

Study of Uzbek Dialects

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ANNOTATION: A lot of work has been done in the study of dialects, and it is still one of the areas that is still being studied in depth. We have studied the works and their classifications, which cover in detail the issues of delict, dialect, living and dead language.

KEYWORD: Classification, description, dialect, phonetic feature, morphological feature, index dictionary, soft and hard sounds, Saydana's work, dialectical expeditions, dialectological frames.

The Uzbek literary language draws its strength from the national dialects. Because without the dialect, there is no future for our literary language. Any literary language is a dead language if it has no basis for life. That is why dialects are the main and developmental foundation of any literary language. It is often referred to in scientific literature as dialect and dialect terms. We basically call it sheva. The history of our linguistics goes back to the famous linguist of the XI century Mahmud Kashgari. His Devonu lug'otit turk is one of the most complete and invaluable dictionaries of Turkic dialects in Arabic. The Index Dictionary of this work was also prepared by our scientists. The Index Dictionary was translated into Uzbek by Mutallibov and published in Tashkent in 1960-1963. "The Devonian Dictionary is written in Turkish Arabic, and more than 8,000 Turkic words have been used in Arabic pronunciation (punctuation). Of course, the author had a hard time, because it was impossible to give Turkish sounds with Arabic letters and alif, vov, or signs. For long and short vowels, soft and hard sounds in Turkish, Mahmud Kashgari uses special characters (actions) or indicates the length at the beginning of a word with two alifs or 2 different signs for 2 different words: azukluq, erymak The word kasra also signifies damma, which means that the words were pronounced in two ways at that time: azzuqluq - azuqluq, eritmak - erutmak. He explained the Turkish pronunciation, which could not be expressed in Arabic letters, in "Devonu lug'otit turk". In Devonu lug'otit turk, first horses, then verbs are explained. The order of the words is arranged according to the order of the letters in them (from 2 to 7 letters). The scientific-theoretical view that the languages of the Turkic tribes evolved from the same ancestor was confirmed on the basis of evidence, which confirms the unique prestige and historical development of our native language.

At the same time, Beruni has his views on the field of dialectology. His contribution to the study of medicine is that in his work "Saydana" he mentions the names of medicinal substances in several languages. In this play, Beruni gives a detailed description of the medicinal plants that grow in the East, especially in Central Asia. In particular, in the work "Saydana" describes 1116 types of drugs. Of these, 750 species are plants, 101 species are animals, and the remaining 255 species are minerals. One of the main features of Saydana is that Abu Rayhan Beruni states that pharmacology is a

separate science and thus establishes the science of pharmacology. Here are some of Beruni's works, which are still widely used in medicine.

Mingdevona is a biennial herb belonging to the genus Thrush. The leaves are ovate, arranged in a series at the base. The leaves are yellow and form clusters. The fruit is a multi-seeded pod. It blooms and bears fruit all summer long. From the root is obtained thick and dry extract drug and oil. The leaf is included in the asthmatic composition of bronchial asthma.

Steppe (yellow) is a thorny plant, 30-100 cm tall, belonging to the steppe family. The leaves are simple, opposite the stem. It blooms in May-August. The flowers are golden, the fruit is three-chambered, serrated, and opens when ripe. The underground part contains 10-12% of additives, 0.4% of hypericin, dyes, flavinoids, carotene, vitamin C. From the above-ground part is prepared tincture, syrup, liquid extract and bacterioseridimanin.

Almond is a tree of the genus Almond, 2-5 m tall, sometimes up to 8 m tall, with sweet and bitter varieties. It blooms in February-March. The fruits ripen in July. The core contains 42-62% fat, vitamin B2, 2% emulsion to relieve gastrointestinal pain, and almond oil as a laxative. In his work, he writes that the name of a plant or a substance can be called differently in different dialects, or vice versa, that the same name can mean different plant names in different dialects. Beruni says that different names for drugs make it more difficult to use in practice. It also shows dialectal variants of the name of the substance to make it easier for the public to use.

Hazrat Alisher Navoi is also one of the scholars who wrote poems in this Turkic language, the old Uzbek literary language, less than six centuries ago and conquered the world unarmed and with a pen. As a result, the then ruler of Khorasan, Hussein Boykaro, was forced to issue a historic decree granting our language the status of the state language. Even during the khanate period, although there was no in-depth scientific study of our language at that time, the fact that our language was able to maintain its place in social life has been reflected in history.

Although in the 20s and 80s of the twentieth century our language was not given great rights for further development, through the efforts of several Russian orientalists began to study our native language and its main source dialects, both scientifically and practically. With their scientific work on our dialects, these scholars were able to see on the basis of evidence the need to study its dialects in order to speak of a literary language. As a result, scientific research on our dialects by dozens of orientalists and dialectologists, such as ED Polivanov, KK Borovkov, II Zarubin, KK Yudakhin, was created during specially organized dialectological expeditions and is one of the invaluable sources for studying our dialects. It must be acknowledged that scientific work has taken place. Corresponding member of the Russian and Uzbek Academy of Sciences A.K. It is Borovkov. It plays an important role not only in Uzbek dialectology, but in the development of Uzbek linguistics in general. Because he has created works with a deep scientific basis in all areas of Uzbek linguistics. As a great specialist in Uzbek dialectology, he has created many works and classified Uzbek dialects. In Voprosnik dlya sobiraniya materialov po uzbekskim govoram, the first experiment was a question-and-answer questionnaire. In this way, the scientist laid the foundation for the study of Uzbek dialects in a linguo-geographical way. A.K. In his view, Borovkov points out that the process of mixing the Middle Uzbek dialect with the Kipchak dialect has been going on since ancient times.

Since the 1930s, professors E.D. Polivanov, Gazi Olim, K.K. Ygdaxin, A.K. Together with Borovkov, they did a great job in studying Uzbek dialects. A full member of the Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, Honored Scientist of Uzbekistan, Professor V.V. Reshetovdir. V.V. Reshetov's scientific dialectological research is a characteristic feature of the post-war period and has trained many dialectologists.

V.V. Reshetov began his work on the phonetic, morphological and lexical features of various Uzbek dialects on the eve of the Second World War. Classification of Uzbek dialects of the Angren Doling », « On the question of studying the Uzbek dialects », « On the dialectical basis of the Uzbek literary language », « Kuraminskie dialect of the Tashkent region ». Phonetic and morphological system », « About Namangan language of Uzbek language », « Composition and task of Uzbek dialectology », « About dialectological atlas of Uzbek language », « Uzbek dialectology », « Uzbek dialect-dialect-Uyghur dialect In several works, such as "Classification of Uzbek dialects", he described the peculiarities of the development of Uzbek dialectology.

Under the direct guidance of the scientist, doctors of science emerged from the dialectological staff. V.V. Reshetov's scientific-dialectological works are devoted to the two major and leading components of the Uzbek language: the Qarluq-Chigil-Uyghur and the Kipchak dialects, and provide original ideas for the development of these dialects. In his works, VV Reshetov pays some attention to the interaction of dialectal components of the Uzbek language.

Thus, the whole direction of development of Uzbek dialectology after the Second World War is closely connected with the activity of VV Reshetov. Academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan Sh. Shoabdurahmanov is one of the most important scientists in Uzbek dialectology with his generalized scientific research.

Sh. Shoabdurahmanov also covered the issue of the attitude of the central city dialects to the Uzbek literary language, as well as the influence of dialects on the literary language. At a time when some scholars dare to say that the influence of dialects on literary language, and even dialects on literary language, "there is nothing left to gain," the scholar pointed out that the power of dialects will retain the power of enriching literary language. In our opinion, Uzbek dialects will remain the main base of internal leadership opportunities in the development of the Uzbek literary language.

Sh. Shoabdurahmanov in his works "On the study of the lexical structure of Uzbek dialects", "Study and task of Uzbek dialectology", "Uzbek dialectology" (with VV Reshetov), "Attitude of the Uzbek literary language to dialects", " From the lexicon of urban dialects », « Writing in Uzbek literature and the influence of ego on speech », « Methodology », « From the phonetics of basic dialects », « Uzbek literary language and Uzbek folk dialects », « Dialectic reading » uzbekskogo yazja », « Uzbek dialectology and next tasks », « Development of dialectological science in Uzbekistan », « Classification of Uzbek urban dialects », « Lexical compatibility in Uzbek dialects and definition of their norm in literary language », « Uzbek dialectological atlas of the language », « Ob atlas of Uzbek peoples », with important scientific articles, makes a great contribution to determining the direction of further development of the science of dialectology.

In carrying out a comprehensive study of regional dialects, professors F.A. The work done by Abdullayev, M. Mirzayev, A. Aliyev, A. Shermatov, B. Jorayev is very important. In determining the direction of the study of Uzbek lexicon, S.I. Ibragimov's work plays a leading role.

In Uzbek dialectology, the Kipchak dialect is distinguished by its dialectal and territorial features. H. Doniyorov and N. Rajabov are the scholars who have carried out large-scale research on Kipchak dialects.

Among the dialectologists currently working in various fields of Uzbek dialectology are N. Rajabov, K. Muhammadjanov, O. Madrahimov, A. Juraev, Sh. We would also like to mention such scientists as Nosirov, Y. Ibragimov, as their names are mentioned in Tashkent, Kokand, Kashkadarya, Khorezm (Oguz), neighboring Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Karakalpakstan. They worked on the

phonetic, morphological structure, lexicon, some layers of dialectal lexicon of Uzbek dialects in the Republic of Estonia in a comparative-historical way.

At the same time, serious preparations are underway to compile a dialectological atlas of the Uzbek language. On October 21, 1989, the Uzbek language was granted the status of the state language. The law, which gave this status, gave serious attention to our native language, as well as Uzbek dialects, and created opportunities for scientific research.

Since gaining independence, a lot has been done and is being done in our country in the interests of the people to the amazement of the world community. But there are some areas that we don't know about. One of such fields, of course, is Uzbek dialectology. What is the reason for this? In our opinion, this is due to the following reasons:

Of course, independence has given us a lot. However, after gaining independence, the study of our dialects on a scientific basis, both theoretically and practically, became more important. Since our dialects are developing as well as our language, it is natural that in certain periods it is necessary to study them both practically and theoretically, and to draw certain theoretical conclusions based on them. After all, the words of Mahmud Kashgari in his work, and even the dialectal words of the 70s of the twentieth century, are rarely used in our dialects today, and some are not used at all. Because it has been more than 40 (forty) years since some of our dialects were studied in the 50s and 70s of the 20th century. So, from the 21st century onwards, the need to study our dialects above the level of Mahmud Kashgari is on the agenda. Of course, our government is doing justice, it's up to us. We need to study our dialects, which are the core of our native language, and work in a scientific way to explain them to the people and our leadership. At the same time, the organizers of scientific competitions on scientific topics, realizing that the study of Uzbek dialects is very important and sacred for these days, are dedicated to the study of our dialects and dialects from a scientific-theoretical and scientific-practical point of view. it is natural for them to invest in research

We also need to pay more attention to our dialectologists who study our dialects from a scientific and practical point of view. One of the modern requirements is to be able to study our languages in the 21st century. Both dialectologists and the dialect materials they collect should be integrated into an organization that conducts all available research in the field.

There is a need for comprehensive new scientific research in our field. Because before, in the 40s and 80s of the twentieth century, our dialects were not studied in detail in terms of territory. In fact, it was not possible to do a full study. At that time, some dialects of our dialect were not studied at all. This shows that we need to study our dialects in detail and continue our education at the master's level.

Our dialects are the foundation of the Uzbek literary language and the core of its development. So, there is a need to study our dialects on a scientific basis, from a social, spiritual, educational and scientific point of view. Because our dialects are the basis and permanent foundation of the Uzbek national language and Uzbek national linguistics. But not much has been done in this area. They can also include:

Admittedly, dialects and dialects of dialects are not yet perfectly developed. There is only one "Dictionary of Uzbek Folk Dialects" that contains the lexical richness of Uzbek folk dialects (T., Fan, 1971). It contains only 9,500 (nine and a half thousand) dialectal words of our national dialects, along with "Names of relatives in Uzbek dialects" compiled by the candidate of philological sciences, leading researcher Ahmad Ishaev (deceased). Given that this dictionary was created during the Soviet era, it should be noted that the creation of such a dictionary was one of the great achievements of our dialectologists at that time. However, the words for each dialect studied still remain in those studies,

as Ahmad Ishaev has shown one by one that their number is about thirty thousand¹. In our opinion, it is expedient to include them in the lexicographical selection in the forthcoming multi-volume "Dictionary of Uzbek Folk Dialects".

Scientific work on the creation of dialectological atlases of our dialects was carried out in the 60-80s of the XX century. In various scientific sources prof. It is believed that VV Reshetov created a dialectological atlas, but there is no such atlas, it is true. Due to the lack of decentralization of our dialectologists, it is very difficult to start creating dialectological atlases of our dialects. If we look at Sheva words from the point of view of lexical-dialectisms, it is impossible to create dialectological atlases. You just have to be more discriminating with the help you render toward other people.

From today's point of view, it is necessary to seriously study the phonetics, vocabulary, word formation, syntax of our dialects, to study them from the scientific, theoretical and practical aspects. It is possible that when the above-mentioned aspects of our dialects are re-analyzed and interpreted through examples, it will be possible to draw more perfect scientific conclusions about them than in the Soviet period.

It is necessary to think about the current state and future of the study of Uzbek dialects. If we are a little indifferent, if we are preoccupied with our daily affairs and worries, we will not be able to preserve the current dialectal richness and unique prestige of our dialects in scientific sources. People who respect and love our native language probably don't want that at all.

The question of the optimal solution of the problems of the present and future development of our linguistics, which have not yet been realized, but which require our independence and national ideology, is a very difficult and complex task, which cannot be solved by the following initiatives. Perhaps, as the government of our country pays attention to the socio-economic spheres, we can do such a great, sacred and enormous work only with their sponsorship and support to study our dialects on a scientific and practical basis from the XXI century. In this regard, the following sentences of President Islam Karimov in the age of "High spirituality is an invincible force" emphasize the need to pay attention to our dialectology: the spiritual connection is manifested through language. All the virtues are absorbed into the human heart, first of all, by the unique charm of the mother goddess, the mother tongue.

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