

**EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY
RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES**

VOLUME03 ISSUE07

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55640/eijmrms-03-07-26>

Pages: 184-188



**LEXEMES RELATED TO SOME OGHUZ DIALECT AND THEIR LINGUISTIC FEATURES IN
THE "ANNOTATED DICTIONARY OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE"**

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: "Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language", language, oghuz, dialect.

Abstract: In this article, the research on the Oghuz dialect, the comparative analysis of this dialect with other dialects, as well as the units related to the Oghuz dialect in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" are analyzed.

Received: 20.07.2023

Accepted: 25.07.2023

Published: 30.07.2023

INTRODUCTION

It is known that the Oghuz languages include Turkmen, Azerbaijani, Turkish, and Gagauz. The Oghuz dialect, which is part of the Oghuz languages and the Uzbek language, has a great role in the formation of the Uzbek literary language and its development to its present state. If we look at the past times, the influence of Uzbek especially on the old Uzbek literary language was very significant. This is explained by the linguist scientist A.N. Samaylovich through the following comments: "The influence of the Oghuz dialects on the morphology and lexicon of the Chigatai language, first of all, in the language of poetic works, a large layer of so-called "Oghuz-Turkmen" elements showed itself in its existence". [3.262] Most of the population representatives who speak this dialect live in the following regions. Representatives of this dialect are Oghuz in the Urganch, Hazorasp, Khanka, Khiva, Bogot, Shavot, Koshkopir, Yangiarik districts of Southern Khorezm, in a part of the Tashkhovuz region of Turkmenistan, in the villages of Karnoq, Iqan, Sayram, Karabulok, Ibota in Turkestan. they speak in their dialect. [4.100] There are many scientists who studied the Oghuz dialect and created works on it. In particular, Ghazi Olim Yunusov's "An experiment in the classification of Uzbek dialects" (1936), E.D. Polivanov's "Shavot rayon, Qiyot-Kungirov village dialect", A.K. Borovkov's later "Uzbek" created by A. Ishayev Phonetic features of Mangit dialect", "Morphological features of Khazorasp dialect" by Yusuf Jumanazarov, "Uzbek dialects of Southern Karakalpakstan" by Erka Orozov, "Uzbek dialect of Uzbek language" by

Fattoh Abdullayev. was created. Regional differences in these dialects may have an effect to some extent. Therefore, although they form the dialect of the Oghuz group, it is natural for these dialects to have partial differences. Despite this, the dialects of this group have something in common. Based on this, in the textbook "Uzbek dialectology" (2004) by B.Toychiboyev and B.Khasanov, these common and different aspects are explained as follows: Urganch-Khiva dialects have ten vowel sounds. [4.100] In this dialect, as in the old Uzbek language and Kipchak dialect, -i (til oldi) va -i (til orqa), -o' (til oldi) va -u (til orqa), -o' (til oldi), -o (til orqa) vowel is an independent phoneme. However, the number of vowels in the Oghuz dialect of Turkestan, that is, in the northern Uzbek dialects, is 9. Short -i does not exist as a phoneme in these dialects. The primary long vowels present in the Oghuz dialect are the main difference between the Kipchak and Qarluq dialects. It is this difference that distinguishes it from literary language.

In the textbook "Uzbek dialectology" (2004), B.Toychiboyev and B.Khasanov separately stated that the number of short and long vowels in the Khorezm Oghuz dialects is seventeen. The fact that zilik is found mainly in words of the noun category (in the broadest sense), and in words of the verb category, shows that its distribution is very limited. Even when a verb is formed from a long noun, the vowel length weakens and becomes equal to a vowel of normal length, for example: at-a:t, ot-o:t, o't-o':t

In the Oghuz dialect, the differences between consonants are also clearly visible: if we pay attention to -q,-g',-x which are considered deep back consonants in our literary language, in the Oghuz dialect these consonants are pronounced only at the back of the tongue, not deep behind the tongue. Consonants -k, -g are pronounced much softer than usual. The unvoiced consonant -k at the beginning of words is pronounced in exchange for the voiced consonant -g. For example, keldi-galdi, ketti-getti, ko'z-go'z. Just like above, the unvoiced consonant -t at the beginning of the word is pronounced in the Oghuz dialect, alternating with the voiced consonant -d: tomir-domir, to'rt-do'rt.

In the Oghuz dialect, the nasal sound -n is pronounced behind the tongue compared to the -n sound in the Kipchak dialect. Mennen getti, sänä yetti. The Oghuz dialect, like the Kipchak dialect, follows all three laws of syngorism. In particular, interlingual and prelingual sounds, voiced and unvoiced consonants are expressed in speech. Düs sörämäqä däl, sörkä sörämäqä üsül geräk (Hiva). [4.101]

Linguistic scholar Fattoh Abdullayev in his work "Dialects of Khorezm of the Uzbek language" focused on the Oghuz dialect and said that the Oghuz dialect is spoken in eight districts of South Khorezm (Urganch, Khiva, Khanka, Khazorasp, Bogot, Yangariq, Koshkopir, Shavot) emphasizes that the majority of residents speak this dialect. He also says that residents of the city of Tashkhovuz of Turkmenistan

and Uzbeks living in the center of Kokhna Urganch district are also considered representatives of the Oghuz dialect.

Based on the above, the scientist classifies this dialect into two groups based on language features:

1. Urganch-Khiva dialect;
2. Hazorasp-Yangiariq dialect. [2.267]

The main features of the Oghuz dialect are:

- that is, there are ten independent phonemes in this dialect (a, ä, e, i:, i:, i, u, ü, o, ö) (in Kipchak dialects there are nine vowels: a, ä, e, i:, i, u, ü, o, ö);
- ä-ε in Oghuz dialects is a vowel sound with a middle lower rise (lower rise in Kipchak dialects);
- in Oghuz dialects, i: is considered an independent phoneme (in Kipchak dialects, it is not raised to the level of an independent phoneme);
- phonemes i: and -ü are pre-lingual soft sounds;
- the presence of primary long vowels in this dialect sharply distinguishes it from other Uzbek dialects;
- consonants q, g', x are formed in the back of the tongue, not deep behind the tongue in this dialect;
- k at the beginning of the word changes to -g sound in this dialect;
- t at the beginning of the word changes to -d sound in this dialect;
- the consonant -b at the beginning of the verb to be, is pronounced in the style of böldi, not öldi;
- the mixed consonant -č between two consonants in most cases is pronounced sonorously and turns into a consonant -ž: aččiq-ažiq, ipniñ uči- ipniñ uži;
- diphthongs in the form of öu//ou are often used in most words: savlat- söülat;
- deep language back consonant -q is dropped at the end of the word (this is mainly characteristic of the Kipchak dialect) and in the middle of the word. Säriq-säri, sičqon-sičon;
- in some words, when the vowel -a comes before the consonant -y, it is replaced by the vowel -i. išlaj-išlij, jopaj-jopij;

We can see that the morphological aspects of the Oghuz dialect differ from the literary language and other dialects with the following features:

- Plural form -lar is expressed in the form of suffix -lär or -ler, lä - la. Domotlär gäldi. Also, this additional plural expresses the meaning of respect in addition to the number form, in which it is added to words denoting kinship, subject names and verb forms. [1.47-48] Atam ajttıla.

There are the following differences between the conjugations and the literary language:

In the textbook "Uzbek dialectology" (2004) by B.Toychiboyev and B.Khasanov, these features are shown on the basis of the following table:

Agreements	In Khorezm-Oghuz dialects	In Northern Oghuz dialects	In Uzbek literary language
Bosh	<i>Tüyalä, atlar</i>	<i>Tüyalär, atlär</i>	<i>Tuyalar, otlar</i>
Qaratqich	<i>Tüyaläni, atlanı</i>	<i>Tüyalärin, atları:n</i>	<i>Tuyalarning, otlarning</i>
Tushum	<i>Tüyaläni, atlanı</i>	<i>Tüyalarni, atlarnı</i>	<i>Tuyalarni, otlarni</i>
Jo'nalish	<i>Tüyalärä, atlara</i>	<i>Tüyalärgä, atlarya</i>	<i>Tuyalarga, otlarga</i>
O'rin-payt	<i>Tüyalärdä, atlada</i>	<i>Tüyalärdä, atlarda</i>	<i>Tuyalarda, otlarda</i>
Chiqish	<i>Tüyalädän, atlädan</i>	<i>Tüyalärdin, atları:n</i>	<i>Tuyalardan, otlardan</i>

The possessive forms used in the Oghuz dialect can be classified as follows:

Person	In the Oghuz dialect		Literary language	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I	<i>-m/im, ä:dı+ım</i> <i>atam, sözim</i>	<i>-mis/mıs, -imis/imıs</i> <i>sözimis, a:dımıs,</i> <i>atamıs</i>	<i>-m, -im</i> <i>so'zim, otam</i>	<i>-miz, -imiz</i> <i>so'zimiz, otamiz</i>
II	<i>-η, -iη/iη</i> <i>atan, söziη, a:dıη</i>	<i>-ηis/ηıs, -iηs/iηıs</i> <i>atanıs, söziηs, a:danıs</i>	<i>-ng, -ing</i> <i>otang, oting,</i> <i>so'zing</i>	<i>-ngiz, -ingiz</i> <i>otangiz, otingiz,</i> <i>so'zingiz</i>
III	<i>-i, -ı, -si/sı</i> <i>atası, sözi, a:dı</i>	<i>-ı (ları), -i (leri),</i> <i>-si (läri) -sı (läri)</i> <i>ataläri, sö:z-i(läri),</i> <i>a:dı-i(läri)</i>	<i>-i, -si</i> <i>otasi, oti, so'zi</i>	<i>-lari</i> <i>otalari, otlari</i> <i>(ism), so'zlari</i>

Let's look at some of the dialects of the Oghuz dialect in the "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language" and their differences from the literary language:

In the Oghuz dialect	Literary language
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arna	bosh kanal, anhor
äbžöš	ishqor qaynagan suvga botirib olib quritilgan mayiz, kishmish
ädrämkäš	1.bangi, parvoyi-palak 2.uchi ilmoqli katta juvoldiz
baqaj	hayvon pochasi, boldir suyagi
badlanmaq (šamol badlanib duribti)	kuchaymoq
1. baldoq (baldaqı: qı:zıl yunča) 2. qovunnı baldaqı:, almanı baldaqı:	1.sop, dasta 2.band
baldız	erning singlisi
bosiri:y	Otning yopig'i (kigizdan qilingan, issiq-sovuqdan, pashshadan saqlash uchun ot ustiga yopiladi)
batil	Yaroqsiz holga kelib, ishlatilmay qolgan (ariq, zovur haqida)
bovak	Yangi tug'ulgan bola, chaqaloq.
bü:t	Oyoq, put.

The above comments about the Oghuz dialect mean that there is still a lot of research to be done on linguistics, that is, on the Oghuz dialect. There is still a lot of work to be done in this regard.

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