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 ethnology. 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. Avanesov, N.I. Tolstoy), in German languages (V.M. Jirnunskiy), 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 [-iy] form of the [-ay] affix can be seen in the Karluk dialect of Navoi region: aytay, boray (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: Унн ичкырғин // ад.орф.: Унн ичкырғин. In the Kipchak dialects [-g’in, -g’in, -g’un] forms can be seen: уйға барғин (ад.орф.: уйға борғин), алади ыаккип (ад.орф.: оловни өккіп). The meaning of calling, asking is formed by adding [-г’и] form to the 2nd personality singular form of the verb: барғай // бора қол, айтағай // айта қол.

If the 2nd personality plural form of the subjunctive mood of the verb is used in the form [-ng / -ing / -ung / -ingla / -ilya] in the Karluk dialects, it is formed by adding the supplementary [-нг / -нг / -ңг / -ңг / -нгиз / -нгыз / -ңгиз / -ңгыз // -изла / -ызла // -нгизла] in Kipchak dialects. In Karluk dialects: окынг, келинг, тушунг, борғингла, бөрійлә // ад.орф.: ўкнг, келинг, тушунг, борғинглар; in Kipchak dialects: алинг, айтингз, барынгыз, борынгызла, келизла // ад.орф.: олинг, айтине, борынглар, келинглар). If [-лар] personality form is used after [-нг / -нг / -ңг] form, the changes in the compound of them will occur: кенгләр, кейле (кейле < келиләр < келингләр) // ад.орф.: келингләр.

The affixes which form the 2nd personality plural form of the subjunctive mood of the verb, existed in the ancient written monuments. Only [-нг] was used for the 2nd personality plural form of the subjunctive mood of the verb in the Orkhun-Enasoy texts, the [-нглар // -ңглар // -ңгләр] affixes were used in Uyghur monuments. According to Mahmoud Koshgari, author of “Devonu lug’ottit Turk”, which is one of the ancient written monument, there were some differences between using the 2nd personality plural form of the subjunctive mood of the verb among Turkish languages
of XI century. [-нг // -нглар // -нглар] affixes were used for the 2nd personality plural form of the subjunctive mood of the verb, using of them in what meaning has a dialectical basis. [-нг // -нг // -нг] supplementary was used for plural form, [з] sound was increased for respect and was used in the form [-нглыз // -нглэз // -нглэз // -нглэз] in Oguz and Kipchak dialects: барыныз, барыңыз // ад.орф.: барыңыз. [-нг // -нг // -нг] affixes were used for respect, [ -лэρ // -лэ] affixes were added for plural form, [-нглар // -нглар // -нглар] affixes were used [7, р.50-51; 8, р.327-328].

The 3rd personality singular form of the subjunctive mood of the verb was used in the form [-син / -сүн] in Karluk dialects, in plural it was used in the form [-синлар / -сүнлар]: ыкқин, борсын, кўрсинлар // ад.орф.: ыкқин, борсин, кўрсинлар. The 3rd personality singular form of the subjunctive mood of the verb was used in the form [-син / -сун // -сун] in Kipchak dialects, its plural form was also used in this form: Уйдагибарсын // ад.орф.: Уйдагибарсынлар.

The past, present and future tense forms are existed in Uzbek dialects such as Uzbek literary language. [д-л // -л] supplementary of past tense in Karluk dialects of Navoi region, [д-лы // -лы // -лы] supplementary of past tense in Kipchak dialects can be seen. айтъ, укъдъ; барды, келди каби // ад.орф.: айтди, укъди, борди, келди.

When [-д] form of the past tense of the verb was added to the verb which ended [-л] consonant sound, [л] sound will occur progressive assimilation. [л] sound will be pronounced: [лд//лд [-д] > -ли: бўлъ, келъ // ад.орф.: бўлди, келди. Or if [-д] form of the past tense of the verb come after [н] sound, it will be pronounced in the form [-ни]: [д>н] [дн>н]: бўлънъ, олънъ, йънъ // ад.орф.: бўлънди, олънди, ёнъди. In Karluk dialects the plural form of the 1st personality of the past tense will be formed by [-к // -й // -ф] personality forms: бердък // бердий // бердъ // ад.орф.: бердик. The plural form of the 2nd personality of the past tense will be used in the phonetic forms such as [-нгъз // -йъз] in Uzbek dialects: келдъйгъз // келдъйбъз // ад.орф.: келдъйгъз. It will be seen in the form [-нъз // -нъз] in Kipchak dialects: бардынъгъз, келдъынъгъз // ад.орф.: бардынъгъз, келдъынъгъз.

[-нгъз] (бардынъгъз) form was used in the work of Mahmoud Kosghari. He says about it: “The Turkish people use бардынъгъз for respectable people, even though he is alone. However, ыкъин is the supplementary for the plural form. Oguz people use it only in plural form: бардынъгъз – hammangiz bordingiz demakdir” (it means that you are all gone) [7, р.52]. [-нгъз] (айтдиндиз, келдиндиз) affix is used only for the plural form of the 2nd personality in the Uzbek literary language. Also in Uzbek dialects, in particular, in the dialect of researched region, [-нъз // -йъз // -з (ва бошқа фонетик вариантлари билан) (with another phonetic variants)] is used as the plural form of the 2nd personality.

[-нг] singular form in the compound of [-нъз] past tense verb is lowered and [-ъз] plural form is saved in Karluk dialects: бўлъэмъ, келъз // келлъйз 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: келъзло, бөлъзләмъ? // ад.орф.: Келдингизләр. Бүлдәнгизләрмән?

Due to impact of [м, б] sounds in the compound of the 1st personality singular form [-мэн] with [гән] affix of the past tense verb, the 1st personality plural form with [-мъз // -бъз] affix will occur regressive assimilation, м will be pronounced in the form [нм (б) > мм] in the dialects of Navoi region: боргъзмънз, окъзгъзмъз // ад.орф.: боргънмиз, ўқигънмиз. Using –гән 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 (-мэн, -миз < биз) of the 1st personality singular and plural form is stunned [бм>пм>пп]: келъб-мэн>келъб-мэн>келъб-мэн, келъб-мъз>келъб-мъз, келъб // ад.орф.: келъбман, келъбмиз. Also, [пм>мм] phenomenon will be shown: айтъмън>айтъмън, келъмън>келъмън // ад.орф.: айтъбман, келъбман. The past tense continuous verb with [-ар эди] supplementary is used in the form [-айди] in Karluk and Kipchak dialects: бэраидим, сэраидинг // ад.орф.: борардим, сүардинг. 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: кетъведъ, айтувди, баръведъ // ад.орф.: кетгън эди, айтган эди, борган эдим. This form is used in the form бэрувди, айтубди 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 etnogenetic 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. [-әп // -йәп] (with assimilative variants) forms of the present continuous tense verb is used instead of [-яп] affix in the dialects belong t Karluk dialects of this region: бэкъпм, келъпм // ад.орф.: боръпм, келъпм. [-йәп // -әп] form of the present tense verb specific to “Bukhara-Samarkand” dialect group is created in the result of reduction of [ ет ] verb. [-ят //-джат] form is used for forming the present tense verb forms in Kipchak dialects of this region: ишләвәртман, ишләвәрипсан, ишләвәрип // ад.орф.: ишләвәртман, ишләвәртп, ишләвәртбди.

[-мәкчи] the future tense verb form has different phonetic variants in Uzbek dialects. This supplementary is used in the form [-мәкчы] in the Karluk dialect of researched region. The verb form which is created with this supplementary, means the aim of the action: окимәкчыман // ад.орф.: Ўкимокчиман. The future tense verb form is shown in the form [-макчи//-макчы] in the
Kipchak and mixed dialects: кемакчи, алмақчи; ухламхъ, айтмакъ // ад.орф.: келмокчи, олмокчи, ухламокчи, айтмокчи.

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: къйъинъ, таранъинъ, суъинъ // ад.орф.: киинди, таранди, суунди. The superlative degree of the verb has different phonetic variants in Uzbek dialects, in particular, in the dialects of Navoi region: [дър, -ғъз] билдиргизмайди, [ғъз, -дър] – یегиздирди, [ғър || -тур] – таишаттирди. The superlative degree of the verb [чиқмоқ] in the Uzbek literary language, is used in the form [ғър, -аз, -зз, -ар] in the Karluk dialects of the region: чиқр, чиқаз, чиқз, чиқар каби // ад.орф.: чиқар. [ғър], [ғъз // -ғъз] supplementary in Uzbek literary language which are created the superlative degree of the verb, is used in the form [-аз], [-кар] in Uzbek dialects such as Karluk and Kipchak of this region, namely, [ғър] sound is exchanged [зз] sound: чиқар // чиқаз, утказ // уткар, кеткиз // кеткир. Contrarily, [-и]р form is used instead of [-из] superlative degree form: тмизди // тмириди, жиизди // жирди. p-з pair in dialects is shown in the written monuments of Turkish languages belong to the Middle periods. In particular, [-ғъз] affix is appeared as the phonetic variant of [-қар] affix [1, р.188]


[-(и)ш] mutual conjugate degree of the verb is not used in the researched region dialects, but [лар] the 3rd personality plural form is used instead of this form in Karluk dialects: Мекмонла кетдили // ад.орф.: Мекмонлар кетдили. The 3rd personality singular form (without any supplementary) is used in this meaning in Kipchak dialects: Мийона кетди // Мекмонлар 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: Ўкисим яхши (карлук), Бокуви зур (кипчак).

Also, such kind of feature is specific to supplementary of participle form. [-ған, -кан, -қан] forms of past participle form in the Karluk dialect, [-ған, -қан, -қан, -ған, -қан, -ған] forms are used in the Kipchak dialects: айткан эдам, қорққан бача // ад. оф.: айтган одам, курккан бала (In the Karluk dialects); кеткэн вэх, айткэн гап, бөрган эдам // ад.оф.: кетган вакт, айтган гап, борган одам. [-(а)ётган, -(а)диган] present and future participle forms are used as [-адиган, -айкэн] forms in Karluk dialects. This form is spread more deeply in the dialects of Bukhara and Samarkand: борадиган жой, келайкэн мемнган // ад.оф.: борадиган жой, келаётган мекмонлар. It is expressed with -(а)йётган, -(а)жатган, -(а)турган, -(а)дурган, -
(а)диған forms in Kipchak dialects: ухлаиғтан пилл (ад.орф.: ухлаётган вакт), баражатган жер (ад.орф.: бораётган ғер), айтатураётган сўз (ад.орф.: айтаётган сўз), сорайдурган киши (ад.орф.: сўраётган киши), бўладиган иш (ад.орф.: бўлайдиган иш).

As we can seen 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 that others.

References