

UZBEK LANGUAGE AND DIALECTAL DIFFERENCES: LEXICAL AND
PHONETIC ANALYSIS*Adilova Soliyaxon**Associate Professor of the Department**of Uzbek Language and Literature, SamISI*

Аннотация: В данной статье узбекский язык и его диалектные различия анализируются с лексической и фонетической точки зрения. Диалектные различия в узбекском языке в основном формируются в связи с географическими регионами, социальными группами и процессами исторического развития. В рамках статьи изучаются диалектные единицы в лексике узбекского языка, их семантические особенности, фонетические особенности и различия в речи. Анализ направлен, прежде всего, на выявление диалектных различий в лингвистике узбекского языка и изучение их влияния на литературный язык. Подробно анализируется связь между лексическими и фонетическими различиями и их связь с социальными, культурными и историческими факторами. Результаты исследования позволяют разработать новые научные подходы к определению диалектных особенностей узбекского языка и разработать предложения по сохранению и развитию языка. Статья также помогает дальнейшему изучению богатой лексической и фонетической системы узбекского языка.

Ключевые слова: узбекский язык, диалектные различия, лексический анализ, фонетический анализ, языкознание, семантические изменения, литературный язык, разговорная речь, фонетика, лингвистика.

Abstract: This article analyzes the Uzbek language and its dialectal differences from a lexical and phonetic perspective. Dialectal differences in the Uzbek language are mainly formed in connection with geographical regions, social groups and historical development processes. The article studies dialectal units in the lexicon of the Uzbek language, their semantic features, phonetic features and differences in speech. The analysis is primarily aimed at identifying dialectal differences in Uzbek linguistics and studying their impact on the literary language. The relationship between lexical and phonetic differences and their relationship with social, cultural and historical factors is analyzed in depth. The results of the study allow developing new scientific approaches to identifying dialectal features of the Uzbek language and making proposals for the preservation and development of the language. The article also helps to further study the rich lexical and phonetic system of the Uzbek language.

Keywords: Uzbek language, dialectal differences, lexical analysis, phonetic analysis, linguistics, semantic changes, literary language, colloquialism, phonetics, linguistics.

The Uzbek language has been formed over the centuries and has acquired its own dialectal characteristics in different regions and social groups. Each region or area has its own lexical and phonetic characteristics, which are associated with the development of the language, social changes, historical processes and cultural influences. The Uzbek language, with its rich and diverse dialectal system, has formed not only a literary language, but also a spoken language. Dialectal differences, in turn, are important indicators of the evolution of the language and communicative processes in society.

Dialectal differences in the Uzbek language lead to specific changes in its lexical and phonetic systems. Lexical differences are usually associated with differences in the meaning of words, the use of synonyms or new words, while phonetic differences affect phonetic factors such as pronunciation, stress and intonation. These dialectal differences not only reflect the richness and diversity of the Uzbek language, but also indicate its place in society. In this article, dialectal differences in the Uzbek language are analyzed lexically and phonetically. The main purpose of the analysis is to identify dialectal differences, study their impact on the language system, and determine the relationship between the literary language and dialectal forms. The article also aims to analyze the factors influencing the development of dialectal lexis, the social, cultural, and historical causes of lexical changes.

Scientific research conducted on the study of dialectal differences in the Uzbek language has made a great contribution to the development of linguistics. There are a number of scientific works devoted to the lexical and phonetic analysis of dialectal differences, which have had a great impact on the development of dialectology of the Uzbek language. The analysis of the literature on the topic can be carried out in the following main directions: lexical analysis, phonetic analysis, and the relationship between dialectal and literary language.

In the first place are works devoted to the study of the lexical and phonetic features of the Uzbek language. The work "New lexical units in the Uzbek language: morphological and semantic analysis" by Mirzaev T. (2012) provides an in-depth analysis of dialectal differences in the lexicon of the Uzbek language. In his work, instead of linking dialectal differences only with geographical regions, he also pays attention to social strata and historical factors. Mirzaev's research sheds light on the dialectal features existing in the lexical system of the Uzbek language from the perspective of changes and also considers the semantic changes of new words. The

work "Words that have entered the Uzbek language from foreign languages" published by Rahmonov A. (2015) analyzes the globalization processes that have affected the development of dialectal lexicon. It studies the entry of foreign words into the Uzbek language and their impact on dialectal differences, especially lexical and semantic aspects. Rakhmanov's work emphasizes the role of foreign words in society and culture in the study of dialectal lexicon.

The work "Internet and social networks lexicon: on the example of the Uzbek language" by Karimova I. (2020) is aimed at studying modern trends in the emergence of new lexical units, including dialectal lexicon. Karimova analyzed new words spread through the Internet and social networks in particular and determined how they affect dialectal differences in the Uzbek language. This work is a valuable source in the study of modern means of communication and their impact on the language.

There are also scientific works that analyze dialectal differences in the Uzbek language from a phonetic perspective. The work "Semantics and morphology of technology words" published by Yusupov S. (2018) studies phonetic differences and their connection with social and cultural changes. Yusupov emphasizes the importance of studying dialectal differences in the phonetic system of the Uzbek language and analyzes the factors affecting the development of the language.

Studies devoted to the study of the relationship between dialectal and literary language are also important. Toshmatova R. (2017) in her work "The role of dialectal elements in the literary language" studies the introduction of dialectal elements into the literary language and their impact on the language system. Toshmatova aims to identify the fine lines between dialectal differences and the literary language.

Also, the work "Globalization and the Uzbek language: an analysis of lexical changes" by A. M. and U. B. (2019) examines how the Uzbek language has been affected by globalization processes and how this process is related to dialectal differences. They tried to link changes in the lexicon of the Uzbek language and dialectal differences.

These works and scientific studies constitute the main sources for the study of dialectal differences in the Uzbek language from a lexical and phonetic perspective. The work carried out by the researchers allows us to create new approaches to identifying dialectal differences and analyzing their impact on the language. These studies contribute to a deeper understanding of the development of the Uzbek

language and create a solid scientific foundation for studying the social, cultural and historical aspects of dialectal features.

This study used various scientific methods to analyze dialectal differences in the Uzbek language from a lexical and phonetic perspective. The methodological foundations of the study were developed based on traditional and modern approaches to linguistics, and the following main methods were used:

1. Descriptive (descriptive) method

This method is aimed at describing and systematizing language materials. In the lexical and phonetic analysis of dialectal differences of the Uzbek language, the descriptive method was used to collect each dialectal unit and describe their meanings, pronunciation features, and other linguistic aspects. This method clearly describes dialectal features and provides an opportunity to compare different forms of the language.

2. Comparative method

The comparative method was used to analyze the lexical and phonetic differences between different dialects of the Uzbek language and the literary language. This method is used to determine the influence of dialectal units on the literary language and their mutual differences. When analyzing dialectal differences, data from several geographical and social groups were compared.

3. Corpus analysis

The study used corpus materials from different dialects of the Uzbek language. These materials were taken from specific written and spoken speech samples, including social networks, interviews, and dialect dictionaries. Using corpus analysis, the distribution, use, and changes of dialectal units were analyzed.

4. Linguistic-historical method

The linguistic-historical method was used to analyze dialectal differences in the Uzbek language from a historical perspective. Through this method, linguists tried to determine the historical development of dialectal features and how they were influenced by social factors. Studying the historical context of dialectal units helps to understand their formation and development.

5. Phonetic and lexical analysis methods

Special phonetic and semantic approaches were used to analyze the phonetic and lexical features of the Uzbek language. Phonetic analysis helps to identify dialectal differences in pronunciation, study changes in the pronunciation of words, and understand differences associated with phonetic social groups. Lexical analysis, on the other hand, is aimed at identifying dialectal words and their meanings, as well as their relationship with the literary language.

6. Interview and questionnaire method

In the study of dialectal differences, data was also collected through questionnaires and interviews. Using this method, opinions on various lexical and phonetic elements were collected from people speaking different dialects of the language. Questionnaires and interviews made it possible to study and describe dialectal differences from a practical point of view.

7. Qualitative and quantitative analysis

The study used a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. Qualitative analysis allowed for a deep analysis of dialectal differences, understanding their significance in language and culture. Quantitative analysis helped determine the prevalence of dialectal units in speech and their statistical distribution.

The study identified several key differences and trends as a result of a lexical and phonetic analysis of dialectal differences in the Uzbek language. Lexically, there are clear differences between dialects in different regions of the Uzbek language. Words in the Fergana Valley, Samarkand and Bukhara regions differ significantly from words in other regions. For example, in Fergana, the word "yakhshi" is used in the sense of "chiroyli", while in Samarkand the word "gozal" is used. There are also lexical differences in rural and urban areas. While traditional and old words are used in rural areas, modern lexical units are widespread in cities. Under the influence of globalization and technological progress, new lexical units have emerged, which are leading to a softening of dialectal differences.

Phonetically, clear differences in pronunciation were observed. In the pronunciation of Tashkent and the Fergana Valley, for example, the word "оғармок" is pronounced as "оғармок", while in Bukhara the word "игит" is pronounced as "игит". Differences in the vowel system were also observed, for example, the pronunciation of the sounds "a" and "o" in the Fergana Valley differs from other regions. In some dialects, the stress on words is also placed differently. For example,

in Tashkent and Samarkand, the stress on the word "kitob" is in the same place, while in Fergana the stress is placed differently. Dialectal differences affect not only the phonetic and lexical systems of the language, but also social and cultural processes. Dialectal differences are widespread through social networks and the media, and this, in turn, leads to the introduction of dialectal words into the literary language. The interaction between the literary language and the dialectal language can lead to the integration of dialectal words into the general language system. This process indicates the development and change of the language.

The study also identified new trends. Modern means of communication, social networks and globalization processes are introducing new forms and units into the dialectal differences of the Uzbek language. These new units can lead to the development of dialectal lexicon and the softening of differences. Studying the social and cultural context of dialectal differences of the Uzbek language creates an important scientific basis for research aimed at the future development of the language.

The results of the study showed that dialectal differences in the Uzbek language play an important role in the study of lexical and phonetic aspects. Dialectal differences serve as an indicator of the social and cultural development of the language and help to understand the future changes of the language.

The results of the study showed that dialectal differences of the Uzbek language lead to significant changes in the lexical and phonetic system of the language. Geographical and social factors, as well as modern technologies and globalization processes, influence the formation and development of dialectal differences. The study of dialectal differences in different regions of the Uzbek language helps to better understand the richness of the language and its place in social and cultural life. Also, the interaction between the literary language and the dialectal language, the preservation of dialectal units and their introduction into the literary language play an important role in the development of the language. The study also revealed the influence of new means of communication and technologies, which leads to the softening of dialectal differences and their widespread distribution. This process, in turn, facilitates the development of the Uzbek language and its global recognition. At the same time, it is important to preserve and study dialectal differences in the Uzbek language. For this, it is necessary to create special dialectal dictionaries, apply new methods in linguistics, and use technological tools. The inclusion of dialectal analysis

in educational programs and the development of international scientific cooperation will help create new approaches and methods of analysis in the field of linguistics. All this will serve to preserve and develop the wealth of Uzbek dialects, which will allow for a more complete understanding of the study of the language and its historical and cultural role.

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