

Adaptation Of Words In The Kashkadaryo Dialects

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Abstract. Any language is in a process of constant development and change. From this perspective, dialects, as living forms of language, also go through their own stages of development. Dialects of the Uzbek language have their own phonetic, lexical, and morphological characteristics in different regions. In particular, the dialects observed among the population living in the Kashkadarya region have a rich history and a complex linguistic system, and the assimilations in this region, that is, words that have come from other languages and their methods of formation, are one of the issues that deserve separate study. This article analyzes how words that have come from other languages are formed in the Uzbek dialects of the Kashkadarya region, the cases in which they have undergone phonetic, morphological, and semantic changes, and what language units participated in these processes.

Keywords: Kashkadarya dialects, loanwords, phonetic adaptation, morphological change, semantic narrowing, Russian loanwords, Arabic lexicon, English words.

Over the past five years of independence, a number of Decrees have been adopted in Uzbekistan on measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve language policy. Large-scale work is being carried out to ensure the implementation of such Decrees. The establishment of the “Center for Linguistics” in our republic and the current active efforts of doctors of philological sciences, professors Samikhon Ashirbayev, Muradkosim Abdiyev, and Nigora Murodov to study the interregional dialects of Uzbekistan and organize international conferences on linguistics are clear evidence of this. In particular, today, specific work is being carried out to collect, study the lexicon of dialects, which is the source and treasure of our literary language, and to include them in the vocabulary of our literary language. It is impossible to imagine the lexicon of any dialects, including Uzbek dialects, without lexicographic research. Unless excellent and large-scale dialect dictionaries are created for each region in our republic, there will be no theoretical and practical scientific research on dialect lexicon. The history of the study of Kashkadarya dialects, studies on lexicographic directions were studied as the object of research in the work of A. Ishayev Uzbek Dialectal Lexicography (1990). The author of this study presented the studies carried out on the Uzbek dialects of our republic, in particular, the Kashkadarya region, dialectal lexicographic materials, types of dictionaries given as an appendix to the studies, achievements and shortcomings in dictionaries, and gave recommendations for eliminating errors and shortcomings in this area. However, apart from this work, no research has been created on the compilation of dialectal dictionaries by researchers who studied Kashkadarya dialects. Therefore, serious study of the research of scholars who have studied the Kashkadarya dialects and the study of the linguistic heritage of this area are just beginning.

The language is in a state of constant development, change and renewal. In this process, as a result of contact with other languages, many new words are assimilated and, having adapted to the language system, they begin to be actively used. This phenomenon is especially clearly manifested in oral speech and dialects. In the

regional dialects of the Uzbek language, lexical units adopted from other languages are diverse both in number and in form and meaning. In the dialects present in the oral speech of the population living in the Kashkadarya region, borrowings from other languages are widespread, and they are incorporated into the language system through various phonetic, morphological, and semantic adaptations.

The loanwords observed in the Kashkadarya dialects have mainly come from Arabic, Persian-Tajik, Russian, and in recent years, English, and their formation and use have been adapted to local pronunciation and grammatical norms. For example, religious terms such as “namaz”, “duo”, “halol”, “sawab” that came from Arabic are used in a stable form in the oral speech of the local population and have been preserved almost in the form of a literary language. However, phonetic and morphological adaptations are more active in words borrowed from Russian. For example, the word “tractor” is pronounced “traktor” in the Kashkadarya dialects, and “machine” is pronounced “mishina”. Also, “ruchka” – “ruchqa”, “butterbrod” – “buter”.

Such changes occur not only in pronunciation, but also at the morphological level. The borrowed words are combined with the word-forming suffixes of the Uzbek language to form new words. For example, from the word “tractor” there are such formations as “traktor”, from “telefon” there are such formations as “telefon”. This situation shows how much the borrowed words have been absorbed into the language system. In particular, most of the words that came from the Russian language are used in a localized form. At the same time, new technological and cultural words that come from the English language - such as “computer”, “Wi-Fi”, “like” - are also being adapted within the dialect. For example, such combinations as “computer” – “campyuter”, “Wi-Fi” – “vai-fay”, “like basmoq” are actively used in the language of young people.

Borrowings are adapted to the language through phonetic changes. In this case, the sounds in the word are replaced or simplified in accordance with the local pronunciation. For example, the sound [a] in the word “machine” is replaced by the sound [i], taking the form “mishina”. At the same time, the sounds at the end of the word are also shortened. An example of this is the use of the word “butterbrod” in the form “buter”. In addition, semantic changes are also important. Some borrowed words are used in a narrowed or expanded sense in the dialect. For example, the word “lamp” means any source of light in the Kashkadarya dialects, while the word “computer” is sometimes used only in the sense of a device used for the Internet.

In the Kashkadarya dialects, borrowings often occur in the form of words formed on the basis of contractions. In this case, the initial or main part of the word is preserved, and the rest is dropped. For example, the forms “komp” are formed from the word “kompyuter”, and “telik” from “telefon”. This situation is especially common in informal conversations, among young people. Such formations are often used to express emotional, expressive meanings.

Such active formation and use of borrowings indicates that the Kashkadarya dialects have an open, changing and flexible system. This can be a unique and important source in the study of regional dialects from a linguistic point of view. Through borrowings, the language is not only enriched with new words, but also comes into contact with other cultures and forms of thought. This plays an important role in the development of the national language and in understanding the historical development of Uzbek dialects.

In addition, in the course of observations, it can be seen that the Tajik influence is noticeable at the lexical and phonetic levels of the Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya “j”-pronounced dialects. This peculiarity is clearly visible in the Yakkabog’, Dehqonabad

Sariosiyo, Denov and Boysun dialects. One of the peculiarities of this dialect is that they pronounce the sounds “o’” and “i” with a long vowel. For example, in the words jilon, jo’l, jilamok, the sounds “o’” and “i” are pronounced with a long vowel and with an accent. 1 Based on the above considerations, it can be concluded that it is necessary to conduct scientific research based on the comparison of the dialects and ethnographisms of Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya. 2 Along with studying the dialects and ethnographisms of the Kipchaks living in this region, it creates a basis for studying the speech of the Kipchaks of other regions on a broad basis (the Kipchak dialects of Samarkand and Jizzakh). 3 To create a comprehensive dictionary of dialectal ethnographies of Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya dialects and ethnographies under the name “Southern Uzbekistan” (this should be further enriched by the work carried out in the regions). It is necessary to continue the dialectological research carried out in the territory of Southern Uzbekistan and encourage their study from an ethnolinguistic and linguoculturological aspect. For example, the volume of N. Mirzayev's “Explanatory Dictionary of Ethnographisms of the Uzbek Language” can be increased several times.

S. Rahimov's “Surkhandarya Uzbek Dialect Dictionary” contains 3,500 dialect words. This is also very few and can be increased to approximately 20,000. In addition, most of the dialect words in this dictionary have reached the level of ethnography. At the same time, the book “Surkhandarya Dialectal Ethnographic Proverbs Explanatory Dictionary”, published in collaboration with our teacher A. Omonturdiyev in 2019, is also an important source in this direction. It can be seen that most of the nearly thousand proverbs and expressions collected in it are also used in the villages of Kashkadarya.

At the end of our article, we would like to say that, given that most of the research conducted in the area of our object was conducted during the former Soviet era, their scientific research paid little attention to covering the issue of loanwords (this is due to the influence of the ideology of the former Soviet Union).

Thus, the assimilations present in the dialects of the Kashkadarya region are not only the product of language contacts with other languages, but also a reflection of the thinking, culture and lifestyle of the local people. Their methods of formation - their integration into the language system through phonetic, morphological, semantic adaptations - clearly demonstrate the richness of these dialects, their social, cultural and historical function. In-depth scientific study of these processes is one of the current directions of Uzbek linguistics.

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