

LEXICOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION OF UZBEK PEOPLE'S SPEECHES

Imomova Mohinur Qahramonovna
Karshi State University, 2nd Year Master's Degree

ANNOTATION:

The article deals with the lexicographic interpretation of Uzbek folk dialects. The analysis of vernacular dialects in dictionaries is also analyzed on the basis of examples.

Keywords: sheva, qarluq, kipchak, oguz, annotated dictionary.

INTRODUCTION:

The richness of the vocabulary of each nation includes the past and present of this nation, its traditions, culture, as well as all its potential. In particular, the vocabulary of the Uzbek people. The source of enriching dictionaries is, of course, the living language of a certain people. Uzbek dialects serve as a nourishing root for the development of the national language, as well as literary language. On October 21, 2019, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language" was issued. The decree emphasizes the need to find Uzbek alternatives to a number of foreign words and activate Turkish words. Accordingly, the study of the living language of the people, dialects, raising the level of active words used in it to the level of literary language, popularization, the formation of dictionaries is one of the urgent tasks of today.

Uzbek dialects consist of three major dialects: Qarluq, Kipchak and Oguz. If we don't collect the words in these dialects and compile a dictionary, it may disappear one day. Researcher N. Shoyimova comments on this:

"If the various linguistic riches used in the speech of the Shevas are not accumulated and sorted into a dictionary, they will become

obsolete over time, out of consumption, and as a result an integral part of the spiritual and material culture will disappear without a trace. it is clear that".

The fact that many of our words mentioned in Mahmud Kashgari's Devoni lug'otit turk are still used in our language emphasizes that dialects serve as a nourishing source of language. Many of the words collected in Mahmud Kashgari's Devoni lugati turk are actively used in modern literary language: qatlama (layer of bread baked in oil), broom.

Dialectal dictionaries of the Uzbek language, including the lexical richness of the Qarluq, Kipchak and Oguz dialects, are considered to be the lexical richness of the Uzbek people, as well as the explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. Dialectal dictionaries are as necessary as water and air for Uzbek literary language, especially for scientific research on the history of language. When we looked up the "Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language", we saw that in the dictionary article, some dialect words were given as "shv" after the main word. For example:

ILKIS - SHV. 1:

From one, conditionally. "All right," she said, glancing at him. M. Mansurov, Yombi. "Are you here, son?" H. Tukhtaboev, The Land of Sweet Melons.

2 Unexpectedly, suddenly, unexpectedly. The old man was startled by the first sound. M. Hazratkulov, Jurat.

APRICOTS:

F. [yellow plum] shv. The apricot tree and its fruit. At that time, the parents were having tea on the bed under the apricot tree. "Youth". The apricots are ripe, and the street is narrow.

O. Sobirov, Kelinoy. We sold one, we cut one. Standing in the countryside, we buy apricots from the city. "Youth".

ELANMOQ - 1:

Elamoq - 1 fl. majh. and self. n. Elangan flour. As time goes on, it goes out like a grain of wheat, which is being proclaimed in an unprecedented amount of grain. A. Qahhor, Sarob. 2 shv. To beg, to beg, to beg. The glee of the elderly, like the father of steel, will not soften your heart. K. Yashin, Hamza. I sent a policeman home.. I was heartbroken.. He was running with his legs in his hands! S. Nurov, Narvon.

JAVPAZAK:

Shv. Ertapishar, chillaki. I went into a deserted garden and picked half a dozen apricots. A. Qahhor, Tales from the Past. The gentleman had a bunch of twigs. "Anecdotes".

JELAK :

Shv. - 1: Half, sleeveless thin dress. Maxim Polvon wore a sleeveless, collarless jacket. T. Murad, the stars burn forever. 2 A headscarf worn by women. Hurikhon came to work wearing a jacket. R. Rahmon, in the eyes of Mercy. He has a jelly in his head, an angel in his hand, and he doesn't look at the familiar waves of the river. Mirtemir, "Listen, life."

JINQARCHA:

shv. - 1 Chittak. 2 Mobile. Tirrancha, tirmizak. I. Rahim, Ikhlas, is it better for 'Umar, who has gained so much prestige at such a young age, to have been overthrown by a mob? Bay-bay-bay.. I'm a bitch, but she's a poisonous girl, just like your sister Zulayho. O. Hoshimov, Listen to your heart.

JIRISH:

Shv. Slightly sifted, wholemeal flour and bread made from it. He threw a pinch of bread

in his mouth and went out. V. G'ofurov, Vafodor. JAVAK - shv.. The lower part of Isirga.

ESAR :

- shv. Esi past, tentaktob, ovsar. There is a lot of work tomorrow. Proverb. One of my sons was born and one of my daughters was born disabled. From the newspaper.

DAMMAL:

- shv. It's rude. Dammal man.

DANQA:

- shv. Liquid container; kerosene container.

AYA:

- shv. 1 Mother, bear. - Mirzakarimboy:] How is your mother? - Passenger:] Ayam, this belt is healthy. Oybek, Selected Works. Educator, coach. Make a bitter tea for Aya, my daughter. S. Ahmad, Yulduz. From the surface of respect, it is added to women's names or is an integral part of women's names. Remembering that he had to go out into the field early in the morning, Dildor made room on the veranda for the Princess Aya and lay down without turning off the light. S. Ahmad, Ufq. It is used to treat older women with respect. -

To Hanzo da Ghafir:] Do you have a belt around your waist? Do not insult! "Hamza, Boy and servant."

DOVUCHCHA:

- shv. Unripe apricots, apricots, apricots. On the apricot branches, which leaned against the walls, the sparrows were frozen like pearls, and the sparrows were flying over the pale cherries. O'. Hoshimov, Listen to your heart. The brides bow their apricot branches and kiss their lips: Sour dovuchcha! S. Akbariy, Mehrijiyo.

BIBI - shv. Mother of the mother or father; grandmother (relative to granddaughter). I don't know who my poor aunt

was, I think she died. G'. Slave. Out of respect, it is often used in conjunction with the names of older women, e.g. Mehribibi, Hayribibi. As soon as dawn broke, two neighbors, Zaynab Bibi and Mrs. Hamida, entered Sidqi's yard. Mirmuhsin, Chodrali woman. Bibi Zubayda took heart and asked about her mother. K. Yashin, Hamza. Coming from the front or back of a female name, it forms compound names: Bibigul, Bibiniso, Bibinor, Bibisanam; Davlatbibi, Kenjabibi, Kimsanbibi.- [The traveler] said that he wanted to take Gulsumbibi, his [Gulnor's] mother, to the village in a car, if possible. Oybek, Selected Works. Bibi Tuesday ethn. She is the legendary patron saint (piri) of spinning women, and pious women hold a special ceremony in her honor on Tuesdays. - [Aunt Kholjon] Every two weeks, Bibi writes her mother's table on Tuesdays and makes soup for the "troubled" chiltons. Enthusiastic, Dovdirash. Hamza himself was very interested in learning about rituals and customs such as "Bibi Tuesday" and "mushkulkushod". K.Yashin, Hamza.

It seems that dialectal words are one of the rare riches of the language and vocabulary of each nation. Uzbek folk dialects are also one of the means of transmitting our culture to future generations. That is why we all need to collect as many dialects as possible and contribute to the creation of dialectal dictionaries and their inclusion in the Uzbek national corps.