



STUDY OF ARTIFICIAL WORDS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE AND ITS THEORETICAL FUNDAMENTALS

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Abstract. This article examines word formation and related issues in Uzbek linguistics, comments on word formation and related theoretical views. This article also addresses the problems with artificial words in Uzbek linguistics. Methods of word formation, active and inactive word formation, including criteria for word formation, word-forming components, their theoretical basis. Examples from modern Uzbek literature prove that the formation of new words in Uzbek linguistics by the method of affixation and composition is active. Special attention is paid to the method of reduplication of word formation, active and inactive word-forming affixes, their possibilities in word-formation today are described in detail. In Uzbek linguistics, personal views on problematic issues related to word formation are expressed, as evidenced by examples from literary passages.

Key words: word formation methods,

artificial word, phonetic method, lexical-semantic method, affixation method, composition method, reduplication, conversion, lexicalization, active and inactive word-forming affixes, individual artificial words.

I. Introduction

In Uzbek theoretical linguistics, a number of studies have been conducted on the problem of word formation and concepts related to word formation, and their classification. The question of the artificial word, its place in the construction of language, is directly related to the role of the word in language and speech, the problems to be solved in this regard. In Uzbek linguistics, a number of works have been done on the relationship of words, including

artificial words, to language and speech.¹ In particular, a series of articles by academician A. Hodjiev on linguistic and speech units, his views on the relationship of artificial words to language and speech expanded the theoretical views on word formation in Uzbek linguistics. Such research on words, artificial words and their nature, position in language and speech has an important place in Uzbek linguistics.

One of the first works on word formation in the modern Uzbek literary language was carried out by linguist A. Gulomov,² the next - as a study of the next decade. A. Hodjiev's book "The system of word formation in the Uzbek language" can be said that this research has brought the issue of word formation in Uzbek linguistics to a new level.³

The results of the research of professors S.Rakhmatullayev and H.Nematov are among the researches that can serve to supplement the theoretical ideas on the issue of word formation in Uzbek linguistics, to update the views on this issue. In this regard, S.Rakhmatullayev puts forward theoretical ideas related to such terms as "making a lexeme", "primitive lexeme", "artificial lexeme" ("derivative lexeme"), H.Nematov stressed the need to differentiate between "word-formation pattern", "fabricated word", "artificial word", expresses well-founded ideas about the place of artificial speech in language and speech.⁴

II. Literature review

Observations show that the issues related to word formation in Uzbek linguistics are the traditional, complete, general interpretation of

this phenomenon, historical, modern word formation; problems of productive, inefficient word formation, the question of the role of artificial words in language and speech, which are directly and indirectly related to artificial words, relatively little-studied linguistic phenomena - interpretations of specialization, simplification, rounding, terminology, lexeme phenomena⁵, etc.

These ideas alone show that a lot of work has been done on the grammar of Uzbek linguistics. But the wording and the problems associated with it are not over. Problematic situations, controversial issues, conflicting interpretations are still encountered in this regard. In our opinion, this is due to the following reasons:

- incomplete solution of the problem of word formation methods;
- there is no firm conclusion on the relation of the artificial word to language and speech;
- inconsistency in terms of key concepts of word formation;
- productive and unproductive, historical and modern word formation, as well as incomplete coverage of the ability of word-forming affixes to create speech derivatives;
- assimilation affix, the formation of the word associated with it - the idea that the word can be artificial does not have a complete logical solution;
- the popularity of modern research on the problems of word formation is very slow;
- the lack of a linguistic dictionary that can meet today's requirements, to distinguish artificial

¹Ne'matov H. Reconstruction strategy and tasks of Uzbek synchronous linguistics (Language and speech differentiation) // Uzbek language and literature, 1987, issue 3, pp. 27-31;
Ne'matov H. Word, its place in language and speech // Uzbek language and literature, 1988, issue 6, pp. 38-43 Nurmonov A., Sarimsokov B. The role of words in the language system and the problems of categorizing words // Uzbek language and literature, 1999, issue 5, pp. 19-23.

²Grammar of the Uzbek language. Volume 1 Edited by G.Abdurakhmanov. -T.: "Fan", 1975. Pp-4-46

³Hojiev A. Uzbek word formation system. -T.: "Teacher", 2007.

⁴Ne'matov H. On word-formation pattern, made and artificial word // Uzbek language and literature, 2007, issue 1, pp. 14-18

⁵Begmatov E., Ne'matov H., Rasulov R. Lexical microsystem and its research methodology (Theses of system lexicology) // Uzbek language and literature, 1989, issue 6, pp. 35-40.

words based on components, and so on.

It turns out that in Uzbek (as well as in many other Turkic languages) there is work to be done on the phenomenon of “word formation”. In this study, we do not intend to address such issues, but to make some comments based on the achievements of recent years in Uzbek linguistics.

III. Analysis

Observations and researches show that in Uzbek linguistics word formation, its methods and types, opinions on the basic concepts of word formation from the second half of the XX century, the development of morphology, morphemic departments of linguistics, XX from the last quarter of the twentieth century on the basis of the formation of "morphology".⁶

The methods of word formation in the monographic plan on word formation in the Uzbek language are usually:

phonetic method;
affixation method (morphological type);
lexical-semantic method;
composition method (syntactic method).

Academician A.Hodjiev in his study "Uzbek word-formation system", in addition to A.Gulamov's views on word-formation in the Uzbek language, identifies the following types of word-formation⁷:

grammatical word formation (word formation using affixes - affixation, word formation by word addition - composition, moving a word from one lexical-grammatical category to another, categorical migration make by - conversion);
lexical-semantic word formation (formation of a new word through change of meaning);

phonetic word formation (phonetic means - creation with the help of various phonetic changes).

This, of course, emphasizes that affixation and compositional methods of word formation lead to the formation of new words.

Sources also provide information on "phonetic word formation." This involves two events: 1) the formation of a word (such as bo'r – bo'z, ko'r – ko'z, urush – urish) as a result of a phonetic change in the word; 2) the method of word formation by changing the position of the stress (yangi – yangi, toza – toza, hozir – hozir). As A. Hodjiev rightly points out and explains, the so-called “phonetic method” of word formation (for example: brown-gray, blind-eye, fat-fat) as a form of construction cannot justify itself.⁸ As mentioned, there is no specific system for the formation of such words, and there are very few such words. These cases rightly overshadow the "phonetic method" of word formation. Unfortunately, in recent years, some research on word formation has recognized that phonetic word formation is recognized as a specific type of word formation, which casts a shadow on the basis of logical classification of word formation.

A. Hodjiev also denies the "lexical-semantic" (or semantic word formation) method of word formation. In this regard, the researcher states: "In the method of word formation, described as a" lexical-semantic "method, the word has a phenomenon of occurrence for some reason, but there is no phenomenon of word formation"⁹. In his views, A. Hodjiev evaluates the words that are actually the product of the phenomenon of simplification, such as “*ertaga*,

⁶Xudaybergenov M. Morphological phenomena in the Karakalpak language. DDA. – Nukus, 2004.

⁷Najimov P. The word-formation system of the Karakalpak language. DDA. – Nukus, 2019. 23-p.

⁸Hojiev A. Is the artificial word a linguistic unit or a speech unit? // Uzbek language and literature, 2004, issue 1, pp. 49-54

⁹Ne'matov H. Word, its place in language and speech // Uzbek language and literature, 1988, issue 6, pp. 38-43

birdan, kunda” as "morphological-syntactic" word formation, and emphasizes that they can not be artificial.

IV. Discussion

In our opinion, new semantic words are formed through the methods of word formation "semantic" (lexical-semantic) and "morphological-syntactic" (one way of lexeme formation - simplification). Their falsity can also be seen in the rejection of their previous meanings. For example, *gap II* (a party, which is held alternately between friends, companions and colleagues)¹⁰ more than a century later, it has been detached from its original meaning and given a new meaning. Example: *Bugun juma bo'lgani uchun Hakimboyvachcha va Mirzakarimboy o'z ulfatlarinikiga – gapga ketishgan.* (Oybek) In this example, we do not need to explain the use of the word "*gap*" in a new sense.

Apparently, *burun II* (geographical term - *Chukotka burni*), *qosh II* (craft term - *Sandiq sirtiga qosh bilan bezak berildi.*), etc., formed on the basis of polysemantic words, are independent lexemes with radically new meanings. Although word formation is not active in this way, from time to time one or two words are formed. This in itself shows that this method, the "lexical-semantic method", cannot be completely rejected.

The formation of new words in the "morphological-syntactic" method of word formation is directly related to various grammatical forms. This means that a particular word either becomes a basic form, or an additional form, or both forms become a whole (simplification, rounding) away from their nature (meaning of the word or affix

becomes obsolete). For example, *silliq, qizg'in, yurak, ichak, ipak, nari, beri, qishloq, ovloq, sarg'ish, ilon, ildiz* (a more complex form of simplification), *birdan, birga, olg'a, oldin, o'ngga, yaqinda, chapga, ortga* (a simple form of simplification) and dozens or even hundreds of words such as those are the result of this method. These are the units that have become a complete lexeme today or are in the process of being lexemed.

Since the common denominator for word formation is "the formation of a new lexeme", through simplification (rounding, deepening, specialization, which is its manifestation) new words of one or another level emerge from their previous meaning. Not only is this happening quickly and easily, but over a longer period of time, sometimes in front of a generation or two.

Thus, word formation by lexical-semantic, morphological-syntactic methods is a phenomenon in the Uzbek language and is an inactive form of word formation.

In Uzbek linguistics, without rejecting the ideas about the methods of word formation, artificial words can be classified as follows.

Grammatical word formation:

- a) method of affixation;
- b) composition method;
- c) reduplication method;
- d) conversion method.

In Uzbek linguistics, there are enough ideas on word formation by affixation and composition. However, there has been little talk of reduplication or conversion in word formation, and it has not been popular with the general public.

It is known that reduplication (word

¹⁰Annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language. Volume 1 –T.: "National Encyclopedia of Uzbekistan", 2006. Pp-485

repetition, pairing) also sometimes results in the formation of new words. We find that special research on word formation does not specifically address this. In linguistic dictionaries, this method is also interpreted as "hesitation of the base", "repetition", "double base". The scope of this method is wide, and we see that it is used not only in the context of words, but also in the ambiguity of sounds.¹¹

Reduplication in Uzbek usually results in words belonging to the category adverb. Academic grammar states: "Repetition is also an effective method. ... in repetition (in reduplication), the main semantic function of a word is generalization. When repeated words remain within their category, the meaning of genuine generalization prevails; when words go beyond their category through repetition, a new word is formed"¹².

We have focused on this in our research on adverb.¹³ The transition of repeated and paired words from one category to another (for example, the passage of words such as *yo'l-yo'l*, *rang-barang*, *mosh-guruch* from noun to adjective) is in fact a new word is related to the occurrence. The expression of the words such as "hovuch-hovuch, izma-iz, takror-takror", and so on in annotated dictionaries can also indicate that they are artificial words (lexemes). However, there is no need to explain that dictionaries cover lexical units (literally artificial words) rather than colloquial units.

The units "*ahyon-ahyonda*, *basma-bas(iga)*, *bekordan-bekorga*, *birin-sirin*, *bobma-bob*, *bora-bora*, *boshma-bosh*, *vazmin-vazmin*, *gala-gala*, *galma-gal*, *guruh-guruh*, *dona-dona*, *yelkama-yelka*, *yonma-yon*, *ketma-ket*,

chil-chil, *navbatma-navbat*, *nomma-nom*, *sim-sim*, *so'zma-so'z*, *chaman-chaman*, *elma-el*, *etak-etak*, *eshikma-eshik*, *yuzma-yuz*, *o'qtin-o'qtin*, *quloqma-quloq*, *qo'lma-qo'l*, *harfma-harf*, *imi-jimida*, *oyda-yilda*, *oylab-yillab*, *omon-eson*, *ochin-to'qin*, *och-nahor*, *uzil-kesil*, *ura-sura*, *elan-qaran*, *chor-nochor*" which are studied as repetitive and in pairs, have already come out of their category ("mother part") and are grouped in another grammatical category (adverbial part). Significantly, the number of such words is not limited to the above examples. Their composition is growing in relation to society and time. For example: "*vagon-vagon (un)*, *mashina-mashina (tuproq)*, *samolyot-samolyot (oziq-ovqat)*", which specializes in retreating from its meaning and expressing the meaning of quantity, appeared in a relatively recent period.

The formation of a new word in the method of conversion ("transition", "migration", transposition), which is interpreted as a method of grammatical word formation, also requires special observation, analysis and classification. This phenomenon between grammar and lexicology has some controversial interpretations of Uzbek word formation. Research on this issue states that the phenomenon of conversion, the criteria associated with its boundaries are not strict not only in Uzbek linguistics, but also in general linguistics, which is true.

In J.Eltazarov's work on Uzbek linguistics, the interaction and migration in the paradigm of word groups, the origin and differentiation of word groups; In the modern Uzbek language "substantification (nominalisation),

¹¹Akhmanova S. Dictionary of linguistic terms. – M.: «Union. encyclopedia», 1966. Pp-484

¹²Grammar of the Uzbek language. Volume 1 Edited by G.Abdurakhmanov. –T.: "Fan", 1975. Pp-534

¹³ Asadov T. The adverb in the system of word categories. – T.: "Editor", 2010.

Asadov T. Spiritual and methodological features of adverbs in the Uzbek language. –B.: Bukhara Publishing House, 2011.

adjectivalisation, adverbialisation,
numeralisation, pronominalisation,
verbalization,,... auxiliariation,
postpositionalisation and particularisations are analyzed¹⁴. Word formation is not active in this way either.

2. Lexical-semantic word formation method. Sources describe this method as “the formation of a new word by the transformation of a word form into a new word (lexeme) as a result of the acquisition of a lexical meaning, between the meanings of a polysemous word. the formation of a new lexeme as a result of the loss of connection (semantic connection)”¹⁵. However, the explanation in the first paragraph of the definition, "the formation of a word by the transformation of a word form into a new word (lexeme)" does not refer to the "semantic method" of word formation rather, it corresponds to the phenomenon of word formation by the “morphological-syntactic” method.

Sources say that the lexical-semantic method of word formation is the formation of homonymous words from polysemous words. In this way, nouns and verbs lead to word formation. Example: *oqim I, oqim II; kun I, kun II; ko'ch I, ko'ch II; gap I, gap II; to'y I, to'y II; yo'ldosh I, yo'ldosh II* and so on.

With the lexical-semantic word-formation method, homonymous words are formed, in which polysemous words have a single meaning, that is, they gradually move away from the meaning of the previous semantic system and become stable lexical. formed as a unit.

Some sources indicate that the criteria for lexical-semantic word formation are: 1) the

departure of the lexical meaning from the original meaning of the word as a result of the transition to different semantic systems; 2) to have a specific formal feature in the construction in accordance with the recognized new meaning.

In general, the "starting point" of historical and genetic differentiation of word groups, that is, the lack of consensus in science about which word group is primary in the primitive language (J. Eltazarov) casts some shadow on this method of word formation.

Indeed, there are dozens of units in our speech (in Turkish in general) that are formed on the basis of a polysemantic word (“sprouted”), the primary, main meaning of which is very difficult to find. In Turkish, *ko'ch I va ko'ch II, shish I va shish II, to'y I va to'y II, ko'k I va ko'k II*, etc. such as speech, that is, out of context, there are a number of words that express the concept of both object and action at the same time, it is impossible to determine the primary meaning - which one grew out of which [6,80]. It's too slow to make words like that.

3. Morphological-syntactic word formation. Most of the Turkic (Uzbek) words in our speech, according to their origin (etymology), are characterized by the fact that the content and content are integrated and have a single meaning. This is determined by the antiquity of these words. At different stages of language development, the transition of words to lexemes was active, resulting in the formation of hundreds of words in this way.

In Uzbek, the method of "morphological-syntactic word formation" is also studied under the term "lexemes". This can be the basis for a

¹⁴Eltazarov J. Interaction and migration of word groups in Uzbek language. DDA. –T. 2008.

¹⁵Hojiev A. Uzbek word formation. –T. : “Teacher”, 1989.

logically correct classification, as this method is a phenomenon directly related to the acquisition of a new content (form) and content of a word or compound.

Examples of such methods of word formation are simplification, rounding, (specialization), lexemes, and termologisation. Such terms and the theoretical views associated with them emerged mainly in the last decades of the twentieth century, and began to be studied and classified.

The Uzbek language lexical layer is a simplification directly related to word formation in relatively new studies related to its enrichment (the interconnection of morphemes that are independent in the morpheme structure of the word, ie the combination of the base and the suffix to form an integral whole¹⁶, as well as the expression of a completely new meaning), rounding (ideomatization or specialization - a pattern of word or form formation of a historically fabricated lexeme meaning) lexicalization (lexicolysis - historical lexicolysis - lexicalization) unity) is evaluated as an active method of new lexeme formation¹⁷.

In fact, it is true. For example, new words such as *birdan*, *kunda*, *birga*, *yaqinda* (simplification), *uchuvchi*, *quruvchi*, *ishchi*, *yig'ilish*, *qurilish*, *kechuv*, *o'ynash* (specialization), *to'ldiruvchi*, *aniqlovchi*, *ega*, *kesim*, *izohlovchi* (terminologization), *marmartosh*, *ohaktosh* (lexemisation) are the units that follow the lexical layer of the Uzbek language. Another important point is that word formation by such methods cannot be equated with affixation, compositional word formation, and most importantly, these methods are relatively inactive.

4. In the Uzbek language, word formation by means of affixation and composition is active. However, in this process, sometimes irregular constructions - occasional applications are also encountered. Typically, rhetoric that emerges as a product of the creativity of poets and writers emerges as a product of the need for style, the need for expression. They also help to make the speech expressive and figurative.

The Uzbek language has dozens of suffixes as word-forming affixes. But today, it can be said that only a certain group of them is active. There are a number of affixes that are described as word-makers, which have already lost their productivity or, as A. Hodjiev said, were not productive in time. This can be explained as follows. It is known that verb-forming affixes are found in sources *-a*, *-an*, *-i*, *-illa/ulla*, *-ik*, *-ir/ur*, *-ira*, *-ay*, *-la*, *-lan*, *-lash*, *-lashtir*, *-lantir*, *-r/ar*, *-ra*, *-si*, *-sin*, *-sit*, *-t*, *-it*, *-ot*, *-q*, *-iq*, *-qar*, *-g'ar*, *-qir* and so on are given. But most of them have already lost their effectiveness. There are good reasons for this. For example, it is not necessary to explain that the affix *-illa* (*-ulla*) only serves to form verbs from imitation words (for example, *taqillamoq*, *lovullamoq*). You can use this form to make a verb out of any imitation word. This is widely explained in the sources. In order for this affix to form a new verb today, it first needs a new imitation word so that the affix can form a verb. The "viability" of the *-illa* (*-ulla*) affix is directly related to the development of imitation words. In order for this to become more active, a new imitation word is needed first. The same can be said of many inactive verb affixes. Words formed (historically) with these affixes (generally inefficient word-forming affixes) should be

¹⁶Hojiev A., Reshetova L. A concise glossary of grammatical terms of the Uzbek language. - T.: "Teacher", 1980.

¹⁷Ne'matov H., Rasulov R. Fundamentals of Uzbek system lexicology. -T.: "Teacher", 1995. Pp-43-45.

considered as root words (lexemes).

Now let's look at another situation. Observations show that many compound words related to the verb are associated with the affixes -la, -lan, -lash. The affix -la is an active, productive verb maker that has a wide range of semantic possibilities. This affix is characterized by the formation of new words (*soyalamoq, salqinlamoq, rulonlamoq, dasturlamoq, dalalamoq, safarlamoq, programmalamoq, skanerlamoq, kodlamoq, dizinfeksiyalamoq, tashqarilamoq*). The same can be said of the affixes -lan, -lash.

The active formation of the affix -la in oral and written speech can be widely observed in the work of the talented writer T.Murod "Fields left by my father". Here are some examples from the work: 1. *Yo'l, majnuntol soyalab o'tadi. Bobomiz ana shu yo'ldan sahar-sahar dalalaydi.* 2. *Qiblalatib belbog' yoyadi.* 3. *Men bo'xchamni orqalatib tashqarilayman.* 4. *Qaldirg'ochlar afg'on yurtga safarlabdi, kuz oxirlabdi-da.* 5. *Darvozadan ichkarilab edim, Oysuluv qizimiz peshvoz chiqib keldi.* Although these constructions are a type of speech unit, an occasional word formation, it is natural that over time, their scope will expand. This situation, that is, whether the artificial word (the author's speech neologism is a derivative of speech) becomes a made-up word (usual unit - lexical unit) depends on the subsequent "fate" of these words. More precisely, the above-mentioned artificial verbs can remain as a unit of speech within this work or become widespread and become a lexeme.

The affix -la is also active in live speech: Let's look at some examples: 1. *Kiprigingiz ostida soyalasak maylimi? Siz uzgan rishtalarni biz bog'lasak maylimi?* (From the

song). 2. *Yerni ikki marta haydab bo'lib yaqindagi katta soyning bo'yida salqinlab o'tirsa, osmonda uchib ketayotgan bir laylak yiqilib tushibdi.* (From a fairy tale) 3. *Talaba shaxsining ayrim xislatlari (tezkor reaksiya, yo'nalganlik va h.k.)ni rivojlantiruvchi fanlarni o'qitishda o'quv materialini dasturlab uzatadigan maxsus texnik vositalardan foydalanishdan iborat.* (From the newspaper)

The analysis of the possibilities of the affixes -la and -illa in word formation shows the above.

Thus, among the active and moderately active affixes in the Uzbek language -la, -lan, -lash, -lantir, -lashtir (verb maker); -chi, -kor, -shunos, -paz, -xo'r, -ma, -lik (noun maker); -li, -siz (adjective maker); -larcha, -chasiga, -ona (adverb maker) are included.

New words are also formed by the method of adding words (composition). However, A. Hajiyeu refuses to create a new word with a compound word and says: "In all Uzbek word-formation works, the "compositional method" of word-formation is mentioned and described as a productive method of word-formation. However, if the event is approached directly from the Uzbek language's own materials, it becomes clear that word formation in this language cannot be called a "composition method" or does not have the necessary method."¹⁸. The term "composition" does not correspond to the essence of the term compound word, but in the language of the work of art it is observed that the words of the author's speech (individual speech) are used in a much new form. Examples include *nuqratan, telefonxat* (U.Azim), *sohibdil, kiyikso'qmoq, oyqovoq, chaqmoqtuyoq, sirtlonpanja* (M.Yusuf), *kajboshlik, oromkursi*

¹⁸Hojiyeu A. Uzbek word formation system. -T.: "Teacher", 2007.

(X.Dustmuhammad).

Here are some examples from literary works:

1. Tobora mo'rtlanar *toshhikmatlar*.
(A.Qutbiddin) 2. Qorxat ziyofatiga
o'rganganlar *yomg'irxat, shabnamxat, qirovxat, jalaxat* degan yangi-yangi odatlarni o'ylab chiqarmasliklariga kim kafolat beradi?
(S.Ahmad)

Such rhetorical constructions used in the examples are intermediate in relation to neologisms and occasionalisms, and in terms of compliance with the laws of word formation (basis+basis) are close to usual words - neologisms, occasionalisms as a speech phenomenon.¹⁹

The Uzbek vocabulary is also enriched with dialectal (local) words. In the Sources, it is stated that the words such as *murg'ak, dugona, kosa, etc* are selected for the literary language from the dialect layer. In this process, necessity is considered, that is, the criterion of "speech need" is used as the main criterion. A specific dialect word or unit that is known and understood by a wide audience is introduced into the literary language.

In general, the development and enrichment of the vocabulary is inextricably linked with the vernacular. As the Uzbek literary language is enriched by the structure of the national language, not only lexical units, but also phraseological units can serve in it.²⁰

5. The method of enriching the Uzbek language on the basis of an external source (external possibility) occurs in connection with the appearance of neologisms in the vocabulary. This phenomenon is common to all languages, and as a result of mutual socio-political, cultural and enlightenment relations between

different peoples, there are quantitative and qualitative changes in the lexical layer.

Along with social life, our vocabulary layer is enriched with *algoritm, sensor, market, antivirus, xaker, shou, chat, sayt, koronavirus, vunderkind, motivatsiya, pandimeya, karantin* and so on. Although some of these words existed before, they were not as popular and actively used as they are today.

V. Conclusion

Thus, the richness and development of the Uzbek lexical layer in terms of form and content (quantity and quality) is connected with the above-mentioned methods of word formation, and their Uzbek language. The ability to enrich the horse layer is different. At the same time, affixation, word-formation, as well as the formation of new words as an external source (words of other languages) in the enrichment of our vocabulary are actively observed.

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¹⁹Toshaliyeva S.N. Occasional word formation in Uzbek language. NDA. –T. 1998.

²⁰Orifboev D. On dialectal phraseology // Uzbek language and literature, 1974, issue 6, pp. 60-62.

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