



THE PROBLEM OF AREAL STUDY OF DIALECTS

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ABSTRACT

This paper deals with the study of three main dialects, Qarluq, Kipchak, Oguz dialects in terms of areal linguistics. Moreover, difference between the literary language and the dialectal language, the peculiarities of the main dialects, their major role in the ethnogenesis of the Uzbek people, linguistic features and phonetic aspects of the dialects were discussed.

KEY WORDS: *dialect, areal linguistics, literary language, dialectal language*

Area linguistics is one of the most important branches of linguistics, which draws conclusions on the basis of areal atlases, based on the branches of dialectology, linguistic geography. Areal linguistics is also a field that seeks to study the distribution of languages and dialects in certain areas, as opposed to political-geographical divisions.

The study of languages or dialects synchronously (in their current state) or diachronically (historical forms) in areal studies can also be the object of study of areal linguistic research. In the latter case, the isoglossa units also serve to study history, historical processes. The main task of areal linguistics is to describe the territorial division of language features and to interpret isoglosses. As a result, areas of interaction between dialects, languages, and areal communities (language unions) are identified [1].

There are commonalities and differences between areal linguistics and dialectology. The common denominator is that dialects are studied in both linguistic directions. It is only in dialectology that dialects are studied from today's point of view, in a living, practical way. At the same time, dialectal units go to the area where the dialectological study is to be conducted, collecting from street to street, neighborhood to neighborhood, and conclusions are drawn.

In the field of areal linguistics, the same dialect or subdialect is studied, not only in that area,

but also in the laboratory, based on the collected materials on dialectology, isoglosses are identified, maps are prepared. In addition, it studies not only the synchronous forms of a particular selected dialect (as mentioned above, dialectology works mainly with synchronous verification methods), but also its relations with past, historical forms, and other languages and dialects.

In dialectological research, another feature is usually taken into account. That is, dialects and subdialects that exist in a particular language and play a key role in the formation of that language are based on the geographical division and delimitation of the territory of that country. Areal linguistic investigations, on the other hand, bypass existing geographical boundaries and re-establish boundaries and linguistic atlases based on linguistic factors.

For example, in order to study the dialects of the Turkic languages, the borders and geographical divisions of the Turkic-speaking countries are secondary. Because languages or dialects develop on the basis of natural-linguistic laws, not on the basis of political and administrative events, one influences the other. Based on the opinions of scholars who have studied the range of Turkic languages, it can be said that a number of regions of Europe are now inhabited by Turkic-speaking and dialect-speaking people, and their languages and dialects collide with the languages of the area in which they live.

According to Gadzhdiyeva, who has



conducted research on the range of Turkic languages in the Caucasus, the migration of the Turkic-speaking population to the Caucasus took place in two stages:

1. VI - IX centuries. The migration flow during this period was mainly through the northern regions.

2. XI - XIII centuries. The migration flow during this period was mainly through Central Asia [2].

These facts can be confirmed by historical data. However, in our view, the resettlement of the Turkic-speaking population in Russia also took place during Tsarist Russia and the former Soviet Union. In particular, the deportation of the descendants of khans and aristocrats at the beginning of the last century, as well as the deportation of the descendants of the oppressed or obedient rich in the 1930s, should not be mistaken for another stage of migration. Although these historical events did not affect the change of Turkic languages and dialects in a particular region, in particular in Central Asia, they did have a certain influence on the Turkic dialects in the regions they visited or the lexical-grammatical structure of the owners of those Turkic dialects. It is natural that the database is affected.

Until the 1980s, only some of the Turkic dialects used in the Caucasus: Karachay, Bulgarian, Nogai, and Kumyk, were considered to have been studied to a certain extent. It is clear that other Turkic languages and their dialects have been studied to date, but to determine the common isoglosses of those Turkic dialects with dialects in the Central Asian region, to determine the dominance in the collision with other dialects. The study of the level of purity of the Turkic layer in the dialects studied is one of the issues facing its researchers today.

The dialects of Central Asia, especially in Uzbekistan, retain the valuable linguistic-areal linguistic facts contained in the Turkic languages. Tasks such as comparative-historical study of the linguistic factors of dialects related to the territory of our country with the existing Turkic languages in other parts of the world, identification of innovation centers of certain isoglosses, determination of irradiation are becoming more relevant in today's globalization.

After all, in the current socio-political situation, the solution of the above issues can also serve the unity of the Turkic-speaking countries, the common goals that serve the development of peoples from speaking Turkish. People who speak Turkic languages and their dialects can be considered to be present in almost all regions of Europe today: Greece, Italy, Germany, Poland, Hungary. A comparative study of the Turkic languages in those areas and the forms on the Asian continent, which is the center of their innovation, remains an

"undiscovered reserve" for linguists today.

But in order to do that, we first need to study our language and dialects in depth, to determine their internal interactions. Only then will it be possible to compare the dialects of our country with the similar languages and dialects of other areas.

Study of Uzbek dialects in historical-linguistic zones

Scholars have long been interested in the relationship between Turkic languages in terms of genetics and linguistic features. Mahmud Kashgari is mentioned in almost all sources as the first researcher of Turkic languages (more precisely, dialects of Turkic tribes) [3].

Interest in the features of Turkic languages began to revive in the late nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century. Several classifications have emerged. The goals and objectives of these classifications, as well as their methods, varied. While some of the classifications developed for the comparative-historical study of Turkic languages and dialects were based on carefully studied linguistic evidence, some were not without shortcomings in one way or another.

The dialects and dialectical (areas) of the Uzbek language differ. The areas of Uzbek dialects identified by our dialectologists constitute three major dialect regions of Uzbek dialects:

1. The territory of the Qarluq dialect.
2. The territory of the Kipchak dialect.
3. The territory of the Oguz dialect.

It should be noted that some scientific sources suggest that there are four major dialect areas in the Uzbek language, adding the fourth term "mixed dialect area" to the above-mentioned territorial division [4]. We have come to the above conclusion in view of the fact that this view has been expressed in earlier periods and that the tendency to record three major regional dialects has prevailed in recent studies.

The territory of the Qarluq dialect

Numerous European and Uzbek scholars have conducted research on the division of Uzbek dialects into areas. Among them are Russian linguists such as Sh.I.Zarubin, E.D.Polivanov, K.K.Yudakhin, A.K.Borovkov, V.V.Reshetov and many Uzbek dialectologists such as G.Olim Yunusov, Sh.Shoabdurahmonov, F.Abdullayev, A.Ishayev, N.Rajabov, B. Toychibaev and B. Hasanov can be named.

The Russian scholar E.D. Polivanov wrote in his book "Uzbek dialectology and Uzbek literary language": "... no other Turkic language differs so much between dialects as Uzbek. No other Turkic language has such a dialectal diversity. This makes it difficult to base any dialect on a literary language." Recent research has provided insight into some of the



features of Uzbek dialects, their phonetic and morphological similarities, and their different dialectal groups. As a result, attempts were made to classify Uzbek dialects according to their various characteristics. Almost all of the above-named scientists have formed their own classifications and achieved certain results in this area.

The Qarluq dialect has a special place among the Osh classifications. Scientific sources also state that this dialect plays a leading role in the formation of the Uzbek literary language. The Uzbek literary language is (conditionally) based on the Fergana-Tashkent dialects of the Qarluq dialect. More precisely, it is based phonetically on the Tashkent dialect and morphologically on the Fergana dialect [5].

The Qarluq dialect is named after one of the ancient Turkic tribes of the Uzbek people. A certain group of the Uzbek people, which bears the name "Qarluq" as a tribal name, is mainly located in the right tributary of the Amudarya, and some of them in Kashkadarya [6]. K. Shoniyozov's special monograph is devoted to the origin, history, economy and culture of the Uzbek snowfields [7].

According to N.A. Baskakov's classification, the Qarluq group of Turkic languages in the X-XI centuries has a high culture of Uyghur culture in the east and Turkic-Iranian culture (more precisely, Turkish-Tajik culture) in the west of Central Asia. It was formed as a result of the unification of the peoples by the Karakhanids.

The Uzbek-speaking population of the Qarluq dialect is the oldest stratum of the Uzbek people, a Turkic-speaking, non-tribal, sedentary urban and rural population of Central Asia.

Dialects are components of dialectal language. Each of them is distributed in a certain area and is characterized by complex linguistic features.

A dialectal language is a language that does not have a system of expression in terms of expression, which is distributed to all points of the language by territorial differences and includes certain dialectal areas. Dialectal language, by its very nature, is a complex, multifaceted whole, both general and specific, unifying and separable.

Literary language and dialectal language differ from each other as follows:

1. Dialectal language is characterized by a variety of regional distribution in terms of structure. Literary language, on the other hand, does not work in one area or another. Literary language is, in principle, common and unique to all the territories in which this language is located.
2. Dialectal language is more ancient than literary language, literary language is formed on the basis of one or more dialects.
3. It is known that the written form of literary

language originates from the oral language and gradually develops and spreads, but also affects the oral language. It even influences dialects that are the basis of literary language. For example, the Tashkent dialect is one of the basic dialects of literary language. But in this dialect the phoneme *f*, the possessive-person suffix *-miz*, the suffix of the accusative *-ning* do not exist. Under the influence of written language, the literary form of the phoneme *f*, the suffix of the accusative case, the possessive person-number suffix is assimilated into this dialect.

4. Literary language is distinguished by its universal character in functional relations. It can be used in all forms of language communication and expression. Nowadays, literary language is the language of culture, the language of science, the language of public speech. It is the basis of the language of fiction.

The function of dialectal language is much narrower than that of literary language. Dialectal language becomes the language of everyday communication in the family, between neighbors.

5. Dialectal language lives in strong connection with literary language. It changes under the influence of literary language, which in turn enriches the literary language. For example, Qarluq, Oguz and other dialects speak their own dialect when they come to Tashkent to study. Gradually, they enrich their lexicon with literary language words and grammatical forms. And when they go to their villages, they demonstrate it, and in that way they influence their neighbors to a certain extent. They never go back to their dialect for the rest of their lives, but always try to change it.

Also, before Abdullah Qahhor's story "Sinchalak" was created, the word "sinchalak" was used only in the Kokand dialect. The word was introduced into the Uzbek literary language by the writer Abdullah Qahhor, as a result of which the word, which came from the dialect, became the linguistic property of the entire Uzbek people and enriched the literary language.

The territory of the Oguz dialect

The role and status of the Oguz dialect in the Uzbek language is also high. One proof of this is that most of the dialectologists who classify Uzbek dialects mention dialects under the term "Oguz". That is, the Uzbek language has a special place in the structure of the Oguz dialect.

The population of this area is called the Uzbek Oguz people. According to academician Y.G.Gulyamov, the "Oguzs or Guzs" formed a large union of Turkic peoples and formed a nomadic empire in the VI century. According to S. P. Tolstov, in the X-XI centuries the term "Oguz" was used to refer to a union of tribes that spoke different dialects and belonged to the south-western group of Turkic



languages. During this period, the terms "Turk" and "Oguz" were used interchangeably.

Representatives of the Oguz dialect of the Uzbek language have been living in the soil of Khorezm, the lower reaches of the Syrdarya, the Aral Sea and the banks of the Amu Darya for a long time. They were famous for their developed urban life and farming culture.

Alisher Navoi in his *Majolisun nafois* calls the language of the Uzbek Oguzs "Khorezm Turkic language", ie the Khorezm dialect of the Uzbek language.

Linguistic materials about the Oguz group have long been in the focus of linguists. All areal features of dialects and dialects belonging to this group prof. We will not dwell on them, as they are described in detail in the works of A. Abdullayev. According to the investigators, the representatives of the Oguz dialect are Urgench, Khiva, Khazarasp, Khanka, Bagat, Yangiarik, Koshkopir, Shavat districts of Khorezm region; Dashoguz city, Dashoguz district and the center of Old Urgench district of Dashoguz region of Turkmenistan; in Beruni and Turtkul district centers and some villages of Karakalpakstan; in Mankent, Karamurt, Karabulak, Kyzylkishlak settlements of Sayram district of Shymkent region of Kazakhstan and in Ikan and Karnak villages of Turkestan district, as well as in Karakul and Alat districts of Bukhara region and in some villages of Vobkent, Bukhara districts and Forish district of Jizzakh region, and Asmansay, located in the villages of Baghdad.

Each of the dialect areas mentioned above is located in a separate area and consists of a group of dialects in a specific system. This means that a group of dialects in a system that has its own specific dialect area and common area features is called a dialect.

The Uzbek dialect is the language of all Uzbek dialects, ie the language of the three major dialects (Qarluq, Oguz, Kipchak).

The following are the peculiarities of the Oghuz dialect:

1. The presence of contrasting pairs of vowels (tamma, shamma, etc.).

2. Differentiation of short and long vowels, ie the existence of ancient Turkic long vowels, such as in Turkmen (**at** - animal, **ad** - name, **o't** - fire), etc.

3. The sound of the consonants t and k at the beginning of the word (**dil** - til, **gal** - kel, **durmoq** - turmoq, etc.).

4. Transformation of the suffix of **-ning** into the form **-ing** (as **bozoring** - bozorning, the **Khazarasping** olmasi - Khazarasping olmasi).

5. Representation of the directional agreement in the form **-a** (**to'ya-to'yga**, **suva-** suvga,

etc.).

The Oguz dialect of the Uzbek language is widespread in the Khorezm region. It is very difficult to determine the distribution of the Oguz dialect through the existing administrative divisions. Other dialects also live in the Khorezm oasis. In particular, this linguistic area is inhabited by people who speak Kazakh, Karakalpak, Turkmen and Tatar languages. This also creates certain difficulties in defining the Oguz linguistic zone in this area. The dialects of Yangibazar and Gurlan districts of Khorezm region, which are formerly Kipchak, belong mainly to the Oghuz dialect.

Sh.Egamberdiyeva noted that Oguzs also live in Alat and Karakul districts of Bukhara province; The Uzbek dialects of Forish district of Samarkand region are also inhabited by the Oguz-speaking population. In addition to the above-mentioned districts, in some villages of Vobkent, Romitan and Bukhara districts there are Oguzs. M. Mirzayev noted in his work that oghuz dialects of this type are in many ways close to the Khorezm Oguz dialect.

At the same time, representatives of the Oguz dialect live in the Uzbek-speaking population living in the cities and districts of neighboring Turkmenistan Dashovuz, in the center of the Old Urgench district in Beruni, Turtkul, Karakalpakstan, Shymkent, Turkestan, Kazakhstan. they speak the Oghuz dialect.

From an areal linguistic point of view, the Oguz dialect of the Uzbek language is characterized by the presence of common lexical and morphological features with several sister Turkic languages. In particular, the Oguz dialect has much in common with the languages of Turkic, Turkmen, Azerbaijani, as well as the languages of several Tuki peoples living in the Caucasus. N. Gadjeva's work "Characteristics of isoglosses in the Turkic languages of the Caucasus" provides a broad and detailed account of this [2]. According to him, many dialects in the Dagestan region of the Caucasus, as well as some dialects in Siberia, have in common with the Oguz dialect of the Uzbek language.

In addition, many studies have shown that in the language of ancient Turkic sources, as well as in some regions of Afghanistan, Iran, Azerbaijan and even Syria, as well as in some areas of Europe inhabited by certain Turks, there are dialects in common with the Oguz dialect. This, in turn, means that the linguistic study of the Oguz dialect has become more relevant in today's era of globalization.

The territory of the Kipchak dialect

It is known that any independent language, including Uzbek, is a combination of



different independent dialects. It was also mentioned above that Uzbek is the language with the most dialects in the world and many dialects that differ sharply from each other.

Kipchaks are a major component of the ethnogenesis of the Uzbek people. The Kipchaks took part in the formation of many Turkic peoples - Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Karakalpaks, Turkmens, Tatars, Bashkirs, Altai and some peoples of the North Caucasus - Nogay, Kumik, Karachay. Kipchak, an ethnic element, was also part of the Ottoman Turks, Hungarians, and other peoples.

The Kipchaks in present-day Uzbekistan have gradually assimilated into the surrounding Uzbeks as a result of interference from ethnic groups. Ancient and old Kipchak inscriptions have been preserved to this day and are being studied in depth by archaeologists, ethnographers and linguists.

The Kipchak language, along with the Oguz, Bulgar, and Qarluq languages, belongs to the western Hunnic group of Turkic languages. It is located between the Qarluq and Oguz languages and is closer to the next one. The Kipchak dialect of the Uzbek language covers a large area and is composed of a group of Uzbek tribes. Kipchak dialects are available in all regions of Uzbekistan and abroad. These dialects include the corresponding phenomena of the general Kipchak area of the Uzbek language, forming dialect areas and groups of dialects, rather than individual dialects in their habitats.

The northern districts of Khorezm, mainly Gurlan, Yangibazar, and the Mangit and Kipchak districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, are inhabited by Uzbeks who are genetically related to the Kipchak group, with at least 20% of all districts in southern Khorezm up to 50% of the population. In particular, the majority of the population of Bagat, Shavat and Koshkopir districts is included in the Kipchak dialectal zone as an area zone and in terms of dialectal features present in the region.

These Uzbeks, whom we conventionally call Kipchaks, may have moved from the Aral Sea to the south of Khorezm in the last 350-400 years for various political and economic reasons. In addition, the Kipchaks make up 60-70% of the population of the Turtkul and Beruni districts on the right bank of the Amu Darya [9].

Ethnic composition and formation of Kipchak tribes were clarified in historical sources such as "Abdullanoma", "Tarihi salatini mangitiya", "Devoni lug'otit turk", "Jome at-tavorix", "Ravzat us-safo", "Zafarnoma", "Boburnoma", "Shajarai turk", "Shajarai tarokima", "Shayboniyoma". It is covered in

detail in the scientific researches of Russian and Uzbek scientists such as M. G. Vahobov, B.Akhmedov, K. Najimov, K. Shoniyozov, V.V. Bartold, V.V. Radlov, N. A. Aristov, I.I. Zarubin, I.I. Grigoryev, Gozi Olim Yunusov, N. V. Khanikov, Y. Yakobovskiy, V. M. Vyatkin,.

Dialectological sources provide conclusions about several linguistic features of the Kipchak dialect. In particular, some phonetic aspects of the Kipchak dialect are as follows:

1. The presence of contrasting pairs of vowels (**u/ ü; i/ ĩ; o'/ ö**), as in the Oguz dialect, and as a result the preservation of synharmonism;

2. Diphthongation of middle vowels at the beginning of a word: (**i/e; u/ ü; o'/ ö; e/i** etc.) (**ikki/ekki, tegdi/tiydi**);

3. The transformation of the phoneme "y" at the beginning of a word into "j", that is, the phenomenon of j-formation, is also characteristic of this dialect (**yig'moq/jiyimoq; yaman/jaman**, etc.);

4. The addition of the consonant "x" at the beginning of a word (**ayol/xayal; ari/xari**, etc.).

Some peculiar morphological features of the Kipchak dialect are also mentioned in dialectological sources. Including:

1. The exchange of n / d / t sounds in the affixes of the consonant and the accusative. (**-ning/-niñ/-diñ; -ting/-tiñ; -ni/-ni/-di; -ti/-ti** and others);

2. The form of the personal pronouns is expressed in the form **mag'an, sag'an, ug'an**;

3. The formation of the present continuous verb with the affix **-jatir**: as **barajatir, kelajatir**;

4. The future tense adjective is formed by the affixes **-tgan // -tuvin**: **kelatgan, baratuvin**.

A lot of work has been done in Uzbek dialectology on the linguistic features of the Kipchak dialect of the Uzbek language. A. Ishayev studied the Uzbek dialects of Karakalpakstan in detail and added to his monograph a dictionary of 5,000 words on the lexicon of Oguz and Kipchak dialects in the region.

It is known that in the southern regions of Khorezm in some districts live the Kipchak dialect of the Uzbek language. Their language has not gone unnoticed. Linguist H. Boboniyozov defended his dissertation on the phonetic and morphological features of the South Khorezm Kipchak dialects.

E. Urazov conducted a monograph on livestock terms in Uzbek dialects in Southern Karakalpakstan. R. Yuldashev, Associate Professor of Uzbek Linguistics, UrSU, defended his dissertation in 2002 on the lexical features of Uzbek dialects in Dashoguz region [10].

In recent years, due to the high level of scientific and technological progress, as well as the high-precision processing of linguistic research, many linguistic aspects of these dialects have been redefined. It should be noted that some studies



conducted in the last century have shown that the data are outdated and are not defined by the real environment.

Despite the above considerations and research, we have not had much to boast about in the area study of the Kipchak dialect. Areas where the Kipchak dialect is spoken should be examined not only in Uzbekistan, but also abroad. The inspections were mainly limited to the territory of our country.

Linguistic areas that retain these linguistic features are found in neighboring countries, as well as in many areas inhabited by Turks, and the task of studying them, working with real zones, presenting original linguistic research awaits its researchers.

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