

Grammatical features of Uzbek dialects of the Qarluq dialect (On the example of the territory of the Samarkand region)

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Annotatasia

This article will dwell in detail on the phonetic, morphological features of the qarluq dialect in Uzbek dialects. The scientific work done in this regard has also been referred. The peculiarities of this dialect were highlighted in a comparative way with the dialects of another region.

Keywords: Polivanov, Shoabdurahmanov, qarluq dialect, Uzbek dialects, phonetic, morphological feature, phonetic phenomena, comparative method.

The city of Samarkand and some districts of the region also have a bilingual population. The peculiarity of the speech of speakers in the Qarluq dialect is that the law of singarmonism does not apply to them. To these issues, dialectologist olim N.Murodova also mentioned in the textbook "Uzbek dialectology". The purpose of ensuring that it is also necessary to indicate that the dialect of the region has characteristics that distinguish it from other dialects, also allows you to get a brighter idea of the qarluq dialect of the Samarkand region:

First briefly referring to phonetic properties, it was observed in our assembled materials that vowel sounds are up to 7: i, u, ā, ä, o, ö, e. Samikhon Ashirboyev, N. Murodov stated in their work that Samarkand region have 6.7 vowels in qarluq dialect.

Alternatively, vowel sounds of words in a literary language are pronounced alternately: [ā > ä] olma/älmä, piyola/pijälä, bola/bäčä, to'rtov/tortäv, kuyov/kujäv etc. Because before the consonant v is characterized not by o, but by the arrival of the vowel ä.

[ä > ā] usta/ustā, po'lat/polād, ketyapti/ ketāpti, boryapti/ bārāpti, tilla/ tillā. This situation is evidenced by how many Tajik dialects have a strong influence on the qarluq dialect in Samarkand.

A secondary stretching condition that does not distinguish meaning is also much observed: dugā:na, dolā:na, pijā:va, ke:lin, dāmmā:d, polā:d, šā:na, kadu: as.

In the composition of the word, two different consonants are matched and pronounced the same way, that is, the phenomenon of assimilation occurs: kelli (keldi), bolli (bo'lli), kammayāl (kambag'al), bāddu (bordi), massi (mahsi).

In the qarluq dialect of Samarkand region, the fall of one of the consonants such as l, r, t in the middle of the word also occurs: dāsāxān/ dastarxon, ketur/ keltir, tor/ to‘rt, dāsromāl/ dastro‘mol, binnimā/ bir nima, etc.

At the end of the word, the vowel T, which is applied as a string consonant, is pronounced by dropping: like goš/meat, yiš/brick, sus/sust, Tāškān/Tashkent, dos/dost.

Some information about the phonetic features of the qarluq dialect of the Samarkand region. It is also mentioned in the book of Shoabdurahmonov. Let's dwell on some of them: In Samarkand-Bukharan dialects, the vowel ä is used in many cases: jāmān, mātāl; the vowel i changes to the vowel ü: xātün, dārü; the vowel U, which precedes the consonants y and h, changes to the vowel O: ojqi, sohbat, güroh; s, G, the vowel O, which precedes the vowels G, on the contrary, it alternates into the vowel: üsmä, büymä, ügäj;

The morphological characteristics of the dialect we are studying also have their own peculiarities. For example, the plural suffix-ä, -lä occurs in manifestations: Ulä kelišdi. Bizä kettik.

Six prepositions are used in four different forms. With the suffix -ni, departure and place-time agreements occur in the form of the suffix -ga: Ujgä qälli. (Stayed at home.) Bäläni khayäli pärišān (the child's delusion is a parishioner.)

Cases of alternating use of the suffix in this dialect explained by Sh.Shoabdurahmonov: in the place of the place-time Agreement, the use of the departure agreement occurs in the Samarkand-Bukhara dialects. For example, bü ādāmlār sāni āldingā nimā qilādi?// ad. What do these people do before you? I was Män ujgä. // ad. I was at home.

Observations show that the departure agreement is mostly applied to the place-by-place agreement. This agreement is hardly used in qarluq dialect: jolgä čöpān uçrāgān, Sāmārqāndgä bārüvdik, Sāmārqāndgä jašājdi

It can also be expressed by the vowel -i, when the consonant agreement is reduced: USU UJ. (Our house.)

The departure agreement is shortened and can occur in the form-ä, -jä: Kočajā čiqmä. (Don't go out.) Sizä gäpim bār. (I have to tell you.)

The agreement to leave-in this dialect has undergone an assimilation phenomenon and can be applied in the-zān variant: Āllizān otāppan. (I pass by.) Dugonajizzān āllim. (I got it from your friend.)

In the qarluq dialect of the Samarkand region, the suffix -dek, day, which joins those pronouns, is used in a different way, namely undāq, munnāy, ošāndāq. Variants of the demonstrative pronoun such as unaqangi, and bunaqangi occur in the form unnoyčigin, munnoyčigin in the speech of the population.

The Present Tense is found in the -yap variant -āp form of the continuation verb: bārāppan, kelāpti, ajtāpti.

It is formed by adding the words "Yak, earth, side" to these, shu, those, adverbs are found in the dialect in ošāqqā, šeqqā, āqqā, beqqā manifestations.

In this dialect, we have determined that after belonging to the raves of the Times, then in the sense it is used in the style of soyun, soyunbāt, sānibāt, ākunbāt

It should be noted that the comprehensive study of the mainly phonetic, morphological features of the qarluq dialect of the city of Samarkand is related to the name the famous Orientalist scientist professor Y.D.Polivanov is. The work of the scientist on the qarluq dialect of the Samarkand region has not lost its value so far.

Professor Y.D.Polivanov "vocalism of Samarkand urban dialect " in his scientific research work, it was the Samarkand City of the Uzbek language that also made reference to the vowels of the qarluq dialect, noting that the phoneme *ā* in the dialect was a laboured vowel. In this work, I as well as he paid attention to the relatively narrow but elongated pronunciation of vowels compared to other Uzbek dialects. This information has also been scientifically proven. Separately note that no scientist Y.D. Before Polivanov, it was the city of Samarkand that did not provide information about the vocalism of the qarluq dialect.

Another "Samarkand dialect" of the scholar in his work, the city of Samarkand, which we are researching, touched on special aspects in the application of agreements in the qarluq dialect. In particular, it was mentioned that departures and place-by-place agreements are used interchangeably. The verb has also been used to explain the use of the *–āp* form of the present tense verb in place of the *–yap* variant in the process of providing information about words related to the word category using examples.

Another "example of Samarkand Uzbek language" of the scientist is a work in which some aspects of the qarluq dialect of Samarkand region are cited, such as texts covering phonetic, grammatical features, that scientific verification studies serve as a valuable resource for scholars studying Uzbek dialectology.

So, from this we can conclude that in the previous century, expeditions were organized by our scientists to collect materials on the study of Uzbek dialects belonging to different regions, and carried out significant and fundamental work.

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