LINGUOAREAL COMPOSITION OF TASHKENT REGION: DISTRIBUTION AND STUDY OF QARLUQ AND KIPCHAK (KURAMA) DIALECTS

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Abstract *This article analyzes the linguo-areal units formed in the Tashkent region, in particular, the distribution and linguistic characteristics of dialects belonging to the Karluk and Kipchak (Kurama) groups, their role in cultural and national thinking are highlighted. Based on dialectological and linguo-culturological approaches, the historical, social and cultural layers of the dialects of the Tashkent region are studied on a scientific basis.*

Keywords: *linguoreal, Karluk dialects, Kipchak (Kurama) dialects, dialect, ethnolinguistics.*

Tashkent region is one of the most important social, cultural and historical centers of Uzbekistan. This region is distinguished by its complex structure. In particular, the language of the population living in this region was formed under the influence of various historical processes, migrations and social factors. Therefore, this region is considered a favorable area for ethnolinguistic study. There are two main dialect groups in Tashkent region - the Karluk and Kipchak (Kurama) dialects, and work has been carried out to determine their linguoreal structure, study their cultural and historical roots. Representatives of these two dialects living in the Tashkent region have a unique origin and history of cultural rise. The Karluk and Kipchak dialects determine the internal development, regional richness and cultural diversity of the uzbek language.

The oldest written source of the Turkic languages of the Qarluq group is the work "Devonu lug‘otit-turk", created by Mahmud Kashgari in the 11th century. This work describes the linguistic features of the Qarluqs in comparison with the languages of other Turkic tribes. The work contains special information about the

language of the Qarluq tribe. The Qarluq language is described in comparison with the languages of other Turkic tribes. The name of the Qarluq tribe is given on page 22 of volume III. It is also noted on page 65 that the Qarluq tribe is not Muslim and that they have their own special language. This information shows the special features of the Qarluq language. In addition, the Qarluq language is mentioned 9 times in the "Dictionary" section. This indicates that the Qarluq language has a special place in contrast to other Turkic languages.

The scientific study of the Karluk dialect was initiated by Russian orientalists at the end of the 19th century. One of them was V.V. Radlov, who systematically analyzed Turkic dialects, including Karluk dialects, in his multi-volume work "Experience with the Dictionary of Turkic Dialects". Radlov divided the Turkic languages into main dialect groups, studied their phonetic and lexical characteristics, and defined each group and subdialects.

The researcher distinguished the Karluk-Oguz group, which includes the Karluk dialects. He included in this group the Karluk (neighboring) dialects and the Oguz (Guz) dialects, as well as some additional small dialects, such as the dialects of tribes such as Yagmo and Chigil.

Radlov paid special attention to distinguishing the phonetic features of the Karluk group from other Turkic groups, in particular, he covered issues such as the location and changes of the "k" sound, and the pronunciation of consonants.

He analyzed the lexical peculiarity of the Karluk dialects. This classification was also seen as a trace of the historical development of Turkic languages

In the 20th century, research in this area in Uzbek linguistics was continued by scientists such as A.N. Kononov, A. Valikhonov, N.A. Baskakov. Their work served to determine the modern state of the Karluk languages on the basis of sections such as phonetics, morphology, and lexis.

A.N. Kononov described the classification of Karluk dialects in his work "Тюркские языки" (Turkic Languages).

In this work, he distinguished Karluk dialects from other Turkic dialects and analyzed their phonetic, morphological, and lexical features.

He states that the Karluk dialects belong to the Central Turkic group of languages, which include various dialects of the Uzbek language. He groups the Karluk dialects according to their phonetic features and some lexical features, distinguishing them from other groups.

The researcher argues that in the Karluk dialects, the sound k is often changed to g or ğ, and that there is a specific pronunciation of vowels. According to his classification, at the beginning and in the middle of a word, the sound k softens and is pronounced as g or ğ: kuz → guz (spring season).

He emphasizes that in the Karluk languages, the vowel a is pronounced more openly and widely A.N. Kononov, speaking about the morphological features of the Karluk dialect, draws attention to the suffixes of verbs.

He notes that in the Karluk dialects, verb suffixes are used in different forms, for example, there is a variation of suffixes in verbs formed from nouns.

For example, he notes that the suffix -ti is used instead of -di from the tense indicators of verbs.He notes that the plural suffixes sometimes differ from other Turkic languages, for example, the forms -lar, -ler are changed instead of -lar.

A.N. Kononov notes that in the Karluk dialects there are words that are unique in comparison with other Turkic dialects. He says that some words are used only in the Karluk dialect or have a slightly different meaning.

Words specific to the Karluk dialects and their examples:

Keep the store in sight – In this sentence, the adverbs of place and direction are used in a mixed manner, meaning that the store is in front of you.

He uses it immediately, he lives in Tashkent – In these examples, the adverb of place is formed with the suffix "-ta".

"Boromman", "qilomman" – In the dialects of the Tashkent region, the suffix "-om" is added to the verb, indicating that the action has been completed. " Muhaz

The presence of Arabic and Persian words in the Karluk languages is more common, which reflects their historical and cultural ties

"ilm" - in the sense of knowledge;

"adab" - in the sense of manners or culture;

"kitob" - in the sense of book;

"dunyo" - in the sense of the world;

"sabr" - in the sense of patience or endurance;

"taqdir" - in the sense of fate or destiny.

These words have undergone phonetic changes in the Uzbek language, adapting to the phonetic laws of the Uzbek language.

Languages belonging to the Kipchak language group - Kazakh, Karakalpak, Kyrgyz, Nogai, Bashkir, Tatar, and others - have been the subject of scientific research since the 19th century. The initial studies were carried out by Russian orientalists, who focused on the phonetic and grammatical features of these languages.

V.V. Radlov has conducted extensive research on the phonetic, grammatical and lexical features of Turkic languages, including Kipchak languages. In the Kipchak dialect, it often changes in the sounds q and x, and that there are assimitions and deviations between consonant sounds, which are compatible with the natural movement of the language, and that vowel sounds are often pronounced closer and harder. Emphasizes that their sounds are pronounced more loudly. We have found this situation in the texts of Alla, Yor-Yor and Alla, which are examples of folklore. As an example, we gave the texts of the following arc-yor and Alla.

Opkevatkan qizimga beyla loyiq yar-yar,

Sinalmagan yigitga siynim tushti yar-yar,

Daryoni u yuzida sholim qoldi yar-yar,

Kokilini beshta o‘rgan yarim yar-yar.

Samminan o‘ynamoqqa hushim tushti yar-yar,

Samminan o‘ynamoqqa yuray keray yar-yar.

Shum taqdirri charxida.
Adam minan apammi,
Diydarini dardida.
Alla balam, alla-ya,
Jonim balam alla-ya.
Uchqur ottay savlatli,
Pahlavanday kelvatli,
Katta bo‘sa mangayam,
Ko‘rsatadi raxatti.

Alla balam, alla-ya,
Janim balam alla-ya.
Tilvizirni ko‘rishga,
Ashiq balam alla-ya.
Ayltis olaman devatti adasi,
Avasina, alla-ya.
Alla balam, alla-ya,
Janim balam alla-ya.

In these texts we are sure that the sounds A, O, U are pronounced more strongly. Speaking about the grammatical features of the Kipchak dialect, the researcher says that as plural suffixes, suffixes -lar, -ler are common. The Kipchak language suffixes vary in pronunciation and writing, noting that this poem has its own words, phraseological units and synonyms.

In the early twentieth century, the famous Russian Turkologist AN Ssamoylovich made a significant contribution to the scientific classification of Turkic languages, especially the Kipchak languages. In his scientific work, The

языков, he developed the division of Kipchak languages into internal groups on a scientific basis. The researcher classified Turkic languages according to their phonetic, morphological, and lexical characteristics. Distinguished the Kipchak dialect as a separate group, and divided them into internal groups such as Kipchak-Nagog, Kipchak-Bashkir, Kipchak-Kazakh-Kyrgyz, and justified their differences. Analyzed the specific phonetic changes, morphological forms, lexical units of the languages belonging to each group. This classification is one of the foundations of modern Turkology Later, based on this approach, N.A. Baskakov, E.R. The Tenishevs developed their classifications. The famous Russian Turkologist N.A. Baskakov developed a scientific approach to the classification of Turkic languages, including Kipchak. In his work "The", the Turkic languages are divided into large groups, one of which is the Kipchak dialect group, which is divided into the following three subgroups:

1.The Kipchak-Bulgarian group. The group included Bulgarian languages. The preservation of the [j] sound noted the existence of some old phonetic forms.

2. Kipchak-Nogai group. He included Nogai, Karakalpak, Crimean Tatar, Bashkir, Tatar (part of Kazakh Tatars) languages in this group. He expressed his opinion on changes such as [dʒ] > [ʒ] and raised the issue of phonetic and morphological peculiarities.

3. Kipchak-Kazakh-Kyrgyz group. He included Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Karakalpak (sometimes included in this group), and Nogai (some) languages in this group. He spoke about the change of [j] > [ʒ] or [y] at the beginning of words and listed its phonetic and grammatical features.

The researcher systematically analyzed languages based on linguistic features and studied them in sections such as phonetics, morphology, syntax, and lexis. He paid close attention to the similarities and differences between languages within each group. About the Kipchak dialects:

Reshetov sees the Kipchak dialects as a separate, independent group within the Turkic languages.

Their phonetic and grammatical features are clearly defined, reflecting the historical development of the Kipchak languages.

The peculiarities of the pronunciation of consonants and plural forms in the Kipchak dialects are especially emphasized. Languages that belong to the Kipchak group, for example, Kazakh, Karakalpak, Kyrgyz, Nogai, Bashkir, and Tatar, have common features, but each also has its own uniqueness.

About the Klluk dialects: Reshetov distinguished the Karluk dialects from other Turkic dialects and analyzed them with phonetic, morphological and lexical features. He considers the Karluk dialects to be a major part of the Central Turkic language group. The softening of consonants, the specificity of verb forms, and their lexical riches play an important role in the Karluk dialects. It is noted that the dialects of the old can be close to each other and can also be divided into small groups such as Oguz and Chigil. N. F. Reshetov studied the Kipchak and Qarluk dialects. He sees Kipchak dialects as a separate, independent group in Turkish languages.

Their phonetic and grammatical features are clearly defined, which reflect the historical development of the Kipchak languages, and the pronunciation and plural forms of consonant sounds, especially in the Kipchak dialects.

Languages belonging to the Kipchak group, such as Kazakh, Karakalpak, Kyrgyz, Nogay, Bashkir, and Tatar, say they have commonalities, but each has its own uniqueness.

One of the prominent scholars working in the field of Uzbek linguistics and dialectology, Salih Mutalliboyev, in his textbook "The Science of Uzbek Linguistics", explained that the language of the Karluk tribe can be included in the Oghuz, Yagmo and Chigil languages. This shows the relationship and similarities of the Karluk language with other Turkic languages. N.A. Baskakov improved and

divided the Kipchak languages into northern, southern and western groups based on the genealogical classification.

The Kipchak and Karluk dialects have been studied as separate objects by many researchers. However, they have not been studied comparatively in the dialects of the Tashkent region. In this article, we have studied the linguo-realistic features of the dialects of the Tashkent region. At the same time, we have made a comparative analysis of the Kipchak and Karluk dialects, which are the basis of the composition of the dialects of the Tashkent region.

Linguoreal is a term in linguistics that refers to language units that exist in a specific geographical area, region, or vernacular and are not found in other areas or languages. This concept is important in the field of dialectology of linguistics. Because it allows us to study the territorial characteristics of a language, that is, areal linguistic phenomena. In the central and northern districts of the Tashkent region (Almalyk, Parkent, Bostanlyk), phonetic and morphological signs of the Karluk type are mainly found. They include:

Words pronounced with the vowel "a": say, talk, relative.

The suffixes -di, -gan are widely used: came, went.

Personal pronouns: me, you, he, we - correspond to the literary language.

Strictness in word order: I went to school in the morning.

Kipchak elements

In the southern and eastern parts of the Tashkent region (Chinaz, Aqqurgan, Yangiyul, Zangiota), some features characteristic of Kipchak languages are identified:

The width of the "j" sound: jetti (eight), jal (yal), jurt (yurt).

-ba, -bay negative suffixes: kelbay, bormay (in the Karluk dialects it is said that it did not go).

Class lexicons: tüye (camel), köp (many), qız (girl) - these words are also close to the modern Kazakh language.

In the verb conjugation, the suffixes to the main verb change: baradım (I went), kelgen (I came) - these forms show Kazakh influence.

Word

Example of pronunciation in region 1

Example of pronunciation in region 2

Teapot

Buka: a vessel for brewing tea

Yangiyol: a small vessel for pouring water

Cauldron

Parkent: a vessel for cooking food

Ahangaron: a large wedding, party

Sack

Chinaz: a bag made of cloth

Zangiota: a large amount

Skull

Piskent: a traditional headdress

Aqqurgan: a baby's skull

Supa

Parkent: a flat structure in the yard

Bostonliq: a place to sleep

Ton

Buka: warm clothing (jacket)

Chinaz: old or torn clothing

Knife

Bekobod: a kitchen utensil

Piskent: a symbol of a punishment weapon (intimidation)

Stone

Yangiyol: a natural hard rock

Ahangaron: small stones in children's games

Mold

Almalyk: a container that shapes

Zangiota: a person's character (metaphor)

Belly

Zangiota: part of the body (belly)

Yangiyol: pregnancy (pregnant woman)

Brick

Chinaz: building material

Bostonliq: reference to punishment (bricks hit)

Blanket

Parkent: soft item for sleeping

Piskent: a raised place (to put a blanket)

Floor

Zangiota: floor of a building

Chinaz: large quantity or volume

Many differences in the meaning of words go back to ancient stages of the Uzbek language. For example, words or shifts in meaning preserved in some regions represent modern traces of the old Oguz or old Kipchak language layers.

Different pronunciation forms of the same word (for example, stress placement or vowel alternation) are not only phonetic differences, but also a factor leading to semantic differentiation. This linguistic dynamic can be interpreted as "internal language evolution within a dialect."

In the dialects of the Tashkent region, some names of objects or terms are used in different districts to express social status, evaluative or ironic meanings (for example: tōn - clothing or a derogatory term). This situation indicates the presence of social connotations of lexical units.

In conclusion, the Tashkent region stands out as a dialectological transition zone (transit zone). Due to its geographical location and historical significance, this region is located at the intersection of the Kipchak and Karluk dialects, which in turn has created a mosaic in the language system.

The specific use of certain words in the districts of Tashkent region (in meaning or pronunciation) serves to express a sense of locality and identity through language. Each district considers certain elements of its dialect to be “ours”, which can be interpreted as linguistic regionalism.

The differences between the dialects of Tashkent region and the literary language are also quite noticeable. This difference exists not only at the phonetic or morphological level, but also at the semantic and pragmatic levels. This creates the need to take into account inter-district lexical specificities when conducting a standard language policy.

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