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Research Article

DESCRIPTION OF PHRASEOLOGISMS IN KYPCHO DIALECT

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ABSTRACT

In this article, regional peculiarities of language elements widely used in the speech process are analyzed on the example of Kipchak dialect of dialectal expressions. Due to the fact that the differences and commonalities of the dialects of the same group are more clearly visible in the field, since such a feature is also characteristic of the Kipchak dialect, attention is paid to studying them by regional grouping in linguistics. The article analyzes proverbs, sayings, expressions in the national spirit related to national-cultural traditions and customs, historical traditions of idioms.

KEYWORDS

phraseological unit, equivalent, structural element, independence of meaning, dialect, dialect, dialectal expression, integration, semantic connection.

INTRODUCTION

According to their structure, phraseological units in the language can show a very diverse world. In particular, the semantic connections between their structural elements are distinguished by expressing different relationships. The words included in such units retain their independence

of meaning to a certain degree, that is, to a strong or weak degree. The ready introduction of phraseological units into speech requires their description as a linguistic phenomenon. In particular, when phrases are interpreted by most researchers as a language unit, this aspect of them

is taken into account. In this regard, it is worth quoting F. de Saussure's opinion that "Language also has word combinations similar to the elements of the language system." Later, Sh. Bally, developing his idea, writes: "Phraseological units are made up of several words, each element of which has lost its meaning to a certain extent and has a common meaning. are complex language units.

Many people are interested in the regional peculiarities of these language elements, which are widely used in the speech process, based on this, we would like to consider dialectal expressions on the example of the Kipchak dialect.

Words are the window of language. Therefore, mutual differences and commonalities of dialects in one group are more clearly visible in this area. Since such a feature is characteristic of the Kipchak dialect, they are studied by regional grouping in dialectology. 1. Eastern group of Kipchak dialects (Eastern Kipchak dialect). East side of Samarkand city. Kipchak dialects spread to Bekobod city and Bekobod district. The main part of Jizzakh region (Bakhmal, Gallaorol, Zomin, etc.). It includes a part of Syrdarya region (Kh. Doniyorov and others). 2. Kipchak dialects of the Western group (Western Kipchak dialect). The western group of Kipchak dialects mainly includes the part west of the city of Samarkand and the main part of the Navoi region (N. Rajabov and others). There is a certain degree of difference between the Kypchak dialects of the Eastern and Western groups. 3. Kipchak dialects of Fergana group (Kipchak dialect of Fergana

Valley). Kipchak dialects belonging to this group are spread almost throughout the Fargana valley. Kipchak dialects are found in Andijan (S. Ibrohimov), Shahrikhan and Asaka, Tasloq, Baliqchi, as well as in Yangigurgan (F. Abdullaev), Uychi (A.Yu. Aliev) and other districts, and Kokan (Sh. Nosirov)) can be found around the city. These dialects are also partially different from the dialects of the Karluq-Chigil type. Undoubtedly, the integration of dialects is also related to the dense settlement of the population. 4. Kipchak dialects of the southern group (Southern Kipchak dialect). The dialects of this group are spread over a large area of Kashkadarya (B. Joraev, A. Shermatov) and Surkhandarya regions, as well as in the southern districts of Tajikistan. The Kypchak dialects of this group, like the Kypchak dialects of Samarkand and Jizzakh regions, have preserved their characteristics. 5. Northern Khorezm group of Kipchak dialects (Northern Khorezm Kipchak dialect). Kipchak dialects of this group were studied by professor E.D. Polivanov, F.A. Abdullayev, Kipchak dialects in Karakalpakstan by A. Ishayev [3].

Just like in the literary language, it is necessary to pay attention to the place of their use in the dialect. Compare: chmraym achmq- open face, open nature, good mood. Not a single window was opened - not a single eyelid was opened. It is not possible to use juzi achik or beti achik instead of chmrayi achik. Ires: iresi krip kaptm (relative to a disease or ripening fruit). Tos to: don't be afraid of good things. Smyaq: I look like my father - he looks like his father. Sakt: saqgm jaman — bad appearance, structure [3].

Kipchak dialect is also rich in unique dialectal expressions: berige beylegen ulaqqay, erini agarsh kamak, arkan dg'se atlan demek, sankni san, kalshi kal qimak, jolli bomak, toygan qaziday, ashik oygangan azar, tob It's clean, clean, give it to everyone, it's easy to eat, it's easy to eat, it's easy to eat, it's easy to eat, it's good, it's good, it's hot, it's hot, it's hot, it's hot, jdogil-giglil jaganag jigsh, jdogil-giglil jaganag jigshish, coletskesi jugaga jdoggish, if I look at it, my stomach is full, my stomach is full of blood, like a tushiragan sheep, like a bazlag bota, like a yerlegen horse, like a jutagan tuvadak and others.

Fergana conducted observations on the phraseology of the dialects of the group. The author says that the phrases ur'-kett', qoshty-quvd', tomdan tarasha chushkanday in the Fergana dialects of Vodil, Log'on, Gulpiyon, Zarkent dialects are "tos'polon, urdi-surdi" in the literary language. , I will do thirty, tegr'm qylar teptekis expression in the speech of residents of Logan and Damkol villages expresses the meaning of literary language "I collect, you waste" [2].

Fergana Kipchak dialect (in some sources it is also called Kuman, Qoman or Uzbek Kipchak dialect) is a dialect spoken in the Fergana Valley and is part of the Turkic language family. The valley is located in the Republic of Uzbekistan in Central Asia. By the middle of the 8th century, it was separated from the Eastern Kipchak language. (It is assumed that the Southern Altai language separated from the Kipchak language earlier than the Kipchak dialect of Ferghana). The modern Kyrgyz language was formed under the influence

of Eastern Kipchak dialects other than the Ferghana Kipchak dialect.

The basis of the Kypchak dialect vocabulary is the original Turkic and original Uzbek words. Although the words in the dialect have commonalities with the literary language and other dialects, sometimes their specific aspects are also noticeable. The ethnic-kinship terms of the Kipchak dialect have something in common with the literary language and some peculiarities. For example, the dialectal word bələ (býla) has an alternative in the literary language, children born from sisters, Kholavachka. The word "yan" used in the literary language is used in the Kipchak dialect in the form of "chechä" and "yengë". In the Kipchak dialect, the youngest child is expressed as chanachqaqty, dobraqaqty, while the term aqtyq is used for the youngest child of an elderly person. While the literary term was used in the form of mother and father, today the term bava is used in the sense of father's brother, uncle. In the Kipchak dialect, when it is said that the children of the brothers are understood, when it is said that the children of the sisters are related to the brothers. In addition, the term bala was used to call young children born before the young bride arrived in the new household, and the term girl was used to call girls. In the Kipchak dialect, the term ökylata is used to refer to a person who represents young people in marriage. In the dialect language, the term emikdash is used for children who suckle the same mother, and the term iyərcən is used for a child who follows the mother to a new home.

A certain group of phraseology is formed under the influence of people's customs, traditions and superstitions. In particular, the Uzbek people have a habit of hiding from pain. Kulogtishlar, that is, the custom of beshikketdi, has been preserved in some districts and villages of Surkhandarya region. After the birth of a girl child in the family, the baby shower is held.

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