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## AREA OF MORPHOLOGICAL PERSONS BELONGING TO THE RHYME GROUP IN UZBEK DIALECTS

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### ABSTRACT

*In addition to increasing the lexical richness of the Uzbek language, dialects also played an important role in the formation of its grammatical structure, phonetic and grammatical standardization of the literary language. Uzbek dialects have their own semantic, phonetic and grammatical features. In this article, the rhyming words found in Navoi regional and Kipchak dialects are compared with other Uzbek dialects and materials of the Uzbek literary language and analyzed in lingvoareal, comparative-historical, descriptive methods.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Sheva, Dialect, Pronoun, Lingvoareal Method, Dictionary, Semantics*

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### INTRODUCTION

There are also peculiarities in the use of rhymes in Uzbek folk dialects, including the dialects of Navoi region. Pronouns differ semantically from other word groups in terms of their forms from the Uzbek literary language.

There are also peculiarities in the use of the personal pronoun in the dialects of the region under study. In the dialects of the Qarluq dialect, the singular and plural forms of the [мән, сән, у, бьз, сьз // сьлэ, үлэ // үлэр], personal pronouns are pronounced in style in the dialects of the [мөн, сен, у, бьзэр, сьлэр, үлэр // волэр] Kipchak dialect.

Demonstration pronouns [у, ул, бу, бул, шу, вол, во] are used in the dialect being tested. From show pronouns [ул, бул] pronouns are used in most dialects. [во // вол] variants of this pronoun are found in Kumrabad, Barak, Kadok, Kizilcha, Yangibino dialects of the Kipchak dialect. From the pronouns of the show [мана бу, ана у] the pronouns are also used in the dialects under study *манэви, анави. Буни, бундай* is replaced by a [б] component [м] in the pronoun *мунь, мундэй* like. The transition of the consonant [б] to regression assimilation under the influence of the sonor sound [н] and to [м] is also found in other dialects of the Uzbek language. Comparison: Bukh, *бунь* > *мунь, бунча* > *мунча* [1], *мунан жоғары Байсын* [2].

In the Kipchak, Khatirchi dialects *мана бу, ана у* pronouns are also found in the form of *манэв, анэв*. [Ана у] pronouns are also used in dialects instead of *хэйлэ // хэйлэ* pronouns. Including occurs in the Karluk type dialects of the studied area *хэйлэ* in the Kipchak type dialects, *хэйлэ, хийла*. In Kipchak-type dialects, the words *хийла* and *хэйлэ* are semantically *хийла* near, and the word *хэйлэ* is used to indicate something far away. These pronouns are also typical of Uzbek dialects in Tajikistan and Kazakhstan [3,4,5]. In Kipchak dialects Қипчоқ типли *әнэ, мәнэ* and

everything and the meaning of the accent are expressed. This situation is also found in the dialects of Karshi, Parkent, Surkhandarya region [6].

“What” interrogative pronoun occurs in different forms in the dialects of the region. Including Konimex, Ijand, Kizilcha, Ajrim, Choya is also found in the dialects of the Kipchak dialects in the forms *не, нэв. Не, нэв* pronouns are also characteristic of Uzbek dialects in Kazakhstan and Korakalpoستان. In the dialects of Navai region *неча* interrogative pronouns are used in the forms *неччъ, неччэ*.

For example: *Сэвэт неччъ бөлль? (ад. орф. Соат неча бўлди?)* Comparison: Жиззах: *неча // неччъ*; Тошкент: *неччъ*; Кўқон: *нъччъ*; Ўғуз: *нъччэ* [6].

In the dialects of the region under study who, what, how, how much, when the interrogative pronouns are added to the interrogative pronouns, they do not express the meaning of the interrogative, but form a meaning close to the content of independent word groups does. 1. *Кимнималар* деб ўтирибди (аллақандай ёқимсиз гаплар). 2. Уни *кимқанай* зўр деб ўйловдим (жуда, ниҳоятда маъносида). 3. *Мазаси кимқанақа экан* (ёмон маъносида). 4. *Отанг кимқанча* хурсанд бўлгандир (кўп маъносида). 5. *Кимқачон* эшитувдим (анча илгари маъносида). Examples show that such dialectal conjunctions occur not in dialects as “ичи бўш сўзлар” but as semantically close to groups of words expressing independent lexical meaning, as words that can be used in speech as their synonyms. It is also not difficult to understand the negative attitude of the speaker from the rhymes in sentences 1 and 3.

As in the Uzbek literary language, in the Uzbek dialects, including the Uzbek dialects of Navoi region, the words *йэвлъх // йавлъх* Кизилтепа: *Томарқани йавлиқ савзи экаман*. In the dialects of the Kipchak dialect, the word occurs in the form *жэвлък*. Khatirchi: *Теракларди жавлик сотивордим*.

Pronouns used in the dialects to express the negative meaning of something, an event, or an event the pronouns are also formed by the addition of a word to something. The dialects under study have different phonetic manifestations of indivisible pronouns: As karluk. *ҳешинъмэ, ҳъчбэлэ, ҳъччъ*; kipchak. *ҳештъмэ*.

K. Muhammadjonov *ҳештъмэ* is not unique to the Karluk-type dialects of South Kazakhstan, but can also be found in the Kipchak and Oguz-type Karabulak, Tulkibash Uzbek dialects [2]. These forms can also be found in other Uzbek dialects. Comparison: Kukon: *ҳештъмэ*; Tashkent: *ҳъштэмэ*; Andijan, Namangan, Jizzakh, Surkhandarya: *ҳъштэмэ* [6]. It should be noted that the analysis of dialect materials collected as a result of the study confirms that the Uzbek dialects have phonetic, lexical, morphological features of the rhyme. Helps to draw scientific conclusions.

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