



THE RELATIONSHIP OF DIALECT WORDS IN THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE KAZAKH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES (IN THE CASE OF NAVOI REGION)

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Abstract:

In this article, the purpose of scientific research in linguistics, the study of specific features of this or that dialect from a deep historical-etymological point of view, in particular, scientific considerations are made about the influence and relationship of the dialect of the Kazakh population living in the Navoi region to the Uzbek language.

Keywords: Language, linguistics, dialect, dialectology, science, linguistics, comparative method.

In the conditions of independence, our government has created full opportunities and conditions for the implementation of reforms for the all-round development of our society and the state, and targeted scientific and research work is being carried out on the issue of comprehensive study of science. At a time when great attention is being paid to modern science, one of the priority directions is researching the dialects of different languages and their specific features, based on the theoretical foundations of linguistic research, from a historical, comparative and ethnolinguistic point of view. Today, there is a need to study, conduct scientific research, and fill in the incomplete, ambiguous positions of linguistics based on new views, from a mental point of view. After all, "...today we are moving to the path of innovative development aimed at radically renewing all spheres of state and community life. It's not for nothing, of course. Who wins in today's fast-paced world? The country that relies on a new idea, a new idea, and innovation will win." [1.23.] Specialists of Uzbek dialectology study dialectology specific features of one or another dialect from a deep historical-etymological point of view, thorough research on the basis of a number of ancient language facts is a solution to many historical-linguistic problems.

The study of dialect features from a regional point of view is one of the important and urgent tasks of science today. "Over time, it is observed that ethnic groups speaking a certain language change their place of residence, settle in a new place and, at the same time, influence the local language with their own language. Therefore, a specific dialect can spread to different regions, displace local dialects in these regions, or mix with them and preserve some of its elements" [2.147.7.].

Considering these aspects, it can be said that the study of these processes is the task of dialectologists today. From the point of view of science,

it is a difficult task to study dialects, to determine the extent and scope of their distribution, and their specific characteristics without geographical knowledge. So, in our opinion, it is natural that linguistics and geography have an organic relationship and interdisciplinarity. Such a relationship is especially evident in the creation of linguistic and dialectal atlases in defining the areas of distribution of certain linguistic phenomena.

In this study, we found it necessary to think about the relation of the dialectal words to the Uzbek language from the point of view of the geographical location and social relations of the Kazakhs of the Navoi region.

Nowadays, when science is rapidly developing, the use of the comparative-typological method in researching language issues and improving the science of linguistics is gaining both relevance and effective results. It is known from history that the comparative study and research of languages and dialects was reflected in the activities of our great scholars. For example, we can see such aspects in the work of our great predecessors Mahmud Koshgari and Alisher Navoi, who are recognized as the founders of linguistics among world scientists. Although a number of valuable materials have been collected on the linguistic activities of Mahmud Koshgari and Alisher Navoi, we also found it necessary to briefly record their services. We know that Mahmud Koshgari studied the languages of Turkic clans and tribes living in Central Asia and Western China in the second half of the 11th century. The materials he collected during his long travels around the country made it possible to comprehensively illuminate the language of that time, and in this way became the basis for making thorough scientific conclusions based on all linguistic facts." [3.110.]

Looking at Alisher Navoi's work in linguistics, we witness his comparative study of unrelated Turkic-Uzbek and Persian-Tajik languages in his work "Muhokamat ul-lughatayn". According to the comments



of linguistics researcher B. Kadirova, "Navoi, while comparing these languages, proved the characteristics of the Turkic-Uzbek language, lexical wealth, language possibilities on the basis of evidence, and left valuable information on phonetics, lexicology, morphemics and morphology departments of linguistics. From this point of view, it can be said that Mahmud Kashgari founded the comparative study of related languages, and Alisher Navoi founded the study of non-related languages" [4.111.].

In the course of our research, we considered it necessary to compare the terms in the phonetics of the Uzbek language with the Kazakh dialect of the Kazakhs living in the Navoi region. Although these languages, Uzbek and Kazakh, which are being studied in a comparative way, have a common basis in terms of origin, they have many common aspects in their private aspects and have not been sufficiently researched so far. An attempt was made to clarify the compared aspects on the basis of the school textbooks [5.] published and used in practice during the years of independence and the dialect used in the speech of the Kazakh population living in the region.

According to researcher B. Kadirova, "in both languages, vowels are classified into lipped and non-lipped vowels according to whether the lips are involved or not. For example, labialized vowels are Uzbek, syllabic vowels are Kazakh. Labialized vowels - explanation: the pronunciation is mainly produced by lips stretching forward. Erindik dauystylar - explanation: erindik dauystylardy say, erin süyirlenip, ilgeri karay sozylady (—Kazakh language|| 5th class. - P. 140). stylar - Kazakh. Unlabialized vowels - explanation: vowels that do not involve the movement of the lips. Ezulik dauystylar - explanation: when saying ezulik dauystylardy, ezu tartylyp, erin keyn karay jiyrylady, that is, in pronunciation, the lips do not join each other, the gap is open, the lip is pulled back (—Kazakh language|| 5th class. - P. 140.) [6 . 113.].

When studied in a comparative way, the influence of the Uzbek language can be found more in the dialect of the Kazakhs of the Navoi region. This is especially noticeable in the lexical features of the language. As a result of our research, in April 2022, in the article "Relationship of the Kazakh language of the Navoi region to the Uzbek language" published in the "Science, education and social integration" magazine of the "KNOWLEDGE - SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY" publication, C. Amanjolov's "Kazakh language dialectology and history" We tried to clarify our opinion using the following information provided in the work called "issues [Mətin]":

"It is possible to observe the violation of Uzbek and Kazakh literary language norms due to the dialectal phenomena that arose as a result of the assimilation of Uzbek words into Kazakh in oral speech among the population. Such cases are especially evident when filling the synonym lines of Uzbek words and expressing some words in their Uzbek meaning. For example, if you ask them to find the meaning of the word Ulken, they will answer big without hesitation. Along with the words ``tamak" and ``tama", the word ``food" is a synonym for ``as". The word "Agash" is used in the speech of all Kazakh peoples living in Uzbekistan in the form of a tree. It is recommended to classify these lexical features into several types depending on the names of events and things related to the lifestyle of the local people. Bede, bədiren, shaqa, peshaq, shaqasy, aryq, as kədi, poshaq(boshaq, shopaq), gujim, kara darak, darqat, desh, jer suru, joya, paya, qorek, mizam used in the dialect of the Kazakhs of Konimekh and Nurota districts of Navoi region. tuynek, nazybaigül, zabir, karaly, zardaly, kozapaya, pakhta, pəyvanti, pəlek, push, Plant names such as saban, ura, uyinshek, shiit, shora, shöp, shyрмаууq, shulka, shudiger, berik, deste are alfalfa, cucumber, arik, osh kadi, pochok, gujum, black tree, tree, steppe, ersurish in the Uzbek language where people live , joya, poya, korak, nozvoygul, zabir, koroli, zardoli, gazapoya, cotton, payvanti, falak, puch, sovon, chigit, chop, cholkha, plow, barik, dasta are among the dialectal features that appeared through the assimilation of words. The names of the plants mentioned above may not be understood by the people living in the desert region, because these plants do not grow in the desert, they are mostly used in the dialects of the Kazakhs, who lived in close contact with the Uzbek people in watery areas, and the influence of the Uzbek language is noticeable" [7. 56.].

Another important point is that consonants influence each other and harmonize with each other, called dybys ündestigi, and the two types of this phenomenon are ilgerindi yqpal (the preceding sound between two words of the base and the suffix affects the next and resembles itself), keyindi yqpal (the two words of the base and the suffix the next of the sounds in the interval affects the previous one and makes it similar) terms are used.

So, it can be seen that the words related to the dialect of the Kazakh language have a direct influence on the Uzbek language. In its place, it causes the expansion of the scope of the Kazakh language.



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