

## LEXICAL DIALECTISMS AS A TYPE OF THE VOCABULARY OF A LIMITED SCOPE OF USE

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**Abstract:** *This article analyzes lexical dialectisms as an important type of limited lexicon. The social, territorial and historical factors influencing the formation of dialectisms are considered and their place in the language system is determined. The article provides a comparative analysis of dialectal units in the Uzbek and English languages, studies their phonetic, morphological and semantic features. The relationship of dialectisms with the literary language, their role in the formation of national lexical wealth are also highlighted.*

**Keywords:** *dialectism, the vocabulary of a limited scope of use, dialect, phonetic difference, morphological feature, literary language, lexical layer, Uzbek language, English language.*

Uzbek dialects are classified according to three geographical areas. Their scope is limited to the speech of the Karluk, Kipchak and Oghuz tribes. The industrial, political and social changes that have been taking place in the country since the beginning of the last century have begun to require the unification of the language. Urbanization, in turn, required the development of a language model understandable to all tribes. The Karluk dialect was mainly chosen as the standard for the literary language. Literary language standards were developed based on the grammar and phonetics of the Karluk dialect used in the north-eastern geography. For this reason, today the limited dialectal lexicon refers to the Oghuz and Kipchak dialects of the Uzbek language. After all, the lexicon of these dialects constitutes the least represented territorially limited layer in the literary language. The Qarluq dialect, as a Middle Uzbek dialect between Kipchak and Oghuz, has become the basis of the literary language lexicon. At the same time, some lexical and grammatical features of this dialect have been omitted in the literary language. These dialects differ significantly from each other at the grammatical, phonetic and lexical levels. When thinking about a dialectal word, it is assumed that this lexical unit is not used in the literary language. Also, in linguistics, a word, phrase and phrase are classified as a dialectal lexical element. From this it follows that the dialectal lexicon can also be multi-component. However, in order not to expand the scope of the study too much, we will focus on a single-component dialectal lexicon. As in English, the Uzbek dialectal lexicon is territorially limited and covers all morphological categories. There is another distinguishing feature inherent in the dialect lexicon. This lexical layer includes units that

represent material concepts related to everyday life. Abstract concepts that reflect higher matter are almost absent in the dialect lexicon. For example, all of the following elements name objects, processes, etc. that are widely used in everyday life.

The dialectal word's equivalent in the literary language may differ phonetically or morphologically. It is also possible that the literary equivalent of this word may not exist at all. In such a case, the literary language introduces this dialectism into the lexical level. According to the scope of application, dialectisms in the Uzbek language are characteristic only of oral informal speech and literary texts.

Dialectal lexicon is distinguished from the literary language by the difference in word affixes, differences in sound structure, or an absolute difference in the root. The Uzbek dialectal lexicon, like the English language, includes all morphological groups. However, nouns are more common in this lexical group. In sources, words specific to Uzbek dialects are divided into the following large semantic groups.

1. Names of clans and tribes: tortuvli, qo‘ldovli, oboxli, saroyi, qoraqasmoq, kal, ko‘sa, rayimto‘da, arab, mo‘nkaovul kabi
2. Food and household items: tondirgo‘sht, shirkadi, piyoba, yaxna, cho‘poncha, lochiri, jupqa, nonto‘shama
3. Names of clothing and jewelry: lachak, kurta, massi, digdika, so‘zana, mo‘kki, guppy
4. Names of livestock and agriculture: uyutma, iydirma, enchi, chagana, kuvi(kubi), tuvcha, to‘xli, shishak, chibich. [1; 88]

Of course, the semantic classification, as an open system, can be enriched with other types of meanings. No matter how detailed and comprehensive the classification is, most of the elements in the system represent concrete (material) concepts. Based on the same argument in English and Uzbek, we define a general indicator characteristic of the dialect lexicon. Dialectal words, which are a limited lexicon, represent concrete concepts, and this group does not include abstract concepts or abstract concepts with a wide semantic scope.

Units belonging to the noun category in the Uzbek dialectal lexicon tappa – ugra oshi, inak – sigir, kuba – talqon; units belonging to the verb category lapanglamoq, ontarilmoq, jirtillamoq; olmoshlar ag’-bag’, ashaqqa, mashaqqa; units belonging to the adjective category sholdir-sholdir, poldir-sholdir, piypiq occur. [4; 409]

Unlike the English dialectal lexicon, words in Uzbek dialects display a wider range of phonetic possibilities and scope than in the literary language. For example, in terms of phonetic composition, the large number of vowels and consonants in Uzbek dialects and the presence of syncronymism indicate a wider range of dialect articulation features. However, there are no significant differences between the literary language and the dialect in morphological and syntactic features. The existing differences are noticeable in

the phonetic pattern of grammatical categories. Although lexemes in English dialects have their own phonetic pattern, this pattern does not affect grammatical categories. That is, categories such as number, tense, proportion, and degree have the same phonetic pattern in the literary language as they do in the word structure in the dialect. However, Uzbek lexical dialectism also differs from its equivalent in the forms of grammatical categories in the literary language.

In particular, the grammatical number category has suffixes such as *-lar*, *-nar*, *-ar*, *-la*, *-dar*, *-tar* in dialectal form. The possessive category in the dialect also has many phonetic forms, being semantically proportional to the literary language. For example, in the Tashkent dialect alone, suffixes such as *-vyz/vyza* in the plural and *-b:z/bubz/uh* in the second person plural are added to words, which we do not find in the literary language. It is known that dialects also differ from the literary language in their phonetic patterns in the categories of agreement, tense, person-number. In English, however, there are no dialectal variants of grammatical categories and various other morphological forms. Therefore, dialectisms in English do not have dialect-specific morphological forms. In this regard, we observe asymmetry in English and Uzbek.

The syntactic features of dialects remain one of the issues that need to be widely studied in Uzbek linguistics. Nevertheless, it is possible to list a number of syntactic features in the speech realization of dialectisms with a limited lexicon. Both in Uzbek and English, there are all forms of word combinations. Such combinations as coordination, conjugation, and control are formed through various means, and dialectisms of both languages have such a combination feature.

The dialect is characterized by short, simple sentence forms. However, in these sentence forms, we observe syntactic inversion. The exchange of parts of speech is mainly found in Uzbek: Sonra men oturdum chay ichib. Bir aqsham miymanlar keldi uyimizg'a (kipchak dialect.) However, in English, which has a strict positional law, inversion is not noticeable either in oral speech or in written text.

The aspect that distinguishes dialect lexicon from jargon and argot is the scope of application. Dialectism is a lexicon that is equally understandable to all speakers of this dialect and is used by everyone within the dialect area. Jargon and argot are used within the representatives of a certain (small) social group. Representatives of this group can be generalized around a profession, craft, interest or hobby. [2; 89-96] While dialect is territorially limited, jargon and argot are limited by social class. For example, among artists, the word *tomsuvoq* means free service at an event or ceremony, while the meaning of the word for the general public denotes the process of plastering a roof with clay.

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