

Dialectal Features Of The Speech Of Kazakhs In Uzbekistan And Their Socio-Linguistic Factors

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Abstract. This scientific article highlights the role of language as a complex system that expresses national identity, social consciousness, and cultural values. It also examines the significance of dialectology in studying the territorial variability of language, the dialectal system of the Kazakh language, and its historical and areal development features. The phonetic, lexical, and morphological characteristics of Kazakh dialects spoken in Uzbekistan, particularly the Tashkent Kazakh dialect, are analyzed from the perspective of contact linguistics. The article also scientifically discusses linguistic relations between the Uzbek and Kazakh languages, as well as processes of interference and convergence. The results of the research demonstrate that studying territorial linguistic variation, preserving dialects, and deepening the understanding of Turkic interlingual relations is of great importance.

Keywords: Language, dialectology, Kazakh language, Tashkent Kazakh dialect, areal linguistics, contact linguistics, interference, convergence, bilingualism, morphological system, lexical layer, phonetics.

Аннотация. В данной научной статье рассматривается роль языка как сложной системы, выражающей национальную идентичность, общественное сознание и культурные ценности. Также анализируется значение диалектологии в изучении территориальной вариативности языка, диалектная система казахского языка, а также его исторические и ареальные особенности развития. Фонетические, лексические и морфологические особенности казахских говоров, проживающих на территории Узбекистана, в частности ташкентского казахского говора, рассматриваются с точки зрения контактной лингвистики. В статье также научно освещаются языковые связи между узбекским и казахским языками, процессы интерференции и конвергенции. Результаты исследования показывают, что изучение территориальной вариативности языка, сохранение диалектов и глубокое понимание межтюркских языковых отношений имеют важное научное значение.

Ключевые слова: Язык, диалектология, казахский язык, ташкентский казахский говор, ареальная лингвистика, контактная лингвистика, интерференция, конвергенция, билингвизм, морфологическая система, лексический слой, фонетика.

Language is one of the main markers of national identity and serves not only as a means of communication but also as a complex system reflecting the social consciousness, historical memory, and cultural values of society. Through language, spiritual heritage, traditions, customs, and forms of national thinking are transmitted from generation to generation, strengthened, and developed. In this regard, language is considered one of the most important factors in the formation, preservation, and consolidation of national identity.

The mentality, worldview, and social experience of any nation are primarily reflected in its language, particularly in its lexical-semantic system, phonetic features, and grammatical structure. These layers of language are not merely a set of linguistic units but are products of a specific historical development process. Therefore, in modern linguistics, language is increasingly studied not only as a communicative tool but also as a multifaceted socio-cultural phenomenon reflecting complex relations between humans and society.

Within this scientific approach, dialectology plays an important role. Dialectology studies the territorial variability of language, its areal distribution, and the differences in speech among various ethnic and social groups. It not only identifies phonetic, lexical, and grammatical features of dialects and sub-dialects but also

reveals their historical roots, formation factors, and developmental tendencies. This, in turn, enables the reconstruction of language history, identification of linguistic richness, and its scientific classification.

In the context of globalization, urbanization, and rapid development of information technologies, dialectal varieties of language are gradually disappearing, and their distinctive features are being eroded. Therefore, conducting dialectological research, documenting linguistic diversity, and preserving it scientifically has become one of the most urgent tasks today. In particular, alongside the dominance of the standard language in the speech of younger generations, the reduction of regional speech elements poses a risk of losing historical linguistic layers.

In conclusion, the study of language as a socio-cultural phenomenon, especially from the perspective of dialectology, is of significant theoretical and practical importance. It serves as an essential scientific task in preserving the richness of national language, identifying its historical roots, and transmitting it to future generations.

The Kazakh language belongs to the Kipchak branch of the Turkic language family and has developed across vast geographical regions throughout its historical evolution. This factor has led to the emergence of a rich and complex dialectal system. Such dialectal diversity is primarily explained by the historical dispersion of ancient tribes and clans across different territories. In addition, historical migration processes, the expansion of socio-economic relations, and long-term linguistic contacts with neighboring peoples have also played a significant role.

From a linguistic perspective, regional dialects of the Kazakh language differ in phonetic, lexical, and grammatical features, demonstrating the internal differentiation of the language. The scientific study of these dialects is of great methodological importance for reconstructing historical stages of language development, identifying ancient linguistic layers, and revealing interrelations among Turkic languages within the framework of areal linguistics.

Therefore, the comprehensive study of the Kazakh dialectal system contributes not only to a deeper understanding of its internal structure but also serves as an important scientific direction in identifying genetic and typological relations within the Turkic language family and describing their historical-linguistic development.

The study of the linguistic features of Kazakhs living in Uzbekistan is of particular relevance in modern linguistics. The Kazakh dialects formed in this region have long been in intensive and multilayered contact with the Uzbek language. As a result of such continuous linguistic interaction, complex processes such as interference, convergence, and transfer have actively occurred in phonetic, lexical, and grammatical levels.

These phenomena make the Kazakh dialects in Uzbekistan a unique and valuable empirical source for research in contact linguistics. In particular, analyzing the mechanisms of mutual influence between the two closely related Turkic languages—Kazakh and Uzbek—and studying language dynamics under conditions of bilingualism and diglossia yields significant scientific results.

At the same time, these dialects serve as an important source for reconstructing historical stages of the Kazakh language, identifying ancient linguistic layers, and describing areal linguistic features. Therefore, their systematic and comprehensive study is of great theoretical and practical importance for both contact linguistics and historical-comparative linguistics.

Scientific studies on the Kazakhs of Uzbekistan show that substantial and theoretically significant research has been conducted in this field. In particular, the works of T.Aydarov focus on the lexical structure and areal characteristics of the Kazakh language using a linguistic-geographical approach, analyzing the distribution of linguistic units, their formation factors, and processes of dialectal differentiation.

Similarly, the research of Yu.Abduvaliyev systematically describes the phonetic and morphological system of the Kazakh dialect in Tashkent, highlighting variability, normative aspects, and socio-linguistic foundations. These studies provide an important theoretical basis for analyzing the relationship between dialects and the standard language.

The research conducted by I.Quttimuradova reveals the socio-territorial conditioning of the Kazakh dialect in Karakalpakstan, explaining the influence of ethnic composition, social environment, and language contact.

Furthermore, the works of B.Sayfullayev analyze linguistic contact between Uzbek and Kazakh languages in literary texts, revealing stylistic, semantic, and pragmatic aspects of their interaction.

Overall, these studies provide a solid scientific foundation for the comprehensive investigation of Kazakh dialects in Uzbekistan and deepen the understanding of Turkic linguistic relations.

The general analysis of these studies shows that the Kazakh speech in Uzbekistan is a complex and multilayered linguistic system. Its phonetic, lexical, and morphological layers develop in close interconnection, reflecting both internal systemic organization and external linguistic influence. In particular, phonetic transformations, lexical borrowings, and grammatical adaptations resulting from long-term contact with the Uzbek language define the main differential features of these dialects. These phenomena are explained within contact linguistics through concepts such as interference, convergence, and structural adaptation.

The Tashkent Kazakh dialect is recognized as one of the most vivid examples of these processes. It has formed in the central regions of Uzbekistan and demonstrates strong and multifaceted influence from the Uzbek language. In particular, phonetic phenomena such as substitution, reduction, assimilation, and lengthening are systematically observed. Additionally, changes in stress and intonation patterns contribute to its distinctive linguistic profile.

As a result, the Tashkent Kazakh dialect is of scientific interest not only as a regional dialect but also as a complex contact phenomenon formed through interaction between different language systems. Its detailed study enables the identification of mechanisms of language change, linguistic innovations in bilingual environments, and patterns of areal development.

Vowel systems in this dialect also demonstrate complex phonetic processes such as diphthongization, vowel reduction, and vowel alternation, reflecting dynamic phonological development influenced by both internal evolution and external contact factors.

Phonetic transformations in borrowed lexical units from Arabic and Persian further illustrate the hybrid linguistic nature of the dialect. Such borrowings undergo phonetic adaptation to local pronunciation norms, often significantly differing from their original forms. As a result, multiple historical phonetic layers coexist within the dialect.

In addition, consonant elision leading to vowel lengthening is another important phonetic feature, explained by principles of phonetic economy and articulatory efficiency. This contributes to the optimization of speech production.

Lexically, the Tashkent Kazakh dialect is characterized by high variability and semantic richness. Many Uzbek loanwords are actively used and adapted phonologically and semantically. This creates a hybrid lexical system reflecting strong language contact.

From a thematic perspective, lexical units can be grouped into everyday vocabulary, kinship terms, food names, clothing terminology, and socio-political vocabulary, each reflecting different aspects of socio-cultural life.

Morphologically, the dialect is characterized by variability and adaptability. Grammatical forms exhibit multiple variants, and affixes adapt phonologically. Structural convergence with Uzbek is observed in word formation and grammatical categories, leading to hybrid morphological models.

These features confirm the dynamic and open nature of the dialect system and its continuous development under socio-linguistic influence.

From an applied perspective, studying this dialect is important for teaching, especially in developing phonetic awareness and linguistic competence. Dialect materials also support corpus linguistics and digital language processing.

From a sociolinguistic perspective, the dialect is significant for studying bilingualism, diglossia, identity formation, and language-society relations.

In conclusion, the comprehensive study of the Tashkent Kazakh dialect contributes significantly to dialectology, areal linguistics, and contact linguistics, and provides an important scientific basis for understanding linguistic variation and Turkic language interactions.

At the same time, it creates a theoretical foundation for studying and preserving the linguistic and cultural identity of the Kazakh diaspora in Uzbekistan. However, many research problems in this field still remain unresolved and require further systematic investigation in future studies.

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