

Historical Words in The Tajik Dialect of Koson

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Annotation. Dialect or dialect - one of the various local forms of the vernacular or national language, which has a definite system. This system has its own laws. Therefore, the practice of teaching dialect is also a great help in learning the dialect of a place. For this purpose, this article discusses the historical words in the dialect of the Tajiks Koson and their scientific and lexical significance.

Keywords: Sheva, lexicology, dialect, market, linguistics, Tajik, history.

Introduction.

In this way, during the experiment, the researcher-linguist can obtain additional material on this or that linguistic phenomenon. And on the other hand, in the course of the experiment through writing and phonetic, grammatical and lexical analysis of words, phrases and idioms to provide more practical help to strengthen students' theoretical knowledge. Because the study of dialects and dialects of the Tajik language helps to better understand the current state of the spoken language and the ways of the laws of change and development of the literary language. That is why we would like to say a few words about some features of the Tajik dialect of Koson.

Material and methods.

Koson district was formed on September 29, 1926, in which the decision of the Government of Uzbekistan was announced, thus occupying a worthy place on the map of our republic and gaining territorial and administrative rights. Koson is bordered on the west by the border with Turkmenistan. To the north is the Karmana district, which is located in the Bukhara region, and again to the current state of the Ulus farm (up to Samarkand region), to the south and east is the Chirakchi district and a number of large areas belonging to the Kamashi district. Koson has an ancient history, and from here passed the Great Silk Road, as history shows. It is known from the history of Koson that many great people and great people lived and lived here.

Results.

Tajik-speaking people living in these two places are similar in style and it is difficult to distinguish the way they speak. In the Tajik style of Koson, the suffix "em" is used a lot.

So far, the traditions that existed in the Kosonsoys have not lost their place. They are mostly engaged in gardening and other types of farming in this area. At the same time, water was flowing through two large streams. From this it is clear that in Koson farming, horticulture was very developed and there were certain conditions. The people of Kosonsoy, who lived in the same area, had no choice but to bring water for more than a decade. For this reason, before bringing the water of life, the people here used salty water. That is why the place of Koson was called the place of salt.

Discussion.

The areas of Koson were named as follows: Narti Baland, Narti Chukur, Kuhiturkan, Maidachak, Setalon, Gujumi Tanho, Joydori, Mugjagul, Regzor, Saripul, Sufis, Obron, Parchop, Asia, Rubokhuron and others. Each of these village names has its own meaning.

For example, to determine the meaning of the word "Obron" it is necessary to look at historical sources. Obron - it's Obi - flowing! One source said that in front of the village there was a neighborhood called "Ofuron" - a remnant of the same.

But in Koson the word is interpreted as follows: In ancient times a man lived and farmed. He was plowing the land with his two cows, which he used to combine the two cows with a stick in his hand. Govgov (pig), ron - to hold (jilovlash) meant. At present, the name of the village is similar to Koson Seto. There are such as "Upper Obron", "Medium Obron", "Lower Obron". There are three Asians mentioned here by

the Tajik name and spoken. Upper Asia, Central Asia, and Lower Asia are among them. The reason we interpret the word Obron eloquently is because if it were not for Obron, it would not be Koson. Without Koson, Obron will not exist. Through Obron, Obi - life is brought. Not only the Kosonsoys brought water to Koson, but also the Turkic peoples lived around them, who also did a great service to bring Obi-life. There is a mountain in Koson called the "River of the Turks" which confirms this idea. Basically the Kosonsoys came in ancient times and made this sacred place their home, of course under the leadership of Eshoni Kosoni! Eshoni Kosoni was an educated and respected person. The Kosonsoys call the Kosons "Kohsang" and call it a blessed place, a city on the Rock! This is the high esteem of our ancestors, which is true. At present, Koson has its own socio-economic, educational, cultural, ethnic and geographical location. The majority of Koson's population is Tajik. Tajiks living in Koson are mainly located in the city center. People speak and speak the pure Tajik language on the way and in the markets and working with the public.

Acknowledgement.

The city of Koson in Kashkadarya Province is home to many nationalities and ethnic groups and is known for its friendly relations with one another. Tajik, Uzbek, Arabic, Russian, Tatar and others. The income of the people is mainly from trade, handicrafts, farming and livestock. Tajiks in Koson are mainly on the "Koson market" side, and most traders in the market also speak Tajik. However, the way of speaking and the customs among them are different from other Tajik-speaking peoples of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Koson has a long history and the Great Silk Road passed through here and went to Bukhara, China and other places. There were ditches on the roads where the traders passed. These caravans were needed for the animals that existed for the service of the traders. When they decided to rest and the animals stayed here a little. Then they went on their way again.

The words used by the residents of Koson in their speech are typical of the people of this area. We wanted to give a few examples of those words and phrases below. The relation of words and components of the spoken language of the Koson people to the literary language can be defined as follows:

literary language is a dialect, lived to live, they say, their health, wash husband, sister sister, female, spoon bucket, remained open Yala remained, matchmaker, young man, snacks

Here are some words that are most often used in the colloquial language of Koson district: unjaba - there, qati - together (kati) (together), merum - I will not go, ona - mother, dada - father, ishkilib - work , tik - right, mul - a lot, dina - yesterday (yesterday), unruz - that day, khutoba - to ourselves (for ourselves), khardam - bought, lick the gorge - close the door, juvol - jol (don), juvozhona - kupkari - buzkashi, kani - kani (where), don't praise - don't praise, hamiqacha - so much, chatoq - nobob, medonad - knows, nart - the root of the tree, da what you didn't ask - why didn't you ask, mom and dad - mother father and so on.

One of the sources of enrichment of the Tajik literary language, both in terms of grammatical structure, is the living language - all Tajik dialects and dialects. Therefore, the collection of these folk gems, hundreds of lexical units of the important field of our language is the first task of Tajik linguistics. Significant changes in the lexical structure of local dialects, including the Koson dialect, can be seen in many areas.

1. As a result of the effective influence of literary language, language differences between dialects are gradually narrowing.
2. In the dialect of Koson, along with the national words, specific dialects, dialects have a prominent place, and according to the source of their origin and position of consumption can be divided into the following types:

Conclusion.

a) dialectisms created by the people of Koson and expressing concepts related to their conditions and life. Such words are ethnographic dialectics with limited dialects. Words denoting kinship: bula-son of aunt or aunt, daughter-in-law; hostess-hostess; uncle-father of the bride and groom, sister-in-law of the groom.

b) dialectisms formed on the basis of dialectal word formation from the words of literary, national and limited dialect, they represent the objects of life, economy, various folk rituals. Some of these dialectics represent the names of places and concepts.

c) dialectisms, the structure and composition of which are subject to phonetic changes in the speech of the owners of dialects, and adapted to the norms of pronunciation of the inhabitants of these places.

d) as a result of semantic changes or the acquisition of new meanings of words of the national and literary language. Their new semantic nuances are characteristic of dialectics.

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