

WORD FORMATION IN THE KORAKOL LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the methods of word formation specific to the Karakol dialect. In this, attention is paid to the similarities and differences in word formation of the Uzbek literary language and folk dialects.

Keywords: Karakol, dialect, word formation, method of composition, method of affixation, adverbs, possessive words, artificial nouns, artificial adjectives, verbs.

INTRODUCTION

As in the Uzbek literary language, it is possible to observe the phenomenon of word formation in our dialects and dialects. In particular, in the Karakol dialect, more nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs are formed. As in all dialects, the formation of words by means of affixation and composition is a phenomenon characteristic of the Karakol dialect. It is known that many words in the Uzbek literary language are formed by the affixation method. And word formation in this way is also common in dialects.

In the Karakol dialect, the suffix *-chi* is a useful addition when forming personal nouns. This suffix also exists in the Uzbek literary language as a personal noun forming suffix.

Doyirachi (rounder) - this word is used in the literary language as a ringer, circler, and means a musician who plays the ringer.

Spinach is a 10-60 cm tall plant belonging to the family of spinach, whose leaves are edible (for example, *somsa*) when they are young. In Karakol dialect, the word "spinach" represents the name of a person who grows spinach or sells spinach.

Tonchi - a long national dress with open front, with or without cotton; shepherd It represents the name of a person who sews or sells clothes.

Knifemaker (knifemaker) - a knife maker, master knife maker.

Khavarchi (messenger) - a person who gives news to weddings and events.

Talkanchi (talkanchi) - *talkan- nos*, tobacco plant. *Talkanchi* is a person who grows this plant.

Pokhtachi (cotton picker) - a person who picks cotton.

Alaschi-alas is one of the traditions left over from fire worship: fire is circled around the head of a person suffering from a disease. *Alaschi* is the person who performs this ceremony.

In the Karakol dialect, personal nouns and adjective words are formed by adding the suffix *-chi* to foreign words. For example, *tractor* (*tractor*), *salarkachi* (oil tanker), *salon* (*salonist* - a person who works in a beauty salon), *gamer* (like someone who has gone out of his way to play games on the phone or computer as an adjective used to refer to a person).

In the Karakol dialect, the suffix *-chi* also forms words belonging to the adjective group. For example, a *doorman* (adjective used mainly for women and girls in relation to a person who goes to a lot of guests, goes out to the neighbor's house a lot), a *talker*, or a *chatterbox* (a person who likes to gossip) an adjective applied to a person who talks, or talks about someone's shortcomings, who talks a lot. Mainly, it is used in relation to women and girls - talkative wife),

bigot (adjective used to refer to a person who ignores someone - big guy), cheater, liar (deceiver, liar) zochachi (is a dialectal variant of the word zocha-doll. The word zochachi is an adjective applied to a girl who loves dolls and playing with them - zochachi girl), bachachi, or bechachi (an adjective used to refer to a person who likes young children). In general, the adjectives formed with the suffix -chi express the meaning of hatred for the thing understood in the base, excessive love of this thing. For example, quvanchi (melon lover, an adjective applied to a person who likes melon), tilponchi (telephoneist - an adjective applied to a person who is addicted to talking on the phone excessively, using the phone).

In addition, bayiklik - height, bevitchik - fullness, biovroyk, or beovroyk - dishonor, berim - debt (made from the verb to give, like words like kirim, kikhim in the literary language), urge - turtki, yolimim - land where animals graze, meadow; nouns such as scattered, written objects, inner-nimcha, jizzilloq- may beetle, yitik- lost thing, yittok and -ik suffix, alley-small road, sidewalk ; arkali (adjective used in relation to a madman, a madman, a person who can't control himself - a person who can't control himself), balliki (ish) - forever, bahorikor (crop) - land sown in the spring, or a crop, bio'vriy, or beovro'y - disreputable (this word is used in the Karakol dialect in a negative sense, that is, it is applied to a person who is not afraid of losing his reputation, is lazy, does not listen to words), bodkhor (boy) - a person who gets excited by praise adjective used in comparison, bed - adjective used in relation to cattle or domestic animals, yiqiq (wall) - adjectives such as fallen; to squeal - to talk a lot inappropriately and inappropriately, to push - to push, to lead - to sharpen the edge of the body, the breath; verbs such as to walk fast, to whisper - to be lazy, to be lazy; We can take expressions such as ghazza- gizza, atim- a little (one horse), arjanchak- back, with the back as words formed by the affixation method.¹ When a verb is formed using the suffix -la in the affixation method, the suffix -la undergoes a phonetic change and is pronounced in the form of -da. For example:

Literary language	In Karakol dialect
Gusurlamoq	Gusurdamoq
Gupirlamoq	Gupirdamoq
Zippillamoq	Zippildamoq

The method of composition is also very effective in creating words in the Karakol dialect. In this way, mainly compound verbs, nouns, and adjectives were created.

Compound nouns made by the method of composition - korsichkan - rat, olakoz - gilay, palovkadi, sallakadi - pumpkin, sutbirinch - shirguruch, kachkarnai – the curved chimney of the stove intended for the smoke exit (the word kach means curved), egg barak (tukhumpilimin), kadbichak - a doughy dish.

Compositional verbs are formed by adding verbs such as do, et, bol, al, ber to nouns, adjectives, numbers, adverbs, exclamations, as in the literary language. For example, to finish (to finish) - to finish, to finish, to take the shelf - to get a job, to be lazy - to be eager to meet someone; to want to achieve something; to want to eat something after seeing something, to have a whim -

¹ S . G'aybullayev. Qorako'l shevasining tarovati. Toshkent: Nihol. 2017-yil.

to have a whim, to have a whim; to get angry, to get angry, to get angry, to get angry, to put pressure on, to squeeze, to get angry.²

Expressions such as alakoz- formal, alakara-chala, olim(h)oli, olimkara- a lot, more than the norm are made by the method of composition.

In the Karakol dialect, there are also artificial words formed by repetition of words. For example, such words as khakir-chuku-uneven, molk-molk-soft are among them.

As in the Uzbek literary language, the phenomenon of word formation is an important source of enrichment of our dialects and dialects.

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² S. G'aybullayev. Qorako'l shevasining tarovati. Toshkent: Nihol. 2017-yil.