

EXPRESSION OF PROVERBS IN “DICTIONARY OF KHORAZM DIALECTS”

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Abstract: In this article, Fattoh Abdullayev's “Dictionary of Khorezm Dialects” contains opinions and comments about the expression and use of proverbs. The unique proverbs of the Khorezm dialect have acquired a special meaning in the dictionary.

Key words: Fattoh Abdullayev, “Dictionary of Khorezm dialects”, proverbs, proverbs specific to the Kipchak dialect.

The Uzbek language, which belongs to the family of Turkic languages, is one of the ancient languages, and dialects and dialects form part of its historical background. We know that a dialect can belong to a certain region. Many scientists have conducted their scientific research on dialects. In particular, we can cite V.V.Radlov, A.K.Borovkov, V.V.Reshetov, Sh.Shoabdurahmanov, A.Ishayev, F.Abdullayev, S.Rahimov and many other scientists as examples of their research on dialects. In particular, we cannot fail to emphasize that Fattoh Abdullayev's "Dictionary of Khorezm Dialects" is one of the most important works that illuminate and analyze Khorezm dialects and their characteristics. Ahmad Ishayev also says that "the Khorezm Dialects Dictionary compiled by F.A. Abdullayev served as a guide for the dictionaries created later on Uzbek dialects, and served as a source of important materials for the one-volume Dictionary of Uzbek Folk Dialects." [4: 59]. In addition, Sh.Sariboyev recalls that this dictionary made a good impression on him from a lexicographic point of view.[4; 59] Sh.Sariboyev said that there are many phonetic dialectisms in this dictionary, while A.Ishayev expressed his opinion that in this dictionary, "Dictionaries related to fields do not provide examples of head words, objects are not shown. In our opinion, it would be appropriate if the words related to these fields were worked out in a way that meets the lexicographic requirements and absorbed into a large dictionary." [4; 59] In addition to this, it should be noted that F. Abdullayev said about his work, "This work is our first experience in creating a dialectological dictionary. In this field, no work has been created that will serve as a guide for Uzbek dialects." [1; 5]

In Fattoh Abdullayev's "Dictionary of Khorezm Dialects" we can find characteristics of different dialects of regional dialects. Elements specific to the Kipchak dialect were expressed through Gurlan and Yangibozor districts, while expressions specific to the Oghuz dialect were shown through texts and words recorded from the speech of residents of all other districts. In addition, their morphology and lexis are discussed. At the end of the dictionary, there are also specific fairy tales, stories and stories that are used in that region.

Folk proverbs are still studied as examples of perfect artistic creativity. It is not known where and when proverbs were created, but they have been refined over the centuries and express a complete meaning. The famous Russian writer L. N. Tolstoy expressed his opinion about proverbs: "There are such thoughts that can be applied in a broad sense, therefore, the more such thoughts are expressed in a form suitable for the majority, the more food they give to the mind and heart, and they turn out to be deeply felt thoughts." In addition, A.P. Chekhov gave a beautiful recognition to proverbs, noting that the success of a small genre is brevity, and brevity,

the sister of talent, expands the scope of proverbs in oral creativity and serves to prolong their life.

Wise expressions, proverbs, sayings, phraseological units, aphorisms, riddles, etc., which express a mobile meaning and involve imagery in the Uzbek language, are considered stable compounds. Every proverb and text is a people's opinion: they confirm or deny something, that is, they express the truth. Fattoh Abdullayev's "Dictionary of Khorezm Dialects" contains a large number of proverbs. Their special features are that the proverbs are unique, coming out of the folk language, expressed in a way that does not repeat the proverbs of other regions in terms of meaning and characteristics. In this dictionary, 70% of proverbs are given in the form of explanations of words.

We know that proverbs are extremely rich and diverse in subject matter. In particular, colorful proverbs were created on topics such as homeland, work, science, friendship, harmony, wisdom, vigilance, language and speech culture, love or love, as well as negative feelings. Proverbs used in dialect are one of the topics that should be paid attention to because of their attractive and beautiful tone. At the same time, their scope of application is also different. Mansur Khamidov, in his analysis of some verses on Surkhandarya dialects, grouped proverbs as follows:

1. Proverbs used both in dialect and literary language.
2. Proverbs used only in dialect speech.
3. Proverbs used in a different sense in the literary language and in a different sense in the dialect.
4. Archaic or outdated proverbs.

We decided to analyze the type of proverbs used both in the dialect and in our literary language by Fattoh Abdullayev in the "Dictionary of Khorezm Dialects".

Today, there are many proverbs that are used in our literary language and that have undergone semi-phonetic changes in our dialect. Including "Adām bolmaq aqsat, adāmīy bolmaq qiyn", "Yaxşidan ad, yamannan dad", "Äzaldän duşman el bolmas", "Biytiñä opkälöp postiniñni yäqma", "Gämägä düşgänni jani bir", "Boyı vor deräkdıyn, oqlı vor koräkdıyn", "Käsälini gızläsäñ olimi aşkor ätär", "Deşi butin, içi tutin", "Et dınnoqdon oyrılmos", "Täm duz bilän , adām soz bilän", "Yaxşı niyät , yartı mal", "Yat ellani bağı bilän baxçası , öz elliñni yandaqıça bolalmas", "Qazana yäntäşsañ qäräsi yukär, yamana yäntäşsañ yäräsi", "Näsiyâyä maymıl oynamas", "Kävni açiqni yoli açiq", "Yazdä mïyniñ qoynomoyiñçä, qişdo qazaniñ qoynomos", "Minät miñätti tibi rahat", "Qiyimildoğon qır aşar, mïlkıldägän yer dişar", "Sägätñi yaxşisi bolıñçä, yaxşini sägäti vol", "Qorri gäsä aş usdinä , yaş gäsä iş asdiñä", "Suva käsäk taşasañ yuziñä soçdi", "Ağzi goyyan qatıqnı ohlab içär", "Gaşaşli toy buzılmas".

There are interesting and wonderful proverbs of Khorezm dialects, among which we can cite the proverb "Gäräk däşni oğromi yak". This proverb was used by the lexicographer to explain the word "Oghrom", which equates to the current word "heavy". This proverb is used in parallel with the current proverb "A necessary stone is not heavy". However, when we hear the dialect variant of the proverb, it is difficult for us to understand the original meaning at once.

This proverb "Biraya qar ätip korpäni ota värmä" explains the word bire, that is, a flea, and qar ätmak means to be upset, and otä värmä is used here in the sense of burning. Hence, this proverb is equivalent to the current proverb "Don't make a flea bitter and burn your blanket."

One of our wonderful sayings "Bez qirağini gor bezini al, änäsini gor qiizini al" comes in the explanation of the word bez, which means gray. Qirağ here is qiraq, that is, the edge of gray, and

this is the dialectal form of the word mother. This proverb is exactly the same as the current proverb "See your mother and take your daughter."

In conclusion, although the proverbs in our modern Uzbek literary language and dialect are similar in meaning, we find lexical and phonetic differences between them. These processes require learning.

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