

QARLUQ LAH: FSI AND MIXED LANGUAGES IN THE AREA OF SOUTH-WEST NAMANGAN PROVINCE

(In the case of Mingbulok district dialect area)

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Abstract:

The article describes the unique linguistic features of the Karaluq and mixed dialect groups of the Mingbulok dialect area, which is part of the dialects of the southwestern Namangan region.

Keywords: Dialect, dialect, dialect areas, linguotaxonomy, linguogeography, dialect, Karalug dialect, mixed dialect.

Introduction

From the point of view of the theoretical foundations of areal linguistics, linguistic units in any dialect area are more clearly seen through the relationship of the compared reality without exception. Therefore, any dialect reality that reflects the characteristics of a dialect has a clear opportunity to become the language of a linguistic-geographical region - a material of a dialect [7.13].

In the Mingbulok district, there are not many areas with the Qarluq dialect. Mainly, as a result of migration processes, these areas are inhabited by today's generations of population representatives who were relocated from the industrialized and densely populated cities of the Fergana Valley. They were joined by the Independence and United neighborhood citizens' gatherings located in the center of Jomashuy town in the district, Yoshlik, Yangi Gulbog, and Tollik neighborhoods in the Gulbog residential massif, and Uychi village in the Oltinkol massif (which is part of the Madyarovull neighborhood citizens' assembly). lib, the northwestern part of the neighborhood) was introduced. Most of the inhabitants of this area communicate with each other in the Qarluq dialect.

The main reason for this is that the representatives of the Qarluq dialect population of Fergana, Namangan and Andijan regions during the former Soviet period, more precisely in the 50s and 60s of the 20th century, took deserts from densely populated areas in the Fergana Valley, cotton, rice and other various is that they were transferred to these desert areas for the cultivation of various agricultural products. Because of this, Karalug dialect zones have emerged in these areas.

Most of the residents of Mustaqillik and United Neighborhood Citizens' Meetings, located in the center of Jomashuy town, are the descendants of the population representatives who were relocated from the cities of Fergana, Kokan, Andijan and the surrounding areas of these cities.



To date, in the characteristics of the dialect of the inhabitants of this area, as a result of the cohabitation of a small number of representatives of the Kipchak dialect, it is possible to observe cases where the communication language is approaching mixed dialects and the literary language.

The population of Yoshlik, Yangi Gulbog, and Tollik neighborhoods in the Gulbog population massif are the descendants of representatives of the Karluq dialect who migrated from the cities of Kokan, Pop and Namangan, Torakorgan, Chust and nearby areas. As a result of socio-cultural and economic interactions with the representatives of the Kipchak dialect who migrated earlier, processes of approaching the literary language and mixed use of the Kypchak and Qarluq dialects are taking place in this area.

The Gulbog area was established in the desert during the time of the Soviets, and was considered a large economic industrial zone of the district, supplying almost a third of the cotton raw materials grown in the region (52 thousand tons). The 1991 project of the former Soviet government on the development of the Central Fergana steppes (Korakalpok steppes) and the establishment of the Gulbog state farm was announced. As a result, a large cotton factory was launched in the village of Gulbog. To ensure the living conditions of the workers brought to work at this factory, new residences and neighborhoods, Russian-language schools were established. The main indigenous population of the area are representatives of various nationalities (about 80 nationalities lived in the area until 1986), most of them were workers. To this day, the inhabitants of the region preserve the elements of the Karalug dialect in their dialect. In this area, due to the influence of mutual socio-cultural relations between the villages located near the area and representatives of the Kipchak dialect, specific changes have occurred in the dialect of the area. In the process of speech communication of the representatives of the dialect, there is the deafening of the Kypchak dialects and the deafening of the Kypchak dialects.

In the 60s and 70s of the 20th century, the dialect of the village of Uychi in the territory of Bostan in the Gulistan massif and Uychi village in the territory of the Oltinkol massif (it is a part of the Madyarovull neighborhood citizens' assembly, the north-western part of the neighborhood) was a pure Qarluq dialect. On the basis of economic and political efforts and plans to establish settlements in place of the desert, people from the present cities of Uychi, Chortoq, Yangikurgan and Namangan were moved to this area. That's why the newly established settlement in the place of the desert was named Uychi, and "Uychi community farm" was established for the representatives of this population to carry out farming activities. Although the name of the village is not recorded as Uychi in official documents, in the speech of representatives of the dialect, the area of this dialect is preserved under the name of Uychi. Villagers of the same period, whose descendants are representatives of the Qarluq dialect, consider themselves to be thousandbuloks and housewives. In this area of the dialect, it can be observed that the elements of the Kypchak dialects are mixed together with the elements of the Qarluq dialects.

Two types of intermediate-mixed dialects are used in the classification of dialects: internal and external intermediate-mixed dialects [1.70; 6.47]. Internal intermediate-mixed dialects are



mixed dialects resulting from the interaction of two different dialects belonging to the same language. External intermediate-mixed dialects are mixed dialects that have arisen due to the interaction of dialects belonging to two unrelated languages. In external intermediate-mixed dialects, more or less common features of the two interacting languages remain more or less [8.17].

The Mingbulok dialectal area has internal and external intermediate-mixed dialect zones, which are formed as a result of the interaction of two different dialects. Therefore, the group of intermediate-mixed dialects in the Mingbulok dialects can be divided into internal and external intermediate-mixed dialects:

1. Mingbulok dialectal area internal intermediate-mixed dialect branch is further divided into two internal groups according to the characteristics that arose as a result of the influence of Uzbek dialects on each other.

a) internal intermediate-mixed dialects resulting from the influence of the Qarluq-Chigil-Uyghur dialect on the Kipchak dialect:

Historically, these dialects belong to the Kipchak dialect of the Uzbek language. However, a number of characteristics of these dialects and some signs of its current state indicate that the process of shifting from the Kipchak dialect to the Qarluq dialect is accelerating. In addition, *Qorayontoq, O'zgarish, Baland Gurtepa, Gurtepa, O'rtaqishloq, Etak, Mulkobod, Uzuntepa, Yangi shahar, Dehqonobod, Mehnatobod, Qora shahar, Alami, Qoraqalpoq, Yakkatol, Qo'g'oliko'l, Tegirmon, Mehnatobod* the same process is observed in dialects. For example, in the lexical structure of Kipchak dialects [nümāñā] emas, [nimägä], [bölänchäk] > [belänchäk], [ékki // ekki] > [ikki], [dömbälä//yümälä] > [dümlälä//jümälä] The fact that many units like Of course, such processes cause changes in the phonetic-phonological structure of Kipchak dialects.

b) an internal intermediate-mixed dialect resulting from the influence of the Kipchak dialect on the Qarluq-Chigil-Uyghur dialect:

Mingbulok dialect area *Jomashuy, Eski Gulbog', Yangi Gulbog', Gulbog', Tollik, Yoshlik, Uychi, Bo'ston, Guliston* Although rural dialects historically belong to the Qarluq dialect of the Uzbek language, it can be observed that many Kipchak dialect signs have been absorbed into these dialects. For example, [etäk] emas, [mällä], [sigir] > [sijir], [böyçä] > [tūjūn], [tāmārqu] > [tāmdiketī], [mölžül] > [möžžäl], [gürgüt] emas [güvirt] like.

2. The Mazzang-Damkol dialect can be included in the external intermediate-mixed group of the Mingbulok dialectal area of the Uzbek language, Namangan region. Representatives of this dialect were historically Persian-speaking, and today they are representatives of a bilingual dialect [9.24]. In the speech of the representatives of the external intermediate-mixed group of dialects, signs of the Kipchak and Qarluq dialects, as well as elements of the Persian-Tajik language, can be observed.

The main features of the dialects of the external intermediate-mixed group are that the Mazzang-Damkol dialect, located in the Kipchak dialect zone, incorporates the features of the Kipchak dialect.



Many linguistic phenomena characteristic of Uzbek language dialects apply alongside the features of the Persian-Tajik language, sometimes the status of Uzbek language signs increases. When grouping the dialects of the Mingbulok dialectal area, they can be divided into the following branches according to the dialectal features of the internal intermediate-mixed dialects:

1. Namangan city dialect branch: Jomashuy, Uychi, Gulistan, Boston dialects.
2. Fergana type dialect branch: dialect of Gulbog, Old Gulbog, New Gulbog, Tollik, Yoshlik villages.
3. The branches of "Y" and "j" Kipchak intermediate-mixed dialects are the majority: *Alami, Frunze, Yakkatol, Qo'g'oliko'l, Tegirmon, Beshserka, Qozoqovul, Qizilqum, Shvernik, Avangard, Mehnatobod, Uyurchi-Damko'l, Baynalminal Axunbobo, Eshoncheki, Momoxon, Qirqchek, Kichik Jomashuy, Qolgandaryo, Nayman Chordona, Dovduq, Terak, Ingichka* qishloqlari shevasi.

It should be noted that the dialects belonging to the Kipchak dialect of the Uzbek language are losing some Kipchak characteristics under the influence of the Qarluq-Chigil-Uyghur dialects. Instead of them, the linguistic features characteristic of the Qarluq dialect are being adopted.

In the intermediate-mixed dialects under the influence of Namangan city-type snow dialects:

a) has the characteristic of ā(o)ization: *ākā* – aka, *tārāđi* - tarozi, *Nāmāngān* – Namangan, *ālvāli* – gilos (rus tilida *vishnya*); b) as a result of the dropping of an adjacent consonant, as in many Uzbek dialects: [šā:r] *shahar*, [ma:ta:] *maktab*, [sāmā:] *somon*, [āmā:] *omon*, [tāvā:] as a result of contraction (narrowing) of tavav and two vowels: [sā:dat] *saodat*, [sā:at] *soat*, [sovuq] *sö:q* to have a secondary (secondary) tense that does not distinguish between the meanings of words such as; d) A special characteristic of the phonetic system of Namangan urban dialects is the areal expansion of emphatic longness: *mām bilmā::män* – men bilmayman, *sān bilmā::sān* – sen bilmaysan, *u bilmā::di* – u bilmaydi; *biz bilmā::miz* – biz bilmaymiz, *siz bilmā::siz* - siz bilmaysiz, *ulā bilmā::di* - ular bilmaydi like.

Uzbek dialectologists V.V. Reshetov and Sh.Shoabdurakhmanov called this process in Namangan urban dialects phonetic ultra-longitude or emphatic longitude, which is related only to the tone of speech, and is a completely different non-phonemic phenomenon. They emphasize that "Ziklik" has a different appearance in each of the Uzbek dialects, and the Namangan dialect is very characteristic in this respect. According to them, this length occurs regularly in the present-future verb forms in the dialect, mainly in connection with the tone of speech, and acquires a special multi-colored intonation characteristic of a public character for the dialect [14.112; 15.216].

There are opinions that in the vowel system of the mixed-dialect population of the area, lip harmony is observed not only in wide vowels, but also in narrow vowels, among the features characteristic of the Uyghur language [4.4; 5.12; 15.76]. Instead of i - front row, high rise, unlabitized and u - back row, high rise, lipped vowels in the literary language, their combinatorial variant: ü - front row, middle rise, extreme lipped vowel is always used in the super active: [čümčü:] *chumchuq*, [müküčä] *musicha*, [börgi:] *borgin*, [ütürü:nä:] *o'tiringlar*, [kütütü:] *kutyabmiz*, [qāčütü:] *qochyapti* like .



Umlaut processes are also observed in the intermediate-mixed dialects of the Mingbulok dialect area: [bōšim] boshim, [qōlüm] qo‘lim, [šōli//šāli] sholi, [ālip//ōlip] olib, [sōčim//čōčim] sochim like.

Fergana type mixed-intermediate dialects and some of its phonetic-phonological and morphological features can be shown as follows: a) vowel system consists of 6 phonemes. They contain elements characteristic of Margilon, Fergana, and Tashkent dialects: Combinator variants of phonemes are pronounced as in these dialects: [čäqälāq//büväk// čičij//žičij] baby//baby, [döičä//göra] like a puppy; b) the literary [o]//[ā] vowel in the closed syllable of two-syllable words is pronounced as [a]//[ä]: [čäpän] shepherd, [āmän] amon, [sāmän] straw, [jāmän] bad, [qāđän] pot, [sāqäl] beard, [pāxäl] straw, [sāqäv//sāqāp] dumb, [gādāj] beggar, [ārđän] cheap, [gāräv//gārāp] bail such as.

3. Important phonetic and phonological features of the "y"-sounding and "j"-sounding Kipchak dialects belonging to the branch of intermediate-mixed dialects:

a) quantitative and qualitative signs of vowel phonemes are almost indistinguishable from other Kipchak dialects of the Uzbek language; b) the law of synharmonism also applies to the root: [sāmsā] somsa, [bālā] bola, [mānti] manti kabi; depending on the hard and soft vowels in the stem, the vowels in the suffixes also harmonize: [bāllār] bolalar, [ātāmdī] otamning//otamni; [qāyān] qolgan, [bāryān] borgan, [ičkän] ichgan, [bārdilār] bordilar, [äkāsi] akasi kabi; d) Vowels such as e, ö (literary orthographic o') at the beginning of a word and in the middle are diphthongized: [ʲjenä] ona, [ʲjetim] yetim, [ʷöt] omonim: except for the verb to pass, [ʷötin] o‘tin, [heʷölä] o‘la qol like .

It is known that the common Turkic vowel a has diverged in the type ä<a>o in the dialects of the Areal Qarluq type and in the literary language [2.133]. M.M. Mirtojiev explains the divergence as follows: "...the differentiation of a certain sound into more than one sound as a result of historical development, that is, the formation of a new sound in the language at the expense of a known sound is divergence." The scientist stated that in the history of the Uzbek language and in some current Uzbek dialects, the language had a wide vowel a instead of a back articulation. Its development occurs depending on the deep tongue back consonants and v consonant in the contact position with it.

Divergence and convergence in regional intermediate dialects also occur only in the combinatorial state" [10.273]. In all branches of Kypchak dialects of the Mingbulok dialectal area, the common Turkic a is not preserved in the form: [äjäq], [äziq], [ähsäq], but only partially corresponds to the literary orthoepic o phoneme at the beginning of the word: [o/ānār] anor, [o/āhsāq] oqsoq, [o/āziq] oziq, [o/āmā] but like; In the area of branches of Kipchak dialects, due to the law of synharmonism, the vowels in the first syllable are adapted to the vowels in the next syllable: in the root syllables - [pāxtā] paxta, [mānti] manti, [āriq] ariq, [bāliq] baliq, [qātiq] qatiq; o‘zakka affiksalar qo‘shilganda: [bārāmān] boraman, [qālāmān] qolaman, [tāllār] tollar, [čāllār] chollar, [bāllār] bolalar such as. We consider the processes of intermixing in Mingbulok "y" and "j" Kypchak dialects as the convergence of the vowel o, where a - front line, lower wide, unlabialized vowel is pronounced in the form of ā - front line, lower very wide, unlabiled vowel.



Y. D. Polivanov showed that convergence is the convergence of more than one sound in the course of historical development. The scientist noted that the study of convergence in the Uzbek language is only in the form of chatishma convergence, which occurs within vowels, that assimilative convergence is more widespread in Uzbek, and that they can also be found within consonants [13 .#3].

In the history of the Uzbek language and in many dialects, there are front ü and back u vowels, front ö and back o vowels, the leading dialects and literary language of the modern Uzbek language have lost their front type and the back type There are notes of our scientists that the vowel o, which is pronounced in the place of articulation that tends to be more medial than the front of the tongue in some words, has merged with the vowel ā [11.52]. For example, the tongue-back a sound developed in front of deep tongue-back consonants and v(w), and the long front-tongue ä sound also developed and they formed the sound ā.

In Mingbulok "y" and "j" mixed Kipchak dialects, convergence of ā takes place positionally. The ā of the back a is combinator. Under the influence of the surrounding consonants, the back vowel a becomes "ā" according to accommodation: [ālqā] alqa, [bāvr] bag'r, [sālām] salom, [tāyā] tog'a like.

The assimilative convergence of vowels in the dialect is related to positional status. Because they happen in the core, the contact sound that comes next is not so important.

Normative length in Mingbulok "y" and "j" Kipchak dialects forms a simple level, and phonetic length creates an accretive level of quality: in "y" phonemes: [kättä], large, in "j" locators: [irīk] large; [kā:tä//kā:tä] very big, [irī:k], big-big, [üđāq] far, [üzo:q] very far, [müs] cold, [mu:ð] very cold . like a fat man; serves to distinguish the meanings of verbs in the command-desire mood: [bār] pure command: go, [bā:r] request: go, [oqī] read, [oqī:] read - please, [jāz] write, [jā:z] write - request, [jāđā:y] write - desire, request, [čīq] come out, [čī:q] come out - please, request, [qārā] look, [qārā:] - as a plea, a plea, a supplication; the dialectal area is in a different position for the "j" vowels than for the "y" vowels: u > ö: [hökimät//ökimät] government, [hönär] craft, jöj//žöj//žäj dialectal homonym: yoy - to spread, to spread cloth, yo'oy - alternations such as to spread, to spread to good are observed. The dialect contains diphthongs that appear in the flow of speech and are introduced together with the structure of assimilated words or formed late in their assimilation: [wöris] Russian, [wöhtäbir] October, for example.

In the case of sandhi (sandhi) in words of the mixed dialect layer: [häwölä] stay dead, [häjräwöldim] I was surprised, [qöjwörö//qöjwöröv] let go, [ädäwöldi]; Diphthongization occurs in words like "j" ending: [iyekkinči] second, [ieški] echki, [iekkī] two, [wajtvär] tell. But this phonetic process is valid in this dialect area within the framework of a few basic words, like in other Kipchak type dialects, [wöräđä] [wöräđā// wöräđä] fast, [wörämäl] scarf, [wiriđā] rizo, rozi [4.4] did not take a general shape. However, within the scope of sandhi conditions, they are more numerous.

Residents of Mingbulok District, who own dialects included in the area of Qarluq dialects and mixed type dialects, speak a mixture of Kipchak and Qarluq dialects. These dialects, on the one hand, have characteristics characteristic of Kipchak dialects, and on the other hand, there are signs characterizing the Karagluk dialects. But the signs characteristic of both groups of dialects



are not the same in all dialects of this type. Signs related to Kipchak type dialects may be abundant in some, and few in others. There are also signs of the Qalq type dialects at this level. The distribution of mixed dialects is not the same everywhere in the Mingbulok dialect area. They are in a separate village, neighborhood or several villages, in some places with representatives of the Kipchak dialect, in some places with representatives of the urban type dialect, and sometimes with representatives of both groups of dialects, which group of dialects belong to them, and the period is not long past, but new. determined by the fact that it depends on history.

Thus, the dialects practiced in the Mingbulok dialect area of the south-western Namangan group have summarized the common linguistic features characteristic of different dialects and related languages. Our observations based on the principles of areal-linguistic and linguistic-geographic methods proved that, firstly, the geographical-territorial formation, spread and expansion of new dialect areas are directly related to migration processes, economic, socio-cultural relations. will come Secondly, the ethnic composition of the population of the Sheva area is formed on the basis of unity with the age-old trends, traditions and customs - ethno-linguistic and linguistic-cultural aspects.

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