

**LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF DIALECTICAL UNITS IN TOGAY MURAD'S
STORY " STARS BURN FOREVER "**

Student at Karakalpak State University named after Berdakh

Umrzakova Dilbarxon Dilmurod kizi

dilbarxonumurzogova979@gmail.com

Annotation : This article analyzes the dialectal units of our language and their lexical-semantic features using the example of the story "Stars Burn Forever" by the writer Togay Murad.

Keywords : Dialectal units, regional dialect, artistic expression, dialectology, lexical analysis, national language, dialect.

Words that are used only within a certain region and are not typical for representatives of the Uzbek language living in another region are called regionally limited (dialect-specific) words or dialectisms. For example: shoti (Andijan, Fergana, Namangan) - ladder, takya (Khorezm) - doppi. The word known as inak in Bukhara is called sigir in the literary language. The word known as gavora in the dialect is called literary beshik. The word uchak used in the Khorezm dialect is called tom in the literary language . The word doppi used in literature is called takya, kallapo'sh, and kalpoq in the dialect.

The Uzbek language is a multi-dialect language. This is because the Uzbek language has gone through a complex historical development, and today's Uzbek nation had a diverse ethnic composition in the past.

Uzbek dialects are divided into three types. These are:

- 1) the Qarluq-Chigil-Uyghur dialect;
- 2) Kipchak dialect;
- 3) Oghuz dialect.

I. South-eastern group: Karluk-Chigil-Uyghur dialects.

This includes most urban dialects. The most important phonetic and morphological features of these dialects are:

1. The sound k at the end of a word is pronounced like y: bilak- bilay; terak- teray; elak-elay; ertak- ertay.

2. For most dialects belonging to this dialect, the "o" is important: oka, kotta, Akrom, Bohodir, (in Tashkent), in the literary language - aka, katta, Akram, Bahadir.

3. The present continuous verb is formed with suffixes such as -vot (Tashkent – kevotti, yurvotti), -ut (Namangan – kelutti, borutti), - yap (Andijan, Fergana, Kokand – kelaypti, o'ikiypti), - op (Samarkand, Bukhara – kelopty, boropty, ko'ropty). In the literary language, these are the forms of verbs formed with the suffix - yap.

4. The accusative case suffix -ni is used in the form: darakhtni bargi (leaf of a tree), oshshi ta'mi (taste of soup).

II. Southwestern group: Oghuz dialect - some Uzbek dialects in Khorezm, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan. The following are the important phonetic and morphological features of these dialects:

1. Vowels are pronounced short and long: at(animal), a: d(name, What is your name?); o't (plant), o':d(fire), yaz(write), ya:z(season).

2. At the beginning of a word, the sound t is pronounced as d; the sound k is pronounced as g: dil- til, dog'- tog', duz- salt, galdi- keldi, go'z- ko'z.

3. The accusative case suffix -ing is used (Hazorasping almasi–Hazoraspin's apple), the accusative case suffix -a(atima- to my name, bolama- to my child, Andijona boraymi? – Andijona boraymi?).

In the Oghuz dialect, words such as nozvon are used instead of the word rayhon, dim instead of zhit (dim yashir - very good), and toz instead of zhini.

III. Northwestern group: Kipchak dialects – rural dialects.

The distinctive phonetic and morphological features of this dialect are as follows:

1. In some dialects, the y sound at the beginning of a word is replaced by j: yol- jo'l, jo'q- yo'q, jur- yur, jamgir- yomgir.

2. Often, the g sound at the end of a word is replaced by v: tov- tog', sov-sog', ovdi- og'di.

3. At the end of a word, the sounds q and k are dropped: sari- sarig, kichi- kichik, eti- etik.

4. The present continuous tense of the verb is formed with the suffixes - jatir, - votir: o'qijatir, borajatir, jazvotir.

5 The personal pronouns "to me", "to you", "to him" in the genitive case are used in the form "mag'an", "sagan", "ugan".

The current Uzbek literary language is based on the Fergana-Tashkent dialects, which are part of the Karluk dialect.

Togay Murod's work "The Stars Burn Forever" is valuable not only from an artistic point of view, but also from a linguistic point of view. The language units, lexical layers, and means of artistic expression used in the work demonstrate the writer's unique style. First of all, it can be seen that the work widely uses folk lexicon and units typical of colloquial speech. This makes the characters' speech natural and believable. The author uses various dialectal and colloquial elements in the characters' speech, revealing their social environment. The dialect-specific words used in the work serve to make the speech lively. Dialectal units give the speech imagery and expressiveness and provide stylistic diversity of the text. Below we will focus on the dialectal units in the story "The Stars Burn Forever" and their semantics.

Chinachok- silent. The story "Stars Burn Forever", page 15 " I will destroy people like you with my Chinachok, yes!". This word means the smallest finger of the hand.

Poshikasta – a posh girl. The story "The Stars Burn Forever", page 21 "– Oh, poshikastalar, don't lean too far from the wall, you'll break the wrestler's imagination!" This word is used as a term of respect or affection when addressing women.

Lighthouse-egg. The story "The Stars Burn Forever", page 24 "The children are playing a game they like. A group of children are fighting over testicles." The writer uses this word to naturally describe the social situation of the village population.

Kadi is a vessel made of pumpkin peel. The story "The Stars Burn Forever", page 25 "The wolf's mother carefully placed the kadi in the hole." Through this word, the writer shows the living environment of the villagers.

A sleigh bell is a hole in the top of a hut. The story "The Stars Burn Forever", page 28 " - Bo'riql, close the sleigh bell, the sun has set." This hole is usually placed in huts to let light into the huts.

Chipta - a thin slice of bark prepared for weaving coarse articles and a cloth woven from it. The story "The Stars Burn Forever", page 28 "Nasim the shepherd gathered chips". This cloth is usually used to cover the hole (hole) of the scythe.

Wound, injury. The story "Stars Burn Forever", page 34. " The wolf did not take his eyes off the rain . " It appears in animals after being saddled.

Hangi- donkey. "Stars Burn Forever", page 36 "The wolf hit Hangi with a stick". Through this word, we can see that the donkey was named according to the sound it made.

Mortician - a person who washes a corpse . The story "The Stars Will Burn Forever", page 37 "Show me your face, mortician!" "This word refers to the person who washes and prepares the body of a deceased person before burial."

To tie – to tie. The story "The Stars Burn Forever", page 40 "After the morning break, the wolf tied his three oxen together by the necks and put them in a herd." In livestock, it means to tie cattle together.

Galagov - herd. The story "The Stars Burn Forever", page 40 "After the morning break, the wolf tied three oxen together by the necks and put them in a galagov." This word means a herd of animals.

Sandals – mahsi, kovush. The story "The Stars Burn Forever", page 40 "He put sandals on his feet". This is a traditional type of footwear, combined with national clothes and adapted to seasonal needs.

Berman- here. The story "The Stars will burn forever", page 58 "- Come on, master, send Berman your sports!" he said. This word gives the meanings of showing and calling

Zhelak- nimcha. The story "The Stars Burn Forever", page 61 "Maxim the wrestler came out wearing a sleeveless, collarless zhelak." A type of shirt often worn by men.

Bucket – bucket. The story "The Stars Will Burn Forever," page 71 "The chief took handfuls of water from the bucket in front of the bakovaul." This container is used to store and transport liquids.

Elburut – early. The story "The Stars Will Burn Forever", page 71 "Again, he went from Elburut". This word comes from the meaning of going somewhere before his time.

Hesh- aqrabo- relative. The story "The stars will burn forever", page 91 "The wolf passed by the hesh- aqrabo- relatives". The pronunciation of the word qavm- relative in the dialect.

Grandfather. The story "The Stars Burn Forever", page 108 "- If we hold fast to the craft of our ancestors, we will become the best wrestlers in the world, what did you say, Soviet grandfather?". In some regions, this word is used to respectfully address older men.

O' mgan- ko'ks. The story "The Stars Burn Forever", page 109 "Tilovberdi went down to the ground with his o'mgani." This word helps to express the situation during the descent of the kurash.

Alag'da - restless, restless. The story "Stars Burn Forever", page 131 "The old woman, the wolf wrestler, woke up, thinking that she was alag'da." This word helps to describe her inner feelings.

Saharmardan - morning. The story "The Stars Burn Forever", page 137 "I ride the Saharmardan toriq". This word means very early in the morning.

In conclusion, this study analyzed the dialects in the story "The Stars Burn Forever" in a scientific manner. Togay Murad is a writer who brought a unique style and national spirit to Uzbek literature. His works are distinguished by their simplicity, sincerity, and folk language. Although the heroes of the writer are ordinary people, their hearts and honor are depicted as high as the mountains. In his works, and in particular in this story, Togay Murad skillfully used elements of the Surkhandarya dialect. Dialects give regional color to the words used in the work, allowing the reader to directly feel the atmosphere of that time.

References:

1. Togay Murad. Stars burn forever. "Nurafshon-book-supply" Tashkent 2022
2. N. Erkaboyeva. Collection of lectures from the Uzbek language. -Tashkent: Yosh kuch. 2023
3. R. Sayfullayeva. The current Uzbek language. -Tashkent: Tafakkur Avlod. 2023
4. Sayfullayeva R, Mengliyev B, Boqiyeva G, Kurbanova M, Yunusova Z, Abuzalova M. The current Uzbek literary language. -Tashkent: 2009.

5. Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. Volume 1. -Tashkent: Publishing House of Uzbekistan. 2020.
6. Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. Volume 2. -Tashkent: Publishing House of Uzbekistan. 2020.
7. Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. Volume 3. -Tashkent: Publishing House of Uzbekistan. 2020.
8. Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. Volume 4. -Tashkent: Publishing House of Uzbekistan. 2020.
9. Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language. Volume 5. -Tashkent: Publishing House of Uzbekistan. 2020