

The Study of Dialects in Uzbek Linguistics in the Period of Independence

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Annotation

This article discusses the contribution of Uzbek dialectologists to the collection and study of materials on Uzbek dialects, which laid the foundation for the emergence and development of an independent scientific direction - Uzbek dialectology. It is known that the diversity of the Uzbek language and their diversity distinguishes this language from other Turkic languages. This is fully confirmed by scientific research conducted in the field of Uzbek dialectology, the historical and linguistic evidence contained in it. At the same time, there are issues related to the dialects of the indigenous population of the region.

Keywords: historical and etymological, Alisher Navoi, Abulgazi Bakhodir Khan, Abdulla Avloni, dialect, Uzbek language, phonetic, lexical, grammatical, Kypcha

The study of Turkic languages and their dialects began during Tsarist Russia. We agree with the traditional opinion that the scientific study of the Uzbek literary language and Uzbek dialects began in the 20s of the last century. In fact, the scientific study of the Turkish and Uzbek languages began in the time of Mahmud Koshgari, and Alisher Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Abulghozi Bahadirkhan, Munavvarqori, Abdulla Avloni, Fitratlar continued this tradition. It will be close that we still have the teachings of the former councils.

The Uzbek language and its dialects were strongly influenced by related and non-related languages. A.K. Borovkov, V.R. Reshetov's scientific research works dedicated to Uzbek dialects have special opinions about interlinguistic relations [1,3-14].

The contribution of Uzbek dialectologists in collecting and researching materials on Uzbek dialects was great. They created the basis for the emergence and development of an independent scientific direction - Uzbek linguistics. It is known that the many dialects of the Uzbek language and their diversity distinguish this language from other Turkic languages. This is fully confirmed by the scientific research conducted in Uzbek dialectology and the historical-linguistic evidence gathered in it. Indeed, if we look at the history of the Uzbek people, it can be concluded that there was a genetic affinity between a part of the Uzbeks and the Uyghurs, and another part with the Kazakhs, Karakalpaks, Kyrgyz, and Turkmens. This created common, similar aspects between the languages of these peoples. In addition, Uzbeks have had close relations with non-Turkic ethnic groups in the past. Different economic and cultural relations, the process of neighboring or sometimes mixed living in the same territory had an impact on the change of the Uzbek language and Uzbek dialects. This is confirmed by works devoted to the study of the lexicon of the Uzbek language and Uzbek dialects. Sh. Shoabdurahmanov's works dedicated to the study of the lexicon of Uzbek dialects were the first step in this field [2].

In the study of Uzbek dialects, the characteristics of the dialects are not only descriptive, but also comparative research based on historical-etymological, factual elements of Turkish and other languages, and their evaluation from this point of view, many historical-linguistic, dialectological, linguo-geographical, areological and current helps a lot in finding solutions to theoretical and practical problems in literary language.

As we mentioned earlier, the cities of Chust, Kosonsoy, Namangan, Namangan region of the Republic of Uzbekistan and twelve cities: Davlatabad, Kosonsoy, Uchkurgan, Uychi, Norin, Yangikurgan, Chortoq, Namangan, Toraqo It consists of internal administrative regions such as Rgan, Mingbulok, Chust, Pop district, and 2,803,012 people who speak different languages and dialects of the Uzbek language, Qarluq and Kipchak, live in the area [3].

Despite the existence of a number of studies aimed at studying regional dialects and their unique phonetic, lexical and grammatical features, all regional dialects have not been linguistically analyzed, and there are still problems that need to be studied.

In the works devoted to the study of Namangan dialects in Uzbek linguistics, mainly the linguistic features of the dialect of Namangan city and Uychi district have been studied more widely. At the same time, the dialects of Chortoq, Pop, Uchkurgan and Namangan districts of Namangan region were partially the object of research. Other dialect areas of the region have not been studied in detail, so there are few opinions about them.

Not only Turkish, but also phonetic, lexical and grammatical signs of the Persian-Tajik language played an important role in the processes of the unique formation of the dialect of Namangan, the administrative center of the province. Scientists such as E.D.Polivanov, A.K.Borovkov, V.V.Reshetov, G.O.Yunusov studied and classified the unique linguistic aspects of Namangan city dialect, which differs from other Uzbek dialects in these aspects. Reasonable conclusions were reached about the linguistic features of the dialect.

As a result of the study of the sources of ethnogenesis of the local language through Turkish and non-Turkic language elements using typological and areal-linguistic methods based on scientific-factual materials and relying on them, the abstract, unclear situations about the dialect were clarified.

The phonetic and morphological characteristics of the Namangan dialect were studied by S. Otamirzaeva and S. Tulyakov in their candidate dissertations [4]. Linguistic features of the Uychi dialect were described by A.Y. Aliev [5] studied.

In his doctoral thesis, A.Y.Aliev gave a general description of the phonetic, lexical and morphological aspects of regional dialects, and tried to provide a detailed explanation of the dialects of the population living in the area of Namangan city and nearby places. In some places of H. Sharipov's candidacy work [6], there is partial information about one or two rural dialects of the Yangigorgan district, which is adjacent to the south of Kyrgyzstan.

It is worth mentioning that the first information about the dialects of the Namangan region was recorded in the dictionary created by V. Nalivkin and M. Nalivkina [7]. This dictionary is also important because it is the first work done in the field of Uzbek dialectology. A. Aliev and S. Tulyakov say that it is difficult to distinguish places specific to the Namangan dialect because the dialect characteristics are not given in the Nalivkin dictionary with clear transcription symbols [8,6]. It is appropriate to approach the work from the point of view of that period.

In the last century, Swedish Turkologist Gunnar Yarring published a book in English on the Qilich dialect of the Namangan dialect (Jarring G. The Uzbek Dialect of Qilich. Leipzig, 1937). In the work, according to the linguists, a description of some phonetic, morphological and lexical features of the Qilich (now Uzun village) dialect belonging to the current Chust district is presented [9,8].

Professor A.K. Borovkov in his article "on the classification of umlaut" or "Uighurized" dialects" explained with examples the reasons for the phenomenon of umlaut in such dialects as Namangan, Uychi, Chortoq, Koroskon, Uchkurgan, Kayqi. In addition, he attached to his work several proverbs that he recorded from the representatives of Uychi village [10,29-31].

Professor V.V. Reshetov, in his article "About the Namangan dialect of the Uzbek language", was one of the first to scientifically substantiate the historical formation of the Namangan city dialect, its phonetic and morphological features [11,216].

Thus, the dialects of the Namangan region, which have roots in the distant past and different ethnogenesis, have attracted the attention of a number of linguists. Their research on the study of Uzbek dialects served as an important source in the formation and development of Uzbek dialectology, and even now this process continues gradually.

It is known that language is an invaluable asset, an inexhaustible wealth and a unique property of any nation. Every nation and people, every clan - people have their own language that shows respect. It is in this language that the culture and history of the people - the nation, which is literally its creator, is reflected. At the same time, language is of great importance in the development of society. Therefore, language is closely

related to the psyche of any nation. The Uzbek language is the mother tongue of the Uzbek people. It is an important factor of unity and integrity of our country, social closeness.

We know that the national language is divided into two main branches - the literary language and the live communication language of the population - dialects and dialects. They always complement and enrich each other. Literary language is the highest form of the national language polished, reworked and molded by the masters of words, which is an example for all Uzbeks, the best expressive possibilities of the national language are embodied, it has oral and written forms.

The oral literary form of the Uzbek language is very ancient and versatile. Although some literary fragments created in the old Turkic period of the development of our language, written down from the mouth of the people, are considered to belong to the period of 4-5 thousand years ago, from the point of view of form, they entered written form one and a half thousand years ago. Therefore, the written form of the literary language begins its history with the language of the oldest written monuments that have reached us. A living language is a dialect, dialects are territorially limited, living spoken language of the population. They differ from the literary language in that it does not have a written form, does not obey certain laws and regulations, and has a limited scope of application. Solving many theoretical and practical aspects of the Uzbek language is directly related to their study.

Literary language interacts with dialects and dialects, bringing their common features closer together, and is nourished and enriched by the words and phrases of the dialects. It is also worth noting that some words and names are not found in literary language or dictionaries, but are present in dialects and dialects. This shows that these words and terms should be accepted into the literary language without exception. For example, in the Namangan Kipchak dialects, the word "mardäk", which means the main part from which the grain of corn is obtained, is not found in the literary language or in the 2-volume explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language, but in rural areas, especially among Kipchaks who are actively engaged in farming. is a household lexicon. Or azgïrmak (mislead from the right path), olvali (fruit with a sour taste), ävraz (water outlet inside the house), tärvängnamak (excessive shaking), ropok (ro` Words such as mol to cover, to wrap wide), shiiraq (the part of the foot connected to the ankle) also belong to this group. So, words and terms specific to dialects and lively conversation are undoubtedly of great importance in enriching the vocabulary of our literary language.

In recent times, factors such as the incomparable development of science and culture in our country, the fundamental social and economic development taking place every day in our cities and villages, and the continuous flow of scientific achievements have motivated the importance of the eternal language to increase day by day and are now the reason for its lexicon to be enriched even more. is dying. As a result, it is not an exaggeration to say that it is not an exaggeration to say that it is not an exaggeration to say that the lexicon of regional dialects has become one of the urgent tasks of today to further activate the relation of the lexicon to the literary language, to maintain the purity of the literary language and to strive to enrich it. For this reason, to record the characteristics of dialects and dialects, to study them in detail on the basis of descriptive, comparative, comparative-historical and areal methods in all their linguistic aspects, in the study of the history and gradual improvement of the modern Uzbek literary language. provides important theoretical and practical information to ensure that local dialects do not disappear.

All people in the world are formed and matured only on the basis of one language. Although he has mastered several languages, he thinks through only one language in the linguistic world. That is why the local forms of the national language have a special place in the spiritual and cultural growth of a person, in the expansion of the world of communication. As recognized by world linguistics, the first stage of any national language is dialects and dialects. The dialectal linguistic nature of the region is revealed on the basis of comprehensive study of them. This serves the development of the literary language of the nation, the perfection of its level units in a unique way. Dialects and dialects are not only linguistic material, but at the same time, they are an important resource that embodies the history, culture, national character, and characteristics of the nation. It is worth noting that today's conditions of globalization and changes in social life are affecting the language. That is why it is becoming more and more important to study dialects on time through scientific foundations and to come to certain conclusions about them.

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