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THE PROBLEMS OF COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF ETHNOGRAPHISM AND KIPCHOQ DIALECT

Abstract: We know that during the first Renaissance in our country, language and literature developed significantly. Different dialects began to appear in all regions of the country. This article deals with the integrated study of dialects and ethnography of Surkhandarya region and its problems.

Key words: Dialect, lingvokulturologiya, ethnolinguistics, "sheva", "lahja".

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Introduction

In today's modern linguistics, the following areas are priority and relevant. These are: psycholinguistics, anthropolinguistics, sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics and linguocultural fields. Dialects and ethnographies are widely studied. The study is based on direct ethnolinguistics and linguocultural studies it also depends on the effectiveness of ongoing research. The reason is that the study of dialects and ethnographies in the ethnolinguistic and linguocultural aspect is an important research necessity.

Dialect (Persian — way of acting, manner, method) — the smallest regional form of language with unique phonetic, grammatical and lexical features — as a means of communication of people living in one or more settlements (usually villages) without significant linguistic differences is used. Sheva exists as a linguistic system that differs from other Sheva systems in terms of phonetic, grammatical, word formation and lexical features. Mas, the Mangit or Saray dialect of the Kipchak dialect, the Margilon dialect of the Qarluq dialect, and others are the smallest regional forms of the Uzbek language. Separate Dialects combine to form a dialect.

The level of complexity of the system of dialects mainly depends on extralinguistic factors: the level of isolation (separation) of the dialect, the degree of contact of representatives of a particular dialect with

representatives of other dialects and languages, the influence of the literary language on the city, and the city.

Due to the lack of contact between its representatives and the surrounding population in isolated Shevas (due to geographical or political reasons, the sharp differences of the surrounding population from the representatives of the same Sheva in terms of language, culture, and religious beliefs), as a result of the zealous efforts of the representatives of the Sheva to preserve the traditional way of life, the Sheva changes very slowly. The difference in the language of older and younger adults is imperceptible. In a city under the strong influence of a literary language or another city, traditional (old) and new layers are distinguished, characteristic of the speech of different groups of the population, which are contrasted with each other and differ to different degrees [1].

Analysis of Subject Matters

The scope and scope of the concept of national language is wide and includes dialects and dialects. Dialects are not included in the concept of literary language, but they are considered sub-forms and branches of the language and serve to enrich the literary language. Due to extralinguistic factors such as the improvement of literary language norms, the

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development of science and culture, and the reduction of differences between the city and the countryside, Shevas are gradually losing their characteristics.

A dialect or a dialect is a form of a national language that is used as a means of direct communication in a community of people located in a certain limited area and is characterized by a relatively integrated linguistic system. A dialect is part of a larger linguistic structure, contrasted with, compared to, and shared with other parts of that whole, other Dialects. Regional dialects have certain differences in terms of sound composition, grammar, word formation, and lexis. Such differences are imperceptible, clearly, speakers of different dialects of the same language understand each other well (for example, dialects and dialects of the Uzbek language), while dialects of other languages differ strongly from each other, making communication between speakers of different dialects difficult or impossible (for example, German, Chinese dialects). A dialect is a lower level of a national language, it has a broader meaning than a dialect, and is composed of a set of dialects[5].

For example, the ethnogenetically diverse Uzbek language has 3 main dialects: the Karluq-Chigil-Uyghur dialect includes the dialects of cities in the Fergana Valley, Tashkent and Zarafshan oases, and nearby settlements; Kipchak dialect - includes "j" Uzbek dialects in Samarkand, Bukhara, Surkhandarya, Northern Khorezm and Fergana and Ohangaron valleys; Oghuz dialect consists of South Khorezm (Urganch, Khiva, Khanka, Hazorasp, etc.) and Uzbek dialects in Turkmenistan. These dialects have different features in phonetics, grammar and vocabulary, but these differences do not sharply distinguish them from each other.

These dialects took a leading place in the emergence and development of the Uzbek people and language. participated in the formation of the Uzbek literary language and the stabilization of some linguistic phenomena in it. The Tashkent and Fergana type dialects of the Qorluq Dialect are the main dialects of the modern Uzbek literary language. The Uzbek literary language is still enriched by the most expressive, multi-meaning words and phrases in dialects, acceptable grammatical forms.

Dialects are studied in the dialectology department of linguistics. Gozi Olim Yunusov, Ye.D., to learn Uzbek dialects. Polivanov, A.K. Borovkov, V.V. Reshetov, F. Abdullayev, Sheva Shoabdurahmonov, A. Ishayev, S. Otamirzayeva, O. Madrahimov and others contributed greatly. Ed.: Reshetov V.V., Sh oabdurahmanov Sheva, Uzbek dialectology, T., 1978. Abdvahob Madvaliyev.

The Uzbek language differs from other Turkic languages in that it has many dialects. Prof. Y.D. Polivanov already in the first quarter of our century, the Uzbek language has many dialects information in his scientific works about how it differs from other

Turkic languages had given Uzbek dialects are local manifestations of the Uzbek language, and if its study is of theoretical importance for science, the future teacher of language and literature is of practical importance.

Modern living dialects and ethnographies in written records, as well as in our modern literary language, have preserved many words and word forms, lexical units, so that a reasonable study of them helps to determine the state of the language in ancient times. will give. "If the unique words and phrases that are preserved in the speech of the older generation are not collected immediately, I take full responsibility and say that some of the dialectisms in their memory may be completely lost," said Academician Sh. Shoabdurakhmanov. The scientist's opinion today has not lost its importance[6].

As we know, the Uzbek language is divided into Qarluq, Kipchak, and Oghuz dialects. These dialects differ from each other lexically, morphologically, phonetically. The Kipchak dialect is mainly "j" inflected and "a" inflected.

Kipchak dialect includes Jizzakh, Samarkand, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya regions. Kipchak dialect was studied by scientists such as A. Shhermatov, T. Nafasov, A. Jorayev, A. Mamatkulov, A. Ishayev, A. Nosirov, Sh. Muhammadjonov, Q. Mamayev, S. Rahimov. Through their scientific research, they revealed the unique features of the Kipchak dialect.

Research Methodology

After studying the dialects of the Surkhandarya region, we were convinced that there is a lot of similarity between the dialect of the residents of Dehqonabad, Yakkabog, Chirakchi districts of the Kashkadarya region and the dialect of the residents of the Surkhandarya region. One of the reasons for this is territorial proximity, and another reason is permanent kinship ties and similarities in the style of life.

Tashkent dialect - one of the leading dialects that is the basis of the Uzbek literary language, belongs to the Qarluq-Chigil dialect of the Uzbek language. It also contains elements of the Kipchak dialect: yur-zhur, some-different (there is a semantic differentiation), direction-departure, separate-separate. Tashkent dialect is not synharmonic, for example, Tegiz and Taqiz, Otqaz, Kyrgyz, etc.; In the Tashkent dialect, it has 6 vowels, as in the literary language, and in the synharmonic-rural dialects - 9 vowels. Non-synharmonic dialects and literary language have indifferent forms, lexical homonymy (be, own, etc.).

As a result of observations and studies, the ethnography of Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions can be divided into the following thematic groups:

1) ethnographies meaning the names of national customs, rituals, traditions and values: *oshxudayi*,

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darvishona, xatim, pitro'za, dangana, toqson, kirsra, to'rg'ay qadamicha kun uzayar;

2) ethnographies denoting the names of clans and tribes: *tortuvli, qo'ldovli, oboxli, saroyi, qoraqasmoq, kal, ko'sa, rayimto'da, arab, mo'nkaovul kabi;*

3) ethnographies meaning the names of food and household items: *jalama, nonbosti, tondirgo'sht, shirkadi, piyoba, yaxna, cho'poncha, lochiri, jupqa, nonto'shama, g'ilmindi, chopqi, daskala, juvaldiz va boshqalar;*

4) Ethnographic names of clothes and jewelry: *charchi, lachak, kurta, massi, digdika, ciroz, so'zana, mo'kki;*

5) ethnographies related to animal husbandry and agriculture: *to'l, to'la, uvuz,*

gilagay, qog'anoq, ko'nargi, tomizg'i, uyutma, yidirma, enchi, chagana, kuvi (kubi),

tuvcha, to'xli, shishak, chibich, boydi [7].

Below you can see the similarity of dialects and ethnographies used in Kashkadarya and Surkhondarya regions. Dialects and ethnographies used in the Kashkadarya region (based on the book "Yukori Kashkadarya Uzbek dialects" by B. Jorayev) Dialects and ethnographies used in the Surkhondarya region (based on the book "Dictionary of Surkhondarya Uzbek dialects" by S. Rahimov)

- *shibirdamoq – pichirlamoq shibirdamoq – pichirlamoq shirvoz – emadigan (hali sutdan ayrilmagan qo'zi) shirboz – olti oylik sutdan ayrilmagan qo'zi; Shirbirich – shirguruch (suda pishiriladi) shirbirich – sutda pishirilgan guruch; ovloq–pana, chekka joy ovloq–pana, chekka joy chunoq – xasis chunoq – xasis chinq – qulog'i kertik mol chinq – qulog'i kertik mol ayna – murojaat uchun ishlatiladigan so'z ayna – murojaat uchun ishlatiladigan so'z oyg'oq – shatta, janjalkash ayg'aq – shatta, janjalkash ural – boshning tarki birikkan joyda o'sgan kokil ural – boshning tarki birikkan joyda o'sgan kokil alag'alay – qandaydir, allaqanday alag'alay – qandaydir, allaqanday aptap – quyosh chuvoq – issiq chuvoq – issiq atqamar – uch tomoni berk joy atqamar – uch tomoni berk joy oxmoq – paxta yog'i axmay – paxta yog'i arqayin – bamaylixotir arqayin – bamaylixotir ottaba – oftoba attaba – oftoba tutandiriq – quruq o'tin tutantiriq – quruq o'tin Uvuz – yangi tug'gan mol suti uvuz – yangi tug'gan mol suti uchunmoq – qo'rqmoq uchunmoq – qo'rqmoq to'rsalak – lo'ppi, semiz to'rsalak – lo'ppi, semiz tuyato'pon – sabziga o'xshagan yovvoyi o'simlik tuyato'pon – sabziga o'xshagan yovvoyi o'simlik to'bal – qashqa to'bal – qashqa allamchi – aldoqchi, yolg'onchi allamchi – aldoqchi, yolg'onchi taxtay – sabzi to'g'raydigan taxtacha taxtay – sabzi to'g'raydigan taxtacha boybicha – xotin-qizlarga murojaat baybicha – baycha, xotin-qizlarga murojaat baqimti – qo'ldan kelgan baqimti – qo'ldan kelgan tobaq – milliy kurashda polvonlar uchun qo'yiladigan sovrin tabaq*

– *milliy kurashda polvonlar uchun qo'yiladigan sovrin berman-narman – nari-beri berman-narman – nari-beri siyirmoq – shilmoq siyirmoq – shilmoq vo'pka – hovliqma vo'pka – hovliqma boyinsa – tengqur boyinsa – tengqur siyir – sigir siyir – sigir [9]*

In the process of observations, Kashkadarya and Surkhondarya "j" dialects are lexical and on the phonetic level, it can be seen that the influence of the Tajik language is significant. This is to himself characteristic is evident in Yakkabog", Dekhonabad Sariosiya, Denov and Boysun dialects visible. One of the characteristics of this dialect is that they pronounce the sounds "o" and "i" by stretching them. For example, the sounds "o" and "i" in the words "jilon", "jol" and "jilamok" are pronounced with a long and stressed accent.

At the same time, it is known from history that the Uzbek language is becoming richer and more refined every year at the expense of its own and assimilated layers. The language is enriched mainly on the basis of internal sources. Dialects have had an impact on our language since ancient times, forming its richness and synonymy, and it is important to make the artistic text beautiful.

There are a lot of artistic texts created under the influence of dialects, written entirely based on the dialect. We feed on it, some of it we bring to the level of literary language today. For example, the lexeme "oyijon" is actually a lexeme used in some regions, and today it is moving to the level of a literary language.

The scientific study of Turkic languages has an important place in the development of Uzbek linguistics, in particular, the field of Uzbek dialectology. Since ancient times, attention has been focused on the dialect, and we can see the first history of this through Mahmud Kashgari's "Devonu Lugatit-Turk" and Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Kutadgu Bilig". In addition, the ancient appearance of Sheva dialects has been preserved on the Tonyuquq inscription stone. For example, "... the great sid arti of Uduzigma. IgyI, tadi, yigmasi ban artim - bilga Tonyuquq [3].

Some dialects have preserved such an ancient appearance today. In particular, the phonetic structure of the Namangan city dialect was studied on the basis of experimental analysis, and its unique features, different from other Uzbek dialects, were determined [4].

Namangan city dialect stands out among Uzbek dialects with its phonetic, lexical and grammatical aspects. In particular, the morphological features of Namangan city dialect are unique. For example, this can be clearly demonstrated in agreement systems. - da (place-time) conjugation in literary language in the form of at home; In the dialect of Namangan city, it is found in the form of uyde. and the conjugation from (exit) is from the house; in the form of the house, that is, the invariant of the phoneme "a" used here represents the back vowel "a".

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The suffix -ga (departure) is used as a (literary) interpretation of the word "door" and appears in the form: ga. In addition, the suffix -lar (plural form) is found in the form -le, -ler. For example, kalamrem (literary) - kalamle (slang), kalamrem - kalamlerim. In the Namangan city dialect, the possessive category has its own form and pronunciation.

Possessive Category Singular I pen, ruchkam II pen, pen: III pen, pen Plural I pen, pen II pen, ruchkane III pen, pen In addition, it was the incomplete form of the verb, since the absorption forms are also dead used in a special way. For example, the (literary) form of kegan eka is found in the form kegan eka. The phoneme "a" used here is the language back vowel "a", which is an invariant of the phoneme "a". The form -yapti, which expresses the meaning of time, is also found in a completely different form. That is, it is coming > in the form of kilitti, kelutti; and the form kilishitti, kilishutti.

The use of the person-number category affected the form as follows:

Person-number category Singular I Attim II Atting III Atti Plural I Ayttu II Attina III Aytishti In addition, from the forms of the mood category, the imperative mood form (-y , -ay, -ylik, -aylik, -ng, -ing, -ngiz, -ingiz, -inglar, -sin, -sinlar) we can quote: Readability - Readability - Visible: Let's Write - Write and Listen - Ishitsu See - Kuri:

Aytsinlar - Aytsulla Conditional subjunctive form -sa If I write - Yossam Yossang - Yossa: Yossa - Yossa If we write - Yossa: Objective subjunctive form is the same as the literary form -yossam. Pronouns are also different from literary language.

For example, Anavi - Anu Manavi - Manu Mana shu - Mashi Ana shu - Ashi Allakim - Alakim Allanarsa - Ennassa Hech nima - Hish tima Nothing - Hich nassa The forms of nouns in some words are completely different. Doctor (Doctor) - Doctor Police - Militia Driver - Driver Artist - Artis Komirfurush -

Kumirprush Merchant - Merchant's Bride - Kinchabi (Bride + Aba) Mother - Aba Dada - Deda Aka - Oka Amaki - Great Grandpa Sister-in-law - Qeysingil Mother-in-law - Uncle Mother-in-law - Mother-in-law.

In Uzbek *Mushuk - Mushu, mishi, mishig' Sichqon - Chichqon Chumoli - Chimaliq Ari - Eri Baliq - Belig' Xo'roz - Xuroz Bo'ri - Buri Ayyiq - Eyig' Kiyik - Kiyi: Chiyabo'ri - Chiyaburi Pichoq - Pichog' Bolta - Bolte Mix - Miq Ko'ylak - Ko'yla, ko'yna Lozim - Lo'zim Chopon - Cho'pon Shaftoli - Shaptali Behi - Bihi O'rik - Uru: Anor - Onor Boychechak - Boychecha: Namozshomgul - Nomoshshomgul Sassiipopushak - Sasig'po'pusha: Tavba - Toba Ishton - Ishto: Soch - Choch* [10].

Among these examples, we can cite auxiliary verbs: Bilan - bila, after mina (from him) - (ina) ki:,kti, kiti, kiyi: (man) ham - manam (man) with - ma bla (man) - mandan kti The analyzes show that the Namangan city dialect stands out among Uzbek dialects for its richness and emotionality. As new lexemes are discovered in the process of collecting dialects, we witness that the Uzbek language does not stop getting richer.

Analysis and results

Based on the above points, it can be concluded that, based on the comparison of Kashkadarya and Surkhondarya dialects and ethnography, scientific research is necessary. Along with the study of dialects and ethnographies of the Kipchaks living in this region, it creates a basis for studying the speech of the Kipchak representatives of other regions (Samarkand, Jizzakh Kipchak dialects). To create a comprehensive dialectal ethnography dictionary of Kashkadarya and Surkhondarya dialects and ethnographies under the name "Southern Uzbekistan" (it is necessary to further enrich the work done in the region).

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