

## Lexemes of Household Items Used In Dardak Dialect of Uzbek Language

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**Abstract.** *In this article, various Dardak dialects are examined, which are widespread in most Uzbek dialects but are not listed in literary dictionaries and have no other names. Their application will also be discussed.*

**Keywords:** *regional dialect, dialect, dialect word, literary language, explanatory dictionary, lexeme, lexical unit.*

**Methodology.** S. Ibragimov's "Andijan dialect" and N. Murodova's "Comparative analysis of Uzbek literary language and dialect vocabulary" served as the work's methodological foundations. Dialect facts were recorded, analyzed, synthesized, and compared using a variety of approaches.

There are many different types of people in the world, each with their own own way of living. Take, for example, the khontakhta (a little table with short legs that is used without chairs in Uzbek homes), which is not accessible in other European nations. The lexical definition of the word in the Uzbek dictionary is "khontakhta," which means "a wooden table with short legs for sitting and eating." It is not around the khontakhta in European countries, but around the table and chairs where people sit to eat (now common). Different people are also one of the most various elements of its representatives in this situation. At this time, the Uzbek people developed their own way of life, which finally led to the use of unique home objects. As a result, household phrases emerged and began to be used in everyday life. However, it is worth noting that, while the order of living in the homes of dialect representatives in Uzbekistan is frequently the same, it is also distinct. This resulted in the names of domestic goods being referred to by a common name in Uzbek literary language and dialects. Examples of such terms include the following. Of course, these words are adapted to the pronunciation of each dialect. For instance :*sandik\sondik (trunk), pichok\pichak (knife), togora\tagara (basin), kosa\kasa (bowl), piyola\piyala (tea bowl), sochiq\chachiq\sachiq (tower), galvir\golvir (sieve),*

*tokcha*\\*takcha*\\*dakcha*(windowsill), *bigiz*\\*biyiz*(awl)and others.

Second, depending on the variables listed above, household objects utilized in one dialect's house may be characterized differently in another dialect's house. It's also worth mentioning that the names of household objects in this or that area's dialect have various meanings.

We tried to prove our point with the example of Dardak village of Andijan region. - the dialect under study uses such lexical units of everyday life, which we have not encountered in the literary language. For instance: **kalak**(<*kolok*)flour mill. *Birqalayla un sap ke. čüčvärägäbemalal jetädi. Köp unamsurpani ilmayğaayilliq qiladi.* (<bring some flour in the flour mill.It is enough to prepare dumplings.A lot of flour also weighs on a plain silk hook).

**Soki** is used to sand something, wood or metal container. Such a household item in Uzbek literary language is called a khovoncha. Soki was used in ancient times for grinding. *Enäm kičkinäligimizdä qatıyannandisoqıda jaxšilaptujup, tujulyän nandiyalvirdan otqazıp, ungä šäkär qoşıptalqan qiliberärdi.* (<When I was a kid, my grandmother would sift hard bread, sift it and add sugar to it).

*Kurak* (shovel)also a dialect word a tool used to take rubbish. In Tashkent, the term khokandoz is used to refer to an instrument that performs such a function. *Küräkašxanadaturipti. Apkelipaxlatlardiapqoj.* (<Shovel is in the kitchen. Bring it ontake out the trash).

As a result of our scientific observations, we came across the meanings of the lexeme according to the lexicon of Dardok village, which do not exist in our literary language. This lexeme means a metal object adapted for hand washing in the studied dialect. The lexical meaning of the word “kora” is corresponded to jug. **“Kora” (brazier) is homonym word used in cooking kebab also means kebab oven:** *körädägi šäšlijlärgäsu: sepip, ajlantiripqoj. Küjipketmasin.* (<Sprinkle water on the “kora” and turn it in order not to be burned). *The word brazier is a porous place that draws water in rocky, sandy gravelly soils, also means a hole. From such holes, which gardeners call clowns, the gravel lungs swallow a mill of water in an instant. (A. Ibodinov. “Execution at Latofat store.”).*

**Söri**\\*sori* (plank bed) lexeme in the explanatory dictionary of Uzbek language *bed, bed it is written that it is a device that grows vertically or obliquely in the form of a shed to grow and lift vines and other creeping plants.* But in representatives speech of the Dardok dialect the *sori* (plank bed) lexeme is not used in this sense at all. The word "plank bad" is a four-legged house made of wood or metal in this dialect, which is placed in a cool, shady place in the summer and is covered with quilts is an object. It can be built inside the house, in the hallway. *Sörigäküntijipqapti,välišti tägigä köçiriš.*

*Äšergäsalqin tüšipqäpti.* (<The plank bed remained under the sun , move it under the tent. It is shady). *There are other väliš\valish, soqičak\sokichak lexemes that express the meaning of the word plank bed in the explanatory dictionary. The word valish( tent ) is active in Andijan dialect, but the word sokichak (three-tier shelving) is only used in the dialect of Dardak village is observed only in speech and is mainly used in the speech of elderly people, but is one of the most forgotten words today. The meaning of the words valish and sokichak corresponds to the word "ishkom" in our literary language. Vališ qilip uzumlardi tezraqtepägä amäsäk, ösmidi. Üal bolip jerdajatiptičualašip.* (<The grape will not grow unless we make tent. They are dying on the ground vainly).

In literary parlance, a part of a house called a staircase, which is a stairway to the top floor of a house, is called *pilämpaja\pilampaya\pilöpaja\pilapoya\täh-tükä\tah<sup>38</sup>-tukain* the representatives of this dialect. *The word stairs can rarely be found in the speech of people who are familiar with the literary language or who work in the field of education. Balamı ujini tah-tukası rässä bälä:t. čiqışkaqijnalaman, belimam, ajayımam čidämidi. Mengä šü čalimdan qayan eski ujilajaxšidi. Özima pä:s qilip üj sa: ber desäm ja uŋga kömmidi. Modası qursın, bü tähtükäni.* (<The stairs in my son's house are very high. I have difficulty getting out, and my back and legs can't support me. For me, the rest of the house inherited from my husband better than this one. When I asked him to build a house for me, he refused. God damn it, this staircase ).

In sewing, handicrafts, quilting, sewing thick things the thick needle used for this is called *juvoldiz* in literary language, and *žüvaldiriz\juvoldirizin* rural dialect. *Ijnaniközigaközizötmäsä,žüvaldirizdätikiŋ. Közikättäraq, qijnalmiş.* (<If you can't see the needle, sew it on juvoldiriz. The bigger the eyes, the easier it is).

*Pešdastaxan\peshdastakhon* things that are just for you put in table-cloth at various gatherings, ceremonies and donations. *Peshdasturkhon* will be given to the guest when one leaves home. It will special for him or her. *Jaxšimehman qilišdi, här bir kegän mehmandijanigäälahidä-älahidädän peš dastaxanqojišti.* (<They treated with us very well and gave peshdastkhon special for everybody).

*Toqsıtavaq\toksitovok*-set of distributions. It's a dish, will be broken into certain pieces. The pieces are served with sweets or peanuts at ceremonies and events. *The consonant "k" in the first part of the word tak-tuka is pronounced as "h". Bütöqsıtavaqtabadam kämikän qoşıp qojılar.* (<Add a little almonds to this dish.).

*Axsaxaltavaq\oksokoltovok*-special plate with palov for the elderly. *Satvaldiataančadanberi käsäl boliptoj-häšämgaqošilalmidi. Šü axsaxaltavaqtineväräsidän berverjügürüp täšäp kesin. Sa:apboladi.* (<Sotiboldi uncle has been ill for a long time and cannot attend in some wedding occasions. According to this

oksokoltovok( plate with plate) from his grandchild . It will be morally good deed).

**Joqlandī**\yoklandi( *come to see , visit*). Going to see a newborn baby is called in the speech of the representatives “yoklandī”.When going to see a newborn baby one should take hot meal and gift for baby.*Ānzirāt xala nevrāmi joqlagandī. Qizīzilāpti. Menām joqlapqojīšim kerāk. He:ččām vaxt tapalmajappan.* (<Aunt Anzirat came to see my grandchild when she or he was born. Her daughter gave birth.I also need to visit I can't find any time).

A kitchen utensil that is smaller than a plunger used to spread the dough of somsa in the kitchen is called a **žū(v)ä**\juva.*Qošniniüjidän*

*žüāniapčiqip samsājājšgājardāmlāšvar. Hazirlāqošnilar čaqirip qališadi.*

*Ülgürmäjappän.* (< take a juva from our neighbor and help me to prepare somsa. Our neighbors will call me soon. I have no time).

**Lägän**\lagan( *platter*)this word in the literary language and in other Oasis dialects means a large flat dish, larger than a plate, designed for thick cooking.In the dialect of the village of Dardok, the word **tovok** (large bowl) is used to express this meaning. The word *Lagan in this dialect is larger than bowl with deep inside used for soaking the rice.*

*Kättä lägängätuzsalip, issiq sü:gägürüč*

*živitipqoj. Bemalaltursinsu:da. Yaxšičoziladi.* (<Put salt in a large bowl and hot water to soak. Feel free to stand in the water. It stretches well).The kitchen utensil, which is larger than a bowl and is used for making dough, is called **žam**\jom(basin) in this dialect. In the literary language, a kitchen utensil that performs this function is called a togara(washbasin). The household item which used in order to do a laundry is also referred to in the dialect as togara( washbasin) and jam (basin).*Qošnīnikirjüädigän jaminisorap tur. Özimizikinixalañlar agändi.* (<Ask basin from our neighbor to do a laundry. Your aunt took ours).

**Üzgič**\uzgich - *a material was put cotton into in it in order to pick bread from tandoor.**Üzgičimizkūjipqapti, jāñgitikipqojīšimiz kereän.*

(<Our uzgich is burnt out and we have to sew a new one).

**Köptirgi**\koptirgi, **xamirtüriš**\khamirturishproduct that is poured to increase the dough. As the dough grows, it is added the next time to knead the dough is removed from the dough. *Nanga köptirgidän köp qošip qojippan. Šüngānandī tā'miaččiyraq bop qapti.*(<I added a lot of dough. It's bread. It tastes more bitter).

**Nan püş täšlä-**\non push tashlamok. If the tandoor is too hot or the dough is too thick, the bread covered in the tandoor will fall off before it is baked. In this case, the bread in the dialect nānpüş täšlädi and fell compounds are used. *Üštānanimpüş täšlädi. Sä:lissiyraqjapipqojippan.* (<Three of my bread were pushed. It's a little warm).

**čuqiyi**čchukigich. This lexeme is also dialectal, and in winter wood, is a tool used to dig out the top of coal, wood from stove to heat the house. In some regions it is also known as a hanger.

*Pečkaniötiničuquyičdäkavlöp qoj.* (<Use a chukugich (trowel) to dig fire in the stove).  
*A handle (gloves) is a kitchen appliance, sewn from a thicker fabric, used to hold a pot or hot items.* *Qazanissiy. Tutqičdaišämäsän qoliñiküjdirädi.* (<The pot will burn your hand if you don't wear something on your hand.)

**Čarabzar**charabzor\čarabzalcharabzola knife that can be turned and secured and carried in a pocket. *Bümenğäatamdanqayan čarabzar. äšingäehtijat qilaman, süjagi bar göšlärdikesmijmän.* (<it's my father's charabzor, so I'm careful not to cut the meat with the bones.)

One of the things that caught our attention was that the small aults in the study area had different names.

**Yakandoz (coverlet)** is put around the khontakhta and one can sit on it, narrow and long coverlet.

**Tushak (mattress)** a mattress for a person smaller than quilt, designed to lie when we go to bed.

**Chayshab, tushak (sheet)** sheets in the fall and spring to cover us, for single person, smaller than quilt.

A piece of household that is meant to be placed on our head is called a pillow in the literary language, and this dialect is called bolish (pillow). There are such types, to be her or his support, to be a "lolabolish". *Lola bolish*, on the other hand, is adapted for leaning on its side, and its shape is correspondingly long, melon-shaped, and round. *Qizimisepigä on iktä körpä, altita et töšäk, üstä čajšap töšäk, jigirmätä jākändaz, jigirmä töttäbališ qildim.* (<To my daughter's dowry I did twelve quilts, six mattress, three coverlet, twenty small quilts and twenty four pillows).

Uzbek dictionary contains four meanings of "check". 1. The end of an event or occurrence, the end, finish. 2. Judge's decision, ruling. "I have nothing to hide from you, the chek of the wedding has fallen on me". 3. A document of monetary circulation, a contract. 4. Land leveled for growing rice, divided by borders.

In the representativesspeeches of the dialect in which the study is conducted, this is commented on apart from the meanings given in the dictionary, the word "chek" is used in a different sense. Parents who have raised many sons are one of the children stay in their house together. The rest is split to checks, i.e, the word "chek" means a place in the neighborhood where a new family can build a house. *Hüdagäšükür, töttäo: limgäüštäček,*

*üj-žäj bar. Endiözläri işläp sekin-ästäqayan kām-kösläriniözläri qilişadi.* (<Thank God, I have three checks and a house for my four sons).

In conclusion, it is possible that literary language is enriched by dialectism in dialects. There are many dialects on the fringes of our country that are not part of the vocabulary of our literary language. Every young linguist entering the field of dialectology today has the opportunity to collect lexemes used in our dialects which are not yet known to science, and thus contribute to the vocabulary of Uzbek language.

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