


Word Formation by Composition in Uzbek Dialects

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Abstract: This article analyzes the possibilities of compound word formation in Uzbek dialects. In this article, the skills of dialect representatives to form new words are evaluated through selected examples. Also, through factual examples, it is proven that the principles of nominativeness in Uzbek dialects are universal with other languages.

Keywords: Dialect, word formation, nomination, composite formations, naming a new concept, linguistic perception.

Introduction: A language has national, social, spiritual, philosophical, cognitive, axiological aspects, its enrichment with new words is associated with the conscious activity of its speakers. When a linguistic need arises for a new word that names a concept in thought, first of all, all the possibilities of the language are used to create a unit worthy of it – using the word in a figurative sense, coining new words, etc.

Something and subjects naming mechanism all sciences (including logic) and philosophy) for interesting is considered. Because naming process how to him how of factors impact to be able to, ultimately, name result was recognition, popularization, stabilization of a word very complicated situations ridge Moreover, naming is usually new, yet to the name has not thing-object name practice happened because relevant thing-object (concept) of himself a linguist society representatives for news is considered and their attention in the center will be. Various in the fields again new of concepts appearance to be social mind development product. Same concepts nominative of words creation and popularity language for nomination from mechanisms Awareness is required.

Naming to the processes dedicated in research nomination main methods (derivation, semantics) transfer, lexical mastery etc.) all languages that it is universal for record Also, the nomination in the processes motivation role and importance regarding The views are also very weighty to the seat has.

Because, the nomination main condition and requirements deep without learning standing, his the reality description difficult

Research on the complex study of naming issues in Uzbek linguistics dates back to the 1960s. The studies of such scientists as S.Ibrohimov, R.Doniyorov, N.Ikromova, T.Tursunova, who conducted research during this period, contain considerations about the principles, methods and specific features of naming. In particular, these works provide a detailed explanation of the naming mechanisms that operate in the formation and enrichment of professional lexicon.

S.Ibrahimov's work entitled "Professional Lexicon of Fergana Dialects" shows the following manifestations of the naming principles specific to dialects: 1) the principle of analogy; 2) the principle of attribution; 3) the principle of attribution; 4) the principle of naming according to material; 5) the principle of naming according to function; 6) the principle of naming according to place; 7) the principle of naming according to external form and appearance; 8) the principle of naming according to sound; 9) the principle of naming according to size; 10) the principle of naming based on the process and action; 11) the principle of naming according to the gender and sexual characteristics of people; 12) the principle of naming according to age; 13) the principle of naming according to order; 14) the principle of naming according to tradition; 15) the principle of naming in connection with mythical concepts and legends; 16) the principle of naming in

connection with a historical event [9, pp. 157-168].

These principles are quite universal in describing the nominative processes in the Uzbek language and folk dialects, and therefore, in the studies on this subject created in the later period, there is a sense of coherence with these principles. In particular, N. Ikromova cited 9 types of nominative principles [10, pp.49-51], R. Doniyorov cited 3 types of formation of Uzbek technical terms [8, pp.81-84], and T. Tursunova cited 11 methods of naming [13, 69-71]. Another researcher D. Bozorova Uzbek zoonyms described 13 methods of formation [6, 60-75]. Although the general mechanisms of the naming process in the works of these scholars are limited to a specific dialect or field, it is worth noting that they are general and universal for almost all nominative processes.

In the works of S. Mominov, who studied issues related to nomination in our national linguistics, the role of motivation in occasional speech nomination is revealed. The scientist noted that it is possible to study cases related to nomination in a representative form of language and describe general patterns based on the studied cases.

The scientist stated that Uzbek in the language 3 types of motivation active:

1. Primary motivation: kakku, sharshara;
2. Secondary motivation: kukulamoq, miyovlamoq, o'ymakor;
3. Tertiary motivation: o'qituvchilik, to'quvchilik, o'simlikshunoslik [12, p.33].

This kind of motivation various nominative in processes occurrence word to make system to oneself typical opportunities and laws with together will be realized. Other in other words, today of the day nomination processes general laws in learning motivation and word construction to the issues attention focus primary importance has.

METHODS

The emergence of a particular word in a language occurs on the basis of the interrelation of necessity and chance [7, 134]. In this process, the position of necessity is somewhat paramount: a word (name) that is searched for in the process of communication for the necessary expression, but is not found (even "on the tip of the tongue"), can negatively affect the achievement of the communicative goal. Although such a concept can be explained to the listener through explanations or comments, in the same process the linguistic need for the existence of a language unit (word) corresponding to that concept becomes urgent for the speaker.

The linguistic need that arises as a result of the constant

development of thinking arises as a result of the limited possibilities of language for naming all concepts. As a result of the continuous socialization of language speakers, the acquisition of new knowledge and experience, and their engagement in labor, thinking also develops rapidly. The processes of perception and understanding, generalization of knowledge that occur in thinking require the naming of each concept that appears in it. In this process, as a result of the desire to express the cognitive activity that occurs in the mind in language, the linguistic need to name a concept that does not yet have a name is clearly felt in the process of communication, and this need is formed from the proportional relationship of language with the units of thinking.

The lexicon of language is very active and changeable compared to other levels. This change occurs mainly due to linguistic and speech needs. It should be noted that it is an objective fact that in the consistent development of thinking, initially the emergence of a concept and the need to name it arise. In this case, the need to describe the linguistic and speech need arises.

In the nomination process, attention is paid to the most important features of the concept involved in naming. For example, if its significant and differentiating feature from other concepts is sound, then the above principle will be of primary importance in naming it. However, this approach is difficult to apply to all similar cases. Because there are objects that sound similar to each other, and this principle is not suitable for naming these objects. This, naturally, requires that these aspects be taken into account when naming new concepts for people who are fluent in the language.

RESULTS

There are also many words in dialects that are motivated by the likening or comparison of a thing-object to something else. Such units, created on the basis of analogy, reflect the specific linguistic perception of the respective dialect, the linguistic picture of the world specific to this dialect. After all, as a cognitive activity, analogy or comparison also has its own unique and unique aspects in a particular linguistic community. For example, the word *devānätelpäk*, used in the Madaniyat rural dialect of Bakhmal district, serves to name a type of mushroom with a conical head. In this case, the shape of the head of the relevant concept (object) is associated with the word *telpäk*, which reminds of it and is similar to it. This unit, which arose from the combination and motivation of the meanings of the words *devāna* ("kalandar"), which is related to the concept of the "upper part" of the head, "headgear" – *telpak*, and its definition, also demonstrates the unique linguistic perception of the

people of the corresponding dialect. This concept may be called by a different name in other dialects. Naturally, in such a case, a representative of another dialect may not understand what meaning the word *devānātelpāk* expresses. However, he easily understands that it was formed through analogy and comparison and is characteristic of another dialect. These analyses show that the linguistic perception realized in the process of nomination also has unique features specific to a particular dialect.

Linguistic operations can be applied to describe the composition and structure of nominal units formed using the principle of analogy and comparison. For example, to show the motive of the word *āčjurāk* [14, p.22], it is necessary to understand that the meaning of the word *ōch* "there is no food left in the stomach, in the stomach, in the hunger, in the hunger, in the hunger" is the state of the stomach, and also that the word *yurak* also means the stomach in a metonymic way. On the contrary, understanding the word *ōch* in the meaning of "weak, dull (about color)" or understanding the word *yurak* in its own meaning leads to a misunderstanding of the meaning of the word *āčjurāk* and the motives of its formation (for example, understanding it in the meaning of "not loving strongly, with a weak love"). The conclusion from this is that in order to explain the formation and motivation of a particular word, it is first necessary to have a good understanding of the dictionary meaning (or meanings) of that word.

In order to better understand and interpret the meaning and derivational properties of some of these types of words formed by the composition method, the researcher must have the appropriate linguistic and cognitive knowledge and skills. For example, the word *vörtāntērāk* [14, p.62] is first The person hearing it for the first time tries to find the answer to the "riddle" "What is a *vörtāntērāk*?" in order to understand it. Even if he finds it, he checks what meaning it expresses in the corresponding dialect, comparing it with his own answer [1, p.1025]. And then he becomes convinced that no matter how much the processes of dialect-specific word formation and nomination gain in common in the literary language and dialects, in some cases there are still cases that need to be studied in describing the aspects related to the nomination of a particular word.

The middle finger in the word "*Vörtāntērāk*" as a poplar, as well as its location "*o'rta*" in the middle of the adjacent "*terak*", is expressed with great resourcefulness and ingenuity. Of course, these aspects are recognized when describing it as a ready-made name. However, it is difficult for someone who is not previously familiar with this word to quickly understand

and grasp its lexical meaning.

Some words found in dialects are similar to the calque of a unit in another language (or the common language). For example, words such as *bāšbāqāj* [14, p.44] (headless) and *āptāpparās* [14, p.37] (sunflower) are such units.

Between head and head in the word *bashbāqaj* can be easily traced. The correspondence between *baqay* and *pocha* requires dialectal description. The word *baqay* has the meanings of 1) *pocha*; 2) ankle; 3) bone, shin bone in dialects [14, p.41-42]. Therefore, the correspondence between *baqay* and *pocha* also has its basis on the concept of *baqay* 1, and this proves the semantic correspondence between the words *bashbāqaj* and *kalla-pocha*. In this case, *bashbāqaj* It is natural to wonder whether the word is a copy of the word *kalla-pocha* (the word *kalla-pocha* and its components are originally units specific to the Persian-Tajik language [3, p.723]). In our opinion, this is not the case. Because animal husbandry and cooking have long been one of the main and favorite activities of Turkic-speaking peoples.

Similarly, the word *āptāpparās*, as a unit formed in dialects close to the Tajik language, is synonymous with the word *kunabaqar*. However, the words *paras* (originally *parast*) - *bakar* in this word do not have the same semantic harmony as the above words (and from this point of view, the word *āptāpparās* can be understood as "sun-lover"). These analyses show that the naming principles of two linguistic communities in naming the same concept can be both similar and different. It can also be said that in many cases the motivational mechanisms that operate in the process of naming a certain new concept are almost universal [2, p.162], and this can be evidenced by the use of words that are the same in meaning (equivalent) in several languages or dialects to name the same concept (for example, the concept called *belbog* in Uzbek is called *waistband* in English (*waist* - *bel*, *band* - *bag*, *strap*; and they are not a copy of each other).

The *gov*- component is used to separately name large, large types of a particular thing or object: *gāvzāmbur* (big yam), *gāvtājpi* (big toy). The use of the Persian-Tajik word *gov* "cow" in such units is associated with the specific cultural and linguistic worldview of the dialect representatives [16, p.182]. In many dialects, the concept of "big, huge, huge" is used through the analogy of a cow, a cow. In general, among living beings, especially among domestic animals, the fact that a cow has a much larger body and is "familiar" to young and old, like a horse, ensured the popularity of this analogy. Also, *gov* The component comes before the corresponding words and means "big, large" It can

also be proven by the above fact that it is suitable for expression.

Another unit formed with the word gov is the word govgom, which is used to express the evening twilight, the time of darkness [15, p.569]. The word gum in this word is originally characteristic of the Persian-Tajik language and has the meaning of "disappearing, hidden" [3, p.257]. It can be said that the word govgom was formed from the need to clearly express the state of darkness at a level where a cow disappears (becomes invisible). It is known to many that in most villages engaged in livestock breeding, cattle are joined to the herd in the morning and separated in the evening. There are also cases where some of the cattle do not separate from the herd in the evening, as a result of which they cannot find their owner (owner's household), which is probably the reason for the formation of this word. It's hard to find a better word to describe the level of darkness that would ensure the disappearance of a large animal like a deer.

CONCLUSION

In general, the regularities of word formation and nominativeness in Uzbek folk dialects, like in all languages, are based on the motivation of relevant units and the naming of new concepts on this basis. There are also cases where the relevant dialects should be described according to their specific linguistic perception, and the study and generalization of such differences serve to improve general knowledge of nominativeness in the Uzbek literary language.

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