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Grammatical and Lexical Analysis of Dialects of Uzbek

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Abstract: The article discusses the organization of the examination process for determining the grammatical and lexical characteristics of territorial words. On the basis of a number of methods in organizing the process of linguistic expertise of anonymous, problematic correspondence on social networks, it was thought about the emergence of conclusions and stops that are relevant for the judicial system. As a result of the tsuhuncha of contactology in Areal linguistics, it has been reported that the mixing of several sister languages and its occurrence of territorial specificity in speech.
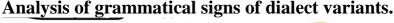
Introduction: In Uzbek linguistics, there are developed directions called dialectology, areal linguistics and linguistic geography. Each of them has its own mission. Linguistic geography is a branch of areal linguistics, and this field studies the history and foundations of the occurrence of phonetic, grammatical, lexical mixtures in their speech as a result of the spread of linguistic phenomena to different regions, the direct grazing of peoples, their inhabitation in a nomadic way. Through this, the linguistic geography of the people, that is, the linguistic Atlas, is formed. By studying the features of the language, the history of their origin, the perfect and reliable history of the people is determined. This branch is relevant for areas such as geography, history, ethnosociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics. This area wraps up the territorial features of lexical wealth.

METHODOLOGY

Dialectology is derived from the Greek word dialectos, which studies the existing dialects and dialects of a language. Dialect-sheva, logos — means doctrine, that is, a doctrine about sheva.[1: 74] this area deals with tasks such as the formation of lexical, grammatical, phonetic classifications of the dialect, the determination of their relationship to the literary language, the identification of their distribution areas. In linguistic expertise, the analysis of dialects and dialects is carried out in texts related to text authorization. Through this, aspects of the addressee such as place of residence, age, gender, level of knowledge, Curry of profession can be identified. It is equally important in forensic examinations such as correspondence, authorship. That is, the purpose of carrying out these examinations is to identify the author of the anonymous text and, through it, to find solutions to crimes related to speech that lead to the benefit of a number of societies.

Analysis of grammatical signs of dialect variants.

Шу хотинди узини тарбиялашкерак 🥺

Ответить   Показать перевод

This correspondence was taken from the message "mother beats teacher" of the @portal24_official profile of the Instagram site. The script is in the krill Alphabet. Problem words: xotindi, uzini, tarbiyalashkerak. Uzini, tarbiyalashkerak

there is a technical error in the words. Since the

correspondence is in the krill Alphabet, the letter o ' may not be present on the keyboard, and it can also be said that the co-writing of two words was the result of a desire for quickness, compactness.

In the word xotindi -ni is used in the form of the agreement -di. The application of-in the form of the

proceeds agreement-di, - ti is the scientist S.According to ashirboyev's interpretation, it is used in all singarmonistic dialects: tog'ni ~ тавдь ~ tavdi, yigitlarni ~ джъгъттэрдъ ~ zigittardi, otni ~ аттъ ~ att'i, mehnatkashni ~ мъйнэпйкэштъ ~ mijnatkasti. The variant -дъ/тъ ~ - di/ - ti is also used in the Fergana group dialects: uyni-уйдъ ~ ujdi, ishni ~ ъштъ ~ isti . So, the use of the -di form -ni xotindi in the -di style is associated with Fergana and its surrounding areas, and this form helps to reveal the regional characters of the author of the anonymous text.

Analysis of lexical signs of dialect variants. Dialect variants are a not the norm unit, they are considered territorial delimitation. In linguistic expertise, the analysis of dialects includes such tasks as identifying the author of the text, finding regional characters, semantic analysis of units that negatively affect the rights and interests of mankind in correspondence. For example, the following correspondence is in the social network Instagram, @kun.uz the profile was taken from a message on the topic "imprisonment for eating ice cream of a mother's child in the United States:

Shu xolat Õzbekistonda bõsa bormi☠️

ответить   Показать перевод

♡ 2

Writing form-electronic printing;

Type of writing-in the Latin alphabet;

Problem units: xolat, bo'sa, bormi;

Semantic expression: desire, analogy.

Does it have the word attract attention. It has a lexical meaning-to be, to exist. In the sentence, however, the concept is not necessarily expressed. -mi was an interrogation-surprise burden that also did not serve as a interrogator in the sentence. This unit is a dialect-related word used in and around Tashkent, which is equivalent to the concepts of qani in the literary language, edi when it was. In addition there is a spelling error in the word xolat: instead of the h throat exclamation, the x deep tongue back exclamation is used. S.Ashirboyev believes that the H consonant adapts to the physiological nature of the x consonant in most dialects, but in northern Uzbek dialects, Kipchak dialects, it has a consonant pronunciation . In the case of bo'sa, it is written on the basis of the phonetic phenomenon of the fall of the consonant l from the stem. Semantic expression in a sentence has the nature of desire, comparison. Because the topic of the message was about the state of the United States, the addressee put the states of Uzbekistan and the United States in a parallel relationship. This means that comparison, comparison, comparison represent modal characters.

In Areal linguistics, there is a concept called contactology, which means that a particular language is in contact with another language, with its dialects. In particular, a deeper study of the features of the Bukhara dialectal zone shows that, in addition to its internal features, external factors are also important. As you know, this zone has a complex linguistic composition. Bukhara City, a number of surrounding districts: Kogon, Gijduvon, Vobkent and others Tajik, Olot, Karakul and some village dialects belong to the Oghuz dialect, while a number of dialects are qarluq

dialects. The area is also strongly influenced by the Turkmen language, but it is now weakened. In this place, the function of a heterogeneous taxon is performed by Tajik and Turkmen languages . For example, in words such as zubonsho'rvo, gashtakoshi, gap-gashtak, the influence of Tajik is felt. Zubon is a language meaning equivalent to the essence of a soup made from zubonsho'rvo language. Gashtak means to wander in Tajik. The meaning of the word Gap-gashtak is equivalent to the ceremonial name of the women's procession.

CONCLUSION

In general, the analysis of territorial units is typical for anonymous texts. This process is of criminalistic importance and is carried out in the coherence of authorology and linguistic expertise. In this case, the expertise of authorship is concerned with identifying the author of the text and distinguishing between identifiable characters. And in the process of linguistic expertise, text authorization is determined, and the colloquial purpose of the addressee in the correspondence is analyzed: units that negatively affect human rights, such as calling, slander, threat, insult, manipulation. In the process of examination, the text is analyzed phonetically, lexically, grammatically, syntactically, stylistically. Both examinations serve equally in the fact that the analysis has a perfect solution.

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