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## **SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF TENSE NOUNS AND ADVERBS IN UZBEK AND AZERBAIJAN DIALECTS**

### **Abstract.**

Many scientific research works have been carried out in the field of dialectology of Turkic linguistics, including Uzbek and Azerbaijani linguistics. Two different situations can be observed in the text formation of time-meaning lexemes. In the first case, all sentences in the text depend directly on this leading word. In other words, this word is common to all sentences. In this case, all sentences connected to the temporal word in the text are connected to the sentence in which this word is involved.

**Key words.** Nouns, idioms, lexeme, semantics, Turkish linguistics, connective, areal, semantic layer, dialect.

### **Аннотация.**

В области диалектологии тюркского языкознания, в том числе узбекского и азербайджанского, проведено много научных исследований. В текстовом образовании лексем с временным значением можно наблюдать две различные ситуации. В первом случае все предложения в тексте напрямую зависят от этого ведущего слова. Другими словами, это слово является общим для всех предложений. В этом случае все предложения, связанные с темпоральным словом в тексте, связаны с предложением, в котором это слово участвует.

**Ключевые слова.** Существительные, идиомы, лексема, семантика, тюркское языкознание, связочный, ареальный, семантический слой, диалект.

### **Xülasə**

Türk dilçiliyinin, o cümlədən özbək və Azərbaycan dilçiliyinin dialektologiyası sahəsində bir çox elmi tədqiqat işləri aparılmışdır. Zaman mənalı leksemlərin mətn əmələ gəlməsində iki müxtəlif vəziyyət müşahidə oluna bilər. Birinci halda, məndəki bütün cümlələr birbaşa bu aparıcı sözdən asılıdır. Yəni bu söz bütün cümlələr üçün ümumdür. Bu zaman məndəki temporal sözə bağlı bütün cümlələr bu sözün iştirak etdiyi cümləyə bağlıdır.

**Açar sözlər.** İsimlər, deyimlər, leksemalar, semantika, türk dilçiliyi, birləşdirici, areal, semantik qat, dialekt.

**Introduction.** Many scientific research works have been carried out in the field of dialectology of Turkish linguistics, including Uzbek and Azerbaijani linguistics, and a perfect classification and description of dialects has been created, but dialects have been studied very little in the areal direction. Only some regions have been mapped.

For example, although monographic studies on the areal distribution of the lexicon of Azerbaijani dialects have been carried out, such research on the lexicon of Uzbek dialects has not been considered as a separate research object. Therefore, we believe that it is necessary to study the dialects of this region in a linguo-realistic way, to create linguistic maps, because today it is becoming an urgent task to create a linguistic atlas of Uzbek dialects.

Time-meaning words in Uzbek and Azerbaijani languages indicate the flow (continuum) and chronological sequence of the events described in the text. As things move in time and space, there must be a time continuum in every type of text, depending on the type of text, the style and the purpose of the author, the flow of time can be made brighter or darker. Time continuum or more clearly expressed in historical-scientific, historical-artistic text types.

Text components are connected by a chain of temporal words. Lexemes with a time meaning serve as a means of connecting sentences in the text. They have the ability to form a text by connecting sentences from content and syntactic aspects.

This time, Solihabibi waited for his bride, who went to the city in the early morning, with some hope and impatience. But the day was difficult. He was moving in the yard until noon: Ogiloy put the tomato lying in front of the sister with a pan, so that it would grow tall, he cut the bottom of the oshraikhon, which was planted near the porch. In the afternoon, he began to fold his neighbor's blanket. A chicken was heard clucking. Salihabibi involuntarily looked at the yard. The sun has set. Why is there no sign of the bride. (O. Umarbekov)

*Solihəbibisi bu dəfə səhər tezdən şəhərə gedən gəlinini bir az ümid və səbirsizliklə gözlədi. Amma gün çətin idi. Günortaya kimi həyətdə gəzirdi: Ogiloy bacının qabağında yatan pomidoru tavaya qoydu, böyüsün deyə, eyvanın yanında əkilmiş oşrayxonun dibini kəsdi. Günortadan sonra qonşunun yorğanını qatlamağa başladı. Bir toyuq tıqqıltısı eşidildi. Salihəbibisi qeyri-ixtiyari həyətdə baxdı. Günəş batdı. Niyə gəлиндən əsər-əlamət yoxdur. (O. Umarbekov)*

The development of events in this text is described in a certain time sequence, i.e. in the sequence "morning to noon, afternoon - sunset". It can be seen that the main connecting tool in connecting the sentences in the text to form a whole are words with time semantics.

Adjectives connect sentences in the text with contact and distant relations. The connection of adjacent words is contact, and the connection of sentences between which there are other sentences is distant (distance) communication.

Asr, year, season, week, day (day), hour, minute, second (ozarb. **Əsr, il, mövsüm, həftə, gün (gün), saat, dəqiqə, saniyə**). Lexemes represent the exact time of events in the text and the duration of time between events.

In 1963, I moved to the literary publishing house and worked as the head of the editorial department until 1970. In these ten years, seven books of my poems, translations of Yesenin and Svetlov were published. In 1969, the "Golden Wall" comedy was staged in the Khamsa theater. (E. Vahidov)

*1963 cü ildə ədəbiyyat nəşriyyatına köçdüm və 1970 ci ilə qədər redaksiya şöbəsinin müdiri işlədim. Bu on ildə mənim yeddi şeir kitabım, Yesenin və Svetlovun tərcümələri çap olundu. 1969 cu ildə Xəmsə teatrında "Qızıl divar" komediyası tamaşaya qoyuldu. (E.Vahidov)*

In this piece of text, the text is formed through the connection of word combinations consisting of time-meaning lexical units "1960", "1963", "1970", "ten years". The possibilities of text formation of lexemes with time semantics depend on their meaning. Lexemes denoting a large duration of time have a large potential for text formation, that is, they can connect more sentences representing events that take place over a long period of time, and vice versa, time is the largest text formation possibility from units of time measurement. words of century and year with a large amount can be cited.

A trilogy based on the lexeme of the century; A story can be created based on the lexemes of the year, month, season, (: **ozarb.il, ay, mövsüm**), week, day, night, (**ozarb.həftə, gündüz, gecə**). The lexemes of moment (**an**) with the smallest time dimension can only connect the reality of two or three sentences.

The semantic layer of the leading word in the formation of the text is important. As the leading word connects sentences, these connections take place on the basis of the main and potential themes of the leading word.

Winter is in full swing. The years are winding down. Handcuffed prisoners with torn clothes are shivering from the cold in Registan Square of Samarkand, listening to the verdict of the city judge. (P. Kadirov).

*Qış tam sürətlə gedir. İllər sona çatır. Səmərqənd şəhərinin Registan meydanında əlləri cırıq paltarlı qandallı məbuslar soyuqdan titrəyir, şəhər hakiminin hökmünü dinləyirlər. (P.Qədirov).*

In this text, the word "winter" is the leading word, and sentence 2 is connected to sentence 1 by means of its "cold" theme. Because there is a "cold" theme in both the "winter" theme and the "chain" theme. And in the 3rd sentence, the term "hunting"

appears as a semema and connects this sentence with the 1st sentence and the distant 2nd sentence.

Two different situations can be observed in the text formation of time-meaning lexemes. In the first case, all sentences in the text depend directly on this leading word. In other words, this word is common to all sentences. In this case, all sentences connected to the temporal word in the text are connected to the sentence in which this word is involved.

Spring usually comes in mid-February in our country, and nature begins to take on a different color. (1). The air hangs and the trees begin to wake up (2). Birds fly in and descend to repair old nests or build new ones (3). The ditches are filled with clear waters, and the surroundings turn into a blue lawn (4) ("The world around us") In this passage, sentences 2, 3, 4 are directly related to the first sentence and explain it.

Sentences can be connected to each other by the method of chain communication. In this case, the tense serves as the beginning of the leading lexeme chain. Contact communication is valid in these text types:

It was the middle of March. Suddenly the days warmed up and the snow on the mountain melted. Almonds began to pour. But forecasters said that this flood is not dangerous and will stop by evening. Nevertheless, some precautions were taken. But in the morning, Burkhanov was informed that the village of Selketdi on the banks of Bodomsoy was flooded, and three or four houses were flooded. Burkhanov immediately set off (O'. Umarbekov).

Martin ortaları idi. Birdən günlər isindi, dağdakı mağaralar əridi. Badam tökülməyə başladı. Lakin sinoptiklər bu selin təhlükəli olmadığını və axşam saatlarında dayanacağını bildiriblər. Buna baxmayaraq, bəzi ehtiyat tədbirləri görüldü. Amma səhər saatlarında Burxanova məlumat verilib ki, Bodomsoy sahilindəki Səlkətdi kəndi su altında qalıb, üç-dörd evi su basıb. Burxanov dərhal yola düşdü (**O'.Umarbəyov**).

The leading word in this text is the lexeme of March. The lexeme month (March) in sentence 1 is defined by the lexeme day in sentence 2. This connection was made due to the presence of the seme "day" in the lexeme of the month. In the 3rd sentence, the lexeme of the day (close to the evening) was determined to the part of the day, and the term "late" changed to "morning" based on the sequence, and the 3rd sentence connected the 5th sentence in this way. In sentence 6, the lexeme "morning" is defined by the shorter time duration "immediately". So, the determination of time in this text is as follows: (March) - day-never (near evening) - morning (near dawn) - right now, (**mart ayı**) - **gün-heç vaxt (axşama yaxın)** - **səhər (sübhə yaxın)** - **dərhal**.

## CONCLUSION

Since lexemes with the meaning of time act as connectives in the text, the semes of the connected words should have a seme, that is, a seme should become a sememe. There will be relations of exactness, synonymy, antonymy, whole part, type-genus, gradation, qualification. These relations are formed by means of lexical repetition, pronouns, synonyms, words whose meaning is not determined at the level of a sentence, lexical-grammatical elements such as since, then, then, after that.

Also, communicative needs such as confirming the denotation of time as a reality (pronoun sentence) and giving the next thought or description as a temporal theme (Spring! The bride of the seasons...) are also text-forming factors. Time-meaning words work together with other units of the temporal field to form a text and ensure its integrity.

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**Rəyçi: Filologiya elmləri doktoru, professor Yusupova Rano Narbayevna.**