features in terms of expression:

1. Joint horses consisting of horse and horse: backyard // land behind the house; soyabet // a place where the sun does not set; temirayri // chorshoxa; ashkadi // pumpkin; palavkadi, tamashakadi, noskadi, moykadi // pumpkin species; cotton swab // cotton swab; handkerchief // handkerchief // hand towel; oybolta // oybalta // big ax; knife // meat-cutting bow; nonpar // chakich; head // yogurt used for head washing; kampirovuz // ombur, ignabant // ignatugma pins; gapxona // conversation, gurung; choldevor // old house, kelinbarmog // grape variety, momaguldurak // momoqaldiroq, velvet // gultojikhoro, kelisovi (keli dastasi).

2. Compound horses consisting of quality and horse: olashakshaq // zagizgon; blackbird // chugurchuq, olaqanot // mayna, katata (grandfather), katana (grandmother), chuchukmiya // chuchimiya (plant), karakorpa // alfalfa, achchigosh // food name.

3. Joint horses consisting of a number and a horse: commander // wormwood, bed (saddle); quadruped // quadrangle (long-handled device), quadruped // game name.

4. A compound horse consisting of a quality horse: akkiyar (ritual name), karabosipti (a type of disease).

In Sheva, the parts of the above common nouns, as in the Uzbek literary language, are interconnected on the basis of certain semantic, grammatical relations. For example, in the words moysochik, nonpar, oshkadi, tamoshakadi, savachop, the parts of a joint horse enter into a semantic relationship according to the purpose of the thing, forming an interdependence based on an elliptical application. Compare: soybean - a towel for oil (wiping), nonpar - a pair for bread (dough),



chakki, oshkadi - kadi for soup (pumpkin), spectacle - kadi for a view (landscape type), moykadi (a type of squash in which something is put into the household), savachop - (cotton) as a stick for beating (savagich), boshuyugy - as a load for the head (washing) (suzma). The linguist A.Allaberdiev also noted that pumpkin and related names are called differently in Uzbek dialects. [1]

In the words oybolta, kelinbarmog and karakorpa, the parts interact on the basis of similarity. Comparison: oybolta - a crescent-shaped ax, kelinbarmog - a type of grape (named in comparison to the long finger of brides), karakorpa - dark in color like growing alfalfa.

It is obvious that the parts of speech in dialects, as the name of a concept, are also interconnected according to the principles of the laws of conciseness and economy. This idea can also be justified on the basis of joint adjectives such as sparrow // coward, stubborn // stubborn, lattakesmas // landavur, double // pregnant.

In regional dialects, tunovun (tunov day), shu p'lla (now), burnag''kun (previous day), kimqachon (already), bir pas'l // sapil (birpas), birda yarim (sometimes), bir maydon (at a certain time) are combined. time forms are also available.

In Uzbek folk dialects, including Navoi regional dialects, joint verbs differ from each other in their use in different forms, although they are the same as in the literary language. There are two types of compound verbs in these dialects:

1. Conjunctive verbs in the form of non-verbs + verbs.

2. Conjunctive verbs in the form of verb + verb.

The first part of the compound verbs in the first group will be composed of noun, adjective, number, rhyme, form, imitation, prepositional phrases, as well as words with modal meanings such as yes, no. In the second part, the verbs do, et, bol serve as a word-forming tool. Many verbs are made in the same pattern in the dialects of the region under study. Examples: be: tmoq, she: tmoq, buytib, shuytib (ad.til .: to do so, to do so), to return (ad.til .: how to do); to agree like to fight, to quarrel, to riot. Such compound verbs are sometimes used interchangeably with simple verbs: made bitter - bitter, destroyed - as lost.

Also, in the dialects of the region, to be narrow (to be needy), to be bad (to hit something in the heart, body), to be unaware (to be aware), to be sad (to be bored), to perish (to be disturbed), to disappear (died), There are common verbs like nopayt oldu (usually used when young children die). The degree of interfacial proliferation of the above verbs is not the same. While the verbs Bavahar and Kashl are widely used in the Qarluq, Kipchak, and mixed dialects of the study



area, the verb *noʻpayt* is found in some Kipchak dialects, including Saroy and Tashkulak villages of Khatirchi district.

In the Uzbek literary language, the first part of the compound verbs in the form of a verb + verb is in the form of a suffix -a, - (i) b, and the second is in the form of a verb that retains its original lexical meaning. As in the Uzbek literary language, such verbs are few in dialects. In regional dialects, such verbs look like *oʻpke* // bring, *oʻbor* // take, *oʻbber* // bring, *beripke* // give, *oʻpchiq* // take out. This use of compound verbs is also typical of other Uzbek dialects and is based on the requirements of brevity and simplicity of speech. Therefore, in Uzbek dialects, due to the simplicity of oral speech, the desire for ease in the speech process, some sounds in the compound words are combined, some syllables are shortened, sounds fall, and a few words become one word: corn (corn), return (how do I), *oʻsoqol* such as Toponyms in Sheva are also sometimes abbreviated Oxsaxalta (Aksakalota). The anonymous scientist R.Nuritdinova registers such place names as toponyms with attributive compound patterns. [3]

Such use of compound words in Uzbek dialects differs from the Uzbek literary language.

The main part of the above dialectal compound words is the ancient words that have been used in Uzbek dialects for a long time. Such words serve as an internal source in the enrichment of the Uzbek language vocabulary.

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