The Relationship of the Dialect of Denov Karluks to the Surrounding Dialects

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Abstract

In this article, the areal relations of the dialects located in the small dialect zone Denov and Tajik language are studied. The term small dialect zone is analyzed for the first time and its scientific basis is given. The issue of placing the vocabulary of the studied zone in the "corpus of Uzbek dialects" is also theoretically and practically described.

Keywords: *Relationship; Small Dialectal Zone; Surkhandarya; Dialect; Tajik Language; Denov; Karluk; Kipchak; Uzbek Dialects*

Introduction

Uzbek dialects of Surkhandarya were studied by Russian and Uzbek dialectologists at the beginning of the 20th century. For example, in the Y.D. Polivanov's classification of Uzbek dialects, the dialects of the Surkhandarya region are included in the 5th type–"ʒ"–pronouncing southern Uzbek dialects of the third Kipchak branch. Y.D. Polivanov, depending on whether it kept synharmonism or not, included it into Kipchak, pure Uzbek dialects that did not Iranize, and kept synharmonism.

G.O. Yunus [1] touching on the Turco–Barlas dialect, gives information about life of people living around Dalvarzintepa, Sariosiyo districts, Denov, Arabs, Afghans, Tajiks living in Boisun district and surrounding cities, Turco–Barlas clans in Karatag district of the Republic of Tajikistan and emphasizes that the dialect of the clans and tribes living in the area is included in the Turco–Barlas dialect.

In the article "Говоры "тюрков" Узбекистана в их отношениях к языку староузбекской литературы", dwelling on the influence of the old dialect of *turco–barlas, kaltatoy, turkic, "musobozori"* clans living in Denov (Kiziljar village), Sariosiyo (Tokhchiyon village) districts of Surkhandarya region on the Uzbek literary language, G.F. Blagova and Kh.D. Doniyorov wrote that the number of vowels of the regional dialect is 6 (э, ъ, y, ö, ә, ɔ), and the back row "o" and the front row "ö" are not differentiated (in the form of *бöлдъ*). I According to their theory, if the back vowel "o" is preserved, the number of vowels will be 7 [2].

Scientists such as A. Ishayev, K. Muhammadjonov, A. Mamatov, M. Nosirov [3], A. Mamatkulov [4], Kh. Jorayev [5], D. Abdurakhmonov [6], H. Alimurodov [7], K. Shoniyozov [8], S. Rakhimov also expressed their opinions about the dialect of Denov district.

When S. Rakhimov studied Surkhondarya dialects, he divided them into the following three groups based on linguistic facts reflecting the centuries–old history, material and cultural life of the dialect, as well as analyzing their historical–descriptive and linguo–geographic locations [9]:

ǯ – pronouncing Uzbek dialects (dialects specific to the Kipchak branch);

j – pronouncing Uzbek dialects (dialects specific to the Karluk branch).

Bilingual dialects.

This classification is especially characteristic of Denov dialects, together with representatives of Karluk and Kipchak dialects, Tajik–speaking people have been living in Denov district for a long time.

The following are the characteristic features of the dialect of the Denov karluks.

Phonetic features:

The number of vowels constitutes 6–7.

The back vowel *a* comes with the consonants q, γ, x in the rural dialects of Oybarak, Chontash, Karakhan. For example: sandiq (trunk) ~ *sandiγ*, qoʻngʻir (brown) ~ *talγir,* qatigʻ (sour milk) ~ *qatiγ,* xarduri ~ *xarduri,* chiroq (lamp) ~ *čiroγ;*

In the villages of Pojir, Sina, Dahana, and Mehnatabad, where the influence of the Tajik language is strong, the vowel ā is pronounced with a tendency to the vowel o, unlike other urban dialects, moʻylov (moustache) ~ *mojlov,* tavoq (dish) ~ *tavoγ,* bozor (market) ~ *bäzor;*

In the second syllable, the i sound changes to u: oʻtin (wood) ~ *otun*, koʻrdingmi (to see) ~ *korduŋmi*, such a change also occurs in villages with a high influence of the Tajik language;

Before the consonants j, h, the vowel u in the literary language changes to o: uyqu (sleep) ~ ojqi, suhbat (conversation) ~ sohbät;

Progressive assimilation occurs when a suffix starting with –d is added to words ending with the consonant l: qildi (did) ~ *qilli*, qoldi (left) ~ *qālli,* boʻldi (became) ~ *bolli,* aldab (lying) ~ *älläp;*

At the end of the word, sound q changes to g, v: sandiq (trunk) ~ *sandiγ,* togʻ (mountain) ~ *tāv,* uloq (kid) ~ *ilāγ*;

At the end of the word k changes to j. terak (poplar) ~ *teräj,* inak (cow) ~ *ınäj;*

Diphthongization is observed in Chontash, Kyzylfargona, Karakhan, Aqlar, and Kyzyljar villages: ikki (two) ~ ʲeki, ellik (fifty)~ ʲelli (j), endi (now) ~ ʲenni;

Morphological features:

The variants of the plural suffix –lar, –lär, –la, –lä, –ä, –na are used: bachala ~ bäčälä, bordinglarmi (to go) ~ bārdijnärmi, biza (we) ~ bizä, kimlar (who) ~ kimlär, qudalar (in–laws) ~ qudālar;

The suffix –älä is added to kinship terms and gives the meaning of respect, the meaning of collectivity is not felt. Dädäŋälä ujgämi(lä)?, māmäŋälä keldilämi?, ukäŋälä qerga ketti(lä)?

The number of clauses is 4 or 5, and the indication –ni of the accusative case is also used instead of the genitive clause.

Instead of the indication of prepositional case –da the indication of dative case –ga (gä) is actively used: uyda (at home) ~ ujgä, kitobda (in the book) ~ *kitābgä* balandda (on the top) ~ *bälängä;*

Present continuous verb suffix with –āp: kelyapman (to come) ~ kelāppän (*kelāmmän is also possible*), boryapti (to go) ~ bārāpti;

Consonant r in the suffix of past tense narrative verb changes to j: kelar edi (to come) ~ keläjdi, qilar ekan (to do) ~ qilajkan. The sound r is used instead of s in the suffix –mas/mäs, which represents the negative form. Bormas ekan (not to go) ~ bārmärkän, qilmas ekan (not to go) ~ qimarkan, aytmas edi (not to say) ~ äjtmärdi.

Lexical features:

Ova ~ āvä – brother of father (Oshor street, Sohibkor village, Chontash, Oshor), ävä (Oybarak street, Sohibkor village, Kyzylfargona, Oybarak), argʻamchi ~ arγamči (loading wood or grass on a donkey, rope), masxara (mockery) ~ häǯm, deraza (window) ~ tirzä, ājnä, qoʻlqop (gloves) ~ qolǯilāp, paypoq (socks) ~ ǯilāp, sigir (cow) ~ ınäj(k)/mol, hoʻkiz (bull) ~ ǯivānä, sapol turba (tube made from ceramic) ~ bulul, echkini bolasi (a kid) ~ čivič, tuvučä, yanchib olingan toza bugʻdoy (grinded wheat) ~ mäj, bugʻdoy, zigʻir yanchish jarayoni (process of grinding wheat and linssed) ~ gälägāv, arava ~ čiγana

(used to transport wheat from dry land) vaqt (time) ~ pillä/pällä (u pillä ādäm kämidi), ayron ~ čälāp, salat (salad) ~ šäkärāp, chaqqon (fast) ~ äbǯir, ezma (garrulous) ~ miǯiɣ qoʻngʻir (brown) ~ talɣir, daryo (river) ~ däjrä.

There are 4 cases in the dialect of Denov Karluks, whereas the dialect of people living next to the representatives of dialects Kipchak branch and in Denov city has 5 cases. After vowels and the consonant "j", the suffixes of genitive and accusative case are mostly pronounced in the form of –ni. oʻzingni (self) –ozijni, akangni (brother) –äkäjni, after vowels it is also used in the form of –ni: yarani (wound) –järäni, bovalani –bāväläni. In words ending with consonants –di, –ti, (assimilated as –li, –zi). The residents of the city center and the educated stratum of the population of the region try to use –ni as much as possible.

Departure place–time affixes –ga, –gä (–da, –da). In the villages of Oshor, Oybarak, Chontosh, Sohibkor, Mehnatabad, Pojur, Koybesh, Denov Karaluq dialects do not differ in terms of departure and place: Xonada (in the room) – xānaga, koʻchada qoldi (stayed on the street)–kočaga qāldi.

In some cases, the adverb of departure is used instead of the adverb of departure – from: *samolyotni ovozidan qulogʻim bitdi* (I am tired of the sound of the plane) – *sämäjlātti (sämälātti) ävāzigä qulāɣim bitti; oradan uch–toʻrt kun oʻtgandan keyin* (after three or four days have passed)–*ärägä uš–tor kun otkännän kejin;*

Denov Kipchak dialect. Surkhandarya is classified as a "ǯ" group in the classifications of Uzbek dialects by Y.D. Polivanov, A.K. Borovkov, and V.V. Reshetov. Kipchaks began to migrate to Surkhandarya region in the 11th century. In the 12th and 13th centuries, the Kipchak Uzbeks, who entered with the army of Genghis Khan, called themselves Mongols and spread throughout Central Asia with the army. According to the information given by Rashididdin, there were Turkish–Kipchak clans such as Jaloyir, Tatar, Merkit, Barqut, Saljuvut, Kangirot, Qiyat, Sulduz, Ongut, Boyovut, and Bahrin in the army. Representatives of the Kipchak dialect live in all districts of Surkhandarya region.

In the Denov district the clans of representatives of the Kipchak dialect: kungirot, juz (face), nayman, dormon, jovlivoy, qiyat, kenagas, kor, pirshaydi // pirshaykh, chelaki, jovgoshti, nogoy, alchin, mojar, jaloyir, lakai, oyinli, karsagan live. It was found that many representatives of the population do not know the names of the clan, the history of their origin, and some of them forgot the name of the clan and named themselves after the city where they lived.

We found it necessary to study the Kipchak dialect of the studied area in 2 groups. Group 1 dialects with 9 vowels *a (aᵒ), ä, i, ï, o, ö, u, ü, e*. These dialects have preserved their characteristic features of Kipchak dialects and have not been influenced by the literary language, Tajik language, and dialects of the neighboring Karluk group; Group 2, i.e. related dialect, dialects influenced by Tajik language and literary language, i.e. dialects with 10 vowels: *a, ä, ā, i, ï, o, ö, ü, u, e*.

The linguist S. Rakhimov, who studied the Surkhandarya dialects of the Uzbek language, also divided the Surkhandarya regional ǯ–pronouncing dialects into two types. The influence of the literary language, Tajik language and neighboring dialects on the dialect of the representatives of the Kipchak dialect living in the north of the Surkhandarya region is due to the large market located in the Denov district and the well–developed agriculture of the Denov district, as well as social and economic relations. In Oltinsoy, Denov, Uzun, Sariosiyo and Shargun districts, the number of representatives of the ǯ–pronouncing dialect and the Tajik–speaking population is significant compared to the representatives of the ǯ–pronouncing dialect. In the southern districts of Surkhandarya, the opposite is the case, except for the city of Termiz.

Phonetic features:
The number of vowels is 9–10.

The vowel ā is present in the speech of the inhabitants of villages such as O'zakhliq, Eshakoldi, Zartepa, Chukurqishloq, Chim, Abadon, Dormon, Karakhan (who use ӡ–pronouncing), Kyzilsuv, Galaba, Hayrabod, Ortaqishloq, Orta boz, and in the speech of representatives of the rest of the Kipchak dialect, it is a variant of the back row "a" pronounced as:

palatal synharmony is fully preserved, labial synharmony is shallow;

there are cases of deviation from synharmony: qulog'ingga tanbur chertyapmanmi ~ *qulaɣinä čildi:ma čïlipdima,* yerning tagida ilon qimirlasa bilmoq (know it backwards and forwards*) ~ ӡerdi astida ӡilān qïvïrdasa bilmāq,* to'rva qoqdi ~ *xalta qāxti,* zig'ir yog'dek ko'ngilga urdi ~ *ziɣïr ӡāvidek ӡurekka urdi;*

in the middle and at the end of the word, v changes with γ: tog' (mountain) ~ tāv/tav, ag'dar (make something upside down) ~ āvdar;

vowels are lengthened as a result of the drop of a consonant sound or syllabification: muhlat (time) ~ mö:lät, muttaham (swindler) ~ mutta::m, maslahat (advice) ~ mäslä:t;

contrast pairs of vowels are preserved. In the dialect, the vowels of the front row and the back row retain the meaning distinction feature: *ishdagi unim* (productivity at work) ~ *išdäji ünüm, unim qolmadi* (not to have wheat) ~ *unum qalmadï;*

bo'yinsa–tengqur (person at the same age with someone), (in Shahrisabz *person at the same age with someone*, in Bulungur, Samarkand the wife of someone's classmate–*M(b)o'yinsa*), *lükübi* ~ kichik tavoq (little dish), *middi hävār* ~ tep tekis (very smooth), *hävārdi* ~ keng dala (wide field).

Diphthong. As in all synharmonic dialects, the phenomenon of diphthong is also observed in ӡ–pronouncing dialects of Denov.

Examples of diphthong ᵛö: o'lan (song of Uzbek culture) ~ ᵛölän, o'rdak (duck) ~ ᵛördäk, o'zim (myself*) ~ ᵛözim, o'lim* (death) ~ ᵛölüm, o't (grass) ~ ᵛöt, ul (son) ~ ᵛül// ᵛöl, o'roq (sickle) ~ ᵛorāq, unday (such) ~ ᵛöndäj, o'n (ten) ~ ᵛön;

Examples of diphthong ʲe: *echki (goat) ~ ʲečki, ellik (fifty) ~ ʲeliv/ʲellig, elak (sieve) ~ ʲeläg, ehson (donation) ~ eʲsān/ʲe:sān.*

Morphological features:
The interrogative suffix –mi is pronounced in the form –ma, –mä, (also comes with phonetic variants): qildingmi (did you do) ~ qïldïŋma, turibdimi (is it there) ~ tupuppa, ko'rdingmi (did you see) ~ kördiŋmä;

The suffix –ku is pronounced as –qu (sporadically –gu). ko'radi–ku (he sees) ~ koradï–qu;

In the dialect, the suffix –lar is not used in the sense of respect;

Casees are 6 as they are in other Kipchak dialects, and in the speech of young people, under the influence of literary language and urban dialect, the accusative and accusative cases are represented by one indicator: tolning butog'i (a branch of willow) ~ *täldi pïtagï*, sutning foydasi (the benefit of milk) ~ *sütti päjdäsi*; The use of the accusative and accusative cases in the form –niŋ\–ni indicates that the indicators of the accusative and accusative cases are *on an intermediate stage*. Such a change is very rare. In areas far from the city dialect, i.e., not affected by it, the indicators of these cases are used in their own form.

Possessive affixes in Denov Kipchak dialects also differ from the literary language because they have many variants.

Singular / Plural:
–m, –im, –ïm, –üm, –um; –imiz, –ïmïz, –ümüz, –ümüz;
–ŋ, –ïŋ, –üŋ, –uŋ; –iŋiz, –ïŋïz, –üŋüz;
–i, –si, –sï, –i, –ï, –ü, –u(ï), –läri, –larï.

In the dialect, the unvoiced consonant p changes to the voiced consonant b when possessive affixes are added: *sop (handle) ~ säbi, top (find) ~ tābiŋ, ip (thread) –ӡip ~ ӡibiŋ, gap (sentence) ~ gäbim*.

Verb. The affixes *–di/–ti, –dï/–tï* are used to express the past simple tense.

The past perfect tense is represented by the forms *–gän/–kän/–qan,* as well as by the suffix *–gan*, as in the literary language and the Karak dialects of the dialectal zone. In this case, suffixes *–gän/gan* are added to verb bases ending with a voiced consonant, and suffixes *–kän/–kan* are added to verb bases ending with a voiceless consonant. *–gän/–kän* is added to front row vowels, and *–kan/–gan* to back row vowels. These affixes are assimilated after the first person singular and plural forms after the base of the verb. For example, such as *oqïgamman, bargammïz.*

The analytic forms used to express the past tense. It is formed by using the suffix *–b (–ib)* before the imperfect verb *edi*. In this case, the element b of the adverb moves to v between two vowels, and the incomplete verb e is pronounced in the form of long i:, like *barïvi:dim, kelevi:dim.*

In addition, the analytical form in the sense of the past continuous is used by using the imperfect verb edi after the gerund–forming affix –ar, jazaridim/jazari:dim, ojnaridim/ojnari:dim. The indefinite past tense is formed by adding the affixes *–imiš/–ïmïš* after the gerund forms *gän/–kän/–kan/–gan*, *ke(l)gänimišmän, barganïmïšmïs*. Almost all tenses can be followed by the imperfect verbs *ekän/äkän, barganäkän, kegänäkän.*

The present continuous verb is formed with the affix *–(ä)jäp/–(a)jap, barajaptï, keläjäpti*. Also, the affix *–jatïr* is used in the speech of the representatives of the older generation, which is not found in the speech of the middle–aged and young ones. This can be assessed as the influence of neighboring qarluq dialects and literary language.

The connection of the Denov dialects with the Tajik language. In the study of Uzbek dialects, the interaction of Uzbek and Tajik languages has been learned in several scientific works of rresearchers. For example, the scientific researches of M. Mirzaev, S. Rakhimov, T. Turgunov, E. Sheraliev, D. Ishondadaev, H. Gulyamov, D. Abdullaeva, H. Uzokov, A. Mamatkulov are some of them. S. Rakhimov mentioned the relations between the Uzbek and Tajik languages and said that there was "bilingualism" in the territory of Boysun, Sariosiyo, Denov, and Sherabad regions, just like the dialects of Bukhara, Samarkand, Lower Kashkadarya. It is known from the provided information that information about bilingualism in other districts of Surkhandarya region is not given in the research. In our opinion, the researcher did not have information about the Tajik–speaking population in other regions. Bilingual population exists in Uzun, Oltinsoy (established in 1981), Zharkurgan, Bandikhon, Muzrabot, Termiz city, Kumkurgan, Shorchi districts, and Tajiks live in neighbourhood with representatives of Uzbek Kipchak and Qarluq dialects.

The influence of the Tajik language on the Kipchak and Qarluq dialects of the small dialectal zone is especially evident in the lexicon. For example, Tajik sabzi (carrot) is used as sabïz/sabzï in Kipchak dialects, and sabzi in Qarluq dialects. Suyak (bone) ~ ustikhan, sochiq (towel) ~ bundle(i)pak, yulgʻun ~ ʒuŋil, (yulgʻun ilondek chirmashib ketgan ~ *juŋil mār bob ketgane*) urush (war) –ʒaŋ, koʻp (many)–goods.

Some Uzbek affixes of interrogation are also used in Tajik. These are: interrogative affix *–mi*: – Inhā savgātii ganda–mi?

Affix of interrogation *–či*: –mā ba qadri hālamā jak чиз чаридам bined–чи, чаридама durust ast jā ne;
Affix of affirmation *ha*: Havā bisjār xunuk–mi? –Ha havā xunuk, šamāli izɣirin.

The issue of placing Uzbek Denov dialects in the language corpus. A database of Uzbek Denov dialects was formed in the language corpus. First, the information about Denov dialects was collected and analyzed. Denov district is inhabited by people who speak Kipchak and Qarluq branches of Uzbek dialects and representatives of Tajik language. 98 (MFY) residential areas located in Denov district were

monitored and audio texts were collected and analyzed by interviewing the people who live there. The methodology of placing the collected dialectological materials in the "Uzbek language corpus" created in 2020 was created, and the dialectological materials were placed in the dialectological sub–corpus of the corpus. The uzbekcorpus.uz program was developed within the framework of N. Abdurakhmonova's dissertation on Computer models of the electronic corpus of the Uzbek language (Doctor of Philological Sciences (DSc), 2021). Linguistic analysis stages of lemmatization and tokenization processes were developed in the corpus using the automatic method of morphological tagging of the corpus using FST (finite state transducer), and a morphological database, a system of morphotactic rules was created.

When placing the metadata of the words in the text, information about the transcription of the selected word, its alternative in the literary language, the respondent's place of residence (state, region, district, village), profession, age, gender, dialect, clan was attached. The words given in the table are attached in sequence of numbers as word number 1 is attached to the 1st UTF–8 (txt) file, the literary language alternative of the word written in the search interface and the word written in the transcription attached to the database in advance are displayed in the text search window. Transcription and sequencing of the audio materials were all recorded by hand.

The placement of dialect information of the Denov dialect of Uzbek language in the search system of language corpora and the development of the stages of its practical use were based on the methodology of corpus studies and language corpora created by Uzbek linguists.

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