

Analysis of Dialecticism and Professional Words (On the Example of Kazakh-Speaking People Living in Navoi Region)

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Abstract: This article analyzes the dialectal and professional words of the Kazakh-speaking peoples living in Navoi region. The phonetic exchanges in the dialects are compared comparatively based on the lexicon of the inhabitants of the region. For example, in the Tomdi Kazakh language, sweeping is a broom, in the Nurata Kazakh dialect it is in the form of socks, or in the Kazakh dialect it is kepkir in the Uchkuduk and Konimex Kazakh languages, and in the Tomdi Kazakh dialect it is a kalak; ojau - owl in Uchkuduk and Tomdi, cap in Konimex, and shomish in Nurata Kazakh; Lal plate - lagli plate in Uchkuduk Kazakh dialect lyl plate, Tomdi moon plate, Konimex beshbarmak plate; tegesh - togara in the Kazakh dialect of Uchkuduk, samar or lagan in Tomdi, legen in Konimex.

Keywords: dialectism, dialect, phonetic exchange, lexical features, lexical dialectism, grammatical dialectism, phonetic dialectism, professional words, literary professional lexicon, dialectal professional lexicon.

Today, the measures taken by the state to develop the state language and other national languages in New Uzbekistan, on the one hand, increase the social prestige of the Uzbek language, on the other hand, ensure the free speech of national languages in our country¹. It should be noted that this process is also typical for the language systems of fraternal peoples with historical roots living in the same homeland on the principles of tolerance, and also for the dialects of the Kazakh and Kazakh-speaking peoples living in the region. If we pay attention to the territorial geography of the Kazakh-speaking population in our country, it can be seen that it covers a very wide area.

In world linguistics, rich experience has been accumulated in the study of dialects, which are the source of internal development of each national language, the creation of dialectal atlases, the study of languages in linguistic terms, the use of its results in scientific directions. The results of this research revealed a wide range of opportunities to compare dialects with literary languages and dialects of fraternal peoples, to determine their area characteristics, to study dialectal lexicon in functional-semantic, etymological and linguoculturological aspects².

It is known that areal linguistics (from latin - region, space) is a branch of linguistics that studies the spatial distribution of linguistic phenomena and interlinguistic (dialectal) interactions based on

¹ Ibragimovna, Q. B. (2021). Comparison of Combined Sentences (On the Example of Uzbek and Kazakh School Textbooks). *Pindus Journal of Culture, Literature, and ELT*, 9, 96-99.

² Қуттымуратова Ы. Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси Қўнғирот туманидаги қозоқ шеваси. Филол.фан. фал.док. дис. Автореф. Нукус, 2018. – Б. 5.

the methods of linguistic geography. Areal linguistics is the process of identifying and mapping areoglosses, dialect isoglosses, generalizing the features of languages distributed in specific regions. It should be noted that the analytical method of area linguistics identifies the linguistic phenomena prevalent in a particular area, compares the features of regional languages in relation to the history of the people, the history of language, shows their place, the boundaries of distribution through maps.

We know that words in linguistics vary in the amount of use. Many words are used without restriction, some have little use. In this regard, these words can be studied in two ways: a) words with unlimited use; b) words with limited use.

Words whose use is not limited form the basis of the lexical structure of the language. A person who speaks this language uses such words to an unlimited extent, regardless of their dialect, region, profession or field. Restricted words are dialectal words used in the speech of people living in a certain area, terms specific to science, technology, agriculture, art and culture, words used in the speech of various professions, and so on. In this regard, in this article we have tried to analyze the limited use of dialectal words and professional words in the example of words used in the language of Kazakh-speaking people living in Navoi region. Indeed, the study of dialects and dialects of each national language, which is the source of internal development, is an important factor in the development of the field.

It is known that dialects are the basis of every national language and it is our national spiritual value. In it he studies the phonetic, lexical and grammatical features of dialects, the limits of its formation and distribution. Dialectal lexicon is words that are used by everyone living in a particular area and are specific to the speech of the residents of that area. Moreover, dialectal vocabulary is unique to oral speech. In this respect it resembles ordinary colloquial vocabulary. But the scope of application of ordinary colloquial vocabulary will not be territorially limited. Words that reside in a particular area and are understandable only to people in that area - dialectisms are basically three different:

Lexical dialectism is a type of lexical units.

Grammatical dialectics is a type of grammatical event (for example, in some dialects it is used for the meaning of place, and vice versa for the meaning of direction).

Phonetic dialectism is a type of pronunciation and sound change (for example, the longer and softer pronunciation of sounds in some dialects, the arrival of another sound instead of one sound in some dialects, etc.).

In linguistics, there is the concept of non-equivalent or equivalent dialectics, and non-equivalent dialectisms include dialectisms that do not occur in other dialects and do not have their own pair. Some of them occur in cases where the reported concept is not in the same area³. Equivalent dialectisms are used in other dialects with corresponding variants. For example, in the language of Tomdi Kazakhs *сытырғыш* – broom, this word is in the dialect of Nurata Kazakhs *жорап* style or household items *кенкір* - kapkir in the language of Uchkuduk and Konimex Kazakhs *кенкір*, In the dialect of Tomdi sweaters *қалақ*; *ожау* – in Uchkuduk and Tomdi *ожау*, In Konimex *кенкір*, In the Nurata Kazakh language, it is Shamish; Lal plate - lagli plate in Uchkuduk Kazakh dialect lyl plate, Tomdi moon plate, Konimex beshbarmak plate; tegesh - togara in the Kazakh dialect of Uchkuduk, samar or lagan in Tomdi, legen in Konimex. Also, qaqanduz - khokandoz Konimex is used in the Kazakh language as qaqanduz, in Tomdi as a shovel. This word can be synonymous

³ Қуттымұратова Ы. Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси Қўнғирот туманидаги козоқ шеvasи. Филол.фан. фал.док. дис. Автореф. Нукус, 2018. – Б. 20.

with the word atoshkir used in the Kazakh dialects of Karakalpakstan. Atoshkir is a combination of the Persian word otash - grass and the Turkish word "kurak": otash kurek - fire. In the dialect of Tomdi and Konimex Kazakhs, the word is used in the form of eteshkur. In this case, the phonetic features of vowels such as *ə* and *e*, *i* and *ɣ* are linguistic differences that appear under the influence of the languages of mixed or neighboring peoples. Words such as well, asha, neighbor, ulken, baki are also expressed differently in the dialects of different regions of Navoi region. For example, a well is a well in the Kazakh language of Konimex, and a well in Tomdi; Asha in Konimex, asha, peshaq, jaba in Tomdi; Neighbor Konimex neighbor in the Kazakh language, neighbor in Tomdi; We are great in Konimex, great in Tom, great in Konimex; baki is used as shappy in the Kazakh language of Konimex, baki in Tomdida, pakki in the Kazakh language of Nurata. It is recommended to classify these phonetic and lexical features into several types depending on the names of events and objects related to the lifestyle of the local people.

We know that Navoi region consists of 7 districts, of which in all districts except Khatirchi, Karmana, Kyzyltepa, ie in the multi-ethnic Konimex, Nurata, Tomdi, Uchkuduk districts, the Kazakh people live in peace and harmony. Due to the climatic conditions in these districts, the way of life of the people differs from each other, which affects the formation of their local dialects. For example, Konimex and Nurata districts are located on the waterfront and are mainly engaged in agriculture. Tomdi, located in the desert area of Uchkuduk district, was engaged in cattle breeding and maintained nomadism in order to preserve the pastures of the cattle. There is no opportunity to farm in the vast desert, and naturally growing wild plants are used as fodder. Therefore, dialects and phrases related to agriculture and horticulture itself consist of dialects used in desert areas and dialects used in wetlands. For example, in the dialect of the Kazakhs of Konimex and Nurata districts of Navoi region, there is a pore of cotton, from which cotton comes out. When used in Turkmen with the term korek, in Uzbek with the word shovel, the word is used only in the dialect of the peoples of the wetlands, but Tomdi, residents of Uchkuduk district do not understand the word due to climatic conditions and inability to engage in farming. In them, plants adapted to the desert climate grow naturally⁴. Words related to the same profession are formed in connection with the lifestyle, traditions, occupations of the population living in the area.

Vocabulary words are words used in the speech of different professions and belong to the dialect lexicon of which dialect the owner of the profession represents. For example, words used by a Navoi-speaking professional may not be in another regional dialect.

Given that professional words are also used in the local language in Kazakh linguistics, it is pointed out that there are two types of professional vocabulary: 1) literary professional vocabulary; 2) dialectal professional vocabulary⁵. It is also possible to divide professional words into several other types:

1. Words related to garden, irrigated land, agriculture: atyz, koryk, oman, algor, nak, shabdaly, fig, kempir, kauyn, angelek, kulebi, jerdí yzalau, kauyndy tigu;
2. Words related to fishing: jylym, suzeki, burkenish, qayaz, azna, karma, shuktirme;
3. Words related to cotton: kosek, kunjara, qozapaya, kosekteu, kauashaq, qoza, shit egu, súdiger, aydau and others.

⁴ Булекбаева Ш., Кулатова Ф. Навоий вилояти қозоқлари шевасининг ўзбек тилига муносабати. Фан, таълим ва амалиёт интеграцияси журналы, 2022 йил апрел/ жилд: 03, нашр: 04. – Б. 361.

⁵ Сарыбаев Ш. Проблемы казахской региональной лексикографии: Автореф. дис. ... докт. филол. наук. – Алмата, 1976. – С. 76.

Due to the lack of opportunities for farming in the vast desert, Tomdi and Uchkuduk districts of Navoi region are mainly engaged in animal husbandry and use wild plants that grow naturally in this area as fodder. In the above-mentioned areas of Konimex, Nurata districts, the main professional activities are mainly farming and horticulture and animal husbandry. From this point of view, it is appropriate to cite the words of the profession of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry. For example, professional words related to animal husbandry can be studied in several types: Professional words related to camel breeding: Bura, Ulek, nngnen, nngenshe, Aruana, Maya, Keyuana, Bota koshek, Narbota, Narsha, Nar. Ayyr, Qospaq, Balgospaq, Lakir, Jampaz, Shuda; Professional words for sheep: Qozy, marka, tokty, tusaq, koskar, isek, Kuzem wool, Jabagy wool, fleece wool, tubit, sabau, jaylau, atar, kystau, oris, irymshek, aylymshek, dalama, dalama; Words related to goat names: Shybys, serke, teke, laq, tusha, saqa, like goat, and generally associated with animal husbandry, tartpa, eger, toqym, kuryk, dot, dorba, jügen, qamshy. The words taka, shider, jona are professional words that are actively used in the Tomdi and Uchkuduk Kazakh languages.

In short, the study of the language structure of the Kazakh-speaking population of Navoi region and the peculiarities of their dialects and professional vocabulary serves to enrich the study of the Kazakh language with new information in the local network.

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