



PAPER

REGIONAL GROUPS AND LEXICAL FEATURES OF THE KIPCHOK DIALECT

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Abstract

This article extensively covers the current stage of development of Uzbek linguistics, the historical process of its formation, and the role of the Kipchak dialect in the Uzbek language system. The historical roots of the Uzbek language, its role in the Turkic language family, as well as the specific features of the Kipchak dialect, the important role of the Kipchak dialect in linguistics in the formation and enrichment of the Uzbek national language, the presence of ancient Turkic elements, local words, and units in its lexical composition with sister languages are proven on the basis of examples.

Key words: Uzbek linguistics, Kipchak dialect, dialect, lexical features, phraseology, Uzbek literary language.

Uzbek linguistics has come a long way in development. While the study of dialects began in Turkology with the work of Mahmud Kashgari (XI century) “Devonu lug‘otit-turk”, in Uzbek linguistics it has been studied in various aspects since the 40s–50s of the 20th century. “General Turkic words form the basis of the dialect lexicon. In dialects, along with the words used in our current literary language, there are also quite a few words that are rare in the literary language, typical of the ancient Uzbek language in general, the ancient Turkic language, as well as words found in the literary languages of related Turkic languages.” In particular, the study of dialects and their

characteristics was carried out by E.D. Polivanov, K.K. Yudakhin, A.K. Borovkov, V.V. Scientists such as Reshetov were among the first to contribute, studying the linguistic features specific to Uzbek dialects. Later, within the framework of this area, our scientists such as Sh. Shoabdurahmonov, A. Aliyev, B. Jo‘rayev, Kh. Doniyorov, Y. Gulyomov, A. Ishayev, D. Abdurahmonov, N. Rajabov carried out research of scientific and practical significance.

“The Uzbek literary language draws its strength from folk dialects, because without dialects, our literary language has no future. Without a basis that can provide vital nourishment, any literary language will eventually become a dead language.

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That is why dialects are the main and developmental foundation of any literary language.” Among the Uzbek dialects, the Kipchak dialect is distinguished by its distribution over a wide area of our country and its large place among dialects. “The Kipchak dialects are considered one of the main sources of the old Uzbek literary language, and therefore they deserve a special and comprehensive study.” It is worth noting the research of our scientists such as Ghozi Olim Yunusov, F. Abdullayev, A. Shermatov, Kh. Doniyorov, B. Jo'rayev, O. Tura'kulov, A. Aliyev, A. Ishayev, S. Rakhimov, D. Abdurakhmonov, T. Sodikov, Sh. Nasirov, M. Turabova, Sh. Shoabdurahmonov, N. Shoimova on the study of Kipchak dialects.

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Dialects are the basis that provides the charm of our literary language, nourishing it. “Dialects form the basis of every national language, and they are our national and spiritual value. In fact, when we say native language, it is close to the truth that dialect is understood. That is why it is necessary to preserve and appreciate it.”

In dialectology, the Kipchak dialect is studied by dividing it into territorial groups:

1. Eastern group of Kipchak dialects (Eastern Kipchak dialect). Eastern part of the city of Samarkand. Kipchak dialects spread up to the city of Bekabad and Bekabad district. The main part of the Jizzakh region (Bakhmal, Gallaorol, Zomin, etc.). Includes part of the Syrdarya region. (Study by Kh. Doniyorov et al.).

2. Western group of Kipchak dialects (Western Kipchak dialect). The Kipchak dialects of the Western group mainly include the western part of the city of Samarkand and the main part of the Navoi region. (Study by N. Rajabov et al.).

3. Fergana group of Kipchak dialects (Kippchak dialect of the Fergana Valley). The Kipchak dialects of this group are distributed almost throughout the Fergana Valley. Kipchak dialects are found in the vicinity of Andijan, Shahrikhan and Asaka, in Tashlok, Balikchi, as well as in Yangikurgan, Uychi and other districts, and in the vicinity of the city of Kokand. (Study by S. Ibrohimov, F. Abdullayev, A. Aliyev et al.).

4. Southern group of Kipchak dialects (Southern Kipchak dialect). The dialects of this group are

spread over a large area of the Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions, as well as in the southern districts of Tajikistan. The Kipchak dialects of this group, like the Kipchak dialects of the Samarkand and Jizzakh regions, have retained their own characteristics. (Study by B. Jorayev, A. Shermatov, S. Rakhimov, etc.).

5. The Northern Khorezm group of Kipchak dialects (Northern Khorezm Kipchak dialect). The dialects of this group are spread over the territories of Khorezm and Karakalpakstan. (The Kipchak dialects of this group have been studied by E. Polivanov, A. Abdullayev, A. Ishayev). As part of the research conducted on the lexicon of these dialects, many monographs, dictionaries and articles have been published. A lot of research has been carried out in our country on dialect phenomena and features, but there are still many issues that await their study. Indeed, as the linguist S. Ashirbayev noted, “dialects are constantly developing, which requires constant theoretical study of dialects and gives them scientific and theoretical significance.”

The scientific research of Khudoyberdi Doniyorov occupies a special place in the development of Uzbek dialectology. The scientist's candidate and doctoral dissertations, a number of monographs and articles are also directly devoted to the study of Uzbek dialects. In particular, the scientist's monograph “Lexicon of Kipchak Dialects which reflects the results of his research on Kipchak dialects, is of particular interest. In this monographic study, the scientist takes into account the fact that the classification of Kipchak dialects has remained unresolved for a quarter of a century, and identifies the city of Samarkand as the central point for the classification and division of Kipchak dialects into types. Kh. Doniyorov divides Kipchak dialects into several groups: Eastern Samarkand, Western Samarkand, Fergana dialects, Southern Kipchak dialects, and the Northern Khorezm group of Kipchak dialects. He emphasizes that the majority of Kipchak dialects of the southern group have not been studied, except for the occasional study of dialects of the Karluk-Chigil type in the Kashkadarya region. Indeed, although Kh. Doniyorov expressed this idea in the 80s of the last century, there are still many issues and tasks awaiting his full and objective study within the framework of the Kashkadarya Kipchak dialects, as

well as in other dialects.

This monographic study contains scientific observations and analyses of the lexical diversity and semantic changes characteristic of the lexicon of the eastern group of dialects, in particular, the Kipchak dialects, the variety of words and terms characteristic of the lexicon of the eastern group of Kipchak dialects, phraseologisms, euphemisms, and unique lexical phenomena related to the history of our language. Also, this research work compares the lexicon of the Kipchak dialects with the lexicon of the western group of Kipchak dialects and the materials of the literary language lexicon. In general, the scientific research conducted by Kh. Doniyorov on the Kipchak dialects is of great importance in that it provides valuable scientific results and conclusions on the lexical and grammatical phenomena characteristic of the Kipchak dialects.

This monograph also contains certain observations and analyses within the framework of dialectal phraseologisms characteristic of the Eastern Kipchak dialects. In particular, the work provides examples of many phraseologisms belonging to the Kipchak dialect, and argues that they are the property of representatives of the Kipchak dialect, peculiar only to the Kipchak dialect. According to the scientist: "the main criterion for the appropriateness or inappropriateness of a phraseologism and standard expression in the dialect is whether they a) occur in our literary language; b) how much they are connected with the life of the population speaking this dialect; d) how much they reflect its dialectal character and e) how much they retain the laws and features of which languages and dialects they belong to from ancient elements".

Indeed, the decisive criteria and requirements for determining the uniqueness of dialect-specific expressions are reflected in the interpretation of Kh. Doniyorov. We can see that the expressions cited in the research work, such as "aman qānquv"bözlägän bötädä"aqšī kesä hut - kazan kazan sut"aman kesä hut - kerägädä put are still actively and widely used in the speech of the inhabitants of the southern Kashkadarya regions.

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