



DOI: **10.5958/2249-7137.2021.02023.1**

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 ə(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

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. *ə* - phoneme: *ərvəno* “camel”, *ərtəң* “tomorrow”, *əшəк* “donkey”; *ɔ* - phoneme: *эрқэйын* “calm”, *эрқэлы* “communicating with demons”, *эгрэм* “weight”; *i* - phoneme: *ийим* “food, meal”, *игли* “thin”, *иркилмэк* “mudramoq”; *y* - phoneme: *ызээр* “wet”, *ырғэнмэк* “vibrate”, *ыскын* “strength”; *o* - phoneme: *оймэк* “thimble”, *оңышмэк* “to live in harmony”, *оғрындоғрын* “secretly-openly”; *ɵ* - phoneme: *өжэк* “calf”, *өкүз* “ox”, *өкчә* “compensation”; *u* - phoneme: *еурвә* “crump”, *уйтқы* “drip”, *уншы* “noodles”; *ү* - phoneme: *үлги* “pattern”, *үтүк* “iron”, *үргәмәк* “shake”; *e(ə)* - phoneme: *ел* “hand”, *енмәк* “to go down from the top”, *етләк* “meaty, fat”; The sound “a” is the sound between “ɔ” and “ə”. So far we have not been able to find clear and conclusive examples that this vowel is a sound in the form of a separate phoneme.

2. In some villages of Bukhara Oghuz dialects (for example, in Jigachi) primary long vowels are partially used. Bukhara Oghuz dialects *дү:ш* “dream”, *дйш тэмнан дүйи* “come down from the roof”; Khorezm oguz *дү:ш* “dream”, *дйш* “dream”. *Үчәкдән дүйи* “come down from the roof”; turkman *дүйи* “dream”, *дүш* “come down” (from falling); In Bukhara Oghuz dialects *o:й* “depth”, *ой* “thought”, Khorezm Oghuz *o:й* “depth”, *ой* “thought”; turkmen *o:й* “depth”, *ой* “thought”. Bukhara Oghuz dialects *тут* “catch”, *ту:т* mulberry (fruit); *өт* “(pass), *ө:т* “human’s organ”, *оч* “(open)”, *ɔ:ч* “hungry”, *оқ* “to flow”, *ɔ:қ* “colour”, *йән* “to burn”, *йә:н* “side”, *сәз* “to milk”, *сәз* “healthy”, *от* “horse”, *ɔ:т(д)* (“name”); Khorezm Oghuz, Turkmen. *тут* “to catch”, *ту:т* “mulberry” (fruit), *өт* (to pass), *ө:т* “human organ” ач “to open”; *а:ч* “hungry”, *ақ* // *ақмақ* “from the stream”, *а:қ* “color”, *йан* // *ян* “to burn”, *йа:н* // *ян:н* “side, right”, *сағ* // *саг* “to milk”, *са:ғ* // *са:г* “healthy”, *ат* “horse” (loshad), *а:т(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 *дыннэк* // *дырнэк* “nails”, *дунуқ* “clear”, *дешәры* “outside”, *гөз* “eye”, *гөк* “blue”, *гелды-гитты* “came and went”.³ Khorezm Oghuz *дыннақ*, *дунуқ*, *дешан*, *гөз*, *гөк*, *гелды-гечди*. Two flours The sound of “к” and “т” in the middle is found in the following examples in Bukhara Oghuz dialects: *әдик* “boot”, *одун* Comparison: Khorezm Oghuz, Turkmen. *әдик*, *одун*, *өкүз* “хўкиз”, Шу иши әтып көй (Khorezm Oghuz), Шу иши *әдип* қой (Bukhara Oghuz dialects), Шол иши *әдип* гөй (Turkmen), “Do this work”.

4. The deep language at the end of some words is pronounced with the consonants “қ”, “к”, “ғ”: in the lexicon of Bukhara Oghuz dialects *әжы* “bitter”, *тәры* “millet”, *қатты* “hard”, *сәры* “yellow”, *дири* “alive”, *кичи* “small”, *сасы* “foul”, *сүжы* “sweet”, *қуры* “dry”, *улы* “great”, *долы* “full”. Comparison: Khorezm Oghuz, Turkmen *а:жы*, *дары*, *са:ры*, *ди:ри*, *кыччы* (Turkmen кичи), *қатты* (Turkmen гаты), *са:сы* (in the Turkmen language in the Khorezm region *са:сы*). In the Turkmen literary language *порсы*), *сүжы* (in the Turkmen language сүйжи), *қу:ры* (in the Turkmen language гу:ры), *уллы* (in the Turkmen language улы), *до:лы*.

5. The consonant “ч” is transferred to the sound “ж” between two vowels: in the lexicon of Bukhara Oghuz dialects *әжы* “bitter”, *сүжы* “sweet”, *кужәк* “hug”, *өжәк* “oven”, *әмжәк* “breast”, *үчүнжы* “third”, *йәдынжы* “Seventh”, *ипиң ужы* “the end of the rope”, *бәчәниң гүжы* “the power of the child”; Khorezm oguz *а:жы*, *сү:жы*, *қужақ*, *өжақ*, *әмжәк*, *үчүнжы*,

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

Phonetic differences. 1. In Bukhara Oghuz dialects the phenomenon of “о” is widespread. The vowel о can be used at the beginning, middle and end of words: *дә:ш, бәг, дәрвәз, дәрвәзә, тәсмә, овқәт, сәвгә, дәм, әжы, әзән, әтыз, дәйы, хәвә, дыннәк // дьрнәк* (stone, garden, rope worker, 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 “о” 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 э(е) 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, *өрдәк, дәмыр // темыр, терлик // дерлик, депки // тепки, диләклер* (wishes), *гелтыр* (bring), *шерева* (namakob), *йеген* (nephew). Comparison: Khorezm Oghuz *өрдәк, дәмыр, дәрлик, дәпки, диләкә (р), гә(л)тир, шәрәвә* (brine), *жыйән*; turkm. *өрдәк, дәмыр, дерлик, депки, диләклер, шеребе, еген*. Sometimes the sound of е(э) can go to the formative suffixes in Bukhara Oghuz dialects: *Ов, йегенчилер бизиң хелейи гөрмединлерми 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 середиң* "Look at those who came to the wedding". Such use of the sound е(э) is not found in the Oghuz dialects of Khorezm, Tashkent and Karakalpakstan. The vowel е (э) in the Khorezm region Oghuz dialects comes only in the first syllable of the word: *ел* "people", *елат* "nation", *ет* "e (meat)".⁵

3. Bukhara, Shymkent Oghuz dialects, as well as consonants “к” and “қ” at the end of multi-syllable lexical units in Uzbek literary language with the addition of possessive suffixes the sound “к” becomes “г” and the sound “қ” becomes “ғ”. This is the case in Khorezm, Toshovuz, Karakalpak Oghuz remain unchanged in speech. There is also a resonance phenomenon in the Turkmen literary language. In the lexicon of Bukhara Oghuz dialects *эшик + и = эшиги, тиләк + и = тиләги, товук + и = товугы*. Туркм. *биләк + и = биләги* “билагы”, *товук + и = товугы* “товугы”. Хоразм, Қорамурт ўғуз шеваларида *биләк + и = биләки, товук + и = товугы*.

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 Oghuz of Khorezm, Tashkent, Karakalpakstan.

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