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ABOUT US: DIALECTOLOGY TODAY AND IT'S FUTURE

Abstract: The article discusses the history of the Uzbek dialectology and comparative analysis of its features. conclusions are also made about the research carried out in the field. author summarized with his conclusions role and significance of the most recent researchs.

Key words: Dialect, Alisher Navoi, Turkish poetry, national language, lexical, phonetical, scientific researchs.

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Introduction

The history of our dialectology dates back to the well-known Turkic linguist Mahmoud Koshghari. His book, "Devonu lughotit Turk" [1.] (See Mahmud Koshgari, "Devonu lughotit Turk", Volume III, I-T., Fan, 1960. -500 b., II-T., Fan, 1961. -428 b., III, 1963, p. 464) is one of the most excellent and valuable dictionaries of his time, which summarizes the words of the dialects of Turkic peoples in Arabic. His index dictionary was also prepared [2].

According to this dictionary, the scientific and theoretical view of the development of the languages of the Turkic tribes from one native language has been confirmed that shows the originality and historical development of our language.

Also Alisher Navoi was one of those scholars who had written poetry in ancient Turkic literary language about six centuries ago. Intellectuals such as Mavlono Lutfi, famous poet and sheikh Abdurahman Jami have especially noted the place of Nizamiddin Mir Alisher Navoi in Turkic poetry[3-5]. As a result, Husayin Ekinchi had to declare our historic decree about the level of our language. In the history of the halls, the history of our language has preserved its place in social life.

The adoption of the Law on the State Language on October 21, 1989, has further strengthened the recognition of our native tongue. This is because of national and national language issues. Our Uzbek literary language is strongly influenced by the Uzbek folklore, as there is no future for our literary language

if there are no sheets and spells. If there is no basis for life's feeding, any literary language is a dead language. Therefore, the dialects are the basis of any literary language and the foundation of development. It is called the dialect, and the dialects in the scientific literature. We think it is appropriate to call it Sheva. It is also natural that integrating Uzbek dialectology into the field of Uzbek toponymy, as the names of the people are used by the representatives of the sheva and, if necessary, justify the fact that names are generally used for dialectical words. So, dialectics are basically two main lexical units: 1) the word of Sheva; 2) colourful and meaningful names in the national language. Look, how great the dialectics are, and but ... [6-9]

The poems of poet Alisher Navoi, "Not That Easy to Be in the Square," encourage people to be vigilant so that we have tried to summarize the views of our colleagues on dialectology today, tomorrow and the future of our dialectology.

The period that learning our dialects after the time that we have been better acquainted with the works of Mahmoud Koshghari is 20-80s of the 20th century. During this period, some researches had been done on the way of dialectal texts written. At this time E.D.Polivanov, K.Yudahin, F.Abdullayev, A.Aliev, N.Rajabov, Yu.Jumanazarov, Gozi Olim Yunusov, A.Borovkov, V.Reshetov, Sh.Shoabdurahmanov, X. Doniyorov, A.Ishaev, A. Shermatov, K.Nazarov, YoGulomov, Sh. Nasirov and others conducted research on the analysis of the properties of our

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dialects. As a result, several doctoral and about a hundred candidate dissertations were defended in the field of Uzbek dialectology. However, there is no any generalization of their materials, and their research. As a result, in 1971 the "Dictionary of the Uzbek folklore" was published [10].

And then, remembering that half of it was Ahmad Ishaev's dictionary "Dictionary of family names", it is possible to ascertain how low the dialectal dictionary was [10]. Therefore, it is easy to say that at this time a great deal of research has been done, but it is time to admit that the morphological and lexical materials have not been completely collected.

And again, the demand and problem of dialectal lexicon in "sheva" dictionaries has not been resolved in the above-mentioned period. At the same time, the linguistic atlases of the Uzbek dialects were not created as they had not been a perfectly studied with linguistic aspect. Due to the lack of dialectal lexicon materials and the problem of norms of dialectal lexicon in dictionaries, the work on multilingual Uzbek dialects has not started. The reason is that dialectologist did not agree on how and in what circumstances the words included in the dialectal dictionary and involved other scientists who deal with various aspects of the Uzbek literary language. As a result, only the dialectal words are derived from the purely lexical-dialectal words that literally differ from the literary language. This does not allow the following dialectal words to get included:

1) lexical-semantic dialectal words; 2) lexical-phonetic dialectal words; 3) morphological-dialectal words; 4) frazeologic-dialectal expressions; 5) ethnographic-dialectal words [11].

It is not a secret that there are thousands of dialects in these examples, but they are not included in the dialectal words.

From the point of view of dialectology, the first reason for the lack of scientific research is that dialectic texts are not written down, not collected, and not published in the form of a book. Also, there were dialectal texts, that are a means of scientific ground for our dialectology, written by Eduard Polivanov, K.Yudakhin, and other scholars. The reason for being famous in this field these two scholars had written from the dialect representatives themselves. The subsequent achievements of Kudayakhin, as well as the dialectal texts, were the basis for the academics. It should be noted that such dialectal texts are of great scientific and practical importance.

Nowadays, we have the following scientific and practical requirement for researching our dialects, i.e. the conceptual directions. It is desirable to collect the dialectal texts written by dialect representatives and bring them into books as a whole.

Of course, we recommend that the recorded dialectal texts comprise at least fifty-sixty texts, and that the textuality and the relevance of the content, as

well as the unlimited number of themes. The number of topics to be written from dialect representatives is more than sixty, and writing them from older people will increase the reliability of dialectic texts.

In our opinion, it is good the total volume of dialectal texts to be four hundred or five hundred pages, depending on the coverage of a scientific research topic. The researcher points out that the words and phrases contained in these texts correspond to his scientific subject. In other words, the published texts are one of the main sources of scientific and practical character, and it is appropriate to refer to the published cases of the dialectal texts. Undoubtedly, today's dialectic texts will be the historical sources of information for our descendants by our early versions like the Urhun-Enasoy monuments.

The reason for being backward the Uzbek dialectology sector than that of other Turkic languages, in our opinion, as follows:

1. The negative influence of the Soviet ideology on the masses. If we sum up the history of the past, the negative influence of this ideology is well-known in Uzbek society and Uzbek legislation. Because the capital city of Tashkent, which was the center of Central Asia, was in the development of civilization in the early stages of development. In order to stop the movement earlier, the alphabet and the spellin in the Uzbek language were reformed several times. Even if the alphabet is reformed, its spelling rules are adopted only after sixteen years, which is the reason for the researchers of the Uzbek dialects to stop for a single moment.

2. The policy of repressive policies of the 20's and 30's of the 20th century and the policy of the 40's and the 80's, the serious struggle of the Soviet ideology against the national intelligentsia, and the policy aimed at crushing the Uzbek people, have also led to serious allegations. They had to keep their noble ideas in their hearts. For example, as a prominent scientist of dialectology, academician Ahmad Isayev, for two years, he was forced to work without a job because for using the word "yelvizak" in the meaning of "light wind".

3. In the 80's of the 20th century, when the Soviet policy was showing its power, I said to my teachers that I would be working as a researcher on dialects, "It's early to do that and you will have time. For now, do research on toponyms, which is a branch of dialectal lexicon." And then, when I knew, my teachers chose the right way and put me in the right direction of science. Because when I conducted scientific research on toponyms, I worked with dialectal materials, interpreted and analyzed. Together with scientific observations, I also learned many things on Uzbek dialectology and Modern Uzbek Literature, as well as comparing and analyzing them for my work as a teacher at Tashkent state university (now National University of Uzbekistan) [14-23].

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After five years of independence, prof. Karim Nazarov said: "Now you have time to deal with Uzbek dialectology issues." I still remember when talking about the content and essence of dialectological research, or when such a case being put on discussion, now I understand the reason why Professor A.Aliev, Associate Professor Y.Gulomov, Professor N.Rajabov, academician Sh.Shoabdurahmonov, Professor K.Nazarov, Ph.D. Nosirov, Ph.D. Q.Muhammadjonov were intrigued and often looked around, because they did not forget the negative features of the Soviet ideology, and they thought about both the researchers and their own souls [24-29].

When I analyze what I know and see, I try to make a scientific observation on our dialectology, to read and publish new articles and books thanks to our independence and my teachers. At the same time, I started a great work on studying Uzbek folklore. Because our sheets are represented by two large territories:

1. The representatives of the Uzbek dialects live in two large areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
2. In neighboring countries around us, only a few representatives live.

It would be a great work if we could record the materials of Uzbek dialects from local dialectal areas in the first place. The dialects of Uzbek in neighboring countries could be further studied. Rector of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi, a well-known philologist, professor Sh.Sirojiddinov has taken a one-on-one review of the concept of "scientifically-practical character of the Uzbek folklore" and supported the content of the folklore and dialectology department and said that many scientific tasks in the field should be fulfilled. Recently, we have received instructions for the establishment and commissioning of the Folklore and Dialectology Laboratory. If we provide materials for this laboratory in the form of computer and dialectal texts, we will do more scientific researches, and release volumes of Uzbek dialectal dictionary.

To our opinion, Academician Torkebek Dolimov, a former rector of the Tashkent State

University (now National University of Uzbekistan), who received me twice being introduces with my research, heard that I was conducting it, said "Make conclusions according to the scientific observations, write articles based on observations!" Here is a natural look of two different attitudes toward those who are researching Uzbek dialectology.

In our opinion, the lack of attention in this industry is the teaching of one subject. And if we have the opportunity to teach our philology students a variety of subjects such as "Uzbek Dialectology", "Comparative Dialectology", "Uzbek Literature", "Fundamentals of Theoretical and Applied Dialectology", "Dialectal Lexicology Problems", "Dialectal Lexicography". Our students would also make their own opinions in this field and contribute to the research of our dialects. It's time to bring these sciences to the educational system.

That is why we have put a strain on the practice of the Uzbek dialects. Of course, Uzbek dialectologists can fully study the phonetic, morphological and lexical wealth of our dialects and find the opportunity and strength to create multi-lingual dialectal dictionaries and dialectal atlases. Indeed, our president, Shavkat Mirziyoev, also underlines that, by means of a critical analysis, it is necessary to improve the scope of the field, which, undoubtedly, makes the right and appropriate decisions to fulfill the past, present and future of the Uzbek dialectology sphere, We want to do it [30-31]. Of course, in the future there will be young and well-educated specialists in Uzbek dialectology, it is natural that they fully do researches based on government grants, or on their own initiative.

At the same time, it is worth mentioning another good and appropriate situation directly related to the subject; at the beginning of the 20th century, many prominent scientists like Z. Validiy came to help our people and intellectuals closely, and we know that this tradition is also valid for the scientific researches of our dialects. We believe that it is time to continue and strengthen this kind of scientific and creative cooperation today.

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