

## ETYMOLOGICAL-COMPARATIVE DESCRIPTION OF DIALECTAL WORDS

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**Annotation.** The article describes the etymological and comparative description of the dialectal words used in the creation of new editions of the dictionary of dialects.

**Keywords:** mastered, dilektal, etymological, comparative, description, sheva, explanatory, dictionary, series, bahmak, dallok, jazira, jubba, layer, la'li, nagmagar, ragba, satil, soqa, tabla, tavr, takya, informant, gash, gishava, weather, life, haz, hudhud, zot, casod.

As a result of political, cultural, economic, military relations between historically diverse peoples; as has happened to a certain extent on all fronts under the influence of important invasions over the course of centuries It can be seen that Turonzamin was used in the lexicon of local peoples and nations, and most of these words are still in the dictionaries of the Uzbek language. Among these words there are dialectal words (there are many pure Uzbek words related to dialect), it is noteworthy that the acquired dialectal words are transformed into various phonetic, morphological phenomena.

**Dialect words learned in Arabic:** *bahmak, dallok, jazira, jubba, katmon, lali, nagmagar, ragba, satil, soqa, tabla, tavr, takya, habarkash, gash, gishava, hava, hayat, haz, hudhud, zot, casod.*

If we pay attention to the assimilation of Arabic words into the local vernacular, we can see that they came through books, madrasas, religions, and Persian-Tajik languages. Arabic words are also spread through the vernacular among the local people. Because the Arabs, in order to increase the number of their troops, forcibly added healthy and strong people from the local population. [5].

**A total of 89 Persian dialect words:** *asp, badraf, badgoy, bacha, bachcha, bozbarak, gavara, girgodir, govvos, govgun, gopsangi, dav, dasta, dolon, domod, dudkash, dumkashak, doxt, dogov, zambur, apricot khazanchinak, harrak, chilopchi, shakarob, shodimarg, gaynoli, hamshira, hamsoyavahk.*

There are also dialect lexemes in Uzbek that are formed on the basis of the internal possibilities of language enrichment or by a combination of words learned from different languages or by pairing them:

- - **Uzbek word + -kash:** *adramkash, davkash, dudkash.*

However, among these examples, only the commentary on the word dudkash indicates that it is a Persian word, and the etymology of the remaining words is not given.

**DUDKASH** [f.- incendiary] *shv. 1ayn. Dudboron 1*

- **Bad - + research:** *badraf, badgoy (in fact, this pattern is specific to the Persian language, and in Uzbek this suffix is also used to make words: badgumon, badfe'l)*

- **Arabcha + research:** *panic and informant.*

**VAHMAK** [a. + f. - suspicious, va-hi-mali] 1 *shv. ayn. Panic*

**XABARKASH** [a. + f. - message, interlocutor] *shv. Chakimchi. Ashur: "I am not a messenger!" "You are a messenger!" said Izatulla. read N. Aminov, Laughter.*

- **Forscha + o'zbekcha: badlanmoq [forscha + -lan];**

- **Chinese + Persian-Tajik: tea;**

There are also dialect lexemes of unknown etymology in OTIL: sheet [Arabic], dastgir [Persian], dastmol [Persian].

An analysis of the dialect terms available in the 2-volume OTIL is as follows:

- - Pure Uzbek (Turkish lexical layer);

- - Words learned from Arabic;

- - Persian-Tajik words;
- - Words learned in Chinese.

**Pure Uzbek words:** Due to the large number of words in pure Uzbek dialect in the 2-volume OTIL, it was enough to give examples.

- - Volume 1 contains 280 words of pure Uzbek dialect, *alish, aravak, arna, axtalamoq, acha, achchiq-tirsak, aya, ayanchli, aqirmoq, bebilchak, betkay, biqiq, bopta, bosqi, buvak, buyur, galdiraklamoq, gapchil, gellamoq, guvalak, gujum, davara, davur, dashsha, dikdikka, doyi, yop, yorg'i, jajman, jirov, jubba, zambar, ik, ilakmoq, ishgir, kashal, kirpi, mayriq, mayta, manqa, moyak, nahal, obdish, oqqiyar, og'izliqvahk...*

- - Volume 2 contains 212 words of pure Uzbek dialect, *saldom, sangbo'ron, sas, satil, saqmon, siydam, sinchaloq, sulgi, so'g'on, talqin, tappak, tancha, tatim, tiklamoq (tikilmoq), tirkash, tokbur, tolgul, tolma, totuq, tatal, to'bichoq, ulimoq, uchak, ushuk, xasva, chakki, chandoza, chanoq, chapati, chag'alay, chekchaymoq, chibor, shiptir, shuvoq, emgak, esh, yumurtqa, o'bdan, o'pich, o'rgamchi, qaptalvahk.*

Pure Uzbek words (Turkish lexical layer) in the 5-volume OTIL is more than 1000 words. "Annotated Dictionary of the Uzbek Language, published in 1981, contains 715 dialect words" [2]. In the 2-volume OTIL, the pure Uzbek layer is about 500 words.

**Dialect words learned in Arabic:** *human, style, says, salla, soqa II, soqa III, gray, tabla, pen.*

**Persian-Tajik dialect words. There are 91 Persian-Tajik words:** *asp, bachcha, badraf, beshmat, boz, giranda, govgum, dahmarda, dahanak, do'lvar, joyravo, juvona, zirava, zardoli, kadi, kelbat, qissa, murdashuy, namxush, nonpaz, obtova, olvoli, oynasoz, oftoba, pishak, sang, sangzor, so'zananak, tabar, tezpazak, charxak, chorsi, yaxob, g'adang, hanuzvah.k.*

**Words learned in Chinese** Available in 2-volume OTIL only. The word for pure Chinese is 1, which is the word chung.

**CHO'NG** [*xit*] *dial.* Big, huge, great. Rock solid. Big body. Chong River. Chong Alay pastures. "Grapes decorate the table, wet and dry, and grapes are a great source of income." R. Musamuhamedov, Good will remain in the garden. The caravan of Andijan people has reached the destination of hope. But that is not the end of the great task ahead of us. G'. Slave, John Andijan.

There are also lexemes formed from word combinations in the 2-volume OTIL, and they are as follows:

**hit + f-t: choyjo'sh;** f-t + a: la'li, chapgalat, a + f-t: address, murderer, selob, nag'magar..

The differences between the 5-volume and 2-volume OTIL were partially discussed. In particular, in the 5-volume OTIL, dialectal lexemes are used. *dial* in 2-volume OTIL if represented by a conditional abbreviation. represented by a conditional abbreviation. In addition, these two editions differ in the way they reflect the etymological features of dialectal units specific to the dialect. For example, in a multi-volume glossary, lexical units learned from Persian are f. conditional sign, the 2-volume annotated dictionary uses the conditional sign f-t.

It is known that "in order to compile a normative dictionary and correctly define the norms of literary language, the entire lexical richness of the language must be selected and carefully studied using all sources, including dialects and colloquial language" [6]. "R. Jomonov, who studied the principles of word selection from dialectisms for the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language and their assignment [2] on the example of the explanatory dictionary published in 1981, considers the number of dialectal words in this dictionary to be low [2]. R. Jomonov also compiled a list of dialectal units to be added in subsequent editions, which included more than 500 dialectal words. Of the words included in the next edition, only the words *ijkilamoq, kadi, kokay, kölik, mengzamoq, sermamoq, ulgi, chakana, shivit, havasak* are considered to be dialectal words, which shows that these words have stabilized in the literary language. [2].

An annotated dictionary of each language is the source of the vocabulary of that language. All available languages have dialect, dialect, and dialect concepts, and each dialect has absolutely beautiful and rich lexical units. However, it is not possible to list all the words in the dictionary. Because "even the most perfect dictionaries can't cover all the words. Because with the gradual development of a language, its vocabulary also improves" [4]. Regarding dialectal words in the newly supplemented OTIL, A. Hasanov said: dialectal words are recorded; this amount is 1.6 times more than in the previous edition) "[3]. However, the researcher

notes that this amount is not enough, and that there are still many dialectal words that need to be included in OTIL.

Substantiating the etymological basis of each word is important in matters such as the origin and development of language. The number of publications of OTIL, which is the richest treasure of the Uzbek language, and the fact that the dictionary is being re-researched and edited are due to the demand for this dictionary. As long as our national vocabulary is reflected in OTIL, every dedicated person can contribute to it. The "Preface" section of the dictionary deals with this. "The developers hope that this edition of the dictionary will also meet the needs of a wide range of readers, help to stabilize the norms of the Uzbek literary language, further enhance the culture of speech" [7] and users of the dictionary comments, suggestions.

The analysis of the etymological description of the five-volume and two-volume OTIL is as follows:

- There are three Arabic words in both editions:

<b>2-volume OTIL</b>	<b>5-volume OTIL</b>
<b>SOQA I</b> [a] dial. The main structure of the canal. Amu's stubbornness led him away from the shores, refusing to water his beard. E. Rahim, by the command of Life. First, large rivers were dug from the headwaters, and then its branches. J.Sharipov, Khorezm.	<b>SOKA I</b> [a.– leading, driving, directing] shv. A place where water is taken from rivers or streams into large ditches; stream head Greetings to Mirab aka, the brother of our people, the collar of Adrasto, the beard of our Yop. "Songs". Amu's stubbornness led him away from the shores, refusing to water his beard. E. Rahim, by the command of Life.
<b>SOQA II</b> [a] dial. Distributed from someone or somewhere; generation, zot.	<b>SOQA III 3</b> shv. Distributed from someone or somewhere; generation, zot. Avaz is the brother of forty young men. The Avaz golden fork of the heroes. Ergash is the son of Jumanbulbul.
<b>TABLA</b> [a] dial. Horse stable; stables King Darkhan had a bedouin horse on eighty plates. Gorogly	<b>TABLA</b> [a. - padlock; box] 1shv. Horse stable. Shox Dorkhan's eighty tables were empty. Gorogly.

As can be seen from the examples, the 2-volume OTIL indicates which language the word was borrowed from, this shortcoming has been corrected in the new 5-volume edition, and the lexical meaning of the word in that language is also given. The differences are also reflected in the illustrative examples. For example, there was a change in the definition of the word saka and in the example given. Of course, in the 5-volume OTIL, the vocabulary looks perfect in every way.

- The number of Persian-Tajik words in both editions is 42 *asp, bachcha, beshmat, gov gum, dasta, dahanak, dolon, doxt, juvona, zardoli, kalapatra, kat, kas, kalon, kallaposh, murdashoy, namxush, namak, murcha, obtova, olvoli, olu, optova, oftobparast, oftoba, ropoch, sang, sangsor, sangzor, soltob, sozanak, tabar, tezpazak, xazonchinak, khoram-nohoram, charkhak, chilopchin, shakarob, shil, gaynoli, nurse.*

The Persian-Tajik language is also used as a genetic and etymological description of the word hudhud in the 2-volume OTIL.:

**HUDHUD** [f-t] dial. Popishak. *Parrots, hudhud, ants, peacocks, nightingales, falcons, and other birds, perched on a board in a lighted valley, decide to take the Semurg bird as their leader and fly to find it. M. Osim, The Story of Our Ancestors.*

In the 5-volume OTIL, the word is explained as follows:

**HUDHUD** [a.– popishak; sassiq– popishak] shv. Popishak. Apparently, the two-volume dictionary says that he learned Persian-Tajik, while the multi-volume dictionary uses Arabic as the etymological basis.

In addition, in the definitions of the word Vahmak, it was first reported that he learned Persian-Tajik in the 2-volume OTIL..

**VAHMAK** [f-t].ay. dial. **1 ayn. panic.**

In the 5-volume OTIL to this word:

**VAHMAK** [a. + f. – suspicious, scary] **1 shv. ayn.**

**panic.** that is, it is based on the Arabic + Persian pattern.

During the analysis of dialectal words in the five-volume OTIL, several etymological bases are not mentioned.

<b>Status in 2-volume OTIL</b>	<b>Status in 5-volume OTIL</b>
<b>DASTMOL [f-t] dial, Boiler towel.</b>	<b>DASTMOL 2 shv. Boiler.</b>
<b>DAZGIR [f-t] [dial. Dazgil.</b>	<b>DAZGIR shv. ayn. He would sit on a low chair with a small rectangular blanket on it, pass a shortened iron over his knees, and start sewing what his father had given him. M. Osim, Silent Witness.</b>

It can be seen that in the two-volume and five-volume explanatory dictionaries of the Uzbek language there are differences in the interpretation of the genetic features of lexical units of dialectal words (dial. And Swedish abbreviations). In particular, in the five-volume OTIL, it is possible to get a clearer idea of the language from which the dialect words are derived. It reflects the pure Uzbek language (Turkish lexical layer) and accounts for 89% of the total number of dialect words. Arabic dialect words 2%,. The dialect units derived from the Persian language make up 8% of the dialect words in this 5-volume OTIL. The rest is in the form of additional interest.

The same analysis is carried out in the 2-volume OTIL as follows: dialectal units learned from Arabic 1.5%, pure Uzbek words 83%, followed by dialect lexemes from Persian-Tajik language 15% takes In addition, units made by the combination method and without an etymological basis make up the remaining percentages.

In the article "Formation and development of Uzbek dialectology" by the well-known linguist A.Nurmanov, the idea put forward by "Chigatay Gurungi" was of great importance in the study of local Uzbek dialects. According to this, "the literature of our language is not in Arabic, but in itself", "the rules of our language are not in Tatar or Ottoman, but in our own language". Therefore, "it is necessary to collect and check the words spoken by the people, fairy tales and proverbs that are folk literature", as a result of which it is necessary to study the peculiarities of the living folk language "[8], had pointed out [1].

The etymological description of dialectal words in the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language" is important in revealing the purity and antiquity of the Uzbek language. When comparing two-volume and five-volume dictionaries, the differences and changes are obvious.

In conclusion, if this analysis of dialect words is used in the practice of creating new editions of the annotated dictionary, it will serve as a program for researchers in the field..

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