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SOME LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF NURABAD DISTRICT DIALECT

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the specific linguistic features of the dialect of Nurabad district, located in the southern regions of Samarkand region, one of the dialects of the Uzbek language, which belongs to the Kipchak dialect. The peculiarities of the dialect of Nurabad district are revealed in comparison with the dialects of the neighboring regions.

KEYWORDS: *Comparative-Historical Method, Kipchak Dialect, Phonetic Differentiation, Dialect Homonyms, Dialectal Phraseology.*

INTRODUCTION

The Uzbek language has a special place among the languages of all Turkic peoples due to its multilingualism and complex dialectal structure. Comprehensive study of dialects has always been one of the main problems of dialectology. Therefore, the first task of dialectologists is to study the Uzbek dialects in detail, to clarify the issues of classification, to create a wide range of monographs and generalized scientific research. From the point of view of dialectology, today Uzbek dialects are grouped into dialectal groups that are close to each other and differ from each other in their phonetic, lexical and morphological features.

Uzbek dialects are classified differently by Turkologists and dialectologists, and in such classifications the phonetic, lexical, and grammatical features of dialects are studied, on the basis of which certain dialect groups are distinguished.

Dialectologist Khudoiberdi Doniyorov, in his research on the classification of Kipchak dialects, classifies Kipchak dialects as the central point of classification of Kipchak dialects in Samarkand as follows:

1. Eastern group of Kipchak dialects. Kipchak dialects spread from Samarkand city and its environs to the east to the territory of Bekabad city and Bekabad district.
2. Kipchak dialects of the western group This group mainly includes the western part of Samarkand and part of the territory of Bukhara region.

3. Kipchak dialects of Fergana group.

4. Southern group Kipchak dialects. Kipchak dialects belonging to this group are distributed in the southern regions of Samarkand, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions, as well as in the southern districts of Tajikistan.

5. North Khorezm group of Kipchak dialects. [1, p. 8]

According to this classification, the dialect of Nurabad district belongs to the group of southern Kipchak dialects and is close to Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya dialects in terms of dialect structure, phonetics and lexical features. The lexical structure, phonetic and morphological features of the dialect are almost the same as in the Kashkadarya dialects. However, this does not mean that the similarities in dialects are due only to the boundaries of the regions. Dialects can have phonetic, lexical, and morphological similarities, both within and outside the dialectal group to which they belong. In particular, the Nurabad dialect has similar or identical words to the Kipchak dialects of Khorezm region. For example, in the Kipchak dialect of Khorezm region, the word *shangraymak*, which means "to be proud", "to raise one's nose", is also found in the lexicon of the Nurabad dialect. The words *iyarmoq* (*ergashmoq* - follow), *urt* (*iyak*- a chin), *ila-chila* (*darrov* - immediately), *mirrik* (*bujmaygan* - unbent, withered) in Khorezm, Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya dialects are also present in this lexical layer.

In this dialect, words that have the same pronunciation, the same shape, but different meanings - homonyms - also play an important role. They often occur as a result of the same pronunciation of words in literary language and words in dialects, and some as a result of improvements in word meanings. For example, in the lexicon of the Ahangaran dialect, the word "ural" means straight, true, truth, while in the Nurabad dialect it is used in the sense of a bundle formed by the hair on a person's head, and in a special way these two words can be taken as mutual homonyms.

Even in places where the consonant "y" is used at the beginning of a word in our literary language, the meaning of some homonyms is sometimes added to the homonyms in our literary language as a result of the use of the sound "j" in Kipchak dialects. New homonyms are also formed as a result of the transformation of "gh", and sometimes "p", into "v" in Kipchak dialects. [1, p. 53] An example of this is the word for woman, which is used to mean a young woman:

Juvon I - young woman;

Juvon II - thick (phonetic pronunciation of the word "thick" in the literary language)

Also, the word *angar* which is used in other kipchak dialects to mean "uncultivated field", has two different meanings in the dialect of Ulus village of Nurabad. The first is, as mentioned above, the meaning of the uncultivated field, and the second is the gathering of the hosts and neighbors around the table after the rumor, the banquet, and the departure of the guests.

The lexicon of dialects of Ulus, Olga, Agron villages of Nurabad district differs from other dialects by its unique units. An example of this is the verb *kotaymak* which means "to grow up", the form of *shippain* in the sense of quick, immediate. In the lexicon of these rural dialects, the word plum is used instead of two lexemes: *karoli* and *girdoli*. There are some peculiarities in the meaning of some words that express color. In Olga dialect, one of the remote villages of the district, the words that express color are unique: *shami* (pink), *pistaki* (green), *hilpi* (black) *hirra* (brown) as. In the Ulus dialect, pink *lolabis* used.

There are some words for household items that look completely different from the literary language. For example, *tevana* (needle), *shatak // bapish* (slippers) and so on the Ulus village of Nurabad is a shining example of lexical units such *askogal* –fresh fruit, *mova* - sweetness, *tirama* - late autumn and etc. There are also differences in the names of some animals. For example, a *gijin* is a puppy, a *kirri* is a donkey, and a *chuja* is a chicken.

Figurative expressions, phraseological combinations, and ideological words in language, in general, have been created over the centuries and moved from mouth to mouth, from dialect to dialect, and from language to language as ready-made speech material. [1, p. 102] Such dialectal phraseologisms are also found in the Nurabad dialect. They have a dialectal character because they are used on a dialectal scale and not in a literary language. For example: like a full-grown lamb (full belly), a stone throws a stone, a brick throws a brick (artful) and etc.

In short, the dialect of Nurabad district differs from other dialects of Kipchak dialects by its lexical and grammatical features. The study of Sheva's lexical units shows how deep the historical roots of the region's population and ethnic composition are.

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