ISSN:2828-6235
Impact factor:13.77

International Journal of Literature and Language Studies(IJLLS)

LEXICAL FEATURES OF SOME WORDS IN THE XATAKILAR DIALECT

Eshanqulov Dilmurod
Uzbekistan State University of World Languages,
Department of Uzbek Language and Literature, lecturer
Tashkent, Uzbekistan
E-mail: dilmurodeshanqulov109@gmail.com
Tel: (93) 762 02 89
doi:https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.24186877

Annotation: This article determines which dialect the Xatakilar dialect belongs to. The specific phonetic and lexical-semantic features of the dialect are discussed. Explanations of some words specific to the dialect are given.
Abstract: This article identifies the dialect to which the Khataki dialect belongs. It discusses the specific phonetic, lexical and semantic features of the dialect. It provides an explanation of some words specific to the dialect.
Annotation: This article determines the dialect to which the Khatak dialect belongs. The specific phonetic, lexical and semantic features of the dialect are examined. An explanation of some words characteristic of this dialect is given.
Keywords: dialect, Qarluq, Chigil, Yag‘mo, Xatak, lexicon, dialect.
Keywords: dialect, karluk, chigil, yag‘mo, xatak, lexicon, dialect.
Keywords: dialect, Karluk, Chigil, Yagmo, lexicon, dialect.

Introduction. According to its origin, the Uzbek language, which belongs to the group of Turkic languages, has been enriched in the course of its historical development through contact with the ancient Khorezmian, Sogdian, Bactrian, Turkic, Mongol, Persian and Arabic languages.
Accordingly, it is no coincidence that words borrowed from Arabic, Persian, Mongol, Russian and other languages are found in present-day Uzbek dialects.
In his work “On the New Uzbek Alphabet”, written in 1940, A.K. Borovkov analysed the Uzbek dialects mainly from a phonetic point of view. According to his classification, the Uzbek dialects are divided into two large groups: 1) o-pronouncing Uzbek dialects; 2) a-pronouncing Uzbek dialects.
Analysis of literature on the topic. V.V. Reshetov paid more attention in his works to the Karakhanid period, because tribes such as the Qarluq, Chigil and Yag‘mo, who lived in the Karakhanid period, played an important role in the history of the Uzbek people. According to the scholar’s classification, the Uzbek dialects are named as follows:
1. The north-western group includes the Kipchak dialect of the Uzbek language, as well as the neighbouring, adjacent Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Karakalpak languages.
2. The south-western group includes the Oghuz dialect of the Uzbek language.
3. The south-eastern group includes the Qarluq-Chigil-Uyghur dialect. It includes the present-day Uzbek literary language and the Old Uzbek language, and, among the related Turkic languages, the Uyghur language. This is characteristic of most of the dialects belonging to this dialect group: they have been connected with the Tajik language since very ancient times. [Rajabov N. 1996, pp. 81-82.]

According to its phonetic features, the Qarluq-Chigil-Uyghur dialect is one of the “y”-ing dialects. The urban dialects and the rural dialects adjacent to them and their surroundings belong to the “y”-ing groups.

Research methodology. The dialect of the Xatakilar belongs to the Qarluq-Chigil-Uyghur dialect and falls into the group of "a"-pronouncing Uzbek dialects. Its main feature is that the vowel "a" is used in place of the vowel "o" at the beginning of a word. For example: aldin-oldin, aral-orol, alma-olma and so on. Another feature is the use of the consonant "p" or "v" in place of the consonant "f". For example: zaifa-zaipa, kofir-kopir, farzand-parzand, qulf-qulp, foytun-poytun, shafyor-shopir, afg'on-avg'on and so on. The dialect of the villages where the Xatakilar live differs to a certain extent. For example, the people of Xo'janqol draw out their words. The inhabitants of the villages of Tangidevon and Xatak, because they are located on important caravan routes, pronounce words comparatively shorter under the influence of other dialects. When the dialect of the Xatakilar is studied, along with words of present-day Uzbek, one can find words from the Old Turkic, Iranian, Arabic and Persian-Tajik languages. Lexical features of some words found in the dialect of the Xatakilar.

Analysis and results.

avro'p (dial.) – a ditch running along the base of a wall;

adi (dial.) – regard, attention;

ajillash (Turkic) – talking a lot, uttering nonsensical words; ajillama – don't talk a lot. This word is used especially of people who talk a lot when drunk, in an intoxicated state.

alog'da (Turkic dial.) – to worry, to be uneasy. Bolam, sendan alog'da bo'ldim – my child, I was worried about you.

aldinga o'lay (dial.) – "may I die before you"; used in the sense of endearment and respect. In other dialects, words such as o'lib qolay, o'lay, aylanay, o'rgulay are used. Women from Laylagon have adopted this word under the influence of the Xatakilar. Almost all of the Xatakilar use this word.

aparqon (dial.) – on one's back;

araqi-jamil (dial.) – mixed up; this word is used in situations of disorder.

askarcha (Arab.) – a woman's short, sleeveless jacket;

qoh (dial.) – 1. A place in a rock where water collects. It fills with rain and snow water and stays for weeks and months. 2. A place where a rock has cracked and water has come out. In the Old Turkic language qaq – a lake formed by rain and flood water [Qoshg'ari Mahmud. 1961, vol. 2, p. 327.]. qaq suv – collected water [Qoshg'ari Mahmud. 1963, vol. 3, p. 169.]

qadav (dial.) – in the sense of a row (count). There is also a folk saying about this:

The water of the snow gushes boiling out of Tangi,
A soul cannot escape the claws of Azrael.
If a soul escaped the claws of Azrael,
Would rows upon rows (qator) not be left of the old? [Anorov J. 1998, p. 13.].

That is, qadov-qadov qolmasmidi qaridan – it is said in the sense: would no one be left from among the rows of the elderly?

tani, taxti (dial.) – never, not at all. Bu gazada o't tani ko'karmaydi – no grass grows at all on this hill. Paqir umridan taxti jal ko'rmadi – the poor man never saw any pleasure in his life.

taraka (dial.) – waste, refuse. Tarakaga qo'shilgur – may you join the refuse (used in the sense of scolding).

tobin (dial.) – belonging to, in the sense of possession. Bu yer menga tobin – this land belongs to me.

tulum (dial.) – a skin bag, a sack made from goat skin. If yoghurt is set in it and alqor is added, the yoghurt becomes very tasty.

tulup (dial.) – a bag specially made from a sheep's stomach. Clarified butter (sarimoy) is stored in it.

o'ray (dial.) – stubborn, obstinate. Jiyanim xiyla o'raygina – my nephew is somewhat stubborn.

o'roz (dial.) – clever, wise, quick-witted, lucky; it is said so in a folk proverb.

g‘avza (dial.) – a handful of grass, a bundle that fits into one hand. I reaped one g‘avza of wheat.
g‘o‘la (dial.) – the part of firewood cut to fit the stove, i.e. a log.
hayat (dial.) – house, kitchen garden. Buvamning hayati qishloqning adog‘ida joylashgan – my grandfather’s house is located at the edge of the village.
hayek (dial.) – yes (in the sense of affirmation);
hazir (dial.) – to be careful. Hazir bo‘l – be careful.
xilmak (dial.) – thread, straw and similar things that get caught on something;
xin (dial.) – 1. A vessel in which shinni is put. 2. In the sense of time: o‘sha xinda – at that time.
xundi (Pers.-Taj.) – said of a person who eats and goes about alone;
chavra (dial.) – a hill where various medicinal herbs grow. In oral folk literature it is said thus:
Much grows on its chavra,
Andiz and qo‘ziquloq.
It will open the delight of your heart,
If you go there, take a look. [Recorded from Olloqul bobo Qurbonov.]
chalpas (dial.) – unfulfilled, countless;
chapan (dial.) – an impassable place;
chapani (dial.) – a stubborn, obstinate person who does not give up what he knows;
charmak (dial.) – leather used for sewing shoes;
chimchirg‘ay (dial.) - thread made from goat hair;
chiyilli (dial.) – poor, lazy, idle, unlucky. In the Old Turkic language “čïg‘äǯ” means poor. [Qoshg‘ariy Mahmud. 1963, vol. 3, p. 257.]
chig‘ana (dial.) – a wooden device used to carry bundles of reaped wheat from the field to the threshing floor"Lexical features of some words in the Xatakilar dialect" A detailed conclusion for an article on this topic could be as follows.

Conclusions and suggestions.

Some words in the dialect of the Xatakilar have specific lexical features, which reflect the cultural and historical roots of this dialect. These words are distinctive not only in terms of regional pronunciation and form, but also in their meaning, sphere of use and appearance. The lexicon of the Xatakilar dialect is rich and varied compared with the general vocabulary of the average-format Uzbek language; it contains dialectal words and expressions that are not found in other dialects and are used only by the local population. It was established that this regional lexicon plays an important role in mutual communication and serves to preserve the cultural heritage specific to the people.

Also, as noted in the article, there is a risk that some of these words are rarely used in modern Uzbek or are disappearing altogether, which shows the need to pay attention to preserving the application of the dialect. The dialect of the Xatakilar is lexically interrelated and has been formed under the influence of regional conditions, historical events and the history of social life. Therefore, studying and translating these lexical units is of great importance in linguistics, especially in dialectology and lexicography.

In-depth study of the lexical features of the Xatakilar dialect helps not only to determine the distinctiveness of the dialect, but also to understand the dialectological diversity of the Uzbek language as a whole. This, in turn, creates an important scientific basis for preserving and developing the language and safeguarding cultural heritage. In the future, research should continue with the aim of compiling dictionaries of dialect words, comparing them with the modern language, and conveying regional vocabulary to the general public. At the same time, the distinctive features of dialect lexicon should be included in curricula and used in conveying traditional language values to the younger generation.

Overall, the lexical features of the Xatakilar dialect concern not only the composition of the vocabulary and the use of words, but are also a rich linguistic heritage reflecting the culture,

history and worldview of the people of this region. Preserving and studying them is of great importance in the field of linguistics and serves the further enrichment and development of our national language.

List of references.

1. Umarov I., Rahmonov H., Xudoyberdiyev E. Ethnic history and ethnocultural processes in the Surkhan oasis. -Tashkent, Publishing House of the National Library of Uzbekistan, 2014.
2. Rajabov N. Uzbek dialectology. - Tashkent, 1996, pp. 81-82.
3. Qoshg‘ari Mahmud. Devonu lug‘otit turk. -Tashkent, 1961, vol. 2, p. 327.
4. Qoshg‘ari Mahmud. Devonu lug‘otit turk. -Tashkent, 1963, vol. 3, p. 169.
5. Anorov J. The Swallow of Tangidara. Tashkent, 1998, p. 13.
6. Qoshg‘ariy Mahmud. Devonu lug‘otit turk. -Tashkent, 1963, vol. 3, p. 257.
7. Ashirboyev S. Uzbek dialectology // textbook // -T.: “Navro‘z” Publishing House, 2016.
8. Abdurahmonov D. Uzbek dialect lexicon. -Tashkent: Science, 1991.