

PAPER

UZBEKISTAN NATIONAL LANGUAGE – A MULTI-DIALECT LANGUAGE

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Abstract

This article discusses Inomjon Rasulov's dialectal views and the characteristics of the karluk, kipchak, and oghuz dialects.

Key words: Professor Inomjon Rasulov, dialect, karluk, kipchak, oghuz.

In the scientific work of Professor Inomjon Rasulov, syntax occupies a leading place. Single-component sentences are a complex problem of linguistics, and Professor I. Rasulov's research occupies a leading place in its solution. The leading current of linguistics is increasing attention to the speech side of the language-speech opposition. Our prophetic thoughts that Professor I. Rasulov's teachings on single-component sentences will be a valuable theoretical source for this new direction were emphasized by our teachers O. Bozorov and I. Pulatov at the 90th anniversary in 2015.

Professor Inomjon Rasulov is one of the scientists who deeply studied the syntax, stylistics, methodology and a number of other aspects of the Uzbek language and left a scientific legacy to future generations with related monographs, textbooks, manuals and many articles.

We also tried to analyze the articles of the teacher written in the 1980s entitled "The Uzbek national language is a multi-dialect language".

In his article "The Uzbek national language is a multi-dialect language", the scientist, while noting that the Uzbek national language is multi-dialect, explains its unique historical development conditions and its diverse ethnic composition in the past.

The people are a complex historical association formed as a union of fraternal tribes. The main features of the people: a common language, a common territory, culture and spirituality, a common environment. The national language, which is one of the main signs of the people, is manifested as a distinctive, leading, economic and cultural center language.

Prof. E.D. Polivanov in his work "Uzbek Dialectology and Uzbek

Literary Language" (1933) already in the first quarter of the last century reported that the Uzbek language is distinguished from other Turkic languages by its polyphony. Subsequent studies have also confirmed this.

The article lists 3 major internal sources of the Uzbek national language - dialect groups: Qorluq-Chigil-Uyghur, Kipchak and Oghuz dialects, and emphasizes that each of these is divided into a number of dialects and dialects.

It is noted that many differences between Uzbek dialects and some dialects persist. The article mainly discusses the phonetic, morphological, and lexical features of the Kipshak dialect according to V.V. Reshetov's classification, as well as some examples. For example, the complete preservation of the synharmonic phenomenon in the Kipchak dialects of the Uzbek language, the presence of 9 vowel phonemes, the use of the sound "j" instead of the sound "y" at the beginning of a word, the almost complete absence of the sound "f", the use of the deep back "x" sound as "q" in most dialects, the transition of the sound "g" in the middle and at the end of a word, often to the sound "v", in some cases the sounds "g", "q", "k" are dropped, and sometimes the sound "o" is pronounced as "a" (jay, chay, chach), sometimes the sound "l" is dropped in the middle of a word (bo'sa, kesa, osa), and in other cases the alternation of the sounds "o" and "a" with the sound "i" (mas, qani>qana, bordimi>bardima) are also addressed, as are important issues on the agenda of today's linguistics.

Morphologically, the complete preservation of six conjugation suffixes, the preservation of simple forms of respect in the II person past tense verb, the almost complete absence of the III person plural form of the past tense verb (o'qididir); lexically, the preservation of many ancient words and terms such as checha

(yanga), bo'la (kholavaccha), lochira, gilmindi, kulchatoy, etc., confirm the above points. It is noted that similar features are preserved to a greater or lesser extent in each dialect and dialect of the Uzbek language, including the violation of the law of synharmonism in the Tashkent dialect, the preservation of 7-8 vowel phonemes, as well as the almost complete absence of the larynx sound "h", and the preservation of the deep lingual back sound "x" in its place. The fact that progressive assimilation, one of the phonetic phenomena, occurs very often is explained by examples (bizni> bizzi, kamarni> kamarri, oshni> oshshi, etc.).

Morphologically, the number of consonants in Tashkent dialects is five, as a result of the strong influence of the Tajik language on the urban dialects of Samarkand and Bukhara, 6 vowel phonemes have been preserved, the lingual back "o'" and lingual back "i" have almost disappeared, the number of consonants has decreased to 4, and the lexical layer contains a large number of Arabic, especially Persian-Tajik words.

Although some of these features, undoubtedly, are far from serving the literary language as a form of dialectism and dialectism, it is emphasized that all of them serve the historical dialectology of the Uzbek language, the study of language laws, and the phenomena of integration and differentiation in the language.

As A.K. Borovkov noted, no dialect of the Uzbek language can be considered the basis of the literary language in all respects. All dialects and dialects of the Uzbek language have made a certain contribution to the development of the literary language, and each of them has many unique features.

This article recognizes that the Kipchak dialects, which at first glance seem to be far from the Uzbek literary language, have also contributed to the Uzbek literary language with a lot of lexical richness, stylistic possibilities and grammatical means, for example, the full form of the accusative case in the Uzbek literary language was adopted from the Kipchak dialects, and the form of the present tense verb formed using the -yotir affix is a form characteristic of both the Oghuz and Kipchak dialects.

Since 1924, organizations engaged in oriental studies have been instructed to radically change the writing of the Eastern peoples of the former Soviet Union. Letters that exist in pronunciation but are not reflected in the alphabet have caused dialects and Turkic languages to move away from each other.

The article also emphasizes the need to create dialectological atlases, one of the important links of areal linguistics, which is currently a topical issue in Uzbek linguistics.

Linguistic geography is a branch of dialectology that deals with the reflection of dialect features on a map using special signs and numbers. In other words, it is a map showing the distribution boundaries of the features inherent in dialects. Linguistic geography is also a method of studying dialects.

If Professor Inomjon Rasulov relied on the ideas of A.A.Shakhmatov in elucidating the syntax of the Uzbek language, I think that he also proposed the creation of linguistic atlases of Uzbek dialects in harmony with the activities of the Moscow Dialectological Commission, which was initiated by A.A.Shakhmatov.

In conclusion, Professor Inomjon Rasulov's great contribution to the field of Uzbek linguistics is valuable as a legacy that will not lose its scientific significance for his time and future generations.

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