



Dialect Words Regarding Chukurak Village, Varganza City, Book District.

Saidova Mahzuna Farhod's Qizi

Shahrisabz State Pedagogical Institute

Uzbek language and literature 2nd stage student.

saidovam447@gmail.com

+998888020724

Abstract.

This article contains words related to the dialect that serve as a basis for the enrichment of our mother tongue. These words are dialects of Chukurak village, Kitob district, Kashkadarya region, Varganza town.

Key words: dialect, dialect, dialect, Kitab, Varganza, literary language, Uzbek language, dialectology, term.

Before covering the article, let's give some information about dialectology, dialect, dialect, etc.

Dialectology [Greek. dialektos - dialect + logos - knowledge, understanding]. Linguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies national dialects and dialects. So, dialectology is a field that covers languages and dialects, is used in a certain region, and deals with dialectology.

The term Sheva is a word taken from the Persian language, which means style, style. A dialect is a part of a small area.

Lahja is derived from the Arabic language and means dialect. Dialects are also the largest group of languages and dialects.

The term dialect is a Greek word meaning the language of a tribe. Dialect is a broad concept of a dialect, considered a union of dialects.

A dialect is a form of belonging to a certain group of the national language.

One of the districts of Kashkadarya region is Kitab district. It was founded in September 1926, and its center is called Kitab town. The town of Varganza belongs to Kitab district. It received the status of a town on March 13, 2009. The main part of the population is Uzbeks, but there are also many representatives of other nationalities.



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Literary language is the high stage of the national language, which is lexically relatively stable, phonetically - phonetically and grammatically in a certain pattern, follows uniform orthographic and orthoepic norms, and is polished by wordsmiths.

1. Grandmother - aja;
2. Uncle - uncle;
3. Mother-in-law - dance;
4. The guy is a clerk;
5. Girl - girl;
6. We - mohon;
7. You are you;
8. They - wow;
9. Mouth - dahan;
10. Eye - eye;
11. Ear - ear;
12. Nose - bindi;
13. Tooth - tooth;
14. Hand - das;
15. Foot - pocha;
16. The nail is bad;
17. Eyelash - eyelash;
18. Tongue - zuvon;
19. The door is narrow;
20. Tugnogich - long;
21. Rope - response;
22. Knife - code;
23. Needle - word;
24. A broom - a sock;
25. Socks - gilop;
26. Pillow - to be;
27. Yoghurt - jirgot;
28. Chuchvara - barakh;
29. Grapes - grapes;
30. Rain - rain;
31. Snow - barf;
32. Calf - baby girl;



33. Snake - mor;
34. Fish - maxi;
35. Rabbit - hare;
36. Mouse - mush;
37. A camel is a camel;
38. Green - blue;
39. Black - ink;
40. Pink is a rose.

As can be seen from the above words, the vocabulary of our Uzbek people, our mother tongue, is rich. We also witnessed that the words expressed in literary language are expressed completely differently in dialects. Literary words are written following orthographic standards. There are no such cases in dialects.

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