

## **MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE**

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Ona tili va adabiyot fani o‘qituvchisi

### **Abstract**

This article discusses various dialects found among the people, their uniqueness, their place and significance in the Uzbek language. It discusses the relationship of the Uzbek literary language to dialects, their place in the language system, and the state of their use among the people.

**Keywords:** Linguistics, Uzbek language, dialects, lexis, dialectics, literary language, dialect, meaning, lexical.

### **Introduction**

As we all know, enrichment of each language occurs in two ways. The first is through external sources, and the latter, through internal sources. Enrichment through external sources is understood as the exchange of political, social, cultural and economic information between one state and other states, while enrichment through internal sources is understood as the enrichment of each state through its own words or artificial words. Borrowed words coming from abroad, that is, neologisms in the language of science, may contribute to the enrichment of the language, but I think that the adoption of such words without any changes without any changes in our own literary language or in our poetry will lead to the destruction of our national language more than the enrichment of our language. In my opinion, it would be expedient to introduce more specific words into the literary language while preserving the uniqueness, the nationality of each national language. The Uzbek language is one of the languages that for many years has been enriched by various external and internal sources and has maintained a position all over the world. Uzbek is a multi-dialect language. It is determined by the fact that it has followed a complex historical path of development, the modern Uzbek nation in the past had a diverse ethnic composition.

Jump to search This is due to the fact that the Uzbek language has undergone a complex historical development, and today's Uzbek language has had a diverse ethnic composition in the past. The Uzbek lexicon is so rich that it seems as if there is no end. Jump to search Each region of Uzbekistan has its own dialect. This testifies to the richness and uniqueness of our language. Literary language is the most developed and standardized form of the common language, it is used in official correspondence, mass media, education and fiction.

The Uzbek language differs from other Turkic languages in its multiplicity of poetry. Over the past historical period, Uzbek poetry has flourished uninterruptedly. Disambiguation pages with short descriptions

Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia For example, the Mangit or Saray sheva of the Kipchak dialect, the Margilan sheva of the Karluk dialect, and others are the smallest regional variants of the Uzbek language. Separate shevas are combined to form a dialect. Shevas are territorial variants of the language that are used more in spoken speech and in everyday life than literary language. The various dialects that make up the Uzbek national language can be combined into three dialects. These are:

- 1) Karluk-Chigil-Uyghur dialect;
- 2) Kipchak dialect;
- 3) o'g'uz lahjasi.

The Dictionary of Uzbek Folk Shevalari is a book published in 1971 and is a special dictionary compiled using data collected on the Shevas of Karluk, Kipchak, and Oguz dialects of Uzbeks living in Uzbekistan, Karakalpakstan and Kyrgyzstan, as well as Karakalpakstan. Gozi Scientist Yunosov, E.D. Polivanov, A.K. Borovkov, V.V. Reshetov, F. Abdullayev, S. Otamirzaeva, O. Madrahimov and others made a great contribution to the study of the Uzbek sheva.

The more historically stable the shevas, the more difficult it is for literary language to generalize the representatives of the shevas from a linguistic point of view. Currently, in many countries (e.g. Italy, Indonesia, etc.), shevas are used on an equal footing with literary language. The concept of literary language is usually associated with the concept of language styles. But this connection is one-sided. Jump to search Jump to search Some of these characters can be replicated in other styles. However, the combination of these repetitive characters in a certain form and the specificity of their function determine the difference between one style and

another. The granting of state language status to the Uzbek language (1989) was a major event for the development of the Uzbek literary language. Uzbek literary language is becoming more and more improved on the basis of the experience of the development of the literary language of different peoples.

Shevas are actively used in everyday communication, oral folklore (fairy tales, sagas) and local culture. Older people, especially those living in rural areas, speak more languages. Speeches based on poetry are also frequent on local radio and television channels, as well as on social media. With the help of shevas, local kalitat (originality) is created and serves to preserve the language of the people. Retrieved 2012-01-20. According to linguists, it is important to understand the history of the Uzbek language as a natural manifestation of the language development, studying them - the historical development of the Uzbek language. For example, in a literary language, it is called kevomman instead of kelya, ketvotti – this is not only a phonetic, but also a morphological difference.

The more historically stable the shevas, the more difficult it becomes for literary language to generalize the representatives of the shevas from a linguistic point of view. Nowadays, in many countries (e.g., Italy, Indonesia, etc.), sheva is used on an equal footing with literary language. The concept of literary language is usually associated with the concept of language styles. But this connection is one-sided. Jump to search They are historically formed, consisting of a specific set of characters. Some of these characters can be replicated in other styles. This disambiguation page lists articles associated with the title Disambiguation.

Thus, we can say that the modern Uzbek literary language and shevas are systems that enrich each other. Jump to search The preservation of poetry, their scientific study and integration with literary language is one of the important directions of language policy. Each sheva is a cultural memory and wealth of the people.

A great role in the development and improvement of the Uzbek literary language of modern times is played by the press, publishing house, school, radio, TV shows and theater. It is worth noting that poets-writers, figures of culture and art, scientists are of particular importance in this area. The Uzbek Dabian language has been interacting with dialects and shevas at all stages of its development since its earliest stage. At the same time, literary language on the one hand actively influences the shevas, and on the other hand, it becomes rich at their expense. That process is still going on today. Because local dialects in the most ancient times functioned as an

independent language relative to that period and were considered the main means of communication and weapon of struggle for a certain part of the people. As a matter of fact, neither a vernacular nor a literary language existed at that time. Editor's ChoiceAll For this reason, literary language and poetry are inextricably linked to each other.

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