

## Grammatical Forms Specific to Verb Group in Uzbek Dialects (In the Sample of Dialects of Navoi Region)



### Linguistics

**Keywords:** dialect, grammatical form, verb, mood forms, ratio forms, tense forms, task forms of verb, dialectological atlas, aerial linguistics.

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### Abstract

As we know, every language enriches on the basis of its dialects, and develops on its base. Because today's dialects have not been preserved in the language of written manuscripts and have preserved many words and grammatical forms which have not been preserved in today. They form the vocabulary fund of each language. Studying such rare heritage is one of the actual issues of today's linguistics. Public-language research depends on many aspects of ethnos history. Because changes in language belong to the people's lifestyle, traditions and socio-economic development. The regional differentiation of phonetic, morphological, and lexical phenomena in dialects is as follows. This article is devoted to study the morphological features of the dialects of Navoi region of Uzbek language. The dialect materials regarding to grammatical forms of the verb which are gathered from dialects of Karmana (Navoi) region which is ancient such as Samarkand and Bukhara, are analyzed in historical-comparative and linguistic-geographical methods. It has been discovered that some of the mood, tense, ratios, and task form supplementaries in the Uzbek dialect were found in the language of the ancient written monuments. This proves that the dialects are the ancient phenomenon. The dialects which are researched, have compared and analyzed by the dialects of neighboring regions. Collected materials which belong to spread of morphological events aerially in the field of studying Uzbek dialects aerially and more than 100 linguistic maps which are created on the basis of them, can be source to create the "Dialectal Atlas of Uzbek Language", as well as dialectological atlas of Turkish languages in the future.

Nowadays, the traditional linguistic-geographical, comparative-historical methods with the linguo-aerial method which is one of the most recent theoretical achievements of world linguistics are also used in the study of specific features and regional spreading of the Uzbek dialect. As we know, the most great scientific research works have created in the field of aerial linguistics in the world in the XX century. In particular, many achievements have been achieved in the researches which are devoted to research the following languages: in Indian-European languages (E.A. Makaev), in Slavonic languages (R.I. Avanesev, N.I. Tolstoy), in German languages (V.M. Jirmunskiy), in Roman languages (M.A. Borodina), in Fin-Ugor languages (B.A. Serebrennikov), in Turkish languages (N.Z. Gadjieva), in Bulgarian languages (A.V. Desnitskaya) [9, 2, 11, 6, 3, 10, 4, 5].

The functional features of lexical, grammatical units which are researched in the dialects, and distribution aerials in the language maps formed by regions which the dialects spread, are given on the basis of linguo-aerial study of the Uzbek dialects. This, in turn, helps to define regional differentiation among dialects, to identify the relationship of the regional language with other Uzbek dialects, and to give an inner classification and deeply analyze the relationship of the basic dialects to the literary language based on the Uzbek literary language. This can be seen in more regional studying dialects.

Studying the morphological features of the Uzbek dialects which are spreaded in this region, give interesting information in researching the current state of the dialectal linguistic environment of the Navoi region, which is the subject of our research. There are specific features

in applying morphological forms in the dialects of regions which are being researched. This, of course, is appeared due to the location of the region, its historic conditions and the ethnic composition of the population. Different characteristics can also be seen in the grammatical forms of the verb in using of morphological forms in the Uzbek dialect of Navoi region.

The verb word category which has different meanings in the Uzbek dialects, has specific features among the dialects according to the categories such as the mood, tense, ratio such as Uzbek literary language. The Uzbek dialects have been characterized karluk, kipchak, oguz dialects by phonetic, lexic, morphological features in the works on the Uzbek dialectology. We divide the dialects of Navoi region into two groups according to the dialectal characteristics of the region:

1. The Karluk dialect.
2. The Kipchak dialect.

The dialect materials collected from this region have similarity with the materials of Karluk and Kipchak dialects of other Uzbek dialects, but have a distinctive internal distinction of the region formed on the basis of long historical, socio-cultural and geographical factors.

The 1 personality form of the subjunctive mood of the verb [-i)y] form of the [-a)y] affix can be seen in the Karluk dialect of Navoi region: aytiy, boriy (lit. orph.: aytay, boray). It can be seen in Karluk dialects in the form [-ay, -ayin]: aytay, borayin (lit. orph.: aytay, boray). The 2 personality form of the subjunctive mood of the verb forms with adding supplementary [-gin, -kin] and gives the meaning to appeal doing something, to call, to advise, to ask something: *Уни чқиргин* // ад.орф.: *Уни чақиргин*. In the Kipchak dialects [-g'in, -qin, -g'un] forms can be seen: *уйга баргин* (ад.орф.: *уйга боргин*), *алавди йаққин* (ад.орф.: *оловни ёққин*). The meaning of calling, asking is formed by adding [-g'ay] form to the 2<sup>nd</sup> personality singular form of the verb: *барагай* // *бора қол*, *айтагай* // *айта қол*.

If the 2<sup>nd</sup> personality plural form of the subjunctive mood of the verb is used in the form [-ng / -ing / -ung / -ingla / -iyula] in the Karluk dialects, it is formed by adding the supplementary [-нг / -нғ // -инг / -ынғ // -нгиз / -нғыз // -ингиз / -ынғиз // -изла / -ызла // -ингизла] in Kipchak dialects. In Karluk dialects: *оқынг*, *келинг*, *тушунг*, *борингла*, *бэрийла* // ад.орф.: *ўқинг*, *келинг*, *тушинг*, *боринглар*; in Kipchak dialects: *алинг*, *айтингиз*, *барынғыз*, *борингизла*, *келизла* // ад.орф.: *олинг*, *айтинг*, *борингиз*, *келинглар*). If [-лар] personality form is used after [-нг / -инг / -ынғ] form, the changes in the compound of them will occur: *кенгнэр*, *кейлэ* (*кейла* < *келийлар* < *келинглар*) // ад.орф.: *келинглар*.

The affixes which form the 2<sup>nd</sup> personality plural form of the subjunctive mood of the verb, existed in the ancient written monuments. Only [-нг] was used for the 2<sup>nd</sup> personality plural form of the subjunctive mood of the verb in the Orkhun-Enasoy texts, the [-ынгла // (-нгла // -нглэр)] affixes were used in Uyghur monuments. According to Mahmoud Koshgari, author of “Devonu lug'otit Turk”, which is one of the ancient written monument, there were some differences between using the 2<sup>nd</sup> personality plural form of the subjunctive mood of the verb among Turkish languages

of XI century. [-нГ // -инГ // -нГлар // -ынГлар // -инГләр] affixes were used for the 2<sup>nd</sup> personality plural form of the subjunctive mood of the verb, using of them in what meaning has a dialectical basis. [-ынГ // -инГ // -нГ] supplementary was used for plural form, [з] sound was increased for respect and was used in the form [-ынГыз // -инГиз // -нГыз // -нГиз] in Oguz and Kipchak dialects: *барынГ, барынГыз* // ад.орф.: *боринГ*. [-ынГ // -инГ // -нГ] affixes were used for respect, [-лар // -ләр] affixes were added for plural form, [-нГлар // -инГлар // -ынГлар] affixes were used [7, p.50-51; 8, p.327-328].

The 3<sup>rd</sup> personality singular form of the subjunctive mood of the verb was used in the form [-син / -сун] in Karluk dialects, in plural it was used in the form [-синлар / -сунлар]: *йэссин, бэрсун, кэрсунлар* // ад. орф.: *эссин, борсин, курсинлар*. The 3<sup>rd</sup> personality singular form of the subjunctive mood of the verb was used in the form [-син / -сын // -сун] in Kipchak dialects, its plural form was also used in this form: *Уйдагилар барсин* // ад. орф.: *Уйдагилар борсинлар*.

The past, present and future tense forms are existed in Uzbek dialects such as Uzbek literary language. [-дъ// -тъ] supplementary of past tense in Karluk dialects of Navoi region, [-ды // -ди, -ты // -ти] supplementary of past tense in Kipchak dialects can be seen. *айттъ, ўқъдъ; барды, келди* каби // ад.орф.: *айтди, ўқиди, борди, келди*.

When [-ди] form of the past tense of the verb was added to the verb which ended [-л] consonant sound, [д] sound will occur progressive assimilation, [л] sound will be pronounced: [лд>лл [-ди] > -ли: *бѳлль, келль* // ад.орф.: *бўлди, келди*. Or if [-ди] form of the past tense of the verb come after [н] sound, it will be pronounced in the form [-ни]: [д>н] [ди>ни]: *бѳльннь, эльннь, йэнь* // ад.орф.: *бўлинди, олинди, ёнди*. In Karluk dialects the plural form of the 1<sup>st</sup> personality of the past tense will be formed by [-к // -й // -ғ] personality forms: *бердък // бердъй // бердъг* // ад.орф.: *бердик*. The plural form of the 2<sup>nd</sup> personality of the past tense will be used in the phonetic forms such as [-нГыз // -йъыз] in Uzbek dialects: *келдънГыз // келдъйъыз* // ад.орф.: *келдинГиз*. It will be seen in the form [-нъыз // -нГыз] in Kipchak dialects: *бардынГыз, келдънГыз* // ад.орф.: *бординГиз, келдинГиз*.

[-нГыз] (бардынГыз) form was used in the work of Mahmoud Koshgari. He says about it: “The Turkish people use *бардынГыз* for respectable people, even though he is alone. However, *ынГыз* is the supplementary for the plural form. Oguz people use it only in plural form: *бардынГыз – hammingiz bordingiz demakdir*” (it means that you are all gone) [7, p.52]. [-нГиз] (*айтдинГиз, келдинГиз*) affix is used only for the plural form of the 2<sup>nd</sup> personality in the Uzbek literary language. Also in Uzbek dialects, in particular, in the dialect of researched region, [-нГыз // -йъыз // -з (ва бошқа фонетик вариантлари билан) (with another phonetic variants)] is used as the plural form of the 2<sup>nd</sup> personality.

[-нГ] singular form in the compound of [-нГыз] past tense verb is lowered and [-ъыз] plural form is saved in Karluk dialects: *бѳлльзмъ, келльъыз* // *келльйъыз* are expressed the meaning of respect // ад.орф.: *БилдинГизми? КелдинГиз*. This form is used in the plural meaning. [-лар]

plural form is added after these supplementary in order to express plural meaning: *келлѣзлѣ, бѣллѣзлѣмъ?* // ад.орф.: *Келдингизлар. Бўлдингизларми?*

Due to impact of [м, б] sounds in the compound of the 1<sup>st</sup> personality singular form [-мѣн] with [-ган] affix of the past tense verb, the 1<sup>st</sup> personality plural form with [-мѣз // -бѣз] affix will occur regressive assimilation, м will be pronounced in the form [нм (б) > мм] in the dialects of Navoi region: *бѣргѣммѣз, оқѣгѣммѣз* // ад.орф.: *борганмиз, ўқиганмиз*. Using -ган affix of the past tense verb with affixes of personality form has been shown in written monuments since XIII-XIV centuries. These affixes were not used in the monuments belong to XI-XII centuries [12, p. 55].

The verbal adverb supplementary [- (и)б] of the past tense verb is used in the form + (и)п [б>п] in the Kipchak dialects of the region. It causes that [м] sound in the compound of personality forms affixes (-ман, -миз < биз) of the 1<sup>st</sup> personality singular and plural form is stunned [бм>пм>пп]: *кел-ѣб-мѣн>кел-ѣп-мѣн>кел-пѣн, кел-ѣб-мѣз>кел-ѣп-мѣз, келпѣз* // ад.орф.: *келибман, келибмиз*. Also, [пм>мм] phenomenon will be shown: *айтѣпмѣн>айтѣммѣн, келѣпмѣн>келѣммѣн* // ад.орф.: *айтибман, келибман*. The past tense continuous verb with [-ар эди] supplementary is used in the form [-айди] in Karluk and Kipchak dialects: *бѣрайдим, сѣрайдинг* // ад.орф.: *борардим, сўрардинг*. This form means uncompleted but the continuation action in particular time in the past tense.

[-б] verbal adverb in the form [- (и)б эди] of the past tense verb is used in the form [в] in Kipchak dialects: *кетѣведѣ, айтѣведи, барѣведѣм* // ад.орф.: *кетган эди, айтган эди, борган эдим*. This form is used in the form *бѣрувди, айтувди* in Karluk dialects.

The present tense form of the verb has different forms among the dialects. These kinds of affixes of the present tense is explained historical formation of Uzbek people, the legality, its difficult ethnogenetic process, the history of Uzbek language. The present tense verb and other language facts in the dialects of Navoi region have specific form which is similar to facts of Uzbek language and relative Turkish languages.

There are some variants of the present tense verb in the dialects of Navoi region. [-ѣп // -йѣп] (with assimilative variants) forms of the present continuous tense verb is used instead of [-яп] affix in the dialects belong to Karluk dialects of this region: *бѣрѣпман, келѣпман* // ад.орф.: *боряпман, келяпман*. [-йѣп // -ѣп] form of the present tense verb specific to “Bukhara-Samarkand” dialect group is created in the result of reduction of [ѣт] verb. [-ят // -джат] form is used for forming the present tense verb forms in Kipchak dialects of this region: *ишлавѣтирман, ишлавѣтирсан, ишлавѣтир* // ад.орф.: *ишлаѣтибман, ишлаѣтибсан, ишлаѣтибди*.

[-моқчи] the future tense verb form has different phonetic variants in Uzbek dialects. This supplementary is used in the form [-мѣхчѣ] in the Karluk dialect of researched region. The verb form which is created with this supplementary, means the aim of the action: *оқимѣхчиман* // ад.орф.: *ўқимоқчиман*. The future tense verb form is shown in the form [-мақчи// -махчѣ] in the

Kipchak and mixed dialects: *кемақчи, алмақчи; ухламэхчъ, айтмахчъ* // ад.орф.: *келмоқчи, олмоқчи, ухламоқчи, айтмоқчи*.

All ratios of the verb are shown with the literary meaning in Uzbek language in Uzbek dialects. However, there are different phonetic variants their using among dialects. When reflexive, passive degrees of the verb are used in the past tense form in the Karluk dialects of Navoi region, it will occur assimilation. The form of reflexive degree is created with [-(и)н] affix: *кыйъннъ, тараннъ, суйаннъ* // ад.орф.: *кийинди, таранди, суйанди*. The superlative degree of the verb has different phonetic variants in Uzbek dialects, in particular, in the dialects of Navoi region: [-дър, -ғъз] *билдирғизмайди*, [-гъз, -дър] – *йегиздиради*, [-тьр || -тур] – *ташлаттирди*. The superlative degree of the verb [чикмоқ] in the Uzbek literary language, is used in the form [эр, -аз, -эз, -ар] in the Karluk dialects of the region: *чиқэр, чиқаз, чиқэз, чигар* каби // ад.орф.: *чиқар*. [-ар], [-каз // -киз] supplementary in Uzbek literary language which are created the superlative degree of the verb, is used in the form [-аз], [-кап] in Uzbek dialects such as Karluk and Kipchak of this region, namely, [p] sound is exchanged [з] sound: *чиқар // чиқаз, ўтказ // ўткар, кеткиз // кеткир*. Contrarily, [-ир] form is used instead of [-из] superlative degree form: *тэмизди // тэмирди, эқизди // эқирди*. **р-з** pair in dialects is shown in the written monuments of Turkish languages belong to the Middle periods. In particular, [-каз] affix is appeared as the phonetic variant of [-кап] affix [1, p.188]

Using parallelly noted [-каз / -қъз // -ғаз / -ғъз // -гэз / -гъз // -кэз / -кэр / -къз] superlative degree forms in the dialects of Navai region are specific to all dialects of the Karluk and Kipchak of Uzbek language: *отқаз / отқъз // отгаз / отгъз // ѳткэз / ѳткэр / ѳткъз / ѳтгэз* каби // ад.орф.: *ўтказ*.

[-(и)ш] mutual conjugate degree of the verb is not used in the researched region dialects, but [-лар] the 3<sup>rd</sup> personality plural form is used instead of this form in Karluk dialects: *Ме:монла кетдила* // ад.орф.: *Меҳмонлар кетдилар*. The 3<sup>rd</sup> personality singular form (without any supplementary) is used in this meaning in Kipchok dialects: *Миймэнна кетди* // *Меҳмонлар кетди*. This phenomenon is spreaded more deeply in Kipchak dialects of Uzbek dialects.

There are specific features of each two types of the dialects in using task forms of the verb. [-(и)ш] form of the gerund is used more deeply in Karluk dialects, [-(у)в] form is also used in Kipchak dialects: *Ўқишим яхиши (қарлуқ), Боқуви зўр (қипчоқ)*.

Also, such kind of feature is specific to supplementary of participle form. [-ган, -қан, -қан] forms of past participle form in the Karluk dialect, [-гэн, -кэн, -қан, -ған, -қэн, -ғэн] forms are used in the Kipchak dialects: *айтқан одам, қорққан бача* // ад. орф.: *айтган одам, қўрққан бола* (In the Karluk dialects); *кеткэн вэх, айтқэн гап, бэрган одам* // ад.орф.: *кетган вақт, айтган гап, борган одам*. [-(а)ётган, -(а)диган] present and future participle forms are used as [-адигэн, -айкэн] forms in Karluk dialects. This form is spread more deeply in the dialects of Bukhara and Samarkand: *бэрадигэн жэй, келайкэн мемэнла* // ад.орф.: *борадиган жой, келайтган меҳмонлар*. It is expressed with -(а)йэтган, -(а)жатган, -(а)турган, -(а)дурган, -

(а)диған forms in Kipchak dialects: *ухлайётган* *пилла* (ад.орф.: *ухлаётган* *вақт*), *баражатган* *жер* (ад.орф.: *бораётган* *ер*), *айтатурган* *сўз* (ад.орф.: *айтаётган* *сўз*), *сорайдурган* *киши* (ад.орф.: *сўрайдиган* *киши*), *бћладиган* *иш* (ад.орф.: *бўладиган* *иш*).

As we can see from the analysis, different forms are used in Uzbek dialects in order to form the mood, tense, degree, task forms of the verb, their interdisciplinary distribution is different. Especially, there are many grammatical forms in Kipchak dialects which the synharmonism phenomenon is saved.

The differences in the morphology of researched dialects are related to the historical development of the dialects of the regions, the specific lifestyle of the population, the specific natural and geographical features of the region, and cultural and spiritual factors. The fact is confirmed that nowadays words and grammatical forms specific to dialects which are shown in the speech of the population are being lived in this region, have been recorded in the ancient written monuments and the dialects are an ancient phenomenon, and the historical roots of the ethnos language, which is the result of socio-psychological consciousness, are the deeper than others.

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