

FEATURES OF GRADUATION IN DIALECTS AND ACCENTS

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Annotation: This scientific article analyzes the phonetic, lexical, grammatical, and semantic features of gradation in Uzbek language dialects and accents. Clarification is provided on the concepts of dialect and accent, highlighting their differences from the standard language. The phenomenon of gradation is studied through the inter-semantic relationships of language units, lexical-semantic relationships such as synonymy, antonymy, and gradation. The phonetic, lexical, and grammatical characteristics of the Kipchak, Oguz, and Chig'ftloy dialects in the Uzbek language are illustrated with examples. Geographic, social, historical, and communicative factors that influence the gradation of dialects and accents are analyzed. The integration of dialects and accents into literary language, the normalization process, and their social significance are discussed. The article emphasizes the necessity of scientific research and practical measures for the preservation and development of dialects and accents.

Keywords: Dialect, variant, stratification, phonetic characteristics, lexical characteristics, grammatical characteristics, semantic characteristics, geographical factors, social factors, historical factors, communicational factors, standardization process, place in literary language, social significance.

Introduction. Dialects and variants are important phenomena in linguistics that reflect the richness of a national language and its geographical and social diversity. The dialectal system of the Uzbek language reflects its historical development process, the lifestyle of the people, their culture, and social structure. The stratification of dialects and variants occupies a specific place in the overall system of the language.

General approach to the concepts of dialect and patois

Dialect is the phonetic, lexical, and grammatical features specific to a certain region or social group of a common language. Patois, on the other hand, is a smaller unit of a dialect, considered a form of language specific to a particular village or local area. Stratification refers to the differences between dialects and patois and their place in the overall language system.

The characteristics of the stratification of dialects and accents

In Uzbek linguistics regarding word formation were profoundly discussed by Prof. A. G'ulomov, whose thoughts are significant for both his time and the present day. Since the 1960s, serious achievements have been made in the study of word formation issues. From this perspective, akad. A. Hojiyev's monograph dedicated to the theoretical issues of word formation in the Uzbek language emphasizes that the phenomenon of word formation is equally related to

the vocabulary and grammar of the language, establishing it as a distinct field that constitutes a separate section of linguistics. Sh. Shaxobidinova, in her work dedicated to the dialectal interpretation of Uzbek language morphology, analyzed the category of degree more deeply and substantiated her views on distinguishing between the categories of degree and comparison.

1. Phonetic characteristics: There are sound changes and pronunciation differences in dialects and varieties. For example, in Kipchak dialects, the word "yo'l" is pronounced as "jo'l."

2. Lexical characteristics: There are differences in vocabulary, synonyms and antonyms, and local terms in dialects and varieties. For instance, in Karluq dialects, the word "aka" is used as "oka."

3. Grammatical characteristics: There are morphological and syntactic differences as well. For example, in Kipchak dialects, "ning" genitive case is replaced with "ni" accusative case.

4. Semantic characteristics: Changes in the meanings of words and their usage according to context constitute dialectal differences.

Examples of the stratification of dialects and accents in the Uzbek language

- **Kipchak dialects:** spread in regions such as the Ohangaron valley, Mirzacho'l, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, and Northern Khorezm.
- **Oghuz dialects:** dialects of Southern Khorezm (Khiva, New Urgench, Shovot, Gazavot, Khazorasp, New Tashkent).
- **Chagatai dialects:** Samarkand-Bukhara dialects, especially formed under the influence of Iran.
- **Buvayda district dialects:** there are unique lexical-semantic characteristics in the Buvayda district of Fergana region.

There is a unique categorization in various regional dialects:

Fergana dialect:

- Zo'rrroq emas, zo'rraday (zo'rdek) – to intensify.
- Issiqcha – a bit warm.

Kashkadarya dialect:

- Yaxshi-gina – very good.
- Qora-qo'ng'ir – quite dark (description of an intermediate color).

Factors affecting the categorization of dialects and regional varieties.

- 1. Geographic factors:** Regional separations, mountain and river systems.
- 2. Social factors:** The social status of the population, level of education, profession.
- 3. Historical factors:** Historical events, migrations, cultural connections.
- 4. Communicative factors:** Media, education system, language policy.

The standardization of dialects and their place in the literary language.

The standardization process: Integration of dialects and vernaculars into the literary language, methods of standardization.

The standardization process involves developing a system of rules necessary to shape the literary language and widely apply it in society. In this process, the distinctive features of dialects and vernaculars are integrated into the literary language.

For example, words found in the dialect of the Olot district of Bukhara region, such as 'mujek' (insect), 'do'rji' (flood), and 'deza' (aunt), reflect the traditional lifestyle of this area. Although these words may not be widely used in the literary language, they can be integrated into it, which leads to the enrichment of the language.

The Role of Literary Language: The influence of dialects and vernaculars on literary language and their reflection in literature.

The role of literary language refers to the influence of dialects and vernaculars on literary language and how they are reflected in literature. Dialectal elements enrich literary language and expand its expressive possibilities.

For example: in the early 20th century, the word "kupe" was replaced by "bo'lma", "avans" was replaced by "bo'nak", and "mardikor" was substituted with "kunlukchi". These dialectal elements, when used in literature, have enhanced the diversity of literary language.

The social significance of normalization: Its role in preserving and developing the national language

The social significance of standardization plays an important role in preserving and developing the national language. The standardization of dialects and varieties ensures the unity of the language and strengthens its place in society.

For example: In the process of the formation of the Uzbek literary language, the standardization of dialects ensured national unity of the language. This process strengthened the role of the language in society and contributed to its development.

Conclusion. The characteristics of the stratification of dialects and varieties reflect the richness and diversity of the language. A deeper understanding of the dialectical system of the Uzbek language and shedding light on their unique features is of great importance for scientific research. Scientific research and practical measures are necessary for the preservation and development of dialects and varieties.

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