

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2023 Issue: 06 Volume: 122

Published: 14.06.2023 <http://T-Science.org>

Issue

Article



Feada M. Samadbek

Alisher Navo'i Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature

Researcher

[fada.mfada@gmail.com](mailto:fada.mfada@gmail.com)

## DROP OF CONSONANT IN AFGHANISTAN UZBEK TAKHAR-ESHKAMESH DISTRICT DIALECT

**Abstract:** In this study, the dialect of Uzbek Turks living within the borders of Eshkamesh district of Takhar province in the Northeast Region of Afghanistan was examined. In the study, the Uzbek dialect spoken in this field was examined in terms of phonetics, based on the compilations made from the Eshkamesh district of Takhar province.

As it is known, the dialect studies are based on sound, shape, word, etymology, etc. of historical or contemporary dialects of the Turkish language. It can give important clues in solving some of the problems encountered in the subject. Therefore, this study is of great importance in terms of Turkish language.

It is also a fact that the dialects spoken in this region are gradually disappearing due to the advancement of technology and the influence of the languages that dominate the region. Therefore, this study is of particular importance in terms of examining the Turkish dialects spoken in Afghanistan and writing them down with scientific methods.

In the transcription of the compiled sound recordings, the system of signs accepted by the Turkish Language Institution, which provides a detailed display of the phonetic values of the sounds, was used. The written texts were then examined in terms of sound and morphology. The simultaneous grammar method was used in the study.

**Key words:** Afghanistan, Uzbek language, Eshkamesh district, dialect.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Samadbek, F. M. (2023). Drop of consonant in Afghanistan Uzbek Takhar-Eshkamesh district dialect. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (122), 90-92.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-06-122-17> **Doi:** <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2023.06.122.17>

**Scopus ASCC:** 1200.

### Introduction

Consonants are mainly divided into two as vibratory and non-vibratory consonants. The waves of vibrating consonants are harmonic, just like vowels. Their vibratory and harmonic nature is related to the activation of the vocal cords, in other words, to their vibration. Vibrant sounds, whether vowels or consonants, are also called tonal sounds, which are among grammatical terms. All vowels and tonal consonants derive their sound from the vocal cords. Vowels and tonal consonants; they begin to form when the air flow from the lungs hits the vocal cords and starts vibrating the vocal cords at the same time. In other words, the airflow that makes the vocal cords vibrate is now a tan airflow as soon as it completes its journey between the vocal cords. During the formation of all vowels and tonal

consonants, the vocal cords always vibrate the same number of times, for example, on average, 100 times per second for men, 200 times per second for women, and 400 times per second for children [Çoşkun 1999: 46].

The consonants of the dialect of Eshkamesh county can be classified as follows.

A) Voiced and voiceless consonants

1. Voiced consonants: /b/, /c/, /d/, /g/, /ğ/, /ğ̃/, /ğ̃̃/, /j/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /r/, /v/, /w/, /y/, /z/.

2. Voiceless consonants: /ç/, /f/, /h/, /h̃/, /h̃̃/, /k/, /k̃/, /k̃̃/, /p/, /s/, /ş/, /t/.

B) Consonants according to their structure:

1. Double-lip consonants: /b/, /p/, /m/, /w/.

2. Dental-lip consonants: /f/, /v/.

3. Dental consonants: /d/, /t/, /n/, /s/, /z/.

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
ПИИИ (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

4. Palatal-dental consonants: /c/, /ç/, /j/, /ş/.
5. Anterior palatal consonants: /g/, /ğ/, /k/, /k/, /l/, /r/, /y/.
6. Middle palate consonants: /ğ/, /k/.
7. Posterior palate consonants: /ğ/, /ğ/, /h/, /h/, /k/, /h/.
8. Throat consonants: /h/.

The following consonant drop has been determined in the dialect of the Uzbeks living in the Eshkamesh district of Takhar province.

### Drop of /s/:

It occurs in three examples: küreşám (<küreş-se-m) “if i wrestle”, mağidga (<masğid-ga) “to mosque”, qay-yerge (<qaysı-yerge) “to where”.

### Drop of /t/:

Usually in the quote words this event seen, in Turkish words as it can be seen the /t/ next to the (k, l, t, r, y) consonants is dropped. In borrowed words, it is seen that the /t/ consonant next to the consonants (s, ş, h, f) is dropped: kórínáyaqan (<körün-e yat-qa) “appearing”, qos (<qost) “place name”, álmış (<altmış) “sixty”, aytım (<ayt-tı-m) “I told”, aysak (<ayt-sak) “if we say”.

### Drop of /d/:

In the following words an event is seen and not permanent: ziyātar (<ziyād-tar) “more”, şāmamu táyin (<şah mahmud de-y-in) “Like Shah Mahmud”, nurudini (<nurid-din-ni) “Nuriddin’s”, mózúr (<mózdúr) “employee”, moysápílerini (<moysápid-ler-i-ni) “the elders”, qocabavadin (<qocabahavaddin) “place name”.

### Drop of /ğ/:

Ulu (<oğulu) “her son”, toru (<toğru) “corrent”.

### Drop of /h, h/:

In Arabic and Persian borrowed words h, h consonants are usually dropped. This event is seen at the beginning, middle and end of the word: qandaar (<qandahar) “place name”, qarargaga (<qarargah-ga) “to headquarters”, hanavala (<hana-valah) “married”, aci (<hâci) “pilgrim”.

### Drop of /k, k/:

When the Dative suffix is used for a word that usually ends with /k/ or /k/ consonants, one of the twinned consonants is dropped. It is also seen that the /k/ consonant falls before the /t/ consonant or between two vowels in some borrowed words: qışlaqa (<qışlaq-qa) “to village”, qoturbi-laqa (<qoturbulaq-qa) “place name”, áralıqa (<aralıq-qa) “to middle”, askerlike (<askerlik-ke) “to military service”, ineke (<inek-ke) “to the cow” eşeke (<eşek-ke) “to the donkey”.

### Drop of /l/:

This event, which is one of the most chrysteristic features of the dialect of Eshkamesh district of Tahkar province, is mostly seen in the /l/ consonants in the verb bases: qamadı

(<qal-ma-dı) “no more”, qaptı (<qal-ıp-tı) “left”, kı (<qıl) “do”, qıqanım (<qıl-gan-ı-m) “i did”, qımayman (qılma- y-man) “i won’t”, aqar (<âl-ı-ğ-lar) “take it”, apkeqer (<al-ı-p kel-i-ğ-ler) “bring it”, appardım (<al-ı-p bar-dı-m) “I transferred”, amasa (<al-maz-sa) “if he/she doesn’t take”.

### Drop of /n/:

When the load case suffix /-ni/ is added to the end of the word or suffix ending with /n/ consonant, the /n/ consonant of the load case suffix is dropped. This situation is almost certain. In addition, it is rarely seen that the /n/ consonant falls in and at the end of the word: ma-şunqa (<muna-şu-n-qa) “this much”, bâr~eke (<bar eken) “there is”, qırmānı (<qırman-nı) “its blend”, soralmağanı (<sor-a al-ma-gan-nı) “that he/she didn’t ask”, tramānı (<tirah-mah-nı) “the autumn”.

### Drop of /ŋ/:

This is detected in the word of maa (<maqa <menge) “to me”.

### Drop of /r/:

In the dialect of Eshkamesh district of Takhar province, this event is abundantly seen both in Turkish affixes and words, and in Arabic and Persian borrowed words: qalasıla (<qal-ası-lar) “you will stay”, qoşsaŋ (<qork-sa-ŋ) “if you will be afraid”, qışla (<qeyş-ler) “relatives”, abdıraman (<abd-ur-rahman) “noun”, áğá (<agar) “if”, beqe (<bu yer-ge) “here”, gitegene (<gart-tek-gene) “a little”, jeqe (<yer-ge) “to the ground”.

### Drop of /m/:

This is a sound phenomenon seen in words of havarqa (<hamvar-qa) “flat ground”, top~unan (<top munan) “with the ball”, bilimen (<bil-me-y-men) “I don’t know”.

### Drop of /y/:

qa~erge (<qa-yer-ge) “To where”, amneat (<ámniyet) “safety”, ayta~atr (<ayt-a yabtır) “says”, baraaptı (<bar-a yap-tı) “is coming”, beşiz (<beş yüz) “five hundred”, keleatır (<kel-e yap-tır) “coming”, uleatka (<ulayat-ka) “to the province”, yeleneatır (<yelen-e-yaptır) “pleading”, áğá~innarğa (<ağa-ini-ler-ge) “to brothers”, şörden (<şu-yer-den) “from here”, şörge (<şu-yer-ge) “to there”, üçüz (<üç yüz) “three hundred”.

### Drop of /z/:

This is an event seen in the word of izet (<izzet) “respect”.

### Drop of /ε/ “ayın”:

The sounds of the ( ε) “ayın” in words borrowed from Arabic and Persian fall in many words [: faal (<fa’al) “active”, tazaru (<tazarru’) “entreaty”, şáfi (<şafi’) “noun”, saat (<sâ’t) “clock”, mavzunı (<mavzu’nı) “the subject”.

The sound of ( ε) “ayın” also seen that is preserved in some words: ma’lım (<ma’llim) “teacher”, ma’limat (<ma’lumat) “information”, mas’ut “noun”.

<b>Impact Factor:</b>	<b>ISRA</b> (India) = <b>6.317</b>	<b>SIS</b> (USA) = <b>0.912</b>	<b>ICV</b> (Poland) = <b>6.630</b>
	<b>ISI</b> (Dubai, UAE) = <b>1.582</b>	<b>PIHII</b> (Russia) = <b>3.939</b>	<b>PIF</b> (India) = <b>1.940</b>
	<b>GIF</b> (Australia) = <b>0.564</b>	<b>ESJI</b> (KZ) = <b>8.771</b>	<b>IBI</b> (India) = <b>4.260</b>
	<b>JIF</b> = <b>1.500</b>	<b>SJIF</b> (Morocco) = <b>7.184</b>	<b>OAJI</b> (USA) = <b>0.350</b>

---

#### References:

1. Coşkun, V. (1999). "Türkiye Türkçesinde ünlüler ve ünsüzler." *TDAY Belleten*, S 42 (1999).
2. AMİNİ, M. K. (2013). *A collection of poems the voice of exile*, DOSTAN, press Mazar-e-Sharif
3. KHAYRİ, A. (2013). "Language Policies in Afghanistan", Retrieved 16.01.2014 from <https://guneyturkistan.wordpress.com/2013/07/26/LanguagePoliciesinAfghanistan>
4. LABİB, M. A. (2006). My feelings, my worries, *collection of poems*, Mazar-e-Sharif, Bakhtiyar civilization and publishing Association.
5. TURAN, A. (1999). *The sound of hearts, volume I, Pishawar, Assosiation*, Makhdumquli Firaqi publication.
6. YARQIN, H. (2010). "Kronology of Afganistan rhetoric prose", <https://cenubiturkistan.wordpress.com/2010/05/11/4.05.2015>