

OGUZ DIALECTS RESOURCES FOR ENRICHING THE UZBEK LANGUAGE LEXICON

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Abstract

This article is devoted to filling the lexical gaps in the Uzbek language with of Oguz dialects. The proverb shows the norms and criteria for enriching lexical gap in modern Uzbek with dialektal word. The mechanisms of application of these criteria are explained by examples. These principles are specific to most languages and are formed in a particular language on the basis of the literary norms of that language. In the course of the research, the gaps identified in the process of comparing the lexicon of the Uzbek literary language and folk dialects were analyzed. That is, the lexical lacuna b in literary language represents dead concepts the popularity of dialectics. Dialektal word in Oguz dialects have been studied to delineate and define the object of study. Becoming a literary unit deemed appropriate for the interpretation of the meaning of the dialectism lenses and related sentences. It is based on the need to introduce into the lexicon of literary language of dialektal word that are actively used in folk dialects. Recommendations were made to continue working in this direction. In summary, the purity of the language blower to ensure the development of the city and its lexical gaps start to fill the need for serious attention.

Key words

language, lexical gaps, dialect, dialectal words, oguz dialects vocabulary, literary norms, becoming a literary unit, vocabulary enrichment.

INTRODUCTION

Changes in mentality and language capabilities occur in accordance with the needs and demands of society. It is with these chapters that the lexicon of the language continues its vital activity, renews, rejuvenates, and cleans its existence. Owners are also responsible for this process, especially according to language evolution. Every change that takes place in the life of a society is reflected, first of

all in the mind, and of course, there is a need to find, name, interpret, describe, explain it. In such a situation, a person usually uses two methods to name unnamed (new) concepts: 1) to give a new name (word) to a new concept; 2) metaphorically naming a new concept with a similar concept. In most cases, the second method is actively used. Because the new word is not easily understood by members of the community.

After the new concept of the new name even worse fast, easy to understand its popularity, its menu a specific language for me beloved word in accordance with the system of motivations white to try. This process is the owner of the language (and consumer) naming team great a responsibility this name. This responsibility baby the same name for a sheep as well as the fine and honorable work together naming team mature knowledge name. Of course this process naming team world sugar ay perception, due to language and ethnic Albanian language skills q marginalized as the name. Language hate language acceptable in society are varied and spontaneous expansion of lexical norms involves. Language crashing source of conscious intervention or c bah objective of this process to try to assess their back linguistics of the twentieth century half of the boost. Thus, its front burner of national culture zealots, especially, linguists, teachers and staff in front of the media in this regard should be made to this exacerbated the problems. The linguists by the specific importance of the work performed so far. Among them F.Abdullayev, A.Ishayev, Y.Ibrohimov, Sh.Norboyeva, B.Jo'raev, B.Tuychiboyev, E.Urozov, N.Shoimova in this dialect vocabulary dedicated to the study of important research products [1]. We are in this article, the same source said, but the language dictionaries does not mention some words about his comments.

METHODS

Ong result in the development of a consistent language to fit the lexical gaps start to fill the case that certain norms and standards work. For the literary language of their title featuring Ra normal and stable flour aspect that it is entitled to most of the literature [2]. This is the language vocabulary to start the following aspects of their particular specific look carefully at tooth corporate taxation Initiatives:

1. Lectures censures dialektal word easy to age, Turkic pure as possible, and at the same time popularity enabled this to be the case. In this regard, the old burner Turkic language (or languages), net ring having administered to their specific benefits to the very right is the word [3]. The dialectic called lexical lacuna should be easy to apply, as pure as possible, and at the same time widely

available. Especially in this regard, it is a good idea to give special preference to words used in the old Uzbek (or Turkic) language, which have a pure Turkic tone. This will ensure the purity of the language, as well as the harmonization of the Uzbek language with the Turkic languages. Let's analyze the word *shuvat*, which is used in dialects in different regions of Uzbekistan. The verb *shivalamak* associated with this word is also actively used in dialects. At the same time, it is specific to the pure Turkic language and is one of the words available in the sister languages. The word *shuvat* means rain that falls in the form of particles (not drops!). By literalizing this word, two types of oil that are significantly different from each other are named separately.

2. The dialectic that calls a lexical lacuna should be more convenient and accessible than other dialectal word (or assimilations) that are variant and equivalent to it. In the vernacular, the dialectic of *toyishmoq*, which is expressed in a few words, such as stretching, eating a muscle, has such features. This word is distinguished by its greater convenience than other equivalents, and this makes it possible to bring it into the literary language. Of course, in the process of becoming a literary language unit, the stabilization of the word acquires a probabilistic character. In other words, the choice of language units as a norm among the options is also a historical process, and the use or abandonment of their use is at the discretion of the people who are the creators and consumers of the language [3]. This Word is distinguished by its more convenient league than other equivalents, and this makes it possible to bring it into the literary language. Of course, call becoming a literary language unit already mentioned, full of financial character [4]. B Restricted cha, among the options selected language units in principle, the historical process were not permitted to use or avoid the use of language, creator of consumers and the nation faces [5].

3. The dialectic that calls the lexical lacuna must be socially and linguistically important. It is useless to try to popularize in the language a word that is used in a very narrow field, naming concepts that are not necessary for the public. In particular, the *topon* dialectic used in agriculture in the sense of flax straw is not of such great social significance. Because the millet plant is rarely planted and its straw is also not of great economic importance. The fact that the lexical lacuna being named in a language is of course important increases the necessity and possibility of its naming.

4. It is also not justified to involve some dialectisms whose lexicalization process is incomplete in naming a lexical lacuna. Although dialectisms such as *beryoq*, *norpo's* (pomegranate peel), *uychikarmak* (throwing out all the bedding in

the house, cleaning), *nonemas* (jealous, unhelpful), *alaogiz*, which are present in Sheva, call a certain lexical lacuna, it feels a bit "raw" to the lexicon of a literary language, but among these words, *the words alaogiz, nonemas*, may be popular in literary language because of the importance of the concept they express.

5. When using the dialectic used by a particular creator (s) in naming a lexical lacuna, it is necessary to pay attention to the activity (or presence) of the word in the dialects, the need and possibility of popularization in the literary language [6]. *Jonfizo, temirtan* author *occozionalism*, such as language specific to rename the concept, and this is at the level of the literary norm, full of can also end with [7]. A.E.Mamatov see how d that the when they are the work of art, media and large oral speech at Nielsen sources, lexicography and dictionary items, then *okkazional word out among ib norms, lexical q become atlas»* [8].

6. When naming a lexical lacuna, dialectal word whose pronunciation is reminiscent of a word in a literary language should not be used. Different dialects common *boyqo'zi* wearing new clothes ("Good"), issued *farsangso'r* (lost in a desert for signs of the "road"), *Hakkash* (draftsman, architect) to start first perceived it, and, in general, excites other associations during the hearing process. In particular, it is reminiscent of a concept that has an unmistakable artistic-aesthetic color, or a dialectic of an owl that represents a person's name or a young child's affectionate calling.

7. It is not acceptable to use a dialectic that has a form in a literary language in naming a lexical lacuna. Such situations cause certain inconveniences in the comprehension and understanding of the word. (Anecdotes and anecdotes based on a deliberately different "understanding" and misunderstanding of a figurative word are clear evidence of this)

The *lavash* dialect used in Khorezm dialects refers to a type of bread (lepyoshka). It is incorrect to use the same word that exists in literary language to refer to a particular new concept. Because the word *lavash* as a name of food in the Uzbek language has become stable in the speech of the general public [5]

In short, the language, hate speech lexical gaps fill the language in the workplace in order to disperse iodine certain period of lexical, semantic learn by their own selves deep blue period, and the public interpretation of criteria out the work necessary [12]. These criteria greeting scientific and practical importance with the work of public participation and initiatives related to name [13]. The above-mentioned norms are universal for many languages and are shaped by the need to ensure that literary language

is flawless. It is important that the language of any lexical censures fill a strong need for linguistic not. Because of the language explanation care, explain the options are very broad concept and features of this title (lexical gaps) are the main cause of the stand unnamed account the government. But in this case the owners of the language at linguistic "Removing the audience". Therefore, the precise lexical gaps effect of their time, especially about their strong socio-linguistic role, as soon as possible to be disposed of. The most important development in this regard criteria principles of the evolution of the language, the tone is a q number of the purity of the language, based on the city enough to save the job.

RESULTS

Oguz dialects of the language at the word, which ashamed of representatives of the same dialect material, located in the same dialect is related to the region's economic potential [14]. Although the development of a specific region of production placing certain areas have a network of development here, oh living language of the people from other areas differ from the terms li formed. Built a very advanced animal rescue Study zone on the specific livestock words and terms of animals, or the name of the menu, color and other aspects of the appliance may very concrete expressed titles [15]. The following dialectal words are recommended to the normative fund of the literary language for lexical gaps, to support the enrichment of the language lexicon and to support the work with the linguistic vocabulary of the Uzbek language.

тўшалга	field shed
тузур	an ornament worn on the cheek
туйак	threshing, cleaning grain with domestic animals
туйлас	a woolly man
туйнаклам	bear fruit
оқ	
тунг	copper water tank
тунлик	floor hole
тургалмак	get up
тушта	unirrigated land
уки	an ice carving
ули	size, shape
унгилмак	to stare
хабарчи	a herald to a wedding feast
халақа	the part of the scarf that is folded back from the shoulder

	халашмоқ	to love each other
	хаммапиш	playing with a willow branch on the ground
	хампиш	not yet cooked, raw
	ханазил	tuberculosis in the neck
	хавапант	a jewel that hangs down from the breast
	хата	death of a young child
	харрат	a craftsman who makes a cradle, a cradle, a sieve
	хишттак	triangle patch (on jacket and pants)
	хийаллани	condition of animals before rabies
Ш	хоразак	choking cough
	хумбиз	brick and pottery oven
	хавасак	envy, drunkenness
	хавкам	an exclamation used when watering a cow
	хакраз	the wall surrounding the castle
	хоққа	a riding stick
	хоппикмақ	shortness of breath
	хўки	a hollow carved out of ice
	чавған	unripe mulberry
Оқ	чивишлам	pre-freezing
	чалампай	to fall on one's back
	чалғай	a chit placed on the side of a fly-trap
	чарххана	a room where potters work
	чорхавик	wood that is placed on the door in construction
	чат	a fence made of plant branches
	чатлавиқ	a toothpick
	чатма	a fence made of horn
	чатсипса	broom made of horn
	чакар	a bucket that takes water from a well
Қ	чигитламо	to separate the cotton from the seed
	чий	a kind of mat
	тинчак	a whistle that is played to calm the bird in quail hunting
	товабоши	cross furrows at the head of a cotton field
	томтаррак	Unripe rice is left on the roof and cooked in the sun and wind
	туруш	sour
	ули	pattern, measure
	хайрот	azada money or things distributed to men
	харос	a mill driven by the labor of a donkey

хатарак	children's game
хим	a horse's mud to be thrown into the straw
химич	blue-blue
хингак	a person with a hoarse voice
хованда	Shepherd is a pillar in the corner of the building
хуруш	snack
хушки	a spot that appears on the face due to a lack of vitamins
чавиш	a year old goat
чакар	a bucket that takes water from a well
чапчилиш	a way of playing in a fight
чаққа	danak
чилгай	the thigh or fatty part of meat
чиндили	blue-blue, inky
чиркай	small mosquito, fly
чолчик	dirty water
чордара	bakery
чотирмик	branching tree
чотмақош	brow furrowed
чотон	Step
чуликамо	ant-eating insect
мо	
чуриклама	rotting disease of grapes and polys crops
чўмчумак	ate coarse hay

The start settings more oguz dialects specific active in the vocabulary. However, the importance of their social and linguistic was so high. There for we have limited ourselves to the words above.

Of course, it is useless to try to popularize any dialectal word in a literary language. Becoming a literary language unit appropriate language word that you want to see, first of all to understand the language for the owners of large, popular, literary norms in response to whether I should be. Only then can we expect this process to end in a positive way.

DISCUSSION

These dialectal word are not popular in literary language. The main reason for these words as terms of their professional limits dissimilar lexical layer, which was stained it should be noted [9]. But even today, such as livestock from the beginning of life in the form of socio-economic importance of the Uzbek people. People checking in large part Y.Aliyev farming as the main source of income important sphere as well. Even the other apartments on the outskirts of praise q li ty cattle, save for the care of the age, a move name. That is the aspect

of hate socio-linguistic role in the industry important shows tasting. They noted that the owners of the language, linguistic, lexical database gaps fill the importance of their communication in the workplace is a very important account the government. This is the people dialect common in the promotion of their languages corporate taxation cense.

There is little work in Uzbek linguistics devoted to the study of lacunae in language lexicon. The existing ones also consist of chapters and topics in the textbooks on the subject of linguaculturology. In Uzbek linguistics, which in the twentieth century was enriched with fundamental knowledge and fully formed, the idea of filling the gaps in the lexical system of the language, although rare in various sources. Even in those times when this linguistic phenomenon was not called lacunae, serious considerations were made about its existence and ways of overcoming it. In particular, the book "Development of the Uzbek literary language in the Soviet period" shows the rich sources of language vocabulary [10]. It is also noted in the book that in naming new concepts, a name that comes from another language with the same concept is relatively convenient and easy to popularize in the lexicon of the language. Of course, it is correct to call a concept learned from another culture the same as in that culture. But if a word naming this concept is found in its fold, it serves to preserve the purity of the language. Admittedly, this book was written during the former Soviet Union (USSR), in which there is a predominance of the tendency not to filter the words that are assimilated through the Russian language. This is probably why it is noted in this literature that naming new concepts by dialectics is not justified [16].

Dialectal word that name many of the concepts that exist in the minds of language owners are found in folk dialects. In other words, folk dialects have units that enumerate many unnamed concepts in the minds of the nation as a source that enriches the vocabulary of the literary language and forms its basis. The most appropriate way to do this is to name "living" concepts as lexical lacunae in literary language through these units. It is necessary to introduce and popularize dialektal word in the language lexicon, which are not specifically named but represent the concepts necessary for the communicative needs of language owners [17]. This increases the language's ability to express and communicate. It follows that the enrichment of lexical lacunae (intro lacunae) in Uzbek with dialect words is very important for language development.

It should be noted that in the work to fill lexical lacunae with dialectics, the possibility of becoming a literary language unit of dialectics, which names lexical lacunae, must also be scientifically substantiated. Researchers for it in other

languages have certain level of removal of a lexical-semantic group belonging to lexical gaps system, which according to the study's purpose is. Visualizing the concepts related dialects in certain areas compared to the work of literary language vocabulary learn lip if expected result may not be required probably. Filling the gaps identified in the literary language by comparison with the most alternative dialectal word also serves to bring the literary language closer to the vernacular. The centralization and systematization, management and regulation of the research of linguists on the literature of important and necessary words in Uzbek dialects also ensure the effectiveness of work in this area [11]. In this manner systematic approach have speech on the basis of various microsystem Fill language Rays in the midst filling grow. Our horse just develop recommendations on the concepts that occur in livestock transport business. I thus applied arts and profession different areas and fill their lexical gaps work in this direction in the next issue of the horses mission to be the case.

Conclusion

Explore Uzbek dialects placing their lifestyle, activities, outlook associated with this type of start for the literary language Rays censures unit. Filling this gap will undoubtedly expand the communication opportunities of Uzbek speakers. Household and everyday communication for the important and often becoming a literary language unit censures concepts move the burner, a word speaker serve the legal needs of name [18]. In addition, this process use to start the burner to ensure the purity of the language is also important to have [19]. Yu analysis of the imam at the start of social and legal-linguistic speech the importance of a reason to take place in the literary language, jargon appropriate. These processes, such as lexical gaps dialect word learn and fill with the meetings of the general bumps and experience through their outstanding start becoming a literary language unit regulation is one of the priority tasks of linguistics.

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