

ANALYSIS OF SOME AUXILIARIES IN THE O'G'UZ DIALECT OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract: This article discusses the Oguz dialect of the Uzbek language, some of its specific linguistic features, as well as the use and role of auxiliaries in this dialect. It is explained with examples taken from dialectological materials related to the Oguz dialect.

Keywords: Dialect, dialect, dialect, Oguz, assistant, pure assistants, co-task assistants.

Like other dialects of our language, the Oghuz dialect is also an extremely diverse dialect influenced by other languages and dialects. There are enough aspects that are worthy of scientific analysis in the issue of auxiliary words that we are discussing. In this small study, we will analyze the auxiliary words specific to the Oghuz dialect and try to determine their functional functions, phonetic form, and place of use.

In the Oguz dialect, auxiliaries mainly come after nouns, as well as pronouns, adjectives, and adverbs, adding meanings such as means, cause, purpose, time, place, and designation. Auxiliaries that have completely lost their lexical meaning in the language and only function as an auxiliary (in some cases, a connecting) are divided into two types: pure auxiliaries: auxiliary words that have other lexical meanings and also function as an auxiliary - auxiliaries. Along with conjunctions, auxiliaries also have an extremely important function in connecting words to form sentences. They can also be expressed in place of conjunctions. In dialects such as our national language, including the Oguz dialect, auxiliaries are used for the above-mentioned function. Below, we will analyze the changed phonetic form of auxiliaries in Oghuz dialects, their functions, and dialectal characteristics based on examples.

1. The auxiliary *with* is used in the meanings of means, togetherness, cooperation, weapon, state of occurrence of an action or process, as well as in the function of a conjunction. In fiction, it has such forms as *birlan*, *birla*, *-ila*, *-la*. In the Oghuz dialects of the Uzbek language, it is actively used in phonetic forms *bi:län*, *biläm*, *mi:nän*, *bi:lä*, *vi:län*, *vi:jlan*, *vulän* and they perform the following functions: The meaning of togetherness: *Eşigijä gül äkämän čim bilän* / *Sän gätäsän*, *män qalaman küm bilän* / *Sän gätäsän jolda joldaşı:ŋ vilän* / *Män qalaman öjdä göz*

ja:šim bïlän (song); sut vilän na:nï:ni je (eat bread with milk); In the meaning of means: *balangi:z ulli vijlan bolipti - ku?* (your child is already big); *Ö:zim biläm ö:zim a:vara* (I wander with myself); *A:zan biläm kija:qa jo:l a:diŋ?* (Where did you go with Azan); *Jo:l biläm jü:rmäj, tö:täläp čiqlsaē lä:zzä je:täsä* [11, 91; 2, 153-154] (Not walking on the road). The meaning of the weapon: *Ša:i göjnäk tüktim sädäplä vilän / Šunča jalvaraman ädäplä vilän/Kani ajtsin, män balaga nä dätmän / Männän kutilmijdi bu gäplä vilän* (song); Distance meaning: *Dejra vilän getti ja:rim gämäli / Qajti:p gäsä, huni ja:rim dämäli...* (song). In etymological sources, this auxiliary word in the form of бил, бирла, ила, -ла was originally formed from the word “one” and the suffix -lä, which carries the meaning of togetherness. Later, it was explained that the form birlän was formed by adding the suffix -n to the old declension, the r sound became l under the influence of l, and one of them was left unpronounced: bir+lä+n-bir+lä+n-bilän. [14, 49; 1, 428] We can also observe that this is explained in M. Kashgari’s “Devon”: birlä (birla) – an auxiliary in the meaning of “together”; ol meniŋ birlä erdy – he was with me. For simplicity, there is also a way to say bilä by dropping the rä. [9, 172; 1, 218] Therefore, we can conclude that the auxiliary bila, birla, billa, ila, -la, which are expressed in all dialects in our literary language both diachronically and synchronously, are one of the natural linguistic features of our language.

2. The auxiliary “uchun” serves to express the purpose, reason, and content of the designation. Its form -uchun is used in works of art and is considered the norm for the literary language. In the Oguz dialect, it is pronounced in the form of uchi:n with a long vowel characteristic of the dialect. In the book “Morphology of Uzbek Dialects” published under the editorship of Sh. Shoabdurakhmanov, the name of the action (-moq+ga, maq + qa, mayi+na) is used in the Oguz dialects, which takes the form of the declension of the auxiliary uchun (-gə, -kə // -qä). In the Northern Oguz dialects: tandır qaqlaqqa say aladäkän (he got a good soil for the tandoor), *Almataya közini körsätmäkkä ketti*; in Khorezm: *kejin barmayı:na oňaj boladi* – is explained in the form. Indeed, the use of this auxiliary for instead of the accusative for expressing the content of reason, purpose, belonging, and belonging is considered a natural linguistic feature of our language. However, what is different from other dialects and dialects is that the auxiliary for is almost not used in the Oguz dialect. This is also evidenced by Z. Khidiraliyeva’s study “Iqon dialect of the Uzbek language” [11, 101]. The researcher who studied the Iqon dialect of South Kazakhstan, which is part of the Oguz dialect, analyzed the auxiliary sil, sari, sini, kabi in his work, but did not provide any evidence about the auxiliary for. The etymology of this auxiliary is the word *oç* (*oç*), which expresses the content of the purpose. In the ancient Turkic language, the word “*oç*” was used to mean goal, intention, and was formed by adding the suffix *-on* (-o 'n). Later, in the process of the gradual development of the language, the vowel *o* (*o'*) changed to u, and the auxiliary for appeared. [14, 395] It should be noted that the semantic meaning of the word *oç* (*o'ch*)

has now changed, and is expressed in the meaning of “intendence (to obtain)”. Also, in the form of “*qasd qilmoq*”, it also expresses the meaning of “purpose”, “intention”.

2. The auxiliary verbs ***kabi*, *singari***. These auxiliary verbs, which mean similarity, comparison, and juxtaposition, are expressed by the suffixes *-dijn*//*-dijn* // *dajn*. It should be noted that in the literary language this form has the forms *-day*, *-dek*, and in dialects, *-dajin*, *dejin* [8, 76]. For example: *ulli kişiijn* // *kişidajin* (like a big man (or like / like a big man); *kum-čäjä müs dijn sa:ri qü:zip getipti*; *qumri kuşdijn kanatimni qakaman*; *silärij dövrijiz dijn dör jök*. The etymology of the auxiliary such as, which expresses the meaning of analogy and comparison, is taken from the word *kib*. In the ancient Turkic language, the possessive suffix *-i* was added, and it took the form *kibi*. Nowadays, the *i* sound has changed to the *ä* sound and is expressed in the form of *kabi*. In fiction and some dialects, the form *kibi* has also been preserved [14, 197]

3. ***Sayin*, *sari*, *keyin*, *so'ng so'ngra*, *ilgari*, *burun*** assistants. These *kommachari* are used in our language in the context of time, place, place. Although they are expressed in the same functions in *Oguz* dialects, there are some changes in their phonetic, dialectal content and function. They have the following forms in this dialect: *sayi:n*, *sayi:n*, *son*, *songrä*, *soyun*, *dayi:n*, *osin*, *kejin*, *kiyin*, *säyüm*, *soj*, *i:lgäri*, *kez* // *kız*, *sajin*, *burin*, *birn* [7, 105]. *uš tär kundän soj* (after three or four days); After that, the fox shouted to the owner of the garden, and after entering the garden, the fox stuffed two grapes into his mouth (after that, the fox shouted to the owner of the garden, and after entering the garden, his mouth was filled with grapes up to his nose); they sat down for a while and went to sleep, and the boy opened them on the way (they sat down and went to sleep in the middle of the night, and the boy opened them on the way out of curiosity); The wise man is brought to the right place, and the wise men tell the story one by one (the ministers go to the wise man, tell him the story one by one); then the snake chases the child and catches him, and the child, having caught him, tells the child (after that the snake chases the child and catches him, and after catching him, tells the child); before dawn we get up from our seats and sit down (before dawn we get up from our seats and sit down) [3, 222; 237]; *mäni kezim nan geldi* (he came after me), *hunnan kezim män* (after him I); *sa:çim sajin öğüm bergij hüdäjim...*(from the song) [2, 154]. The postpositional auxiliary, used in phonetic forms such as *kejin*, *kiyin*, *kez* // *kız* in *Oguz* dialects, comes from the ancient Turkic word “*kidin*”. In the “Devonu lu‘ati-t-turk” it is given in the form “*kədin*”. That is, in the sequence *kid+in=kidin* – *kedin* – *kayin*, the sound *d* is replaced by *y* and describes the pronunciation in the meaning of “end”, “after a certain time” and the functional auxiliary that expresses the content of the pronunciation. In this dialect, there is also the form *kez* (-*in*), and it should be noted that the *z-d-y* gradual changes in the history of phonetics of the Uzbek language are still used as a product of diachronic “remnants”: *kezin* – *kedin* – *kayin* [6, 67; 73]. Also, the short forms *kez-*, *ket-* *key-* of this auxiliary are used not only in the *Oghuz* dialect, but

also in other dialects [13, 199]. The word “previously” means “in the past”, “nose”. This word is formed from the Old Turkic word *il*, which means “before”, and the now obsolete declension suffix *-garu*: *il+garu=previously*.

A different table of auxiliaries in auxiliary words in the Khorezm and Northern Oghuz dialects.

1. Table *.

| Literary language | In Khorezm Oghuz dialects | In Northern Oghuz dialects | In dialects close to the Oghuz dialect |
|-------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| <i>bilan</i> | <i>bi:lä/vi:län</i> | <i>bi:län/bi:läm /mi:nän</i> | <i>mänän/män/</i> |
| <i>orqali</i> | <i>arqali:</i> | <i>arqali:</i> | <i>arqali</i> |
| <i>qarab</i> | <i>Qarap</i> | <i>qarap</i> | <i>qarap</i> |
| <i>uchun</i> | <i>uči:n</i> | <i>uchi:n</i> | <i>üčin</i> |
| <i>yarasha</i> | <i>yaraša</i> | <i>yaraša</i> | <i>jaraša</i> |
| <i>sayin</i> | <i>sayi:n</i> | <i>sayi:n</i> | <i>sajin</i> |
| <i>avval</i> | <i>ävväl</i> | <i>ävväl</i> | <i>äväl</i> |
| <i>tepa</i> | <i>Däpä</i> | <i>täpä</i> | <i>tepä</i> |
| <i>to 'g 'ri</i> | <i>doyri:</i> | <i>toyri:</i> | <i>tuvri/tuvrali</i> |
| <i>ust</i> | <i>Üst</i> | <i>öst</i> | <i>üst</i> |
| <i>ost</i> | <i>Ast</i> | <i>ast</i> | <i>ast</i> |
| <i>ko 'ra</i> | <i>körä/görä</i> | <i>körä</i> | <i>körä</i> |
| <i>yon-tomon</i> | <i>yan (tomon)</i> | <i>taman</i> | <i>jaq (jan)</i> |
| <i>ilgari</i> | <i>i:lgäri:</i> | <i>i:lgäri:</i> | <i>i:lgari</i> |
| <i>so 'ng</i> | <i>son</i> | - | <i>soŋ</i> |
| <i>beri</i> | <i>bäri:</i> | <i>beri:</i> | <i>beri</i> |
| <i>old(in)</i> | <i>Äld</i> | <i>ald</i> | <i>ald/äld</i> |
| <i>o 'rta</i> | <i>orta</i> | <i>orta</i> | <i>orta</i> |
| <i>orqa</i> | <i>arqa</i> | <i>arqa</i> | <i>arqa</i> |
| <i>ora</i> | <i>Ara</i> | <i>ara</i> | <i>ara</i> |
| <i>boshqa</i> | <i>bašqa</i> | <i>bašqa</i> | <i>bašqa</i> |
| <i>ich</i> | <i>i:ç</i> | <i>i:č</i> | <i>ič</i> |
| <i>tashqari</i> | <i>däš</i> | <i>ta:š (taši:da)</i> | <i>tiš</i> |

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| <i>tag(i)</i> | <i>täy (täi)</i> | <i>täg</i> | <i>tüv (tag)</i> |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <i>haq</i> | <i>haq</i> | <i>haq</i> | <i>haq</i> |
| <i>burun</i> | | | <i>burin</i> |
| <i>qarshi</i> | | | <i>qarši</i> |
| <i>bu yoq</i> | | | <i>bijaq</i> |
| <i>sari</i> | | | <i>sari</i> |
| <i>keyin</i> | <i>dayi:n, osin</i> | <i>kez/kiz</i> | <i>kijin</i> |
| <i>taraf</i> | | | <i>tarap</i> |
| <i>bet</i> | | | <i>vet</i> |
| <i>qaraganda</i> | <i>qarayanda</i> | <i>qarayanda</i> | <i>qarayanda</i> |

This table clearly shows the internal differences of the auxiliaries used in the Oguz dialects and the influence of neighboring dialects. In general, auxiliaries in the Oguz dialects of the Uzbek language are used in the same place and functional role as in the literary language. There are differences in the phonetic structure due to the internal laws of the dialect. There are also auxiliaries that are not found in other dialects. We can also observe peculiarities depending on the function they perform in speech.

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