



VOCABULARY OF BAGHDAD DISTRICT DIALECT

PhD. Kuldashev Nizomiddin Ahmadaliyevich

Associate professor at Ferghana State University, Doctor of Philosophy in Philology

Qoraboyeva Mohira Abdusalim qizi

1st year Master of Linguistics (Uzbek language) at Fergana State University

Abstract: This article describes the classification of Uzbek dialects and the definition of words in the lexicon of the dialect of Baghdad district in comparison with the literary language.

Keywords: Dialectology, dialect, Uzbek language, literary language, history of dialects, Baghdad dialect.

Introduction

It is known that the study of Uzbek dialects is a process that has been going on for many years. The field has been studied by a number of linguists and continues to this day. Based on the views of scholars who classified Uzbek dialects, we can see that they classified Uzbek dialects according to their phonetics, vocabulary, morphology, and area of distribution and application. Based on the research of all scholars, three main dialects (Qarluq-Chigil-Uyghur, Kipchak, Oguz) have been formed, which are the basis for the development of the Uzbek literary language today. The Baghdad dialect of the Fergana region, which we want to study, belongs to the Fergana group according to the classification of II Zarubin, to the Fergana group according to the classification of KK Yudakhin, to the Chigatoy dialect according to the classification of ED Polivanov. According to the classification of Gazi Olim Yunusov belongs to the Turkic-Barlos group, according to the classification of AK Barovkov to the group of Middle Uzbek dialects, according to the classification of VV Reshetov to the south-eastern group of dialects. Of course, in this article we will focus on the lexical aspects of the Baghdad dialect.

The main part

Baghdad District was formed on September 29, 1926. The district is located in the central part of Fergana region. There are 1 town and 75 villages in the territory of Baghdad [2,10], and each villager has his own way of speaking.

Dialect means a small part of the national (folk) language, which in Persian means lexical, phonetic and grammatical features.

Dialect is a national language used by people living in different regions. For example, Buvayda, Baghdad, Uchkuprik, Dangara dialect. Words used by people in a particular area are dialects. The Uzbek literary language is based on three dialects, of which the Qarluq-Chigil-Uyghur dialect is the most widespread. The dialect is spoken by the people of the Fergana Valley. The dialect of Baghdad district, located in the territory of Fergana, also differs from other districts due to its peculiarities.

According to researchers, despite the fact that dialectal features are now rapidly integrated and polished under the influence of literary language, this feature is preserved to some extent not only in rural but also in urban areas, even in the speech of educated people. It will be possible to feel the influence of the dialect of the area where they live. The lexicon of the Baghdad dialect is also slightly

different from the literary language. While this may not be noticeable to the people who live here, people from other areas may quickly notice it. Each village has its own lexical differences. For example, the word "*yana*" in the literary language in the Baghdad dialect pronounced as "*tag'in*", "*tog'in*", "*ton*", the word "*said*" as "*etti*", the word "*keyin*" as "*kin*", the word "*tuxum*" as "*tuqum*". We can give many more examples of sub-words.

Below are some words from the Baghdad lexicon with comments. From these words we can see how this dialect is different from literary language.

So'ltamat- a person who can't do anything and is always relaxed

Oziqchi- a misleading creature, a demon

Shoti- ladder

Valish- a place for growing grapes, something

Palg'ari- burying a vine in the ground and transplanting it

Chippang- full

Kesmaldak- bargsiz, quruq tut novdasi leafless, dry mulberry twig

So'ri- a place to sit, something to carry

Paqir- water tank

Jiji- baby

Chorvog'-the part of the house where the crop is planted

Kavatob or **kavartak-** stuffed with grape leaves.

G'arram- in many ways

Alcha- cherry

G'ijirqum- flax

Ko'kat (shpanat) – spinach

Lagat- soup bowl (in Kochkak village)

Charqi- soup bowl (in the village of Qatagan)

Gazanda- scorpion

Bobov- spoon

Chovdish- sandstone

Tovonteshar- insect

Kattaaya- grandmother

Katta- in the sense of grandfather

Satm- a vessel in which various things are placed

Xoda- wooden item

Suqori- dessert (biscuit)

Oqosh- food made from milk

Tappi- tezak

Xo'rda- a dish in which rice is boiled without fat in water

Lachira- thin patir

Osh- palov

Sho'la -shavla

Choyoqlov- a dish made by adding bread, sugar and sour cream to tea

Qoqirm- a drink made for a sick person by making yogurt, salt, and pepper in boiling water

Unosh- a dish cooked by adding flour and salt to milk

Beshlik- pitchfork

To'tiya- children's toy

Shpirgi- besom

Iyna- needle

Bolish- pillow

To'shak- wadded blanket

Gu- a device that separates milk from cream

Buzov- calf

From the above examples, it can be seen that the Baghdad dialect is very different from the literary language. Of course, this determines the unique way of life and speech of the people of Baghdad. Speaking our mother tongue well and following the rules of the language determine our respect for our language. But speaking our dialect defines us. So let's always respect our language, but also our identity.

Dialect is the basis of every national language and it is our national-spiritual value. In fact, it is close to the truth that dialect is understood as a mother tongue. Therefore, it is necessary to preserve it [1, 3].

Conclusion

In short, dialect is the foundation of our mother tongue. And a language formed on a solid foundation is eternal. IA Karimov, the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, said: The mother tongue is the soul of the nation. "[1,3] Indeed, let us preserve our mother tongue and do our part to pass it on to the next generation in its entirety and purity, without forgetting the dialects that are its foundation. If we consider this to be our greatest responsibility, we will surely achieve our goal.

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