

## SOME PHONETIC, LEXICAL AND SYNTACTICAL FEATURES OF UZBEK DICTIONARIES

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### ANNOTATION

It is known that dialects play an important role in the enrichment of literary language. Although dialects are important in the enrichment of literary language, they are outside the literary language. This article seeks to scientifically explain the lexical, phonetic, and morphological differences and similarities of dialectics from literary language.

**Keywords:** literary layer, non-literary layer, dialecticism, phonetic difference, lexical difference, syntactic (grammatical) difference.

### INTRODUCTION

It is known that the Uzbek language has a literary layer and a non-literary (non-literary) layer. Sheva-specific words belong to the non-literary layer and have their own linguistic features. Words that are used only in a certain area and are understandable only to those who live here are called dialectal words. Sheva is also called a dialect in science [2]. The science that studies dialects is called dialectology. Dialectology is a small branch of linguistics in which "dialect" means dialect and logos-doctrine. In this section you will learn folk dialects and dialects, their peculiarities. Sheva words differ from literary words in the following ways [1]:

In terms of sound or phonetics — that is, in terms of the pronunciation of certain sounds. In Uzbek dialects, we can clearly see the differences in the pronunciation of sounds. “O” is distinguished by its pronunciation of “a”. For example, opa-apa, aka-oka, dada-doda (in Qarluq or city dialects), or ay-ay, ona-a: na (Oghuz dialects)

Syntactically or grammatically - that is, in terms of the use of grammatical forms, suffixes. For example, in the literary language, the present participle -yapi and the past participle -di are pronounced differently in different parts of the country:

Boryapti-boropti (Bukhara-Samarkand dialect) - borvotti (Tashkent dialect) - borutti (Namangan dialect).  
drank tea, drank water, sprinkled water (Fergana dialect):

Lexically - that is, in terms of the use of words. For example: ona-nana (Bukhara dialect); narvon -zangi (Khorezm dialect) -shoti (Fergana dialect) Or: amakivachcha-bola (Kipchak dialect)

It should be noted that literary language and dialects also differ according to language forms: if a literary language has oral and written forms, dialects are only in oral form, it has a written form it's not. Dialects are also an important internal source for the enrichment of literary language, which means that dialects also play a role in the development of vocabulary. For example, a number of words such as dugona, yelvizak, aksakal, kalpak, otar, archimoq, oylan, beri, qayongacha, aksakal, mengzamoq, ant have entered the literary language

from dialects. However, as the position and influence of literary language grows, the scope of dialectal words weakens and disappears. [3]

It should be noted that the pronunciation of words such as past, gone, botany, rector, summer, past, gone, botany, rektor, yossin is not a dialect, but an oral literary language.

In Uzbek, the concepts of dialect and dialect are mostly side by side. So the question is, are they the same concept or different? Let's talk about them here.

Lahja. A set of dialects that are close to each other is called a dialect. It follows that dialect is a more general and larger concept than dialects.

The term dialect is also used in linguistics, where the concepts of dialect and dialect are understood together. There are 3 dialects in modern Uzbek literature

- 1) Qarluq dialect (qarluq-chigil dialect) - south-eastern group;
- 2) Kipchak dialect-north-western group;
- 3) Oghuz dialect-south-western group.

Each of these dialects has its own phonetic, morphological and lexical features.

1) Qarluq dialect. The Qarluq dialect consists mainly of urban dialects and is sometimes referred to as "urban dialects". This dialect is the most common dialect of the population of Syrdarya, Fergana, Namangan, Andijan, Tashkent regions of Uzbekistan, as well as the cities of Karshi, Bukhara, Samarkand, Tashkent. This dialect can also be explained by the peculiarities of the Tashkent-Fergana and Bukhara-Samarkand dialects in terms of their linguistic structure.

## **I. Some Features of Tashkent-Fergana dialects:**

### **1. Some Phonetic Features:**

- a) The sound a is pronounced as o. For example, katta-kotta, aka-oka, dada-doda, opa-apa
- b) At the end of a word, the -k sound is often used as y. For example: yurak-yurey, tilak-tiley, istak-istey
- d) In Tashkent dialect, instead of the sound a, the sound i can be used in some words, and the sound e in some words. [5] For example, bo'lmaydi-bo'lmiydi, yangi-yengi, aytmaysanmi-etmisanmi, bordi-da-bordide;
- e) In the Tashkent dialect the sound h is almost never used, instead x is used. In some dialects of Andijan, on the contrary, h is used instead of x. For example, ahvol-axvol (Tashkent dialect), xiyonat-hiyonat (some dialects of Andijan);
- f) The phenomenon of progressive assimilation is common, i.e. the first sound of the suffix corresponds to the last sound of the stem. For example: gapni cho'zma-gappi cho'zma, oshning ta'mi-oshshi ta'mi, bizning maktab- bizziz maktab;
- g) violation of the law of synharmonism; 7-8 vowel phonemes are preserved. [5]

### **2. Some Morphological Features:**

- a) The number of agreements is 5, because the revenue agreement is also used instead of the focus agreement. For example, nonning ushog'i-nonni ushog'i, opamning orzulari-opamni orzular, sizning oila-sizziz oila;
- b) the suffix -yap of the modern verb in Tashkent - vot, in Namangan - ut, Andijan, Fergana; It is used in Kokand as a yap. For example: kevotti-kelutti-kelyapti;
- d) in some dialects - we can use the person-number suffix - vuz. For example, o'qiyimiz-o'qiyvuz, yozamiz-yozavuz.

**3. The lexical feature is that all dialects (shevalar) and dialects have their own layer of words.** For example, buvak(chaqaloq), kaltak (qalamcha), arvoxotir (yo'qlab kelish), duxoba (baxmal), ocharmoq(yeb to'ymas,mechkay), olu-solu (to'y oldi qalini haqida fikr olishish)

## **II. Some Peculiarities of Bukhara-Samarkand Dialects:**

1. The phonetic feature is that the vowel phones are only 6 in number.

2. Some morphological features:

a) The number of contracts is 4 because the contract of arrival and departure, the contracts of direction and time are used in the same form.

b) The present tense verb -yap suffix is used as -op. For example, o'qiyapman-o'qiyopman, boryapti-boropti.

1. The lexical feature is that the dictionary contains more Tajik words, and partly Arabic words. For example, kallapo'sh, zardolu (Tajik words), muallim, domla (Arabic words), yazna (pochcha), kissa (pocket)

2. Kipchak dialect. The Kipchak dialect is mainly rural. Speakers of this dialect are found in all regions of Uzbekistan and are mainly used in the central regions of Uzbekistan: Surkhandarya, Kashkadarya, Jizzakh, Bukhara, Navoi regions. Some of the features of this dialect are:

1. Some phonetic features:

a) The y-sound at the beginning of a word is pronounced as j. For example, yur-jur, yo'q-jo'q, yigit-jigit;

b) The vowel g' at the end or in the middle of a word is pronounced as v. For example, tog'-tov, o'g'li-uvli, sog'-sov

c) At the end of a word, the sounds k, q can be caught. For example, sariq-sari, kichik-kichi;

g) the phenomenon of synharmonism is completely preserved;

d) The sound f is almost never used (p is used instead)

y) the number of vowel phonemes is large, up to 9;

j) The sound x is used as h in most dialects.

## **2. Some Morphological Features:**

a) The suffix -yatir of the modern verb is pronounced as -jatir, -vatir. For example, o'qiyotir-o'qijatir, yozayotir-yozavatir;

b) in the future tense, the pronouns me, you, and him are used as magan, sagan, ugan;

c) 6 appendices to the agreement are fully preserved.

## **3. Some Lexical Features:**

a) Many unique ancient words and terms have been preserved. For example, checha (yanga), bola (aunt), lochira, gilmindi, kulchatoy, janchmich (food names), jelak (women's head covering), tulu (woolen warm coat);

b) Words, terms, phrases related to animal husbandry are common. For example, qirqim, to'l, sarimoy, uloqni olib chiqmoq.

## **3. Oghuz Dialect:**

This dialect includes several dialects of southern Khorezm and is the least common dialect in the country.

1. Some phonetic features:

a) Vowels have a short and long pronunciation, so the number of vowels in this dialect is also large. For example, at (horse; animal) -a: d (horse, noun), grass (plant) -o ': d (grass, fire), yaz (writing verb) -ya: z (summer)

- b) At the beginning of the word the unvoiced sound t is pronounced as d, the unvoiced sound k is pronounced as g. For example, keldi-galdi, tuz-duz;
- d) The vowel o is often abbreviated as a. For example, yoz-yaz, ot-at

## 2. Some Morphological Features:

- a) The suffix of the accusative case is abbreviated as -ing. For example, Hazorasping olmasi-Hazorasping olmasi.
- b) The future tense is abbreviated as -a. For example, Andijonga bormoq-Andijona bormoq.

**3. The Lexical** feature is that, like other dialects, it has its own words. For example, rayhon-nozvoy, judadim, yangi-toza.

Although the Qarluq, Kipchak, and Oghuz dialects each have their own characteristics, they have much in common in phonetics, vocabulary, and grammar. Therefore, these dialects are an integral part of the Uzbek language.

The Fergana-Tashkent dialects of the Qarluq dialect are the basis for the modern Uzbek literary language, with the Tashkent dialect being the phonetic basis of the Fergana-Andijan dialect morphologically. [5]

Along with the Qarluq dialect, the Kipchak and Oghuz dialects also contributed to the development of the Uzbek literary language. For example:

- The suffix -yap of the modern verb is taken from the Fergana-Andijan dialects into the literary language;
- Tashkent dialect is used as a basis for determining the number of vowels;
- The full form of the accusative case is derived from the Kipchak dialect;
- The verb -jak form is derived from the Oghuz dialect;
- modern - yatyr suffix is taken from Kipchak and Oghuz dialects;
- In the lexicon of the literary language such words as yoshulli, o'g'lon, buyon came from the Oghuz dialect;
- The lexicon of the literary language includes such words as qirqim, o'tog'asi, to'l, oqsoqol, sarimoy, g'ilmindi from the Kipchak dialect.

But the main and leading source for the literary language was the Qarluq-Chigil dialect.

The word Sheva should not be considered synonymous with its literary alternative. In fiction, the film uses dialectal words to express the local spirit and to convey the protagonist's speech clearly. But overuse can make speech difficult.

In short, Uzbek dialects and dialects are diverse and there are many linguistic similarities and differences. Although dialects and dialects differ from literary language, it is possible to imagine the development of its enrichment without them.

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