

## DIALECTICISMS IN THE LEXICON OF THE FOLK EPIC COMMENT

Olimova Rushana Ilgorzhan's daughter

Student of creative school named after Halima Khudoyberdiyeva

Khaitov Khusniddin Khasanovich,

Teacher of creative school named after Halima Khudoyberdiyeva

### ABSTRACT

In this article, the pure dialectisms used in the lexicon of the folk epic are described based on the classification of the parts named "Goroguli", "Avazkhan" in the epic "Goroguli". In addition, necessary comments were given about the dialectal words given in the parts of the epic being used even today.

**Keywords:** dialect, synonyms, dialects, Uzbek language, folklore, dialectology, dialect of Samarkand region, dictionary of dialects.

### INTRODUCTION

The Uzbek language is rich in different dialects. Uzbek language dialects are diverse and complex. It can be said that "Goroguli" and "Avazkhan" epics, which are ancient examples of folklore, are included in the "Goroguli" epic, as well as other epics, which are important in studying the state of dialects of the Uzbek people. All epics belonging to the "Gorogli" series did not appear at the same time" [4,11].

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

However, examples of dialectal words can be found in the text of epics belonging to this category. It is appropriate to compare the dialectal words used in the fragments of the epic with their literary form in the table below, and clarify their explanations.

T/R	Dialectal words	Literary language from	Areas of application
1	<i>write down</i>	pooch	Bukhara, Samarkand region
2	<i>grandfather</i>	grandfather	Samarkand, Jizzakh
3	<i>rather</i>	the other side	Samarkand, Jizzakh, Sirdarya
4	<i>In novo</i>	why	Samarkand, Jizzakh, Sirdarya

### RESULTS

Words specific to this dialect found in the text of the "Goroguli" epic are still widely used in some regions today. The dialectal meanings of these dialectal words are the same.

"Brother, if you are known in this city as the butcher Bulduruq, what was the name of your sister?" Gorogli asked the sultan [1,111].

Pochcha in the sentence - "yazna", the dialectal word "yazne" is used in the same dialectal sense in the text of the epic. expressed as In this sense, this dialectal word is actively used in Bukhara and Samarkand regions. This dialectic has the dialectal meaning: "Yazna is pochcha, that is, the husband of an aunt and sister, the husband of an older female relative" [2,160]. It seems that although dialectal words differ from each other by one or more sounds, dialectal meanings remain. In some dialect-specific words, it is possible to observe the rise of sound, fall of sound, and the phenomenon of intonation. "The phenomenon of harmony has existed in Turkic languages for a long time, it ensures the harmony of sounds and mutual harmony" [5,77]. One of such dialectal words that has undergone a phonetic phenomenon in the epic is the unit of narrogi.

"A dumb pie plays under me, Here is the spring of the spring,  
Willow and poplar around the pool, It's worse than black" [1,148].

In the verse, this word is used in the sense of the other side, beyond, the basic consonant [i] is dropped, as a result, the consonant [r] appears side by side and is described as dialectal.

"Devona's grandfather used to teach alif every day" [1,52]. Dialecticism in the passage is the word of the grandfather. The literary form of the word "grandfather" is "babo", and in this dialectal word, the change of the sound [b] to the sound [v] is observed.

"Don't be one of the enemies in Novoda, tell me your dream," he said [1, 44]. The word novoda in the passage is widely used by the residents of the eastern part of our country, and this unit can be called a dialectal expression of the conditional connective. This dialectal word appears in the following conjunction and expresses the meaning of condition, necessity.

### CONCLUSION

In general, when we study the epic text as a dialectal text, a specific norm requires the need to follow the principles of researching dialects in particular. "In the process of studying our dialects, as well as the standards and principles of each period, that is, its own requirements, it is necessary to take into account the existence of specific standards and principles" [3,12]. After all, it is observed that some words are edited in the edition of examples of folk art. This causes the disappearance of dialectal features. In fact, it should be taken into account that dialectal words differ from literary forms as they become dialectical.

Acknowledgment. "Dialecticity in dialect words is known not only in form, but also in meaning. Therefore, we would not be mistaken if we say that some words used in the literary language have dialectal meanings" [3,7]. In this sense, if the word differs from the literary language form, we can conclude that it is a dialectal word. Although their usage is similar, the dialectal words in the epic text are distinguished from the literary language form by dialectal features. The fact that the words characteristic of this dialect in the epic are widely used by representatives of this dialect, mainly in the regions of Samarkand, Jizzakh, and Syrdarya, also shows that these units belong to the layer of dialect materials. The study of these dialectics is important in studying their historical roots.

### REFERENCES

1. Gorogli - Tashkent. "Cholpon", 2017. - P. 131,111,35,148
2. Gaibullayev S. Freshness of the Karakol dialect. -Tashkent: "Nihol", 2017. -P. 160.

3. Enazarov T, Abdullayev H. Dialectological practice inquiry. - Tashkent: 2018. - P. 7, 12.
4. Turdimov Sh. The genesis and gradual stages of "Gorogli" epics. - Tashkent: "Fan", 2011. - P. 11.
5. Ishayev A. Uzbek dialectal lexicography. - Tashkent: "Fan", 1990. - P. 77.