

THE CONCEPT OF DIALECT ZONING OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE ARRAY

Nigora Murodova Kulieva

Navoi State Pedagogical Institute, Navoi, Uzbekistan

DOI: 10.47750/pnr.2022.13.S06.018

Abstract

Regionalization of dialects is important from a scientific and theoretical point of view. It is developed on the basis of signs indicating the differentiation of dialect groups in different parts of the language array, of course, this regionalization is carried out when there is sufficient information about the dialect groups. Regionalization of dialects provides an opportunity to better know the local characteristics of the dialectal linguistic environment, to determine the causes and consequences of regional similarity. It is known that the Uzbek language is one of the languages with many dialects. This situation is explained by its unique complex historical development conditions and the diverse ethnic group of the Uzbek nation in the past.

Keywords: dialect, dialect, dialect, Qarluq, Kipchak, Oghuz dialects, language array, ethnogeographic data.

INTRODUCTION

Dialects and dialects of the Uzbek language in the long past, due to the historical conditions of the Uzbek people, have become a national language and have become an integral part and sub-form of it. However, many differences between the dialects and some dialects of the Uzbek language have been preserved to this day. Now we Uzbek dialects and we have an idea about the dialectal groups that are close to each other and at the same time different from each other according to their specific features, phonetic and morphological features.

MAIN PART

In the studies carried out on Uzbek dialects, language phenomena were studied as a whole within the framework of a space (region) and were classified taking into account their similar and different aspects. Therefore, in dialectology, the space has the meaning of the region. In areal linguistics, space defines the distribution areas of language phenomena. Also, in dialectology, all language phenomena in one region are studied, and in areal linguistics, the spread of one phenomenon to different regions is studied. Such a distinction determines that language phenomena are studied in two directions.

The areal study of Uzbek dialects created the need to determine the differences between two types of organization of Uzbek language dialect system - structural (identification of Qarluq, Kipchak, Oghuz dialects) and dialect zones (specific local characteristics). It was found that the main dialects are dialects of large cities - focal points. Therefore, the dialectal-geographical stratification of the language massif and the gathering of different dialects around large cultural and economic centers are long historical processes, and the formation of regional differences in the language massif is related to complex historical and ethnographic processes. Therefore, when studying linguistic phenomena in the language massif, the history and ethnogeographical data of those regions are also included. is implied.

The main characteristics of the Uzbek-speaking massif as an extensional taxon are characterized by the following signs: the complexity of the Uzbek-speaking massif; areal diversity of the massif; area classification; such as systematicity, integrity,

continuity and discreteness of language and dialect in space and time, interaction of linguoreal taxa, ordering of linguoreal processes in the language array at the level of time. These signs are studied based on the following parameters.

The area of the Uzbek language array is different. The first is the division of the language array into dialectal regions (a chain-like connection of dialect zones), and the second is the division into non-regional (azonal) parts.

Territorial classification of the Uzbek-speaking massif is the result of their interaction and evolution in the placement of linguoreal taxa.

Taking into account the continuity and discreteness of language and dialect in space and time allows for the correct interpretation of information about the variability of linguistic-regional taxa in space and time. The evolution of linguoreal taxa is continuous and continuous. It is also important to identify important changes in the interaction of linguo-areal taxa in the Uzbek-speaking massif.

The method of dialect zoning of the Uzbek language massif: The methods of zoning dialects should reflect the dialect zones in space and time dynamics as an integrated system in a certain linguistic area.

A. Joraev emphasizes that the process of dialect regionalization of the language massif can be devoted to a) creation of a working hypothesis, b) justification of the scheme of regionalization of dialects, and c) study of identified dialect zones.

When creating a working hypothesis of the dialect of the language massif, one can rely on the dealecto-geographic differentiation of this linguistic area, the historical evolution of the administrative division, and the existing historical-ethnographic regions. It is also necessary to take into account the regional system of Turkic-speaking languages in these historical-ethnographic regions. For example: Central Asia, Caucasus, Central Asia, etc. The geographical environment can be considered as the area of movement and manifestation of the historical-ethnographic and dialect-language process. Differentiation of dialect regions occurred due to regional and local factors.

Synchronous dialect zoning follows. It mainly takes into account the current factors, i.e. the fact that they appeared recently and their traces are preserved in the structure of dialect zones, the existence of a central point of the zone forming the dialect-language system, the nature of the combination of dialects here, the interacting dialects.

It can be said that the dialectal-geographic division of the language massif and the merging of different dialects into a single community around large cultural and economic centers is a long historical process. The formation of regional differences of this inseparable object is connected with complex historical, ethno-geographical processes. For this reason, it is necessary to study the languages and dialects of a certain zone not only linguistically, but also historically, ethno-geographically. Taking this into account, a number of our scientists tried to create methods of dialect regionalization of the Uzbek-speaking massif.

Ethnographer T.A. Zhdanko writes about the historical-ethnographic features of Central Asian regions: "Historical-ethnographic regions in Central Asia and Afghanistan have their own characteristics: due to the uniqueness of the oase character, the places where people live (oases), mountains, rivers, valleys, etc.) as we can see, the natural geographical boundaries are permanently preserved. So, Khorezm, Bukhara, Tashkent can be distinguished as historical and cultural regions.

Even geographic scientists, taking into account the historical, geographical and economic conditions in Uzbekistan, distinguish 5 regions: North-Eastern (Syrdarya and its tributaries Chirchiq and the middle course of Angren), Eastern (Fergana Valley), Central (Zarafshon Valley, Qizilqum), Southern Uzbekistan. (Kashkadarya, Sherobodarya and Surkhandarya oases), North-West (reaches the lower Amudarya).

Scientists have long been interested in the issue of genetics of languages, including Turkic languages, in terms of language characteristics. The scientist who first classified Turkic languages was M.Koshghari. In this place, his work "Devonu lug'otit Turk" is of great importance. Most importantly, the book contains information that helps to identify some ethnographic features of the ancient ancestors of Uzbeks, such as social and family life, various customs and ceremonies, religious beliefs and imaginations of Chigil, Yagmo, Qarluq, Kipchak, Tukhsi and other tribes. Mahmud Kashgari explained that there are many tribes from Jayhun to Lower Chin (China), and the similarities and differences between their languages. Because he studied the national language regionally, he showed the distribution areas of language phenomena on the map. Although this Devan of Mahmud Kashgari was created in the 11th century, it has not lost its value until now. For this reason, Mashhmud Kashgari's Dictionary is based on and analyzed in the study and classification of Uzbek dialects.

It is known that the Uzbek-speaking massif of the Turkic language area is located in the Central Asian region. N.Z. Gadjieva, who studied the Turkic languages of Central Asia and the Caucasus, also pointed out the differences between them. Although the Central Asian region is historically and geographically a whole, it differs from each other internally. There are plains in the central part of Central Asia, and mountains in the peripheral part. These are the reasons for the uniqueness of this language in the center of Central Asia, where the Uzbek-speaking massif stretches.

In the classification of Turkic languages, the Uzbek language is included in three groups of Turkic languages. The reason is that the Uzbek language has features in common with various Turkic languages in terms of its phonetic structure, grammatical construction, and vocabulary structure, and also has some unique features that differ from those languages.

At the end of the 19th and 20th centuries, more and more classifications of Turkic languages appeared. These classification methods have different tasks and goals.

In his work "Phonetics of the languages of Northern Turkestan", V.V. Radlov mainly classifies the Turkic languages. He groups the Turkic languages as follows:

1. Eastern group.

The characteristic features of the languages included in this group are as follows:

- 1) [o] vowel has a very strong influence on those that come after it.
- 2) Presence of voiceless consonants at the beginning of word stems: bash, pash>like.
- 3) When voiceless sh, consonants are followed by suffixes that begin with a vowel sound, these consonants become voiced: For example, in the Oyrot language, tish-i:-tji, tu-dar.
- 4) Voiceless plosives, q, k at the end of the word are sounded before the vowel.
- 5) [l] sound is different in hard and soft.

1. Western group (language of West Siberian Tatars, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Bashkir languages)

2. Central Asian group (Yorkeht, Chigatoy language, northern Uzbek dialect, Kakan dialect, Uzbek dialects of the Zarafshan Valley, Bukhara and Khiva dialects).

3. The southern group (languages of Turkmen, Azerbaijani, Turkic and Crimean Tatars) is divided into four groups.

Thus, VV Radlov is considered the first scientist who classified Uzbek dialects. According to his classification, Uzbek dialects are divided into 6 groups.

1. Chigatay. 2. Northern Uzbek. 3. Pumpkin. 4. Zrafshon Valley. 5. Bukhara. 6. Khiva

Although V.V. Radlov divided Uzbek dialects into groups in his classification, he does not provide information about their specific characteristics and differences from each other.

In 1921, B.A. Bogoroditsky divided modern Turkic languages into 7 groups based on their geographical location and phonetic features. Later, in 1934, he added clarifications to this classification and presented it as follows.

1. Northeast group: Yakut, Karagas, Tuva languages

2. Khakas and Abakan group: Khakas language, Abakan dialect, Sagay, Koybal, Kachin, red dialects, Minusing Tatar language

3. Altai group. It includes the Altai language with its dialects.

4. West Siberian group: language of Chulim, Ishim, Tyumen Tatars.
5. Volga and Ural group: Tatar and Bashkir languages.
6. Central Asian group: Uighur, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Uzbek, Karakalpak languages.
7. South-western group: Turkmen, Azerbaijani, Kumuk, Gagauz, Turkic languages and Chuvash language, Karachay language and Bulgarian languages.

F.E. Korsh in his work "Classification tyurkskih plemen po yazykam" classified the Turkic languages as follows, taking into account their phonetic and morphological characteristics.

1. Northern group: languages of Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Kumyk, Nogoi, Karachoi Altai, Volga Tatars, North Caucasian Tatars.
2. Western group: Azerbaijani, Turkmen, Turkish, Gagauz, Crimean Tatars.
3. Eastern group: the writing language of the Orkhun Enasay monuments, the old Uyghur language, dead languages such as Chigatay, Kipchak, and Karagaz and Khakas languages from living languages.
4. Mixed group: This group includes Yakut and Chuvash languages and some languages of Central Asia. Each of these languages has its own classification symbols.

In his classification, A.N. Samoylovich combines the existing V.V. Radlov, F.E. Korsh classification of Turkic languages and divides them into 5 groups as follows.

1. South-western or Oghuz group. This group includes the Turkmen, Azerbaijani, Turkic, Gagauz languages and some dialects of the Crimean Tatars, as well as the Oghuz dialect of the Uzbek language.
2. Southeast or Chigatai group. This group includes the modern Uyghur language, Uzbek language and a number of its urban dialects, Kuman language and the dead Chigatai language.
3. Northwest or Kipchak group. This includes Tatar, Bashkir, Uyrot, Kyrgyz, Kazakh, Karakalpak, some Kipchak dialects of Uzbek, and Kumuk Karachoi dialects.
4. North-eastern or Siberian group. This group includes ancient Ochun, Uyghur, Karlyk writing monuments, Khakas, Char, Yakut languages.
5. Chuvash or Bulgar group. It includes the dead Bugor and modern Chuvash languages.

When creating the classification of Turkic languages, N.A. Baskakov pays special attention to the historical formation process of each Turkic nation, its ethnic origin, without taking into account only the phonetic and grammatical lexical features of each Turkic language.

1. Classifications based on phonetic features.
2. Classifications based on phonetic, morphological, characteristics.
3. In addition to language features, genetic relationships are also considered classifications.
4. Classifications based on the geographical location of peoples speaking Turkic languages.

Long after V.V. Radlov, in the 90s of the last century, Sir Ali Lapin's work "On the origin and meaning of the word Sart" provides information about the existence of 4 Uzbek dialects along with the Uzbek literary language.

1. Dialect of Syrdarya region
2. Fergana region dialect
3. Dialect of Amu Darya region and Khiva Khanate
4. The dialect of Samarkand region and Bukhara Khanate

Sir Ali Lapin's classification does not provide any information about the phonetic system, grammatical structure and lexical richness of Uzbek dialects. This classification of his had a certain value in relation to his time.

In the classification of Uzbek dialects based on territorial-administrative principles, G. Vamberi, Sir Ali Lapin, I. I. Zarubin; historical-cultural and territorial-administrative approaches A.N. Samaylovich, E. D. Polivanov, G. O. Yunusov, V. V. Reshetov; Together with historical-cultural and territorial-administrative approaches and phonetic phenomena, they were classified by K.K. Yudakhin and A.K. Borovkov. Also, in the classification of K.K. Yudakhin, the ethnogenetic approach was taken into account, and in the classification of A.K. Borovkov, dialectal information was taken into account. , V.V. Reshetov classified Uzbek dialects on the basis of Qarluq, Kipchak, Oghuz dialects. A lot of research has been done on the basis of this classification. A lot of information about the classification of Uzbek dialects is given in the literature.

In the field of areal linguistics, regionalization of the Uzbek-speaking area by A. Joraev: methods of application in the development of the dialectal region (dialectnaya zone) and non-regional (azonal) parts were widely analyzed, the dialect-geographical differentiation of the Uzbek-speaking massif, the fact that the dialects were reflected in various classifications and descriptions, in Uzbekistan on the basis of historical data and materials related to the historical geography of the territorial administrative division, it distinguishes the dialectal zones of the Uzbek language and their focal points in the following order.

1. Dialectal zone of South-East Fergana. Central points of the zone: Andijan, Osh dialects (Karluq dialects), located in Andijan and Osh regions.
2. Northern Fergana dialectal zone. Central point of the zone: Namangan dialect. It is located in Namangan region.
3. South-Western dialectal zone of Fergana. Central points of the zone: Kokan, Margilan, Fergana dialects (Qarluq dialects), located in the territory of Fergana region.
4. Tashkent dialectal zone. The main point of the zone is located in Tashkent dialect (Karluq dialect), Tashkent region.
5. Dialectal zone of South Kazakhstan. Central points of the zone: Shymkent and Turkestan dialects (Karluq dialects mixed with Kipchak signs), located in the Shymkent region of Kazakhstan.
6. Khorezm dialectal zone. Central points of the zone: Urganch and Khiva dialects (Oguz dialects), located in Khorezm region, Southern Karakalpakstan and Tashavuz region of Turkmenistan.
7. Bukhara dialectal zone. Center of the zone: bilingual (Uzbek-Tajik bilingual) dialect of Bukhara. It is located in the territory of Bukhara region.
8. Samarkand dialectal zone. The focal point of the zone: the bilingual (Uzbek-Tajik bilingual) dialect of Samarkand. It is located in the territory of Samarkand region.
9. Upper Kashkadarya dialectal zone. Central points of the zone: Shahrisabz and Kitab dialects (Qarluq dialects) are located in the eastern part of Kashkadarya region.
10. Lower Kashkadarya dialectal zone. Central point of the zone: Karshi dialect (Karluq dialect). It is located in the western part of Kashkadarya region.
11. Surkhondarya dialectal zone. Central point of the zone: Termiz dialect (Qarluq dialect). It is located in Surkhondarya region.

He also pointed out the main azonal zones of the Uzbek-speaking massif.

- a) Jizzakh - Syrdarya azonal zone. Between the dialect zones of Tashkent and Samarkand. It occupies the territory of Syrdaryo and Jizzakh regions. In the studies of the dialects of this region, the conditions characteristic of Kipchak and Qarluq dialects were also observed in Oghuz dialects, as well as Uzbek and Tajik, Uzbek and Kazakh languages. islands of interaction are noted.
- b) Chorjoi azonal zone. It is located in the southwest of the Bukhara dialect zone. It occupies a part of the Chorjoi region in Turkmenistan. In this area, dialects of bilingual Uzbeks have mixed with local Turkmen dialects.
- c) Northern Karakalpak azonal zone. It is located in the northwest of the Khorezm dialect zone. It occupies the northern part of the territory of Karakalpakstan. In this area, the presence of Uzbek dialects of the Kipchak dialect type has been studied.
- d) Uchkuduq - Zarafshan azonal zone. It is located in the north of the Bukhara dialect zone. It is possible to note here the Qarluq, Kipchak, bilingual dialects that migrated from Bukhara, Navoi and other regions.
- e) Leninabad - Kolob - Kurgant'yubensk azonal zone. It is located in the territory of three regions of Tajikistan: Leninabad, Kolob and Kurgant'yubinsk. In this region, the process of interaction of Uzbek dialects of the Qarluq and Kipchak dialects, Uzbek and Tajik languages is presented.
- f) Alabuqa - Aktam - Tuktagul azonal zone. It is located in the south-western part of Kyrgyzstan. In this area, dialects of the Qarluq type and the processes of their interaction with Kyrgyz dialects are presented.
- g) Jambul azonal zone. It is located in the territory of Jambul region of Kazakhstan. Here the Kipchak and Qarluq dialects are recorded. It should be said that the difference between the dialectal zone and the azonal zone is that the dialects are distinguished in the form of a center-focal point in the zone where they exist. The presence of ancient forms of Sheva dialects and the influence of other languages is clearly noticeable in the focal points of Sheva dialect zones.

Although there are general similarities between the dialectal zone and the azonal zone, the azonal zone does not have the central focal point noted above.

The linguist scientist A. Joraev shows the historically established mutual relations between dialect zones and azonal zones through the following diagrams.

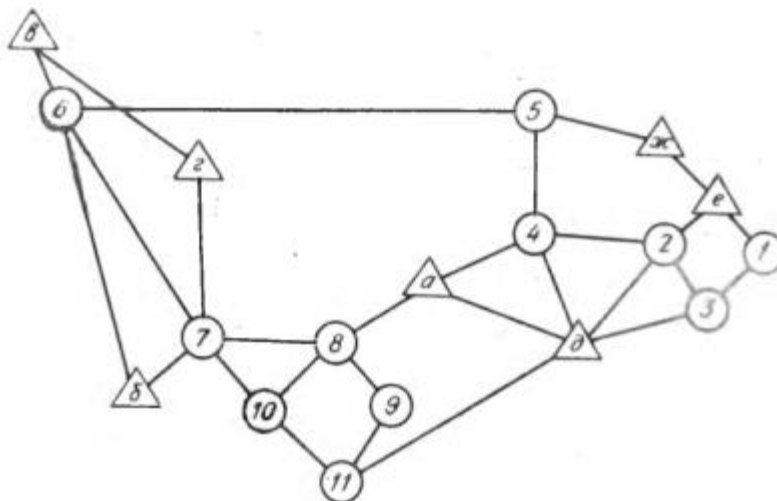


FIGURE 1.

It is known that language phenomena in dialect zones have been studied on the basis of analytical methods of dialectology for more than 100 years. Such important facts are an important source for the study of language phenomena based on the analytical methods of areal linguistics. That's why many classifications of Uzbek dialects have made it possible to distinguish historically formed chains of Uzbek-speaking massive dialect zones. Two of these chains of dialect zones: the Central-Southern chain and the Eastern (Fergana) chain have been studied extensively. These chains can be explained as follows.

1. The Central-South chain unites five dialect zones: Bukhara, Samarkand, Upper Kashkadarya, Lower Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya (the first two belong to the Central dialect zones, and the last three belong to the Southern dialect zones within this chain).
2. The chain of Eastern (Fergana) dialect zones unites three dialect zones. South-Eastern Fergana, North Fergana and South-Western Fergana.

Historically formed Uzbek-Tajik bilingualism is widespread in the central dialect zones (Bukhara and Samarkand cities). Around the city - in Shergiron, Chorbakir, Shirbudun settlements; In Vobkent district - in the area of Peshku, Kal'ai Mirishkor, Zandani village assembly; in Shafirkon district - in the villages of Chandir, Denov, Kuli Khovli; It can be found in Gijduvan district - Sarmijan, Firishkent, Faizullo Yusupov, Zangar regions, as well as in a number of villages of Kogon, Romitan, Sverdlov districts.

Bilingualism is widespread in Samarkand dialect zones, Samarkand city, Urgut, Nurota districts. There is no such bilingualism in the centers of the southern dialect zones (Karshi, Shahrisabz, Kitab, Termiz cities). In the Lower Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya dialect zones, Uzbek-Tajik bilingualism is observed outside the center. According to the research of A. Shermatov, Uzbek-Tajik bilingualism is observed in the Lower Kashkadarya dialect zone. The villages of Fazli, Qamashi, Parguz, Narti Baland, Migjagul, Koson (Koson district), Gulshan, Koshkul, Mobika, Yashilkol, Guzor (Guzor district), Khojaibrahim, Beshkutan, Todacharbog, Bashcharbog (Dehkhanaabad district) are included in the territory. The information about this was extensively analyzed in the research of A. Shermatov, a scientist who studied the dialects of Lower Kashkadarya. . Although there are Uzbek and Tajik speakers in the upper Kashkadarya dialect zones, bilingualism is not observed in the above way.

According to S. Rakhimov, Uzbek-Tajik bilingualism for the Surkhandarya dialect zone is mainly observed in the villages of Sariosia, Takchiyan, Burapush, Poshkhurt, Zarabog, Arikusti, Poygaboshi and the center of Boysun.

It is natural to observe Uzbek-Tajik bilingualism in the chain of Central-South dialect zones, because there were historical, cultural and economic connections between the dialect zones of this chain.

Speaking about dialect synonyms, A. Shermatov singled out the area covering the dialects of the eastern-southern regions of Bukhara, Samarkand, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya. This understanding of the term Samarkand-Bukhara dialects is close to A. Joraev's interpretation of the chain of Central-Southern dialect zones. The reason is that this chain unites the dialect zones of Zarafshan, Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya oases with their own common characteristics.

Each of the focal points in the massive Uzbek-speaking dialect zones is united by the presence of its own characteristics, phonetic, grammatical, lexical proximity, dialect zones. This can be shown as follows:

- Presence of phoneme / f / in Bukhara and Samarkand dialects and replaced by phoneme / p / in Karshi, Shakhrisabz, Kitab dialects
- Difference of /h/ and /x/ phonemes in Bukhara and Samarkand and Karshi dialects and their mixing in Shakhrisabz, Kitob and Termiz dialects;
- In the dialects of Bukhara, Samarkand, Shakhrisabz and Kitab, approximation with the element of kim-nime with the participation of pronouns: kimnime is something, kimkanne is something;
- convergence of verb forms: kelepti// keloptu – is coming;

-(i)sh is the predominant use of sound affix: kerishtile -greeting- di. Many such analyzes can be given. All this happens as a result of the connection of the chain of Central-Southern dialect zones with different dialects.

A. Joraev gives such opinions about these dialect zones. Summarizing the existing description and personal observations, we note that in general, the Surkhandarya dialect zone is close to the Lower Kashkadarya and Upper Kashkadarya dialect zones; Lower Kashkadarya dialect zone to Bukhara dialect zone; Upper Kashkadarya zone is closer to Samarkand, in turn, Samarkand and Bukhara dialect zones are closely connected.

The chain of Eastern (Fergana) dialect zones unites three: South-East Fergana, North Fergana and South-West Fergana dialect zone. There are special studies on these regions.

Radlov combined the chain of Eastern (Fergana) dialect zones with the Kokan dialects. Sir Ali Lapin distinguishes the Fergana dialect as a whole.

In his second classification of Uzbek dialects, A.K. Borovkov included the dialects of Fergana in the Middle Uzbek dialect.

V.V. Reshetov, including the Uzbek dialects in the Qarluq-Chigil-Uyghur dialect, distinguished the group of Fergana dialects and divided it into four dialects: 1) Namangan; 2) Andijan - Shahrikhan; 3) Osh-Ozgan; 4) Margilan - Ko'kan. V. In this classification, V. Reshetov noted that speakers of the Kipchak dialect of the Uzbek language live in the Fergana Valley.

A.A. Aliev distinguishes "Umlaut", Tashkent type, Ferghana type and Kipchak-Karakalpak dialects under Namangan dialects. This interpretation is close to the views of A. Joraev about the Northern Fergana dialect zone.

Also, in his classification, E.D. Polivanov singles out three types of dialects within the group of Chigatoy dialects for the Fergana Valley: "Umlaut" dialects of Margilon-Ko'kan, Andijan-Shahrikhan and Namangan regions, and Karakalpak dialects of Fergana in the Kipchak group. A. Joraev E.D. Based on Polivanov's classification, local dialects were united around three central points. 1) Andijan - Osh; 2) Namangan; 3) Kokan - Margilan - Ferghana.

In the chain of Eastern (Fergana) dialect zones, it is not possible to find the main focal point in the Central-Southern dialect zones. Although the focal points of this zone are Andijan, Namangan, Ko'kan dialects, the focal points (Andijan-Osh)-(Namangan)-(Ko'kon-Margilan-Fergana)) is a large inter-zonal equivalent. The relationship of the focal points of this chain to the dialect zones has not been studied. However, some of their distinctive features are observed in the studies of dialectologists.

V.V. Reshetov expresses the following thoughts about the unique features of the Uyghur language, the elements of umlaut: "The genesis of Andijan, Osh and other dialects cannot be explained if we do not recognize that speech, which is based on the dialects of the Namangan region, as a sub-language." According to Sh. Nosirov, the phenomenon of umlaut is not unique to the Kokan dialect. In his opinion, the phenomenon that brings the Kokan dialect closer to the Andijan and Margilan dialects and distinguishes it from the Tashkent-type dialects is the use of the etymological vowel (a) before deep vowels (q, g', h). In the Osh dialect and the parallel use of a//o vowels is observed.

Among the morphological characteristics of the dialects of this region, the most important in terms of convergence and divergence of the urban dialects of the Fergana Valley is the present tense indicator -yep- (Andijan, Osh, Ko'kan, Margilon, Fergana) and, for example, Namangan, the central point of the Northern Fergana (Namangan) dialect zone is currently Borotti// It is characterized by the side-by-side presence of the forms borutti // boryatpi// keklypti. It is the effect of the chain with points of dialect zones.

S. Ibrohimov noted the influence of the Kipchak dialects surrounding the Andijan dialect on the Andijan dialect. In the Kipchak-Korakalpak dialects located around the city of Andijan, the form of the verb is borodogon, and in the Andijan dialect itself, borad'gen and boradogon are pronounced in two different forms. According to S. Ibrohimov and A. Mamatov, Andijan dialects also have cases of gelation, manifested in the coexistence of characteristics characteristic of Kipchak dialects: yur//jur; bad // bad; The transition p>v is teve-tepalik, tap // tovip-taping, etc.

CONCLUSION

In all dialect zones, the interaction of dialects of the type of Kipchak and Qarluq dialects, as well as the interaction between Uzbek and Uyghur dialects, mainly in the South-Eastern and Northern Fergana zones, as well as Uzbek and Tajik dialects are present in all dialect zones of the chain, especially in these regions, in different degrees. .

The focal points of these chain dialect zones are Qarluq-type dialects, in which Uzbek-Tajik bilingualism is not widespread, as in Bukhara and Samarkand.

The continuity of the Uzbek-speaking array as an independent taxon depends on the interconnectedness of its elements.

REFERENCES

1. Djuraev A.B. Teoreticheskie osnovy arealnogo issledovaniya uzbekoyazychnogo massiv. Tashkent. Fan. 1991. 83p.
2. Zhdanko T.A. K voprosu o vnutriregionaln y ethnokulturnykh svyazix Sredney Azii i Kazakhstan v pozdnefeudalnyy period//Problemy sovremennoy tyurkologii: Materialy II Vsesoyuznoy tyurkologicheskoi konferentsiii. Alma-Ata, 1980. S. 303-309.
3. Ibrohimov S. Andijan dialect of the Uzbek language. Tashkent, 1967. Mamatov A. Andijansky gorodskoy govor uzbekskogo yazyka: Avtorref.dis. ..kand.filol.nauk.Tashkent.1967.26p.
4. Mirzaev M. Phonetic characteristics of urban Uzbek dialects: based on Bukhara dialect materials// Uzbek language and literature. 1963. No. 1. 40p.
5. Nasirov Sh. Kokandsky speech in Uzbek language: Avtorref.dis. ... kand. filol. nauk. Tashkent, 1965. 21 p.
6. Reshetov V.V. Karluko-chigile-Uygurskaya yazykovaya obshchnost Uzbekskogo yazyka // Uchenye zapiski Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo instituta inostannyx yazykov. Tashkent. 1963.27-43.
7. Shermatov A. What is linguistic geography?-Tashkent, 1981.-58p.
8. Murodova N. K. BORROWED LEXICON IN UZBEK LANGUAGE //húnándàxuéxuébào (ziránkēxuébǎn). - 2021. - T. 48. – no. 11.
9. Nigora M. The Historical Development of the Language-the Basis of Human History //International Journal on Integrated Education. - T. 2. – no. 4. – S. 119-121.
10. Yarashova N.J. Phonetic and stylistic peculiarities of children's speech and poetic text // Traditions and innovations in professional training and teaching. - 2020. - S. 126-129.
11. Yarashova N.J. The lights of jewels of Turkic language in the works of Alisher Navoi //Theoretical & Applied science Uchrediteli: Teoreticheskaya i prikladnaya nauka. – 2021. – no. 9. - S. 659-661.
12. Yarashova N.D. Phonetic and methodological features of children's speech in the artistic text //húnándàxuéxuébào (ziránkēxuébǎn). - 2021. - T. 48. – no. 11.
13. Jumaevna N. Y. Psychological Characteristics of Preschool Children. - 2022.
14. Norboevna Y. R., Jumaevna Y. N., (2021). Pleonastic Application Of Synonyms In Alisher Navoi's Works // Psychology and Education Journal. Pp. 10-17.