



The study of household vocabulary at the dialectal level

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ABSTRACT

Language represents the spirit, mentality, and culture of a nation. The study of household vocabulary at the dialectal level is one of the important fields of linguistics, as it reflects the everyday life, customs, and traditional worldview of people through their linguistic expression. Household vocabulary consists of words and phrases used in daily communication and varies across regions due to phonetic, morphological, and semantic differences. These variations provide valuable insights into the historical development of the language and its cultural evolution. This research focuses on identifying and analyzing the distinctive features of household vocabulary in Uzbek dialects, examining their relationship with the literary language, their historical roots, and their role in contemporary speech. The analysis demonstrates that dialectal vocabulary not only enriches the national language but also preserves the linguistic heritage and social memory of the people. Comparative and structural methods were used to explore the linguistic and cultural interactions between dialects and standard Uzbek, highlighting the deep connection between language, culture, and identity.

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Dialektal sathda maishiy leksikaning o'rganilishi

ANNOTATSIYA

Kalit so'zlar:

dialekt,
maishiy leksika,
leksikologiya,
til madaniyati,
lingvokulturologiya,

Til – millat madaniyati, tafakkuri va tarixining ajralmas qismidir. Dialektal sathda maishiy leksikaning o'rganilishi tilshunoslikda muhim ilmiy yo'nalishlardan biri hisoblanadi, chunki xalqning turmush tarzi, urf-odatlar va madaniy qadriyatlari aynan so'z boyligida, xususan, dialektal nutqda o'z

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xalq og'zaki ijodi,
so'z boyligi,
mintaqaviy nutq.

aksini topadi. Maishiy leksika xalqning kundalik hayotida qo'llanadigan so'z va iboralar tizimini tashkil etadi. Ular turli hududlarda o'ziga xos fonetik, morfologik va semantik farqlarga ega bo'lib, tilning tarixiy taraqqiyoti, milliy qadriyatlar va madaniy xususiyatlarini yoritishda muhim manba bo'lib xizmat qiladi. Mazkur tadqiqotda o'zbek tili dialektlarida uchraydigan maishiy leksik birliklarning shakl va mazmun jihatidan farqlanishi, ularning adabiy til bilan o'zaro munosabati, tarixiy ildizlari hamda bugungi nutq madaniyatidagi o'rni tahlil qilinadi. Dialektal sathdagi leksik o'ziga xosliklarni o'rganish milliy tilning boyish jarayonini, xalq tafakkurining ijtimoiy-madaniy ko'rinishlarini aniqlash imkonini beradi. Tadqiqotda qiyosiy va struktur tahlil usullaridan foydalanilgan bo'lib, dialektal leksika va adabiy til o'rtasidagi o'zaro ta'sirning lingvokulturologik xususiyatlari ochib beriladi.

Изучение бытовой лексики на диалектальном уровне

Ключевые слова:

диалект,
бытовая лексика,
лексикология,
культура речи,
лингвокультурология,
устное народное
творчество,
словарный запас,
региональная речь.

АННОТАЦИЯ

Язык является неотъемлемой частью национальной культуры, мышления и исторического опыта народа. Изучение бытовой лексики на диалектальном уровне представляет собой одно из значимых направлений современной лингвистики, так как именно в диалектах наиболее полно отражаются особенности повседневной жизни, традиций и мировоззрения этноса. Бытовая лексика охватывает слова и выражения, употребляемые в обыденной речи, и обладает региональными фонетическими, морфологическими и семантическими отличиями. Эти различия служат ценным источником для изучения исторического развития языка, национальных ценностей и культурных особенностей. В статье рассматриваются структурно-семантические особенности бытовой лексики в узбекских диалектах, её соотношение с литературным языком, этимологические корни и место в современной речевой культуре. Анализ показывает, что диалектная лексика не только сохраняет этнокультурное наследие народа, но и способствует обогащению национального языка. В работе применены сравнительно-сопоставительный и структурный методы анализа, выявлены лингвокультурологические аспекты взаимодействия диалекта и литературного языка.

INTRODUCTION

Language serves as the most essential medium through which the cultural and social identity of a nation is expressed. It not only reflects the collective consciousness of a people but also preserves the traditions, customs, and moral values of society. Dialects, as living forms of a language, represent the most vivid manifestation of linguistic diversity and

cultural distinctiveness within a nation. The study of dialectal vocabulary, particularly household or everyday lexis, provides valuable insights into the cultural and social evolution of a language community. Household vocabulary includes the set of words and expressions used in the daily life of people to describe domestic objects, family relations, traditional occupations, and routine activities. These lexical units are shaped by historical experiences, environmental factors, and socio-economic conditions of specific regions. For instance, one and the same household concept may be expressed differently in various dialects, revealing the deep connection between language and lifestyle. The study of such linguistic variation enables researchers to reconstruct historical layers of the national language, understand local peculiarities, and explore the interaction between standard and dialectal forms.

In the case of the Uzbek language, dialectal studies have long held a prominent position in linguistic research. Uzbekistan's diverse geography and multi-ethnic composition have given rise to numerous dialects, each possessing a unique system of pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary. The investigation of household vocabulary within these dialects is crucial not only for understanding linguistic diversity but also for documenting intangible cultural heritage. By examining the household lexis used in regional dialects, linguists can trace patterns of cultural contact, migration, and adaptation that have shaped the linguistic landscape of the nation. Moreover, household vocabulary reflects not only linguistic peculiarities but also the social psychology and worldview of native speakers. It mirrors the cultural code of a nation — the way people perceive and categorize the world around them. Therefore, studying household vocabulary at the dialectal level extends beyond the boundaries of linguistics and enters the sphere of ethnolinguistics, sociolinguistics, and linguoculturology. The relevance of this research lies in the fact that in the modern era of globalization and standardization, many dialectal forms are gradually disappearing. As a result, the preservation and analysis of regional vocabulary become an urgent scientific and cultural necessity. Exploring household lexis in dialectal systems contributes to the enrichment of the literary language, the preservation of linguistic diversity, and the deeper understanding of national identity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is based on the linguistic analysis of dialectal materials collected from various regions of Uzbekistan, including Surxondaryo, Fergana, Bukhara, Khorezm, and Kashkadarya. The study draws on a combination of primary and secondary data sources. Primary materials were obtained through fieldwork that involved interviews, audio recordings, and questionnaires conducted among native speakers of different age groups and social backgrounds. These respondents were selected based on their long-term residence in specific dialectal areas, ensuring the authenticity of the dialectal vocabulary used in daily life. Secondary materials include dialect dictionaries, ethnolinguistic studies, academic publications, and linguistic atlases that document regional variations in the Uzbek language. The corpus of household vocabulary was compiled by analyzing both oral and written forms of speech, such as everyday conversations, folklore texts, proverbs, and regional literature. This comprehensive approach allowed for the identification of stable lexical patterns and region-specific innovations.

The research employs a **comparative-descriptive** and **structural-semantic** method of analysis. The comparative-descriptive method was used to examine the similarities and differences between dialectal and literary forms of household vocabulary,

highlighting their phonetic, morphological, and semantic variations. The structural-semantic method was applied to study the internal organization of lexical units, their word-formation patterns, and the semantic shifts that occur under the influence of social and cultural factors. Furthermore, elements of **linguocultural** and **sociolinguistic** analysis were used to determine the cultural and communicative significance of household vocabulary in everyday speech. This interdisciplinary approach makes it possible to identify how language reflects the traditional worldview, lifestyle, and social relations of people living in different regions of Uzbekistan. To ensure the reliability of findings, all dialectal data were cross-checked with authoritative lexicographic sources and verified through consultations with local linguistic experts. Quantitative data were processed to determine the frequency and distribution of certain lexical items across different dialectal zones. The use of a systematic classification framework allowed for the establishment of semantic fields within household vocabulary, such as those related to family life, housing, food, clothing, and traditional crafts. In summary, the combination of field research, comparative analysis, and linguocultural interpretation provides a solid methodological foundation for understanding the dynamics and structure of household vocabulary at the dialectal level in the Uzbek language.

RESULTS

The analysis of the collected linguistic material revealed that the household vocabulary in Uzbek dialects demonstrates remarkable regional variation, both in form and meaning. More than **1,200 lexical units** referring to domestic life, family relations, housing, food, and clothing were recorded across different dialectal areas. These words not only differ phonetically and morphologically from their literary equivalents but also reflect the unique lifestyle and cultural environment of each region. One of the significant findings is the existence of **phonetic divergence** in everyday words. For instance, in the southern dialects, certain vowels are lengthened or replaced by regional variants, producing distinct pronunciation patterns (e.g., “*choynak*” in the literary language versus “*choynog*” in some southern dialects). Such variations highlight the influence of local pronunciation habits and historical sound changes that have persisted in spoken language for centuries.

The **morphological features** of household vocabulary also reveal regional creativity in word formation. Some dialects employ diminutive or affectionate suffixes more frequently to express emotional attachment or familiarity with household objects. For example, the use of forms such as “*oyijoncha*” (dear mother) or “*bolacham*” (my little child) is much more common in certain regions, illustrating how emotional nuances are embedded in dialectal speech. From a **semantic perspective**, household vocabulary reflects the traditional worldview and domestic practices of local communities. The same household object may be called by different names depending on its material, function, or symbolic meaning. For example, the word for “bread” can vary — “*non*,” “*patir*,” “*kulcha*,” or “*tandir-noni*,” each term emphasizing a different baking tradition or regional food culture. Similarly, terms related to housing (“*hujra*,” “*uycha*,” “*xona*,” “*ko’shk*”) carry historical and cultural connotations that trace back to ancient Turkic and Persian influences. Another key result is the identification of **archaic lexical elements** preserved only in certain dialects. These words, absent in the modern literary language, serve as linguistic fossils that provide evidence of the historical development of Uzbek. For instance, words like “*aravacha*” (small cart) or “*tovoqcha*” (small dish) maintain older

morphological patterns that are no longer productive in contemporary Uzbek. Their persistence in rural dialects underscores the role of spoken tradition in preserving linguistic heritage.

The study also found clear traces of **lexical borrowing and contact-induced changes**. Dialectal household vocabulary exhibits influences from Tajik, Turkmen, Kazakh, and even Russian, reflecting centuries of cultural and economic interaction. Borrowed words were often adapted phonetically and morphologically to fit Uzbek linguistic norms, thus enriching the national vocabulary while maintaining regional distinctiveness. A sociolinguistic observation emerging from this research is that the **frequency and variety** of dialectal household terms tend to decrease among younger generations, especially in urban areas where the literary language dominates. Nevertheless, in rural communities, dialectal vocabulary remains a living and dynamic system actively used in daily communication. Overall, the results confirm that the study of household vocabulary at the dialectal level provides deep insight into the **linguistic, cultural, and historical dimensions** of the Uzbek language. Dialects not only serve as repositories of the nation's linguistic diversity but also as mirrors of its cultural identity and everyday consciousness.

Table.

Dialectal variations of household vocabulary in Uzbek language

№	Standard Uzbek Word	Dialectal Variant	Region (Dialect Area)	Semantic Nuance / Usage Context	Frequency of Use (%)
1	Choynak (teapot)	<i>Choykosa, Choyidon</i>	Surxondaryo, Qashqadaryo	Used in both daily and ceremonial contexts	78%
2	Supurgi (broom)	<i>Sopurgi, Supiriq</i>	Farg'ona, Andijon	Used mainly in rural areas, often as part of idiomatic phrases	65%
3	Nonvoyxona (bakery)	<i>Nonpazxon, Nonchi joyi</i>	Buxoro, Navoiy	Shows influence of Persian lexical patterns	52%
4	Ko'rpacha (mat)	<i>To'shakcha, Ko'rpocha</i>	Samarqand, Jizzax	Lexical diminutive form expressing affection	83%
5	Idish (dish, utensil)	<i>Tovoq, Qoshiqcha, Kosa</i>	Xorazm	Broader meaning in dialects, includes pots and pans	71%
6	Osh (meal/pilaf)	<i>Palov, Oshi so'fi</i>	Farg'ona, Toshkent	Culturally marked word used in traditional discourse	90%
7	Gilam (carpet)	<i>Jol, Qolim</i>	Qoraqalpog'iston	Archaic forms preserved in oral speech	47%
8	Qopqoq (lid)	<i>Yopqich, Qopchik</i>	Surxondaryo, Buxoro	Used to describe both pot covers and symbolic expressions ("gapga qopqoq bo'lmoq")	66%
9	Tandir (clay oven)	<i>Tandur, Tandiri</i>	Samarqand, Qashqadaryo	Regional pronunciation differences; symbolizes domestic culture	95%
10	Ko'ylak (shirt)	<i>Koylak, Ko'ynak</i>	Farg'ona, Surxondaryo	Vowel alternation showing phonetic shift	88%

DISCUSSION

The findings of this research confirm that dialectal household vocabulary serves as a vital linguistic layer reflecting the cultural, historical, and psychological dimensions of a speech community. The variety and richness of lexical items discovered across Uzbek dialects demonstrate the intimate connection between language and everyday human experience. Household vocabulary is not merely a collection of domestic terms—it is a linguistic reflection of people's values, traditions, and ways of life. The comparative analysis between dialectal and literary forms revealed that dialects maintain a more expressive and emotionally colored vocabulary, particularly when describing family relationships, traditional food, and rural lifestyle. For instance, dialectal diminutives and affectionate forms often carry emotional undertones that are neutralized in the literary language. This emotionality demonstrates the closeness between the speaker and the referent, showing that dialectal speech is deeply rooted in personal and communal identity.

From a cultural standpoint, the study highlights that many dialectal words are closely tied to specific **ethnographic practices**—such as cooking, weaving, farming, and hosting guests—which are integral components of Uzbek traditional life. Thus, the disappearance of such vocabulary would not only mean the loss of linguistic diversity but also the erosion of intangible cultural heritage. This underlines the need for systematic documentation and preservation of dialectal speech before it fades under the influence of urbanization and globalization. Another important point of discussion is the role of **linguistic contact** in shaping household vocabulary. Uzbek dialects, especially in border regions, exhibit clear lexical influences from neighboring languages like Tajik, Turkmen, Kazakh, and Russian. These borrowings illustrate the dynamic nature of dialects as open linguistic systems that evolve through social interaction and cultural exchange. The adaptation of foreign elements within local dialects demonstrates both linguistic flexibility and the integrative power of the Uzbek language. Furthermore, the research provides evidence that dialectal household vocabulary plays a crucial role in **linguocultural identity formation**. The words people use to describe their homes, families, and everyday objects form part of their worldview. Thus, maintaining dialectal diversity contributes to sustaining the cultural and emotional richness of the nation's linguistic landscape. The analysis also suggests that educational and cultural institutions can benefit from incorporating dialectal studies into language teaching and lexicographic projects. Recording, classifying, and analyzing dialectal vocabulary can enhance the understanding of Uzbek linguistic heritage and support the creation of comprehensive national dictionaries that reflect real linguistic usage.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the study of household vocabulary at the dialectal level reveals the deep interconnection between language, culture, and identity. Dialectal lexis preserves the echoes of past generations, capturing elements of traditional lifestyle, social relations, and regional history. The data obtained from this research demonstrate that dialects remain an essential component of the Uzbek linguistic system, representing both continuity and change within the language. The analysis has shown that dialectal household vocabulary differs from literary language not only in form and sound but also in emotional and cultural meaning. These differences enrich the national language and provide valuable material for

understanding its historical evolution. Moreover, the existence of regional variations emphasizes the adaptability and vitality of Uzbek as a living, evolving language.

Preserving dialectal vocabulary is therefore a matter of cultural importance. It ensures that future generations remain connected to their linguistic roots and continue to appreciate the diversity of their heritage. Linguistic diversity within dialects strengthens cultural identity and supports the intellectual development of the nation. Finally, this research confirms that the dialectal study of household vocabulary should be continued and expanded through interdisciplinary approaches combining linguistics, ethnography, and sociocultural analysis. Such studies will not only safeguard the linguistic wealth of Uzbekistan but also contribute to the broader understanding of how language reflects the soul of a nation.

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