

LINGUISTIC MAPS OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE ZARAFSHAN OASIS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE IN THE STUDY OF DIALECTS

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ANNOTATION

This article analyzes the fact that the maps created as a result of the study of dialects in the linguistic-geographical method, which is an analytical method of areal linguistics, are the main source of enrichment of the Uzbek literary language.

Key words: linguistics, factual materials, dialectology, Jean Gileron, Zarafshan oasis.

INTRODUCTION

The study of dialects that reflect the mental characteristics of the people is one of the main issues of world linguistics, including Uzbek linguistics, and significant achievements have been made. The factual materials collected in the field of dialectology served as the main sources for the enrichment of the literary language of each nation. A deeper study of such peculiar linguistic features of the Sheva, a great deal of attention has been paid to their study in the areal direction.

It is known that in Uzbek dialectology to date, large-scale scientific research has been carried out on the basis of comparative-historical methods. Many Uzbek dialects have been studied and described as a whole from a comparative-historical point of view. Such research can be the basis for determining the range of Uzbek dialects. In general, any dialectological work is at the same time linguistic-geographical, because dialect is always territorial. Uzbek dialects have also been studied in the area, and maps of some regions have been created.

MATERIAL METHOD

Linguistic mapping in Uzbek dialectology was started by such scientists as AK Borovkov, VV Reshetov. The theoretical basis for the creation of linguistic maps is widely covered in the scientific works of dialectologists A. Shermatov, A. Juraev. Also, the monographs of K. Muhammadjanov, Y. Ibragimov, N. Muradova play an important role in the study of Uzbek dialects.

In Uzbek linguistics, A. Juraev proposed the theoretical foundations of spatial and temporal linguistics (area linguistics), methods of its application in the development of the Uzbek language area in the development of zoning, dialectal zone (dialectal zone) and non-territorial parts.¹ In this regard, the dialectal regions of the Zarafshan oasis were studied in the area direction and maps were created. Due to the fact that the dialects of this region have not been studied in the area, the dialects of the region have been taken as the object of research.

Today, the creation of large monographs in Uzbek dialectology requires a scientific study of dialects in the area of comparative-historical and linguistic phenomena that determine the prevalence. Today, the lexical features of the dialects of the Zarafshan oasis have been studied in the area direction, and in creating its map we have relied on the experience of world linguistics in this field, the above dialectological, linguo-geographical research. Jean Gileron, who was also the most famous and perfect atlas of world linguistics in the early

¹Juraev A. Theoretical foundations of the areal study of the Uzbek-speaking massif. –T.1991. –C.218.

twentieth century, is also the author of the French Linguistic Atlas of the Edmons and the B. of German. Martin, V. We used linguistic atlases compiled by the Mitskas.

MAIN PART

The area of lexical features of Uzbek dialects of Zarafshan oasis was comparatively studied in the regions of Uzbekistan, dialectological expeditions were conducted in all regions of the republic. On the basis of factual materials collected during the expedition the linguistic atlas of Uzbek dialects of Zarafshan oasis was created. It should be noted that, unlike traditional research methods, the study of each dialectal phenomenon on the theoretical basis of spatial and temporal linguistics (areal linguistics) on this basis, the creation of maps revealed the peculiarities of the Uzbek dialects of Zarafshan oasis, their territorial distribution. Also, the dialectological atlas created in this region allowed to solve some complex issues of inter-Turkic regional distribution of Turkic language phenomena and historical development of language, as well as to provide valuable scientific and theoretical conclusions for Uzbek dialectology and history of Uzbek language.

Determining the specific linguistic features of Uzbek dialects, including the Zarafshan oasis dialects, mapping them, determining the interaction of the leading dialects of the Uzbek language (Qarluq, Kipchak, Oguz) in the study areas, as well as ancient traditions, cultural values of the Uzbek people. was of great importance in the study of folk oral art.

It is important to study the ethnography of the Uzbek people preserved in Uzbek dialects, the study of the specific features of dialect words in certain areas of people's lives, and on this basis to create an atlas of national values of the Uzbek language, including the Zarafshan oasis. There is no such atlas in Uzbek dialectology. If such an atlas is created, it is possible to achieve a positive image of the linguistic landscape of Uzbekistan. Uzbek dialects also have a unique lexical group, which is related to the material living conditions of the speakers, the economic development of the region². Therefore, each region, including the Zarafshan oasis dialects, was taken into account in the mapping

As M.A. Borodina, a leading scholar of Areal Linguistics, wrote: "Linguistic geography is not only concerned with the internal structure of language, it sometimes leads the researcher to unexpected results in the external history of language in relation to the history of peoples, trade routes and settlements."³. This can be seen from the analysis of dialect materials collected during the study.

It should be noted that all Turkic languages are grouped on the basis of Qarluq, Kipchak, Oghuz language units. However, Uzbekistan differs from other Turkic languages by the fact that it has many dialects. Uzbek dialects were influenced by other sister and non-sister languages. This led to the enrichment of the language. In fact, many ethnic groups live in the Zarafshan oasis, which is the subject of our study. As a result, Uzbek-Tajik, Kazakh-Uzbek bilingualism in the region; Tajik-Uzbek-Russian, Kazakh-Uzbek-Russian trilingualism emerged. Therefore, in the vocabulary of the dialects of this region, in addition to words belonging to their own layer, there are also words borrowed from other languages. This is why the dialects of this region

²Shoabdurahmonov Sh. Uzbek literary language and folk dialects // Dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philology. T.: 1962. 4000 p.

³Borodina M.A. Problems of linguistic geography. –M. –L., 1966. – C. 8, 47

have their own lexical-semantic features. This was witnessed in the presentation of isoglosses on maps. As noted above, these features were explained by a number of factors.

CONCLUSION

Maps created on the basis of factual materials collected during the study revealed the peculiarities of the dialects of the Zarafshan oasis. Linguistic maps of the region can be a source for future dialectological maps of the Uzbek language.

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