

JALAKUDUK SMALL DIALECTAL AREAL SIGNS OF THE ZONE

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Annotation. This article examines the specific features of the Jalakuduk small dialectal area and identifies its distinctive linguistic characteristics within the regional dialectal system. The study focuses on phonetic, lexical, and grammatical features that differentiate this dialect from neighboring varieties. Special attention is given to the influence of geographical, historical, and social factors on the formation of dialectal features. The research is based on field data, comparative analysis, and existing linguistic studies. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of dialectal diversity and the processes of language variation within a limited territorial zone. The results may be useful for further studies in dialectology, sociolinguistics, and regional language development.

Keywords: Jalakuduk dialect, dialectal area, linguistic variation, phonetics, lexicon, grammar, regional dialects, sociolinguistics, areal linguistics, Uzbek dialectology.

Introduction. Fergana valley in the territory formed small dialectal zones his/her own complicated phonetic, lexical and grammatical features with separated stands. Fergana valley long ago different ethnic groups, tribes and of seeds to live place happened because of this of the area language layers very rich and complicated appearance profession Therefore, the valley almost every one district or in the village some phonetic, lexical and grammatical differences encountered It stands. So dialectal from zones one Jalakuduk district This area is considered in linguistics. snort-snort - snort dialect based on small as a dialectal zone is considered.

The concept of "areal signs " in linguistics certain to the area typical was, other from the regions separate standing phonetic, lexical and grammatical features These symbols mean historical development, neighbor peoples with cultural and economic relationships, as well as tribal and of seeds location with related without is formed small dialectal The areal signs of the zone are also historical. factors with closely related are, they are Uzbek of the language general in progress important place holds.

Research methodology. First of all, phonetic signs seeing Let's go out. Jalakuduk in the dialect literary in the language vowel and consonant of sounds one row changes observed. For example, literary. The vowel "o" in the language often in the form of "a" pronunciation is made: kovla → kavla, qachon → qachan, do'kon → do'kan, oyoq → ayaq. This phenomenon cold dialects in most cases occurs and historically vowels phonetic exchange with Also, the vowel "a" some in cases like "o" pronunciation is made: mashina → moshina, yalpiz → yolpiz, nahotki → nahotki. This is Jalakuduk dialect Osh and Jalalabad Uzbeks dialects brings closer.

Consonant sounds in the system too row There are some features. For example, some words at the end coming literary. The "d" sound in the tongue often in the form of a "t" it is said: madad → madat, omad → omat, qand → qant. This is an event only Jalakuduk not, maybe whole Fergana in the valley many dialects for However, in Jalal- Abad to this similar event, that is one slang consonant sound instead of his/her without sound from a pair use relatively many application with separated Also, the consonant "f" often in the form of "p" pronunciation is done: faqat → paqat (some cases-paqas), daftar → daptar, aft → apt, oftob → opto. Like this in words occurring phonetic differences The Jalakuduk to oneself characteristic areal signs are considered.

The lexical layer is also Jalaquduk areal signs of the dialect shows the population of this area daily in speech literary from the language difference doer many from words For example, literary In the language, the word "oyna" is in the form of "aynek", the word "qovurmaq" is in the form of "jazlamoq", instead of "daydimiq" it is in the form of "sanqimoq", instead of "zirapcha" it is in the form of "zirva", instead of "xohlamoq" it is in the form of "kusamoq",



instead of “ shoshilib” it is in the form of “ o'latopa ” words active using It's like this. words Jalakuduk in the dialect extremely many occurs.

Grammatical marks are also different. attention worthy. in dialect of verbs in the fall to oneself typical forms. For example, literary in the language verb past time - gan addition incomplete verb shape with if used (yozgan edim) this in dialect, pronounced as "u:" (yozu:dim) Or again other examples:

1) yeyman (this) to the verb "ye" next time suffix -y and the personal suffix -man is added (-yiman) (the stem "e" and -y are added) time shape in the form of an " i " pronunciation being done);

2) degandim (de + - gan past time shape and " I was " is incomplete verb shrunken form) – do':dim (stem “e”, past tense time shape and incomplete verb forms shrinking, one in the form of an elongated "o" pronunciation being done);

3) kelmas ekan- kemasakan (in this case basis the "l" in the content is dropped, remained, was incomplete verb - brother in the style of adding pronunciation being done);

4) kelmayman- kemiyman (this on the ground without being form addition "a" in the text is like " i " pronunciation done, time the suffix -y is dropped. remains);

5) qolibdi- qopti (this) on the ground "l" in the base and past time shape - ib in the "p" style pronunciation after being made, person -number suffix -di ni - ti in a way to oneself is adapting.

Above cited in examples only verb word to the category related of words descending to pronunciation meeting forms seeing We just went out. Like these examples every one word to the category related in words many occurs.

Jalakuduk areal dependence of dialect about stoppable If we are, he is a neighbor. regions with in proximity developed. Especially in Osh and Jalalabad Uzbeks with some grammatical and phonetic to commonalities has.

Uzbek of the language territorial dialects in linguistics not only linguistic signs record to, maybe of the people historical-ethnographic also covering the development important source is considered. In dialects preserved remaining ancient layers, phonetic changes, grammatical forms and lexical units of the language historical progress stages about valuable information gives. This point from the point of view than, Jalaquduk small dialectal zone Uzbek language history in learning small one structural part task will do.

The lexical layer is also Jalaquduk dialect to oneself uniqueness shows. In this area literary in the language unused or meaning changing gone many words for example, the word " chopon " literary it's also in the language, but it's easy in Jalal-Abad. clothes in the sense of is used (i.e. sleeve there is long, thin clothing, literary in the language and clothes over wearable, inside cotton put chopped long national clothes in the sense of used. “Ruchka” door the handle means, literary in the language and this meaning " dasta " or " eshik tutqichi " is used (this word to the dialect russian from the language having mastered remaining). Like this lexical units from the areal signs of the regional dialect one is considered.

Jalakuduk dialect some in the syntax too to oneself there are some characteristics. For example, the joint words often without a link, just intonation using is composed: Men bordum, u qoldi (literary in the language: Men bordim va u qoldi). This event people in his speech brevity and simplicity principle with explained.

From this except, Jalaquduk in dialect sensitivity strengthen for repetitive units many used: katta-katta ishlar, yaxshi-yaxshi gap. This method literary It is also found in the language, but in the dialect more active is used.

This small dialectal zone Uzbek of the language from their wealth It is phonetic, lexical, grammatical. and syntactic in layers to oneself specific areal signs saved. With this together, that neighbor regions with It also have commonalities. This is his/her regional, historical and linguistic importance further increases.



Jalakuduk small dialectal zone to oneself uniqueness further more complete lighting for his syntax, phraseology, ethnolinguistics and comparative aspects separately attention focus necessary. Because phonetic and morphological features with one in a row, exactly the sentence structure, phrases and people in his speech used stable forms also represent the areal signs of dialect showing gives.

First of all, to syntax Let's stop. Jalakuduk sentence structure in the dialect to oneself originality observed. Normal in speech often has lowering is left because person additions through of the word owner already known will be: keldim (men keldim), bordi (u bordi), ko'rding (sen ko'rding). This event phonetic simplification and of speech acceleration with related. Linking tools are also often not used, sentences intonation using connects: Dadam aytdi, men yozdim(adabiy tilda: Dadam aytdi, men esa yozdim); Iroda gullarga suv quydi, Sojida daraxtlarga (Iroda gullarga suv quydi, Sojida bo'lsa daraxtlarga). This phenomenon people of speech compactness and dynamics with explained.

Also, add in speech but, however, because, therefore for such as binders instead of Oh, why? you say, so like forms is used. For example :

- 1) lekin, ammo, biroq- oma : Kitobni oldim, oma o'qimadim ;
- 2) chunki- nimaga deseng: Gullar quridi, nimaga deseng suv quyilmagan.
- 3) shuning uchun- ashinchun: umuman o'qimagansan, ashinchun imtihondan yiqilgansan

Phraseological areal signs of the dialect, both strata and about many something saying gives. Jalakuduk in the dialect many proverb, saying and phrases his/her own local in the form of for example, Arpa ekan arpa o'rar, bug'doy ekan bug'doy- olmani tagiga olma tushadi; Nafsi g'olib Hayitda o'ladi- nafsi yomon Hayitta o'lipti as proverbs. Such changes dialect people verbal creativity with closely dependence shows.

Phraseologisms between ancient Turkish units are also preserved for example, like a dog work (hard) labor to do), to do (this) actually in pronunciation shrunken word if need this phrase inside, mainly large young people between the remained "shakda qolgan"), "umunib qolmoq" this is also big old people in his speech very active applicable from phrases one. Breastfeeding woman eye in front of standing any something wants to eat if, let's say hesitant if you don't eat it, it's delicious. runaway stay to the state used). in the dialect these phrases still active is used.

Jalakuduk dialect today's active during the day is developing. New words, modern terms local phonetic to the features adapting enter is coming. For example, literary in the language computer word computer in the style of, telephone word and telephone, car word car, television word linguist in the style of pronunciation This process is done of the language permanent variable and flexible that it is shows.

Conclusion as in other words, Jalaquduk small dialectal areal signs of the zone very many layered and colorful. Phonetic in the system simplifications (o → a → o, y → j, g' → q, ng → n), lexical in the layer ancient and local words (aynek, tuyaq, chopon), grammatical in forms differences (ketti, borudum, kelvatudi, akenar) and in syntax simples (without a conjunction) joint sayings, short and compact structures) of the dialect to oneself uniqueness by designating gives. Phraseological in the layer and people life, customs, economy activity with related many stable phrases and proverbs saved.

Jalakuduk dialect neighbor regions with to the generality has although, to himself typical also keep the signs That's why he left Fergana. valley dialects general in the landscape separately place This area has a dialect. study Uzbek of the language historical development, Turkish of languages mutual their connections and of the people cultural-ethnographic his life deeper to understand help gives.



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