

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
PIHHI (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

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: 2020 Issue: 04 Volume: 84

Published: 30.04.2020 <http://T-Science.org>

QR – Issue



QR – Article



Hanifa Mamatismoilova
Namangan State University
master student

Ibrohim Darvishov
Namangan State University
Scientific adviser, PhD

THE ATTITUDE OF NAMANGAN KYPCHAK DIALECTS TO THE LITERARY LANGUAGE

Abstract: The article explains the features of household vocabulary that are characteristic of Namangan kypchak dialects. Linguistics also analyzed a wider and deeper classification of boundary words and their relationship to each other.

Key words: A dialect, dialect, karluk and kypchak dialect, a dialect region, internal and external source, social process, limited words, household dictionary.

Language: English

Citation: Mamatismoilova, H., & Darvishov, I. (2020). The attitude of Namangan Kypchak dialects to the literary language. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 04 (84), 866-868.

Soi: <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-04-84-153> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2020.04.84.153>

Scopus ASCC: 1202.

Introduction

All man in the universe is formed and perfected only on the basis of one language. Although it has mastered several languages, but in the world of linguistics it contemplates only through one language. Therefore, there is a special role of local forms of the language of the nation in the spiritual and cultural rise of the individual, in the world of communication.

As the world linguistics recognizes, the first step of any national language is dialects. On the basis of a thorough in-depth study of them, the dilectal linguistic nature of the territory opens. This will serve the development of the literary language of the nation, the perfection of its sath units in a specific way.

Dialect are not only linguistic materials, at the moment, it is an important source that embodies the history, culture, national character, character-characteristics of the nation.

It is worth noting that today's globalisation conditions and changes in social life have a significant impact on the language. Therefore, it is always more relevant to study the syllables in a timely manner through scientific grounds and come to certain conclusions about them. Consequently, since there is a need to study dialect and dialect areas in the holistic

study of language and society relations, the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the strategy of action for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan"[15,55-72] on measures to radically increase the prestige and position of the Uzbek language in the quality. In addition, Dialect branch of Tashkent Uzbek language and literature University named after Alisher Navoi and "Center for research and education coordination of Uzbek dialects" and its branches in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and regions were established. The fact that these practical works are aimed at maintaining the purity of our national language, developing it in its original form, developing the fields of dialectology, linguistic geography and areal linguistics shows how important the study of dialects is.

In fact, the development of the language of the nation and the issues of its development have not always and always lost its relevance. From this point of view, ethnolinguistic, mental, nation and personality spirituality, linguistic approach to the research of the fields of linguistics have increased to the required level. After all, language is a dynamic phenomenon that is constantly growing, developing.[8,61]

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India)	= 4.971	SIS (USA)	= 0.912	ICV (Poland)	= 6.630
ISI (Dubai, UAE)	= 0.829	PIHHI (Russia)	= 0.126	PIF (India)	= 1.940
GIF (Australia)	= 0.564	ESJI (KZ)	= 8.716	IBI (India)	= 4.260
JIF	= 1.500	SJIF (Morocco)	= 5.667	OAJI (USA)	= 0.350

It is known that the dialects reflect the very ancient way of life, customs, material and spiritual culture of the peoples of the world, formed over the centuries. The phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax and lexicon of dialects and dialects within each language are p factors that ensure the development of the sphere in a complete and systematic way. The peculiarity of Uzbek dialects is that these dialects differ sharply from each other.

The mature specialist of Uzbek shevashun science E.D.Polivanov said: "not one of the Turkic languages is so sharply distinguished as the inter-dialect Uzbek language. This, by the way, finally aggravates the issue of predicting a dialect for a natural, literary language" [11,112]. Already there are common tools that serve as the basis for the formation and development of any language, these tools show the spirit of the nation, the charm of this language and the richness of the dictionary. The phonetic-phonological nature of the dialect lexical is polished in words, in grammatical forms. The linguistic edges of a particular dialect area, different from other dialects, are more prominent in its lexical layer." [6, 148].

The Uzbek national language consists of three main dialects, consisting of the sum of similar dialects existing in the territory and widely distributed. The main part of it is the Crimson dialect.

As noted by the scientist of Uzbek linguist – Khudoyberdi Donyorov: "I want to be the leader of the Azerbaijan people"...the largest component of the Uzbek nation in terms of number and content is Kipchak – Uzbek. The main part of this component was added to the composition of the Uzbek nation from the historical chronological point of view, but at the same time the name "Uzbek", which remains the only and common name of the members of the whole nation, was brought by this component" [1, 115; 7,8-9].

It would not be a mistake if we say that the words specific to the dialect are an important tool in the development of language, which, along with being an internal source, determines the identity of the nation to which it relates, its historical development, its attitude to other languages, as well as its future destiny. Because the life span of each nation depends on the language life, to what extent it can maintain its purity.

Current linguistics requires more extensive and deeper classification of territorial limited words, analysis of their relationship to each other, study on the basis of existing linguistic research techniques, the implementation of solutions to the issues of rapid development of the sphere of areal linguistics is an important and key factor in the development and development of language development.

The study of dialects allows linguists to hear with their own ears how the heart of the language beats (G.Ostgov, K.Protman). These views are true of

the owners. Because dialectalist walked directly among the people, taking a breath with him, putting into operation their own possibility, power and strength ...people write out specific words from their mouths to dialect, giving her a gloss and trying to leave it to the next generation [4, 112].

Scientific research on the language, in particular, the identification and analysis of words specific to the dialect of our Uzbek national language, has been carried out by philologists since ancient times. When it comes, it can be noted that Mahmud Qashgari's "Devonu lugotut-turk" and Mahmud Zamakhshari's "Muqaddimat ul-adab" are the first sources for comparing and studying Turkic dialects. Then the mature specialists of the industry have further developed this activity and will continue to do so consistently. A new study has come to the field, which is comprehensively focused on each dialect and their analysis. The number of targeted works devoted to the issue of comprehensive study of linguistics has increased. In particular, the study of the dialects of the Namangan region is no exception.

In the works devoted to the research of Namangan dialects in Uzbek linguistics, linguistic features of Namangan city and Uychi district dialects have been widely studied [3,15; 2,54; 12,24; 13,112]. At the same time, chortok, Pop, Uchkurgan and Namangan region dialects of Namangan region were also partially research objects. Since other dialect areas of the region are not studied in detail, there are few opinions about them, information – materials.

In the specific formation processes of the Namangan city dialect of the administrative center of the region, phonetic, lexical and grammatic signs of not only the Turkic, but also the Persian language played an important role. In these aspects, the distinctive linguistic features of the Namangan urban dialect differ from other Uzbek dialects E.D.Polivanov, A.K.Borovkov, V.V.Reshetov, G'.A.Silent [9,9-15; 5,3-39; 10,44; 14,36] like scientists planted, classified and analyzed. As a result, fundamental stops were made about the linguistic features of dialect.

Turkish and non-Turkic language of the local language, through typological and areal-linguistic methods, the sources of ethnogenesis and uncertain cases of dialect have been clarified as a result of their study based on scientific-linguistic materials [9, 20-21].

In the dialect regions of Namangan region, the dialect of karluq and kypchak is actively consumed. The kypchak dialect is a dialect that, with its lexical and phonetic features, has kept its literary language and interpersonal relationship relatively strong. In particular, the suffix-yap, which forms the present tense verbs in the literary language, is used unchanged in almost all regions where this dialect is distributed. For example, in the karluk dialect, this suffix is pronounced in the form in which it undergoes radical

Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 4.971
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 0.829
GIF (Australia) = 0.564
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912
РИИЦ (Russia) = 0.126
ESJI (KZ) = 8.716
SJIF (Morocco) = 5.667

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

phonetic changes (-ut: kelutti; -vot: kelvotti, -vat: kevatti; -vet: kevetti; -vit: kevitti style). Or there is the use of words that are characteristic of the ancient Turkic language period – lar without the form of consonants, which denote the meaning of respect. For example, отам уйда эмас; тоғам сизни чакирапти.

As is observed in other dialects in the household lexicon of Namangan nettle dialects, words that have their own semantic field in the literary language are used with different phonetic variations and with lexical variants: ота, эна, чумали, сўким, сўта, кулчатой, бўхча, болахона, бошвоқ, пўпанак, пўскалла, сағир, алача, изғимоқ, изилламоқ, исирға, имо қилмоқ, уйкаш.

It is observed that some household lexicons characteristic of the Namangan kypchak dialects differ from the literary language in the following aspects:

1. Regional accent is a household word and derivative words that have undergone a phonetically strong phonetic change, changing its form: **шуйтип** – шундай қилиб, **кела:ма?** – келадими?, **бора:ма?** – борадими? **кеганакен** – келган экан, **қоганекен** – қолган экан, **унақамес** – унақа эмас, **ишқип** – ишқилиб, **бузў(о)в** – бузоқ каби.

2. Household word – terms that do not meet in the literary language, but are inherent only in dialect: **ҳаят** – томорқа (ҳовлидан ташқари ер), **мардак** – маккажўхорининг дони олинганидан сўнг қолган асос қисми, **азғирди** – тўғри йўлдан адаштирмоқ, **халвали** (алвали) – нордон таъмли олча меваси ва ўсимлик дарахти, **катата** – бобо, **пўпа//бувак** – чақалок, гўдак, **палла//увуз** – оғиз сути, **жўн нон**

– ховли тандирида пиширилган оби нон, **бешлик** – паншаха, **ўқарик** – экин майдонидаги эгатлардан фарқли равишда кейинги майдонга катта сув олиб ўтиш учун алоҳида қазилган каттароқ арик, **пўпанак** – моғор (нон пўпагани (моғори)), **ардонабек//эдданавек** – керик ва кеккайган одам, **шоти** – нарвон, **одошўлди** – тугади, **вах-вак** омоним: 1) ҳовликма одам; 2) ҳашарот тури.

3. In literary language and dialects, the form is the same household word – terms with a difference in meaning: **тиринка** – металдан ишланган суюқ ва қуюқ овқатлар учун чуқур ва саёз идиш тури, **чини** – чиннидан тайёрланган коса(пиёла ёки товоқ эмас); **ўра** – қишда сабзавот сақловчи жой; **қулоқ** – бир ариқдан иккинчи бир ариққа сув олинадиган жой; **суна** – ариқдан сув олинадиган зинали жой; **сопол** – сополдан тайёрланган идиш турлари, **пақир** – челақ, **она** – она, **аке//ака** – ота, etc.

Apparently, the household ethnic-historical linguistic process left a deep imprint on the lexical-semantic system of the Namangan nettle dialects. As a result, in the speech of representatives of the kypchak dialect there were different and similar features of the Uzbek language than other dialects. A visual analysis, like the above, reveals some aspects of the study of the hip dialect only. Therefore, the identification of such features, the study of the causes of their occurrence, socio-household conditions and circumstances are great importance in the research of the internal development of the national language.

References:

1. Abdiev, M. (2017). *Hudobirdi Donjorov. Ўzbek tili va adabijoti zhurnali*, Toshkent, № 4.
2. Aliev, A. Yu. (1975). *Namanganskaja gruppа govorov uzbekskogo jazyka*: Avtoref. diss. .dokt. fil. nauk. (p.54). Tashkent.
3. Atamirzaeva, S. (1974). *Jeksperimental'no-foneticheskoe issledovanie namanganskogo govora uzbekskogo jazyka*, Tashkent: Fan.
4. Berdialiev, A., Madvaliev, A., & Raxmonkulov, A. (2017). Tanikli shevashunos. *Ўzbek tili va adabijoti*, Toshkent, №, 5.
5. Borovkov, A.K. (1963). Uzbekskie govory Namanganskoj oblasti. *Nauchnye trudy TashGU. Jazykoznanie*. Vyp.211, pp.3-39.
6. Darvishov, I.Ў. (2019). *Areal tilshunoslik: zhanubi-zarbij Namangan shevalarining fonetik-fonologik hususijatlari*. Toshkent: Navrўz.
7. Donjorov, H. (1968). *Ўzbek halkining shazhara va shevalari*. Toshkent: Fan.
8. Nurmonov, A. (2010). *Lingvistik tadkikot metodologijasi va metodlari*. Toshkent: Akademyashr.
9. Polivanov, E.D. (1933). *Uzbekskaja dialektologija i uzbekskij literaturnyj jazyk (k sovremennoj stad uzbekskogo jazykovogo stroitel'stva)*. Tashkent.
10. Reshetov, V.V. (1960). Ўzbek tilining karlukchigil-ujrur laxzhasi. *Ўzbek tili va adabijoti masalalari*, № 5, p. 44.
11. Tўjchiboev, B., & Hasanov, B. (2004). *Ўzbek dialektologijasi*. Toshkent. Abdulla Kodirij nomidagi halk merosi.
12. Tulakov, S. (1965). *Morfologicheskie osobennosti namanganskogo govora*: Avtoref. dis. .kand. fil. nauk. (p.24). Tashkent.
13. Sharipov, O. (1957). *Pop shevasining morfologijasi*. Uchenye zapiski AGPI. IV, (p.102). Andizhan.
14. Jynusov, F.O. (1936). *Ўzbek laxzhalaring tasnifida bir tazhriba*. (p.36). Toshkent: Ўkuvўzdavdashr.
15. (2019). *Konun xuzhzhatlari ma'lumotlar millij bazasi*, 22.10.2019 j., 06/19/5850/3939-son.