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RESEARCH ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF SURKHANDARYA DIALECTS

Abstract: The speaking structure of the territory of Surkhondarya is complex. In this territory there are also a dialect of the Kipchak dialect and a dialect of Karluk dialect. Kipchak and Karluk dialects have a difference in railway. On the territory of Surkhan is bilingual. This greatly influenced the dialects. In part, the concepts of the Uzbek dialect of the Tajiks of Surkhan and the Tajik dialect of the Uzbeks of Surkhan need a scientific classification. This opens up new features of bilingualism in Uzbekistan.

Key words: Spoken structure, dialect kipchak, dialect karluk, dialect, difference w/y, bilingual, Uzbek dialect of Tajiks Surkhan, Tajik dialect of Uzbeks Surkhan, bilingualism.

Language: English

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Introduction

In the literature devoted to the classification of Uzbek dialects, there is little information about Uzbek dialects. E.D.Polivanov, A.K.Borovkov, in the works of V.V.Reshetovs, there are also some opinions on the classification of Uzbek dialects of Surkhondarya.

In the traditional classification of Uzbek dialects, Uzbek dialects are included in the J-group of the general Kipchak dialect of Uzbek dialects in Surkhondarya. According to the classification of E. D.Polivanov, Surkhondarya Uzbek dialects are non-Iranian, that is, a group of Kipchak dialects that retain the properties of singarmonism.

In his article "issues of classification of Uzbek dialects", I. A.Borovkov calls Surkhondarya Uzbek dialects Shaybani Uzbek or J- dialect. Commenting on the main feature of this dialect, they indicate that the number of vowels phoneme is 8 units and 9 units with the exclamation [ɔ] in the first syllable. In another work, he introduces rural dialects in Surkhondarya into the J- dialects of the a- group.

The Kazakhs of the surkhondarya dialect are included in the Uzbek-Kipchak dialect according to the classification of scientists. This dialect includes Uzbeks living in the Ohangaran Valley of Uzbekistan,

Mirzachel, Samarkand, Zarafshan, Bukhara suburbs, Kashkadarya, Surkhondarya. The representatives of these regions are Khorezm, Andijan, Namangan, Kokand, Kipchak, Chimboy, Kungrad, and Tajikistan. In the geese scientist classification, more attention is paid to phonetic and morphological features of syllables.

Gezi also gives information about the dialect of the scientist Boysun. He writes that "different peoples living in cities and villages such as Samarkand, Kattakurgan, Karshi, Shahrisabz, Kitab, Guzar, Boysun, Tajik, Arab and Afghans speak in today's lively dialect of the qarluq tribe".

In the study of Uzbek dialects V.Reshetov's services are also great. In his works, he studies in-depth scientific studies of Gypsy dialects, as well as dialects of the city-type Karluk, and writes several works about these dialects. Taking into account the influence of the ethnolinguistic process, the language of fraternal and non-fraternal peoples on each other, existing on the territory of present Uzbekistan, the historically-linguistically common Uzbek language is formed from 3 large components (qarluq-chigil-Uygur; Kipchak; Oguz dialects). In the classification of Uzbek dialects, it takes into account the features of

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territorial location, ethnic character, and language. Due to this, the Uzbek dialects of Surkhondarya are assigned to the North-West Group in terms of territory, according to their ethnic character, among the dialects in the A- group according to the features of Kipchak and language. He said, "the dialectical dialect is spread in a very large area. In all regions of Uzbekistan there are representatives of this dialect. Most of the regions of Sirdarya, Samarkand, Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Surkhondarya, and Khorezm are representatives of the Kipchak dialect. Not the dialect of the Uzbek Kipchak dialect is also found in the regions of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan," he said. V.V.Reshetov shows phonetic and morphological differences as the most important linguistic features of these syllables based on examples. Based on the above-mentioned authors classifications in several articles and monographs, Rahimov first broadly classified Uzbek dialects in Surkhondarya and gave a scientific basis to his position in Uzbek linguistics. However, this noted scientific and monographic work could not cover all branches of Uzbek dialects of the multifaceted Surkhondarya region. Many rural dialects do not yet have their verification. In particular, the middle part of Surkhondarya has scientific and practical significance in checking the phonetic, morphological and lexical characteristics of Uzbek dialects, their relationship, and differences with the Uzbek literary language and other Uzbek dialects.

S.Rahimov Surkhondarya Uzbek dialects are classified as follows:

- 1) J-Uzbek dialects (the dialect of Kipchak);
- 2) local Uzbek dialects (dialects specific to the Karluk dialect);
- 3) two-language accent.

In its classification, it showed the characteristic phonetic, morphological and lexical features of rural and urban-type dialects in the Surkhondarya region.

Based on these classifications, we have also divided into groups based on the results of a thorough study of Uzbek dialects in the central Surkhondarya region for several years.

Crimp dialects. S.According to the Rahimov classification, representatives of this dialect note that in terms of its language property is not the same as in the whole territory, the dialect of Kipchak is also divided into two groups.

Representatives of the dialect of the first group are in the south-west and north-west of the territory in terms. To this, Rabot, Yamchi, Pitov, Kofrun, Bandikhon, Istara, gang, Khujabulgon, Munchak, Tillakamar, Chilonzor, Kallamazor, Gurjak, Khujaulkan, Steppe, Pulhokim, Pudina, Sariqamish, Tangimush, Khomkon, Padang, Chorbog, Inkabod, Besherkak; Minor in the jargon district, Aktepa, Ismailtepa, Kyzylmozor, Chinabad; In the Khumkurgan district, Halaki, Azlarsay, Elboyan, Yanakli, Achamayli, Qarsakli, Khodjamulki,

Zarkamar, lalmikor, Yangier, Bostan, Kumkurgan, Saykan, Taypan, Pakhtakor, ulus enter the settlements.

Representatives of the second group of dialects live in the villages of Gaza in Boysun district in the north-eastern part, Ipok, Jobi, Mumkin, Qarsagon, Obshir, Kakan, Mirshodi, Dalvarzin, Obodon, Jindibulak, katman, Kyzylgul in the Shurchi district.

Characteristic features of these syllables:

1) the number of vowel phonemes in syllables is typical for all nouns of nouns and V.V. There is a system of vocalism i, a-ə, u-Y, 0-ə, i-o', e (e), ə, I with a phoneme of 9-10 vowels recorded by Reshetov. In this respect, Boysun-Shurchi group Uzbek dialects are distinguished by the fact that on the one hand, they are close to such dialects as upper Kashkadarya, Andijan, Margilan, Kokand, Karakalpak, Jizzakh, on the other hand, they retain singarmonism and the presence of a phoneme specific to Turkic languages: qashka, avur, avzo', ata (qashka, heavy, mouth, father in the literary spelling).

[ɣ] phoneme – narrow, previous line, labeled vowel: give, KVN, kvl, like vstökər. [ɣ] the scope of application of phoneme is rather limited, in the mid-Surkhondarya group dialects it has the property of distinguishing the meaning from five to six words: tysh//chysh (go down and dream), yr (hurish-it urdo), ur (urmaq – udarit), tysh (dream time), pyt (Fe and weight measurement), put (foot), flour (sound-it did not stick, un-ynish, growth: ynmedi), on (on – Moke). Compare, in the "DLT" ych-three (number), YCH Yarmak - three coins, ych-one of the trees that grow on the mountain: in the Turks, the pen is made from the same tree: it is also made of Felt-tip; three-thing tip, limit. Tysh (tysh to see), Dream (event, situation) (DLT, I, 71; MLV, 434-436) in "knowledge of the fire "and"Story Of The Lord"; was used in the meaning of "blowing", ur – "beating "in the yr" interpretation " (tafsir, 338-339). The meaning separator function of [ɣ] phoneme is much less than. But the scope of commonality is wide. Therefore, phoneme [ɣ] was firmly established in the mid-Surkhondarya group dialects. Even in the pronunciation of the younger generation, it is possible to distinguish the sound of the language back [u] with the language received [ɣ].

[ø] phoneme – medium-wide, front row, a labeled vowel. the scope of application of the phoneme [ø] is also quite limited, as is the phoneme [ɣ]. Fonema features a few words of difference in the way meaning occurs: kəz, kək, kəñil, øz (self – bara øzim I am), gərkaṽ – go'rkov, øzbək ørəṽə (car) like.

[ø] and [o] in terms of the meanings of the following words floured provides the difference: horse (plants, fodder, fire), øt (verb, the herb of the liver), tølə (basement), fiber (verb), bol (no relation), bøl (to be distribution-said then), øñ (right side), øñ (color: kəyləgi going øñləp'), narrow (net – November), tər (home net of four – 4), or (to reap

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wheat), or (hair o'rlab end – the yuqorilab will) like.
Guess:

In the lexicon of the dialect, we are studying, which is not found in the lexicon of other dialects and the literary language, we give examples only from the specific words of this dialect, əyə-kaft, chuməki-cousin, ədisər-of course, appointment, əbgər-to be interested, əllətavur-allanechuk, allanay; Bavur-liver, bəbək-baby, bətnn-slander, slander; berm Qar qaraç – look here, grandmother – women-girls – collar shirt, Meyman Çobnn – big black Pasha, daqqi – mahmadana, kəllik-horse – ulov(transport), chibich – the first-born goat, kəgnn-the two ends of an energetic long rope are tied to two pegs or columns, perpendicular to the same rope are connected by several small ropes (corners), while the goat or sheep are healed by the or the lambs are tied to the same ropes.

Karluk dialects. Qarluq (y-Lich) dialects have phonetic, morphological peculiarities in the future. Full progressive assimilation: ld>ll: Gelli – geld; PM>PP: Gell-geld-geld, Barapp-geld.

We will continue to group the description of these characteristics:

1. Word forms: I was-going, ke-come, yazva-yazıbolva b.

2. Present tense continuation verb: future: yatuptu-coming, future: yatuptu – going, Future – going, Future: yavsiz-coming.

3. I person plural –we go when we are added, We say – we go; II person plural-we// - in your composition n consonant G // Gbilan shares: eksəğiz-eksiz, barsag-you go.

4. Representatives of the older generation of dialects count five hundred thousand, three thousand – 77, ekköombesh – 30, ontoryussem – 1400 sum, although such features are also less than three.

5. In lexical terms, too, this accent has its distinctive features. Kurak suyagi qipch in the literary language. palbag Karl. polvin (error); qipch. lagankarl. hamirtavak (a tub that makes a large dough); qipch. korpacha-Snow Maiden Whirlpool; crimp. tappa Karl. baked/ / whimsical, beshbarmak (food name); qipch. geləgəy qərl. keləgöy (name of the dish); qipch. I will not be a snowman. smear (name of the dish). Of the peculiarities of the dialect of the letter from the same, the dog breed does not apply at all. Instead of the puppy: the puppy in the place of the puppy; in the place of tobacco, the garden; the second floor of the two-story house bala: Han; if you want to say put up to the height, it is used in the style of the tappet.

Dialects of bilingual speakers. Representatives of this dialect live in the center of the city of Boysun and near it in the villages of Gaza, Gardener. The manner of speech of the inhabitants of these villages is radically different from the language of representatives of other dialects. They speak two languages.

Thus, the population, who knows the Tajik and Uzbek languages, speaks "two languages" in Polish, only the population who knows the Uzbek language speaks one language. This state of bilingualism in the central Surkhandarya region should be studied specifically and should be called dialectological bilingualism.

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