

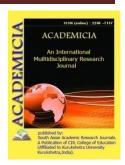
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PHONETIC ATTITUDE OF BUKHARA OGHUZ DIALECTS TO OTHER OGHUZ DIALECTS

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ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the phonetics of Bukhara Oghuz dialects and their relationship to other Uzbek Oghuz dialects and the Turkmen language and its dialects. The use of the phoneme $\mathfrak{I}(e)$ in the first, second and third syllables of words in Bukhara Oghuz dialects is more common than in Khorezm, Toshovuz, Karakalpak Oghuz dialects. Thus, while noting similarities and peculiarities of Bukhara Oghuz dialects with other Uzbek Oghuz dialects and Turkmen language and dialects, it is necessary to emphasize the following.

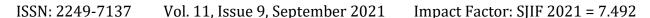
KEYWORDS: Singormanism, Phonetics, Phoneme, Type, Tier, Primary Length, Consonant, Consonant, Dialect, Dialect, Dialect,

INTRODUCTION

The relationship of Bukhara Oghuz dialects with other Uzbek Oghuz dialects and the Turkmen language and its dialects in phonetics should be studied in the field of phonetics. Common ground is also common in this tier of language. These features are reflected in the following views¹.

Observations show that so far, the only and widely acceptable (universal) classification of the grouping of noun has not been developed in onomastics [Begmatov, et.al., 1985]. This case makes it difficult to classify not only the names, but also the terminology of onomastics. Despite the fact that some explanatory dictionaries of onomastic terms are compiled [Podolskaya, 1988], the terms of this area have not yet become an object of Special Scientific Research. In Uzbek linguistics, both sides of this problem have not been studied.²

1. In the phonetics of Bukhara Oghuz dialects, in contrast to the Uzbek literary language, there are nine to ten vowel phonemes. With this feature, Bukhara is one of the well-preserved dialects of Oghuz dialects, and Shymkent, Toshovuz, Khorezm, Karakalpakstan are in harmony with the



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Oghuz dialects and the Turkmen language. This is not the case with the Bukhara-style Uzbek dialects. Examples of lexical units typical of Bukhara Oghuz dialects with phonemes. \mathfrak{d} - phoneme: \mathfrak{d} - phonem

- 2. In some villages of Bukhara Oghuz dialects (for example, in Jigachi) primary long vowels are partially used. Bukhara Oghuz dialects дү:ш "dream", дїш *mɔмнан дүш*"come down from the roof"; Khorezm oguz дү:ш "dream", дїш "dream". Ү*чәкдән дүш*"come down from the roof"; turkman *дүйш*"dream", дүш "come down" (from falling); In Bukhara Oghuz dialects ο:й "depth", *οй* "thought", *δй* "thought", Khorezm Oghuz *o:й*"depth", *οй* "thought"; turkmen *o:й*"depth", *οй* "thought". Bukhara Oghuz dialects *mym* "catch", *my:m*mulberry(fruit); *θm* "(pass), *θ:m*"human's organ", ο4" (open) ", ɔ:4"hungry", ɔκ" to flow ", ɔ:κ" colour ", йɔн" to burn", йɔ:н"side,", cɔɛ "to milk", cɔɛ"healthy", ɔτ "horse",ɔ:τ(д) ("name"); Khorezm Oghuz, Turkmen. *mym*"to catch"*my:m* " mulberry "(fruit), θτ (to pass), θ:τ "human organ" a4 "to open"; a:4 "hungry", aκ // аκмақ"from the stream", a:κ "color", йан // ян "to burn", йа:н // я:н "side, right",caғ // саг "to milk", ca: μ "healthy", aτ "horse"(loshad), a:τ (д) (noun, name).
- 3. The unvoiced consonants "т" and "к" at the beginning of some words (sometimes between two vowels) sound, that is, they go to the sounds "д" and "г". Bukhara Oghuz dialects дыннок// дырнок "nails" дунук "clear", дешоры "outside", гоз "eye", гок "blue", гелды-гитты "came and went". Кhorezm Oghuz дыннак, дунук, дешан, гоз, гок, голды-готты, туркм. дырнак, дуры, дашары, гоз, гок. гелди-гечди. Two flours The sound of "к" and "т" in the middle is found in the following examples in Bukhara Oghuz dialects: ддик "boot", одун Сотратізоп: Khorezm Oghuz, Тигктеп. одик, одун, окуз "хўкиз", Шу иши этып көй (Khorezm Oghuz), Шу иши эдип кой (Bukhara Oghuz dialects), Шол иши эдип гой (Turkmen), "Do this work".
- 4. The deep language at the end of some words is pronounced with the consonants "қ", "к", "г": in the lexicon of Bukhara Oghuz dialectsɔжы"bitter",торы"millet"қатты"hard",соры "yellow",дири "alive ", кичи"small"сасы"foul" сужы "sweet", қуры"dry", улы"great", долы"full". Comparison: Khorezm Oghuz, Turkmen а:жы, дары, са:ры, ди:ри, кыччы(Тurkmen кичи), қатты (Тurkmen гаты), са:сы (in the Turkmen language in the Khorezm region са:сы. In the Turkmen literery languagenopсы), сужы (in the Turkmen language сүйжи), қу:ры (in the Turkmen language гу:ры), уллы (in the Turkmen languageулы), до:лы.
- 5. The consonant "ч" is transferred to the sound "ж" between two vowels: in the lexicon of Bukhara Oghuz dialects эжы "bitter", сужы "sweet", кужэк "hug", ожэк"oven", эмжэк "breast", үчүнжы"third", йэдынжы "Seventh", ипиң ужы "the end of the rope", бэчэниң гүжы "the power of the child"; Khorezm oguz а:жы, су:жы, қужақ, ожақ, эмжәк, учунжы,



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йеддынжы, йипиң у:жы;turkm. а:жы, сүйжы, гужак, ожак, эмжек, үчүнжи, единжи, йүпүң ужы, баланын гүйжи.

Phonetic differences. 1. In Bukhara Oghuz dialects the phenomenon of "ɔ"is widespread. The vowel ɔ can be used at the beginning, middle and end of words:дɔ:u, бɔɛ, дɔpвɔз, дɔрвɔзɔ, mɔcмɔ, овқɔm, сɔвɛɔ, дɔм, ɔжы, ɔзɔн, ɔmыз,дɔйы,ҳɔвɔ,дыннɔқ // дырнɔқ(stone, garden, rope wolker, gate, ribbon, food, gift, man, bitter, azan, field, uncle, yes, quote).

Bukhara Oghuz dialects have this feature from other Oghuz dialects of the Uzbek language, including Khorezm Oghuz dialects.it also differs from the Turkmen language and its dialects. In the emergence of the phenomenon of "o" in the Bukhara Oghuz dialects, the influence of the surrounding urban dialects, first of all, the Bukhara dialect of the Uzbek language, is significant⁴.2. The use of the phoneme $\mathfrak{I}(e)$ in the first, second and third syllables of words in Bukhara Oghuz dialects is more common than in Khorezm, Toshovuz, Karakalpak Oghuz dialects. It is believed that this phonetic phenomenon arose as a result of the influence of the Qarluq-type Uzbek dialects of the Bukhara region and the Tajik dialects of the region. In Bukhara Oghuz dialects, өрдек, демыр // темыр, терлик // дерлик, депки // тепки, дилеклер(wishes), гелтыр(bring), шерева (namakob), йеген (nephew). Comparison: Khorezm Oghuz $\theta p \partial \sigma \kappa$, $\partial \sigma \mu p$, $\partial \sigma \mu \kappa$, $\partial \sigma \kappa \mu$, өрдек, демир, дерлик, делги, дилеглер, шеребе, еген. Sometimes the sound of e(э)can go to the formative suffixes in Bukhara Oghuz dialects: Ов, йегенчилер бизиң хелейи гөрмедиңлерми тойда?(Alat; Pichaqchi) "O nephews, did you not see our wife at the wedding?" There is a similar expression in the Turkmen literary language: Тоя геленлере середин "Look at those who came to the wedding". Such use of the sound e(3) is not found in the Oghuz dialects of Khorezm, Tashkent and Karakalpakstan. The vowel e (3) in the Khorezm region Oghuz dialects comes only in the first syllable of the word: $e\pi$ "people", $e\pi am$ "nation", em "e (meat)".

3. Bukhara, Shymkent Oghuz dialects, as well as consonants "к" and "к" at the end of multisyllable lexical units in Uzbek literary language with the addition of possessive suffixes the sound "к" becomes "г"and the sound "к" becomes "ғ". This is the case in Khorezm, Toshovuz, Karakalpak Oguzs remain unchanged in speech. There is also a resonance phenomenon in the Turkmen literary language. In the lexicon of Bukhara Oghuz dialects эшик + u = эшиги, muл *

Thus, while noting similarities and peculiarities of Bukhara Oghuz dialects with other Uzbek Oghuz dialects and Turkmen language and dialects, it is necessary to emphasize the following. Regional dialect phonetics for centuries can be noted in the Turkmen language and dialects, as well as in the phonetic similarities and differences in the cultural relations of the Oguzs of Khorezm, Tashkent, Karakalpakstan.

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