



**THE RESEARCH OF KASHADARYA DIALECTS AND THE PROBLEM OF  
PHRASEOLOGY**

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**Abstract**

In the article, within the framework of the study of Uzbek dialects, the history of the study of Kashkadarya dialects, observations and opinions regarding the interpretation of regional dialects in the lexical and grammatical aspects are included. Also, research on the classification of the dialects of the Kashkadarya region, analysis of some phraseology of the Kipchak dialect taken from the dialect lexicon and linguistic dictionaries has been carried out.

**Keywords:** dialect, dialect, dialects of Kashkadarya, study of dialectology, dialectology, Kipchak dialect, Karaluq dialect, group of dialects, dialectal phraseology .

Kipchak, Qarluq-Chigil, and Oghuz dialects occupy a stable and important place on the basis of the Uzbek language. This situation is a proof that the Uzbek literary language of the dialects is a primary factor and a constant source of nourishment for the lexicon of the literary language, while ensuring the richness of the vocabulary, the nature of the color, and the charm . As noted, "Dialects are the basis of every national language and it is our national-spiritual value. In fact, it is true that dialect is understood as mother tongue. That is why it is necessary to preserve and appreciate it." [1:3] It is known that "General Turkish words form the basis of the lexicon of the dialect. In addition to the words used in our current literary language, there are many words typical of the ancient Uzbek language, in general, the ancient Turkic language, as well as in the literary languages of sister Turkic languages, which are rare in the literary language . [2:193] This situation indicates the high importance of scientific study of folk dialects.

and appropriate path of development, in the dialectal aspect provides important results for the study of theoretical and practical issues of Uzbek linguistics and dialectology. The linguistic study of Uzbek dialects, which began with Mahmud Koshgari's work "Devonu lug'ot it-turk" (11th century ), has been carried out on a large scale since the 20s of the 20th century. In particular, scholars such as EDPolivanov, KKYudakhin, AKBorovkov, and VVReshetov were among the first to contribute to the study of Uzbek dialects . Later, the study of our dialects was duly continued by our scientists such as Sh As it is rightly stated: "The Uzbek literary language draws its strength from the people's words, because without them , our literary language will have no future ." Any literary language will become a dead language over time if it does not have a foundation that provides life support . That is why words are the main and development basis of any literary language . [3:3] Among the Uzbek dialects, the Kipchak dialect is widely distributed on the territory of Uzbekistan and is distinguished by its unique lexical-grammatical features . "Kipchak dialects are considered one of the main sources of the old Uzbek



literary language , and therefore they deserve a special and extensive detailed study." [4:122] Our scientists such as K. Doniyorov, F. Abdullayev, A. Shermatov, A. Jo'rayev, A. Ishayev, A. Nosirov, S. Rahimov, N. Shoimova have conducted scientific research on Kipchak dialects and their linguistic features. Many monographs, dictionaries and articles were published as part of his research on the lexicon of Kipchak dialects . Many scientific studies have been carried out by linguists on Uzbek dialects , but there are also problems and urgent tasks awaiting research within the framework of issues of national dialects. Linguistic scientist S. Ashirboyev noted: " Dialects develop continuously, which requires constant theoretical study of dialects and gives rise to scientific and theoretical importance. " [5:8]

Scientific observations were made on the dialect of almost every region of the Kashkadarya oasis , and important results and conclusions were presented. In particular, in his article on linguistics, Professor S. Ibrohimov provides valuable information about the lexical-grammatical features of the Beshkent dialect of the Kashkadarya region and the dialects of the Mirishkor district. [6:269-282] Also, prof. Sobirjon Ibrohimov collected from the speech of craftsmen of Shahrisabz such as potters and embroiderers, terms of industry, profession and some materials related to the language of Kipchaks living in Chirakchi district, and researched their lexical features. [7:5] Below we observe the study of Kashkadarya dialects and the study of phraseology in them.

Tora Gudratov's scientific research based on the dialects of the Kashkadarya oasis should be noted as the first research conducted within the framework of the study of the dialects of this region. The scientist's research entitled "Intermediate dialects of the Uzbek language" is devoted to the examination of the dialects of the Shahrisabz, Yakkabog, Chirakchi and Qamashi districts of the Kashkadarya oasis. In particular, the phonetic, morphological, lexical characteristics of the dialects of the above-mentioned regions were investigated as a subject of research. The introduction of this work contains valuable information about the Uzbek clans living in the Upper Kashkadarya region and the reasons and factors for their settlement in these areas, the limits of distribution, the signs of the origin of intermediate dialects, their classification, and how well they correspond to the characteristics of the dialect. got rin. In the research work, a total of 23 linguistic maps are presented, which show the border of the intermediate dialects and the linguistic characteristics of the dialects against the background of the Upper Kashkadarya Uzbek dialects .

It is known that intermediate dialects are dialects that appear on the border of Kipchak and Shahr type dialects. In the work, individual words, sentences, fairy tales and life stories, proverbs and sayings, folk songs, and 20 idiomatic phraseology (some of them) specific to the lexicon of this region are recorded in the work. In the fairy tales and stories recorded from the speech of representatives of the Kipchak dialect, there are also expressions characteristic of the speech of the Kipchaks of this region. For example, *burga tepmoq*, *beldi uch jerdan buvmoq* (Flea story), *buzovday bo'kirtirmoq* (from a fairy tale), *jo'ja birday jon*, *o'chog' aylantirib non bermoq*. In general, through this research of the linguist T. Kudratov, we will get valuable information about the location of Kipchak dialects in the intermediate dialects of the Upper Kashkadarya oasis, dialect materials, opinions expressed about them.



One of the scientists who conducted significant research on the lexicon of Kashkadarya dialects is the linguist Bolta Jorayev. His candidate's thesis on " Shahrizabz Dialect of Uzbek Language " , "Uzbek Literary Language and Uzbek Dialects" (1963), "Lexicon of Upper Kashkadarya Uzbek Dialects // Lexicon of Uzbek Dialects" (1966), " Research works such as "Upper Kashkadarya Uzbek dialects" (1969) should be noted separately. It is worth mentioning the author's work entitled "Upper Kashkadarya Uzbek dialects". In this research work, Kashkadarya Uzbek dialects are divided into three groups (urban, Kipchak, and intermediate dialects) , and the phonetic, lexical, and grammatical characteristics of each of them are interpreted.

The valuable part of the work is that it is the first work that provides complete and comprehensive information about the linguistic features of the Upper Kashkadarya Uzbek dialects, the specific role of the dialects in the development of the Uzbek language, and all the dialects of this region.

consists of two large parts , the first part is devoted to the linguistic features of Upper Kashkadarya dialects. It records the range of distribution of each dialect in the region, its specific linguistic features, and also provides dialect-specific texts. The second part of the work consists of a dictionary , in which 1087 dialect words are explained. The author notes the following about this part of the dictionary and its contents: "The Upper Kashkadarya Uzbek Dialects" (1966) was not included in our work and only words and terms collected during subsequent expeditions were given. It differs from the previous dictionary in that in the next one, the cross-dialect synonyms of each word are given next to this word. This dictionary is presented as an example to give a general idea of the lexicon of the entire Upper Kashkadarya dialects. " [7:6] "The fact that the dictionary is structured to meet the lexical requirements and that almost all of the main words are provided with examples is a scientifically good quality of the dictionary, that it contains the main words of other languages according to their origin. almost all of them are given etymological notes, and it is clearly indicated which language they are etymologically related to (languages such as Tajik, Persian-Tajik, Arabic)." [8:168-173] Along with lexemes, dialectal phraseology is reflected in the dictionary. For example, "kalaposh ovidi" ( a girl who was blessed and for some reason did not have a wedding, whose blessing was canceled, 136 ), "an old woman died" ( one of the rituals performed on the wedding night, 137 ) and others. According to our observations, the expressions listed in the dictionary are actively used in the speech of representatives of the Kashkadarya Kipchak dialect.

on the group of existing dialects (Kipchak dialects, intermediate dialects, urban type dialects) in that region , with clear explanations of the specific characteristics of the dialects. In the texts presented in the group of Kipchak dialects, we can observe that some phraseologisms that are actively used in the lexicon of the dialects of this region are also recorded. For example, phraseology such as "to fall on one's shoulder", "to pinch the price", "red hoe", "to hoe", "to be satisfied", "to go to bed", " to start" (35-59) are characterized by the fact that they reflect the features of the lexicon of Kipchak dialects. "At this point, it should be noted with pride that the services of Bolta Jorayev in Uzbek dialectology in the study, research and construction of dictionaries of Upper Kashkadarya dialects are enormous. He painstakingly collected factual material on these dialects as a meticulous researcher, and recorded them in impeccable transcription." [9:63]



Linguist Nurqul Mirzayev also has a special place in the study of Kashkadarya dialects. Nurqul Mirzayev wrote his dissertation on the topic "Ethnographic lexicon of the Uzbek language" based on the materials of the Kashkadarya Uzbek dialects. As the scientist rightly noted: "Since the distribution limit of Uzbek dialects is extremely large and too wide, it is difficult and impossible for one researcher to carry out such scientific observations throughout all dialects and the entire territory." It is a job that cannot be done." [10:2] In this research of N.Mirzayev, the ethnographic lexicon, etymological variety, lexical-semantic, grammatical features of the dialects of the Kashkadarya region, and the factors of their occurrence are investigated. Also, the dictionary of ethnographic lexicon is referred to the research work, and 706 definitions of ethnography are given in the dictionary. It is known that the dictionary attached to any research work devoted to the study of folk dialects has important theoretical and practical importance, and then serves as a valuable resource for scientific research and dictionaries. Although there is no separate analysis and description of the issue of phraseologisms in this work, among the lexemes mentioned in the dictionary part, one can find many phraseologisms that have a stable place in the structure of the lexicon of this region. In particular, it is related to wedding ceremonies Expressions such as "the table turns", "jalak reddens", "big plate", "the old woman died", "groom scares", "bride shows", "give a scarf" are reflected in the work. These expressions are widely used as traditional names in the speech of Kashkadarya Kipchaks, in the context of communication, and live in the lexicon of dialects. " Nurkul Mirzayev's dictionary is still the only dictionary on the ethnography of dialects." [9:50] This dictionary is of great importance as an important source for studying the lexicon of Kashkadarya dialects.

Another researcher of Kashkadarya dialects is Hamdam Hamrayev. H. Hamrayev's dissertation entitled "The main phonetic features of the Uzbek language in the Kashkadarya dialects" is also an important work. In this work, the analysis of the main phonetic phenomena that occurred in the dialects of the Upper and Lower Kashkadarya region, their relationship with the phonetic system of the literary language, and the analysis of their common and different aspects is highlighted. The author of the work divides the dialects of the Kashkadarya region into two groups, such as B. Jorayev and A. Shermatov, and provides valuable information about the researchers who conducted scientific research on the dialects of this region and the important aspects of their scientific work. H. Hamrayev analyzes some specific features of the "y"-speaking and "j"-speaking intermediate dialects belonging to the Kashkadarya region and their common features, and also presents a dialectological map of the Uzbek dialects of Kashkadarya.

In the development of Uzbek dialectology, in particular, in the study of Kipchak dialects, the scientific research of Khudayberdi Doniyorov deserves special recognition and attention. The scientist's candidacy, doctoral theses, as well as a number of monographs and scientific articles are directly devoted to the study of Uzbek dialects. The author's monograph entitled "Lexicon of Kipchak dialects" carried out within the framework of research of Kipchak dialects occupies a special place.

Taking into account that the classification of Kipchak dialects has not been resolved for a quarter of a century in the monograph of Kh. Doniyorov, the classification of Kipchak dialects of the city of Samarkand, their division into types, is the central point. He studies Kipchak dialects in East



Samarkand, West Samarkand, Fergana dialects, Southern Kipchak dialect and Northern Khorezm group of Kipchak dialects. The southern group notes that most of the Kipchak dialects are not studied, except for the gradual study of the dialects of the Qarluq-Chigil dialect in the territory of Kashkadarya region. In fact, although these opinions of Kh. Doniyorov were expressed in the last decades of the last century, there are still many issues awaiting their research and implementation within the framework of the study of Kashkadarya Kipchak dialects, as in other dialects.

Also, in this monograph, the diversity and meaning changes characteristic of the lexicon of Kipchak dialects, especially the dialects of the eastern group, various words and terms characteristic of the dialect lexicon, phraseologisms and euphemisms, historically unique lexical elements is considered. Also, the lexicon of the Kipchak dialects is compared with the lexicon of the western group of Kipchak dialects and the materials of the lexicon of the Uzbek literary language. In general, this research work of Kh. Doniyorov is significant as it has a very important scientific and practical value in the analysis and interpretation of Kipchak dialects.

In this research work, characteristic dialectal phraseologisms characteristic of Eastern Kipchak dialects are also discussed. For example, the work gives examples of many phraseological units, which justify the fact that they are the property of Kipchak dialects and belong only to the representatives of the dialect. According to the scientist: "the main measure of whether a phraseology and a standard phrase is appropriate or not in the dialect is whether they a) meet in our literary language; b) how much it is related to the life of the population speaking this dialect; d) the extent to which it reflects its dialectic nature and e) it depends on which of the ancient elements it has preserved the laws and features belonging to languages and dialects." [11:103] We can see that expressions such as 'taday, jokshi kesa hut - pot, pot of milk, jomon kesa hut - keragada put' are widely used in the Kipchak dialects of the southern Kashkadarya region.

The scientific research of one of the Uzbek dialectologists A. Shermatov is also related to the study of the Uzbek folk dialects of the Kashkadarya region. In his monograph "Uzbek folk dialects of Kashkadarya region" the lexicon of Kipchak dialects is studied in detail. The phonetic and morphological features of the Lower Kashkadarya Kipchak dialect are fully revealed in the work. Also, in his monographic study, linguist A. Shermatov mentions in his monographic research the phraseological units of the lexicon of this region that express various wishes, such as riddles, proverbs and proverbs, caressing, greetings, kindness, etc., with their Russian translation. In the monograph, the lexical layer of the Kipchak dialect is divided into thematic groups and classified. Based on this approach, it is possible to gain information about the composition of microlayers of the lexical system of dialects. Most importantly, based on the results of observation and analysis from this monograph, the words and phrases characteristic of the lexicon of Kashkadarya Kipchak dialects, defining their semantic content, evaluating their linguistic, speech, and methodological features and possibilities, the lexicon of dialects and literary language it will be possible to provide such things as coverage of the relationship. "This work of A. Shermatov is an important source for learning not only Kipchak dialects, but also other dialects of the Uzbek language." [12:33]



Among the scientists who made a significant contribution to the study of the dialects of the Kashkadarya region, the scientific research of Kenja Usmanov should be highlighted. In his monograph entitled "Past tense forms of the verb in Uzbek dialects" the ways of the emergence of the verb tense forms in the Uzbek literary language, the analysis and description of the variants of these forms in the Uzbek dialects are covered. The texts included in K.Usmonov's "Collection of Exercises and Texts from Uzbek Linguistics" are specific to the speech of the Kashkadarya Kipchak dialects (Kason district Kipchaks), and their tasks and possibilities are discussed in terms of studying the lexical and grammatical features of the dialect of this region. serves as a theoretical-practical resource in evaluation. The source texts also contain phraseological units specific to the dialect of this region. In particular, it is possible to note such things as ozobini jep jotmaq (one jilgacha two seventy-five agobini jeb jotipti), one mouth (Amirim, if you take a spoonful of my blood, I have one mouth to say).

Nasiba Shoimova is one of the authors of scientific research on the last period of research of Kashkadarya dialects. His candidate's dissertation is devoted to the study of the lexicon of Middle Kashkadarya "j" dialects. It is noted in this work: "In addition to the antiquity, the total linguistic wealth used in the speech of the representatives of the Middle Kashkadarya "j"-speaking Kipchak dialect is also enriched with new lexemes with the passage of time. However, despite how much time has passed, like representatives of other dialects, the representatives of the "j"-speaking dialect living in the Middle Kashkadarya region have preserved their phonetic pronunciation norms and preserved the lexical units used in the speech of their ancestors. , are being adopted. Therefore, the collection and research of this lexical wealth, as mentioned above, does not lose its relevance even now." That's why such linguistic studies are of particular importance.

The dialectologist B. Jorayev notes the dialects of the Yakkabog, Chirakchi, Kamashi districts in the oasis as dialects of the upper Kashkadarya regions, while the researcher N. Shoimova, taking into account the fact that these regions are located almost in the middle of the oasis, calls the dialects of this region Middle Kashkadarya dialects. offers and in his research conducts a study of the phonetic, morphological, lexical features of the dialects of these regions. It also divides the lexical layer of each dialect into thematic groups. In particular, the lexical units actively used in Kipchak dialect are analyzed in four large groups, such as lexemes representing the appearance of a person, lexemes representing the state of psycho-spiritual emotions of a person, names of household items, and concepts related to animal husbandry. does. The researcher's recording of lexical units in these thematic groups, which were not found in the lexical layer of the literary language and did not find a place in dialect dictionaries, served as a factor to ensure the special value of the work.

Also, historical and ethnographic information about Middle Kashkadarya region and its inhabitants is included in the introduction of the research work. At the end of the work, a dictionary of lexical units unique to the lexicon of the dialects of the Middle Kashkadarya region is attached. Although the number of words in the dictionary is not so large, it is valuable because they are not found in the lexical layer of the literary language and serve as valuable material for dialectal dictionaries.

In the dictionary, all the main words are provided with examples. The best clothes made of cotton. Heydar Bova, don't you sweat while wearing a cloak over your bum? (152) Panji is a five-year-old sheep.



I take my panjini to the bazaar and sell it. (163) It would have served to increase the practical value of the work even more if the dialectal phrases were reflected in the dictionary attached to the research work .

Tora Nafasov, a toponymist scientist, has a special place in the development of our linguistics. The scientist's many scientific works, monographs and articles, textbooks and manuals are of great importance in the study of Uzbek linguistics. T. Nafasov recorded more than eight thousand words from the speech of the residents of the Kashkadarya oasis and compiled the dictionary "Kashkadarya Uzbek folk words". As mentioned, this dictionary contains words and phrases recorded from the speech of the inhabitants of this region. As the author of the dictionary states: "Words that are considered to have the status of folk words, have not reached the level of the lexicon of the literary language, and are used in a certain region are considered the main lexical units of this dictionary. All the words belonging to this group, of the identified level types, have been included in the dictionary. [13:6] In fact, the units included in the dictionary are not found in the lexicon of the literary language, some words in the dictionary are analyzed in comparison with words in other Uzbek dialects. Another important aspect of the dictionary for us is that it contains expressions used in the speech of the Kipchak dialect of Kashkadarya. In particular, expressions such as jizzigi (Jar), begor (Chirakchi), pesini (Dehkanabad), land hold (Terakli), bot kelmok (Oqrabot) are cited and explained. The address of the region where the phrase was recorded from the speech of the inhabitants is also recorded. The used and currently used expressions reflected in the dictionary are marked as key words, and a sentence in which the same expression is used is also given to justify the meaning of the expression. Unlike the above-mentioned research works, this dictionary of T. Nafasov pays special attention to phraseology, which indicates that it serves as a valuable material in the process of creating explanatory dictionaries of phrases of Uzbek dialects and creating their electronic versions.

Professor Kh. Jabborov, who specially researched the agricultural lexicon of the Uzbek language on a wide scale, also studied the dialects of Kashkadarya while collecting and researching folk proverbs, sayings, and wise words from the speech of the people in the cities and villages of the Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions of South Uzbekistan. made a worthy contribution. The scientist has published separate studies and scientific articles related to the lexeme of water , in which almost all the words and phrases related to the agricultural lexicon related to the lexeme of water have been collected from the literary and popular languages, words and The lexical-grammatical, historical-etymological features of expressions were analyzed and described on a scientific basis.

It is clear from the above that the Kashkadarya dialects have been studied in various aspects of linguistics since the 60s of the 20th century. Our linguists and linguists conducted scientific research on dialects specific to almost every region of the oasis, and important scientific results and conclusions were obtained. Based on the conducted research, there is a need to study the expressions of the oasis dialects in linguistic, anthropocentric, pragmatic, linguocultural aspects, and to present scientific results. "If the Uzbek traditional lexicon is not fully recorded in the near future, taking into account all responsibilities, it can be said that with the end of the older generation, a part of the valuable materials of the language, preserved in their memory and reaching us, may be lost forever. " [14:325] Researching



the inexhaustible wealth of our literary language and the expressions of our mother tongue, which is considered a source of development, on the basis of our national language - dialects, opening up their linguistic and speech possibilities, and ensuring their proper place and value are among the urgent tasks before our linguistics and dialectology .

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