

DIALECTIC WORDS RELATED TO PLANTS AND THEIR LEXICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Abstract

It can be said that the issue of researching the lexicon of dialects in Tajik idioms is expanding day by day and is being discussed by scientists. This issue has been addressed in two cases: textbooks; articles and research works. Taking into account that the analysis of some of these works was carried out in the chapters of the dissertation, at this time we will pause for brief notes.

Keywords

style, dialect, literary language, colloquial language, spelling, speech, language.

The terms that were created to express the types of plants in simple, artificial, complex and phrase-terms have an important role in the formation of the main vocabulary and, in this context, the lexical composition of styles. Plants are an essential part of nature and have become inextricably linked with people's lives. Plants include all kinds of trees, flowers, shrubs, herbs. People use them for various issues of their livelihood: food, construction, treatment, farming, making household tools, work tools, and in the naming of villages and passes, pastures, small places of rest and recreation, etc. People have created plants based on signs and characteristics, similarities and advantages, and so on, in different patterns of word formation of the language, which contributed to the richness of the vocabulary of the language.

The authors of the "Southern dialect of the Tajik language" classified the trees into two groups: fruitful and fruitless [Juraev, 1980, 182], which is undoubtedly logical, we also used this method.

Simple words of this group play a major role in creating a variety of fruit trees. It is through simple words that the majority of terms are expressed, which have a universal character. Although each tree has a specific name, there are words that are common to all trees. These words are related to the method of planting, growing, sprouting, disease, ripening, harvesting of trees. It is known that trees grow from seeds or cuttings. This is why they have shoots, branches, leaves, fruits and seeds. Many words are used to express them. Apricot, peach, apple, pear, etc. trees have seeds inside their fruits, which are used in the form of *dunak/dun/dun1*. With this word, not only the seeds of the mentioned trees, but also various words and expressions were created, which indicate different types of plants: *galaduna/*

This word is used as a numeral (*sar, beh*) and is active in creating words from other areas of people's lives (*donabiryon // dunabaryun, dunashurak, yak duna hazor duna, etc.*).

There is another way to grow seedlings from tree seeds. There are trees that, with the intention of planting, cut off their shoots and bury one end in the ground to take root. To express this concept, using the similarity of objects in the form of noun and suffix *-cha*, they created the word *pen*,

which is similar to a pen, and this is not only in the southern and south-eastern style, but it has universal significance. In the spring, it blows from "dona/duna", "kalamcha" and all plants, which is popular in different forms in this dialect. Also, to express this meaning, the words naichapaivand//naichapaivan are also used, and the fruit of the grafted tree is expressed by the artificial word zazhudú, which is made in the form of the noun and suffix -ú. In our opinion, the root of the word гамча // ганча // хмча // хмчак: the root of хум // is khum (raw) and added with the suffix -ak/ak, it indicates several meanings that can be called homonyms: хомак//хымак in the group the dialects of Karotegin, Vahiy-Karotegin, and northern Kolob means "shoes, type of shoes" in the village of Obigarm with the semantics of "child born prematurely" and means "raw melon" in the dialects of the Karotegin group. Also, by combining the suffix -a and the middle word -o- with various words, he created many words that contributed to enriching the lexicon of the style: khomkaymok.

One of the words that is common to the plants of this group is the complex subordinate word dasnihol // dasnihol, dasnihol, and it names a tree that a person plants and grows with his own hands. Researcher G. Jhuraev says about this issue that "first of all, it seems that there are several vocabulary units used in the southern style, which apply to all of them, despite the different types of fruit trees. For example: sapling - sapling is a tree planted by hand; trees in the garden near the yard" [Juraev, 1980, 182]. In the Middle Persian language, the main word of this lexical unit is nihāl "plant" [Saimiddinov, 2001, 97].

It is known that trees grow leaves and branches after pruning. That is, in the style of expressing the type of leaf, which is common to all plants, the words of the subordinate complex type are in the form of small-leaved non-redundant complex words, parambarg, pahrambarg pahn barg and tahbarg lower leaves of plants and plants were created, and these words were created on the basis of their external characteristics (size and size). Words denoting branches are branch words. When adding the suffix -ok to this base, the consonant "a" was deleted, and the word kendok was created, meaning "a stump or a branch". The word kanda is combined with other words and has created other terms that have different meanings in the form of complex words and phrases: kandaarcha in the dialects of the Karotegin group; kndabed in the group of renaissance-karotegin dialects.

It indicates "a head, a tree with its branches cut off": hamiyole ya drakhti mulberry tree. Based on this, in the South-Eastern style, the word "mandala" was created [Rosenfeld, 1982, 130], which is a synonym of the word fandaq in this style. The word kunda is also used in the Persian language, which is explained in "Sakhn rooz Farhang" in five meanings, and two of its meanings correspond to the ways under study: "kunda 1. the trunk of a tree, which has roots in the soil, and its upper trunk, branches and leaves are cut off. ; 2. a piece of wood on which butchers chop meat (1383, 979).

However, the lexical unit "ghur", which has a formal relationship with "ghora", is related to the general concept of raw, unripe" [Juraev, 1980, 183]. Researcher R. Sanginova believes that "in the field of horticulture and fruit processing, elements are used in the Konibodom dialect that cannot escape the narrowness of publishing this dialect or other dialects of the same group. For this we use the terms "gora, navnihal, jigda, olmurut, noshpoti, hazonak". The lexeme of gora is used in the meaning of "raw and unripe fruit". In this expression, in the southern dialect, the word "ghurik//ghuruk" is common. Actually, the equivalents of ghora and ghurik (ghuruk) are the same from the point of view of output. The difference can be observed only in the stylistic and semantic tone of the form of ghora, which is used in the Konibodom dialect for raw and unripe apricots, and that's it. In the southern style, another synonym of the word gora is the term karak. However, apricots are consumed not only in relation to raw apricots, but also in the general sense of unripe, raw and

unripe fruit. Therefore, the meaning of this is relatively wider" [Sanginova, 2005, 99]. We cannot agree with this opinion that the terms *ghora*, *navnihal*, *jigda*, *noshpoti*, *hazonak* cannot escape from "the narrowness of publishing this dialect or other dialects of the same group", because in the southern and south-eastern style with the same meaning is in circulation, and the fact that the word *ghora* takes the formative suffix *-ak* does not change the issue. Regarding the use of the morpheme *kurak*, *kurak*, *kurak*, *kurak*, remember this it is necessary that all of them do not have the same meaning. These words are used in two different groups. First, *kurak*, *kuruk* means "raw, unripe, unripe, rough", which is common to all fruit-bearing plants, and the second group is *kurak*, *kurak* meaning "laying period for chickens". Due to these meanings, the output of the words also differs. In the first sense, they are formed from the root "kur" (blind) with the suffix *-ak* // -к, and represent uncooked, raw. This idea is confirmed by the phrase "the air is so thick that you cannot see the front of your feet", where *kurak* means "inability to see the front of your feet due to fog". Regarding this issue, the statement that "kur in this composition is understood in the sense of hidden, covered, that is, because the heads of wheat, barley, etc. are hidden inside, as if the word *kur* has been recognized" is an interesting idea, by the authors of this work. Due to this meaning, the word "kurak" is also used metaphorically to express "unbloomed flower". According to the second meaning, the word is made from the sound imitation of the crowing that chickens make during their hatching period, with the suffix *-ak* // -ак, and this means that they are homonyms. The second meaning shows a polysemous feature and is used not only for chickens, but also to express the meaning of "the duration of our lives, horses" and the semantics of "development": *Pildunii karak* is the same. Regarding the scope of publication, it should be mentioned that the words *kurak* // *крак* // *курык* and *крык* are used throughout the southern and south-eastern style: *angry kuruk-a megavjem-u polida ov-sh-a megrim; i sevoy karak-a chinday, bitter bugma-ay; ay i oluchahoy karak vydas; марга курк шидиян, я тахмкани-ям годан; the snake croaks, turns, jumps forward, crawls; Kamarov-anda baytalo karak kaiyan.*

Special words for expressing diseases of fruit-bearing plants are used. The expression of the disease of a fruit that turns yellow before ripening and falls, the word of the complex type of wind in the southern and northern dialects of Kulob and in the dialects of the Karotegin group; the complex word *Gurkhrez* is used in the northern dialects of Kulob in the sense of "fruit affected by a natural disaster, raw fruit with rheumatism"; What a calamity has come to make you cry. However, the lexical morpheme "sweet" // "sweet" is common in describing the type of disease of trees, tobacco, and other crops. Old words "dry trunks of trees and plants"; *лок/лог// пуслок // пислог* "bark" are also words that are common to express the mentioned meanings of fruit trees.

The climate of the mountains is favorable for growing apple trees. This is why different types of apple trees grow here. Many words are used to express the type of apple, and the word apple is involved in most of them. Therefore, it can be said that the word apple is one of the most used and productive morphemes for forming the names of apple varieties, and it is active for the improvement of vocabulary. The terms of this group mainly appeared in the form of complex words and phrases. The types of apples were created due to their similarity to different objects, depending on their color, taste, affiliation, etc.

The names of different types of apples are made in the form of complex words based on similarity. Some types of apples are similar in terms of "external and internal" features. There are varieties of apples that after ripening become large, circular and take on white and red colors, and their appearance is indicated in their name. If we look at the area where these words are published, we do not see a single scene. The term *kopasev; khubonú/khuvonú* in the dialects of the Karotegin

group; Gersev; kolchasev in the northern dialects of Kulob; teaniksev // teaniksev; Bagalmasev in the group of revelatory-Karotegin dialects; shoyisev // shahisev and sevbiú//sevbihú are known for most of the southern and south-eastern dialects.

Similarity of apples to plants, various objects and belonging to the producer has led to the creation of terms of their morphological structure based on them. For example, in the northern dialects of Kulob, the type zhgorisev//zhogorisev is "a long-faced reddish-brown apple"; qasimsarkorú "an oblong red apple that ripens early and is extremely sweet"; havlosevak "a kind of soft apple"; in the Karotegin dialect group kadusev "a type of apple similar to a pumpkin"; zagorasev // zagorasev "sweet and sour yellow apple"; kamolysev "a type of pink apple"; in Vanj dialect group havlosev//havlosev "a kind of big sweet apple" is in circulation. The lexical unit of jangalú, which is made in the form of noun and suffix -ú, means "wild, wild apple" is commonly used: navday sevi jangalú-ra pust meknem-e paivan meknem. The way in which this word qasimsarkorú is formed differs by the fact that it is formed from the complex base of qasimsarkor and the suffix -ú, and has gone through two stages of word formation.

There are more varieties of murut // mürud // mürut. They are expressed with artificial, complex words and phrases. The naming of this type of fruit depends on the colors (yellow, white, black), their similarity with the surrounding objects (hat, cake, fig), their appearance, etc. In the group of Karoteginian dialects: zard-ak-mrut murud zardchatob; tarsh-marut is made in adjective-noun form sour pomegranate; kuluh-marut is a type of mürud, which is very soft. In the northern dialects of Kulob: kulcha-murut is a cake-like mango; shahing-mrut is a type of sour-flavored murud: shahingmrut -a ov-ash kam -ay, maza-sh becomes tart; anjir-murut a type of murut that is similar to figs.

The name of the apricot variety helps to improve the vocabulary of the style, because this field is developing and improving. Apricots also play an important role in people's lives. It is used in the form of wet and dry fruits. It is one of the best products for making delicious drinks. The name of the apricot variety in the southern and south-eastern style depends on the characteristics of the apricots themselves. They are named according to their taste, size, external and internal signs, related to the locality. Their terminology is based on the common word formation methods of the Tajik language, which are also common in other forms of the Tajik language. The fictitious words were created with the suffixes -ak // -ык and -ú, but they served as independent bases for the formation of complex words. There are also terms used to describe the types of apricots. Before bringing the types of apricots, it is necessary to say that the word sagheraharak means an unripe fruit; semi-ripe (of zandolla sagerakhrak) is common for all types of apricots. This word is made from the noun and the base of the present tense of the verb with the suffix -ak, taking into account the combination of independent words and auxiliary morphemes at the same time, it should be included in the group of compound words. In recent years, the variety of apricots has been increasing: sugar, which is a common word, means "the kind of apricot that is extremely sweet and pleasant". In the group of hedgerows, the type of rukhak; in the group of northern dialects of Kulob and Kulobi of Hisari, the type is hurmoiú; in the group of Wahiya-Caroteginian dialects, the type of Safedak, which is a white pre-ripened apricot, and the type of Safara "apricot type" in the region of Lakhsh should be used. . Expressions are also used to describe the types of apricots: sugar, white, and sweet, which indicates that these words are not fully lexicalized. The word "apricot" is repeated as it is defined by expressions: "white apricot"; sugar apricot; sweet wedding.

The lexical composition of the southern and south-eastern styles of the Tajik language includes many words and terms related to plants, which play an effective role in improving the lexical composition of these styles. Although the attention of many researchers has been focused on the issue of sound, lexical, and linguistic issues of these styles, they have not completed a separate dissertation for the review of lexical units related to plants, and our work is considered the first field dissertation in this field.

Complex words with suffixes have a special place in the southern and south-eastern styles of the Tajik language. The analysis shows that they are formed from two word-forming bases and endings and have two levels of word formation. In the first level, complex connected and subordinate words are created, and in the second level, with the same bases and various word-forming endings, words related to plants are created. The suffixes -ак//ак and -и are used to create complex suffixed lexical units belonging to the field of botany, whose patterns have been thoroughly discussed.

Complex words related to plants, like the Tajik literary language, are formed when independent words and word-forming suffixes come together, and have a level of word formation. Different words related to lexical-grammatical groups came together with the suffix -ак // -ак and created the name of different types of this field.

In the pattern of expressions - terms, there are many types of fruit-bearing and non-fruit-bearing plants, and they play a big role in the formation of terms related to plants, covering a basic layer of terms in this field.

In the composition of words and terms related to plants, there are not only words specific to the style, but also common words, and many new words and terms are created from them, which are discussed in the sections of the dissertation. During the examination of words and terms related to plants, it is necessary to determine their historical path, to reveal the distinguishing features of the words of this field from the standard language, their belonging to different subgroups, the statistical calculation of words in each section of the dissertation, etc. have taken

There are many grasses and plants that are not cultivated by humans. They grow in the meadows, plains, valleys, and mountains, and people consume them and give them appropriate names, which are based on the signs and characteristics of sharpness and acidity, salinity, pleasant smell, similarity of leaves or stems to various objects, and other properties. Research shows that some of them go beyond the boundaries of southern and south-eastern styles or originate from the classical period.

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