



Features of Dialect of The Gathering of Neighborhood Activists of Samarkand District “Nayman”

¹Kurbanov Z., ²Oltinova M.

¹Senior Lecturer, (PhD), ²student of Samarkand State University

ABSTRACT: *To study the phonetic, lexical and grammatical features of Uzbek dialects, the limits of its formation and distribution. The analysis of the features of dialect of Kipchak, Karluk-type “Nayman” neighborhood of Samarkand City was given as well as the basis of each national language of dialect.*

KEYWORDS: *dialect, phonetic, lexical, grammatical, dialect, social dialect.*

INTRODUCTION

Uzbek dialectology studies phonetic, lexical and grammatical features of Uzbek dialects, limits of its formation and spread. Dialects are the basis of every national language and it is our national and spiritual value. Dialectology so is derived from the Greek language, which means knowledge in the circle of dialects. The dialect means Persian fluency, style, or, in science, refers to the part of a language belonging to a small territory, which is distinguished by its lexical, phonetic and grammatical features. In addition, the dialect suffix is Greek, which means dialect (in fact, it means tribal language), combining dialects, in which the majority are similar in language features. It is an Arabic word for the dialect, which also means adverb, style, or dialect [1].

In this regard, we would like to note that “Uzbek dialectology” is a science that studies Uzbek dialects. Uzbek dialectology studies phonetic, lexical and grammatical features of Uzbek dialects, limits of its formation and spread. Dialects are the basis of every national language and it is our national and spiritual value. In fact, the understanding of dialect is close to reality even when it comes to native language. Therefore, in order to learn about phonetic, lexical, morphological and partial syntactic features of Uzbek dialects, we will pass the following information:

- to know the basic knowledge of Uzbek dialectology and to create an idea about the basic concepts on this basis;
- about phonetic, lexical and grammatical construction of Uzbek dialects;
- to form the qualification of writing about the methods of studying dialects, as well as the characteristics of a particular dialect from representatives of dialects;
- to form an understanding of literary language and dialect relations;
- theoretical training to prevent dialectal errors in school, academic lyceum and vocational education [1].

In dialectology, there are two types of views, that is, in the circle of local and social dialect. Local dialect is the appearance, specific manifestation of the universal (national) language in a particular region. For example, taking the Uzbek dialectology, Bosak is engaged in studying local dialects, dialects and dialects.

And the social dialect is formed on the basis of the fact that a person in a particular group, different from the local dialect, dialect, acquires a special meaning in the words of the general language, depending on their own interests, or uses a certain sphere - professional lexicon, terminology only on the own part of people of this sphere. They do not have the property of a dialect. Words about dialect in the social dialect can also sometimes participate.

It is known that the language, as a phenomenon of constant growth and development, is lexical, morphological, phonetic, syntactically changing and improving. In particular, the diversity of Uzbek dialects, the territorial differentiation of linguistic phenomena proves that the roots of the Uzbek national language are strong and rich in expression opportunities. Although Uzbek dialects combine into three large dialects, each regional, district or village dialect in the territory of Uzbekistan has certain differences [2]. This can be seen not only on the basis of the dialects of the village of Kipchak, Karluk type neighborhood of the city of Samarkand. As we know, from time immemorial, different nations live side by side in the Samarkand region. Naturally, it also has its own influence on the language of the representatives of the nation.

If we analyze the dialects of the neighborhood "Nayman" from a phonetic point of view, we can meet the following main differences.

The phenomenon of "a". In the speech of the population living in the territory of the gathering of neighborhood activists "Nayman" in many words the vowel "o" (o) is pronounced in the case of "ə". Examples: in literary language: *opa*, in dialect: *əpə*; in literary language: *olma*, in dialect: *əlmə*; in literary language: *bola*, in dialect: *bələ*.

The phenomenon of progressive assimilation is also common in these region dialects. In particular, the ending with the sound "l" is formed as a result of the addition of the suffix -di, which forms the form of the past tense to the verbs: *keldi* ~ *kelli*, *qildi* ~ *qilli*, *bo'ldi* ~ *bo'lli*.

From the observations it turned out that there are cases when even in the use of morphological forms in the speech of the population living in the area of the gathering of neighborhood activists "Nayman" is quite different from the literary language. These are mostly evident in the following:

1. The adjective forms *-(a)yotgan*, *-(a)digan* occur in the form-*əkən*: *qilayotgan edim* ~ *qilekən edim*, *ketadiganlar* ~ *ketekənlar*.
2. *-Man*, *-san* person-number forms are pronounced *as-men*, *-sen*: *Qayga ketyapsan?* ~ *qəyğa kətyəpsən?*
3. Instead of the place-time agreement form, the direction agreement form is used: *uyda o'tirmoq* ~ *uyga o'tirmoq*. In general, the use of the *-da* form in place of the *-ga* form is characteristic of the dialects of the Uzbek language Karluk Bukhara, Karshi, Navoi region.
4. The past participle [-ning] used instead of the past participle [-ni]. For example: *uyning tomi* ~ *uyni tomi*.
5. The future tense [-ni] is also found in these dialects as *-di*, *-ti*.

Although the dialects of the region under study practically do not differ from the Uzbek literary language in lexical terms, it is appropriate to bring some words: in literary language: *ona*, in dialect: *bıyı*; in literary language: *bobo*, in dialect: *buvə*; in literary language: *buvi*, in dialect: *ənə*; in literary language: *o'rik*, in dialect: *zərdəli*; in literary language: *olcha*, in dialect: *əlvəli*; in literary language: *o'rgimchak to'ri*; in dialect: *tərtənək*.

Taking into account the above small analysisillarni, we come to such a conclusion that all dialects of the Karluk dialect in the Samarkand region have a common feature, but there are also a number of distinctive signs, and if all these were studied separately, Uzbek dialectology would have become more enriched.

REFERENCES

1. Ashirbaev S. Uzbek dialectology. Tashkent - 2013. –P.4-6.
2. Raxmonov N.S. Linguoareal study of morphological features of Uzbek dialects of Navoi region // Abstract of the doctoral dissertation on philological sciences. –Samarkand, 2019. – p.13.