

Linguistic Characteristics of Dialectal Terms in Uzbek Language

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ANNOTATION

This article deals with significant information about linguistic characteristics of dialectal terms in Uzbek language. In addition to this, historical development and modern versions of Uzbek dialects were noted.

INTRODUCTION

All common dialects existing within the world have national borders, therefore, one of the most in present day etymology is the concept of a national (common) dialect, which is the dialect of a specific individuals within the total of all its characteristic highlights that determine it as such and separate it from other languages Lingo lexicon could be a framework whose fundamental unit may be a lingo word. What may be a lingo? What is the history of the lingos of the Uzbek and Russian dialects?

Dialectology is to a few degree an independent teach, with its claim objectives and strategies. Within the past chapter, we checked on the foremost particular perspectives of lingo topography. But we moreover famous its common ground with other branches of etymological science, particularly phonetics, chronicled etymology and sociolinguistics. In this chapter, we see more closely at the relationship between dialectology and common phonetics.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

Present day dialectologists are as a rule prepared as etymologists, and numerous of them contribute to the writing on phonology or language structure or other branches as well as to tongue considers. Clearly, nitty gritty depictions of fringe and auxiliary lingos are straightforwardly pertinent to hypotheses of phonology and language structure. It is maybe shocking, at that point, to find that trading between dialectologists and hypothetical etymologists are not as common as they can be, in spite of the fact that in later a long time both bunches have

come to figure it out that the wealthy inconstancy of etymological frameworks can enlighten and challenge all inclusive claims around language structure and phonology.

Filin defines a lingo word as "a word that incorporates a nearby dispersion and at the same time isn't included within the lexicon of a scholarly language (in any of its assortments)". Complex concepts moreover exist within the framework of Uzbek dialectisms[1]. In a comparative perspective, it is conceivable to form a framework of dialectological competence. Logical and commonsense highlights of comparative - dialectological competence is fundamentally within the amassing of profitable materials in Russian and Uzbek tongues. This data isn't as it were of its possess intrigued, but moreover serves as an critical source for examining the history of the Russian and Uzbek dialects, the history of the individuals, the ethnodialectal division of the Russian and Uzbek regions.

Dialectology can be drawn closer in numerous ways. The convention has been to see at dialectology in association with history and advancement of the dialect in certain geological areas. The more up to date approach is to stress on social varieties in synchronic utilization of a specific dialect particularly in urban zones. Tongues may contrast from one another in numerous ways, more often than not those of a geological or social nature. Lingo contrasts are seen as continua. There are two sorts of tongue continua, specifically the geological lingo continuum and the social lingo continuum. The degree of topographical contrasts changes from put to put, but is total with remove. The advance a dialect happens from its root, the bigger the distinction and the more noteworthy the trouble of comprehension for speakers of the first adaptation. At no point is there a total break, so that geologically adjoining tongues are commonly confused. This sort of dialectology is alluded to as tongue geology. Customarily, dialectology is closely related to the history of phonetics science and the improvement of comparative verifiable phonetics, which is diachronic in nature. This comprises of three measurements, specifically topographical, basic, and chronicled. Dialectology afterward took a synchronic turn and included another two measurements, to be specific social and elaborate.

Most individuals share a common understanding of what we cruel when we say 'language', but how do word experts really characterize the word? The Merriam-Webster Lexicon characterizes it as "the words, their elocution, and the strategies of combining them utilized and caught on by a community." That's a great begin, but etymologists thrust for a more profound definition[2]. Concurring to etymologists, a dialect is an theoretical framework of images and implications represented by linguistic rules. There are for the most part two main viewpoints of a dialect: talked and composed. Typically not continuously the case, in spite of the fact that, as numerous dialects don't have a composed shape. Other antiquated or 'dead' dialects presently as it were exist in content and have no living local speakers. Talking is the essential viewpoint of most dialects since the capacities of composing and perusing take after behind talking and tuning in.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Uzbek tongues are subdivided by analysts into three fundamental tongues, which were given diverse names: 1) Center Uzbek (southeastern, Chagatai, or Karluko-Chigile-Uighur); 2) South Khorezm (southwestern, or Oguz); H) northwestern (Kypchak, Sheybanidouzbek, OR dzhekaye). E. D. Polivanov, who was the primary to diagram this division, checked the contrast between these intensifiers with three phonetic signs utilizing illustrations of two words: 1) tag, sart, q, 2) daq, sarb (sa: rb) •, H) daq, sarb ... A. K. Borovkov, keeping essentially the same division, records the highlights of each verb modifier independently. To delineate the "Sheibanid-Uzbek, or Jacking, lingo", he gives eight signs, two of them are morphological.

The ponder of tongue varieties agreeing to topographical zones is called tongue topography. It is now and then essentially called dialectology, in spite of the fact that this term is more for the most part utilized to allude to the ponder of dialect assortment by any methodology[3]. The topographical assortment is additionally alluded to as territorial tongue Dialectology does not

halt at comparing lingos in arrange to find the likenesses and differences, but a synchronic comparison too makes a difference to reply 14 diachronic questions approximately dialect advancement. Consequently, dialectology comprises two measurements, space and time, which frame the establishment of the comparative think about of dialects. In other words, dialectology looks at the relationship between dialects or tongues in a topographical setting which also reflects their verifiable advancement.

This strategy of considering dialects is additionally known as conventional dialectology. Be that as it may, a unused strategy risen within the center of the 20th century. This was due to the confinement of the way dialectological information were being collected and the feedback voiced by numerous language specialists within the 1960s. The rise of sociolinguistics, the mass-production of recording hardware, and the appreciation that phonetic variables may play a part in social issues in Western social orders have led dialectologists to re-orientate their conventional approach to center on social tongue. Individuals from diverse nations more often than not sound exceptionally distinctive from one another. In any case, typically regularly the case for individuals from distinctive locales inside the same country, as well. These contrasts can be so particular that local speakers of a dialect can effectively figure where somebody is from based on their complement alone. Whereas an highlight may be a particular portion of what characterizes a tongue, it's not the as it were figure. A lingo too has unmistakable lexicon and may have its claim syntactic forms or employments. Oftentimes, geological ranges with their claim highlight too come with their claim slang, phrases, or lexicon in common utilize.

Due to the need of consideration to these issues, the issue of dialectologists and analysts within the field of dialectology remains disputable. In case we see at the logical works composed within the field (there are approximately five hundred), nearly all of them are hypothetical and commonsense, and there are no logical and methodological works on the educating of "Uzbek dialectology" account. The reason for composing this article is that at a time when the hypothesis and hone of dialectology is being examined in other dialects, we are centering as it were on common issues of dialectology. It appears that all Uzbek lingos have been examined, but it is obvious that our lingos have not been completely considered. phonetic, lexicographic, morphological, morphophonological, syntactic, factual and etymological inquire about. Because we see the taking after cases of Uzbek and Russian dialectology: In Uzbek dialectology, lingos have been examined since the 1920s, but have not however been completely studied[4]. In Russian dialectology, lingos have been examined in full and are being examined once more. Uzbek tongues are not completely examined without regional texts, but are classified, which may be a relative classification that can be adjusted once the tongues are completely examined.

In Russian dialectology, tongues are classified as a entirety after a intensive consider of tongues. The issue of compiling dialectological map books of Uzbek lingos was moreover addressed only in title. But no such work was found, not indeed within the files, since colloquial texts were not recorded. In Russian phonetics, dialectological chart books are both theoretically based and for all intents and purposes made. The method of considering Uzbek lingos on the premise of the linguogeographic strategy has not been completed. There are a few articles and one book on this strategy. Conducting dialectological hone on the think about of our tongues From the starting of the 90s of the XX century to 2012, qualifying hone were carried out as it were at the expense of magnanimous instructors and understudies themselves, energetic to learn. In Russian dialectology, such a qualifying hone has been carried out on a standard premise on the basis of subsidizing.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, all given truths it ought to be famous that it is time to genuinely consider the execution of dialectological hypothesis and the interdependency of dialectological hone. To this conclusion, dialectological hypothesis and the forms of dialectological hone are reinforced by the

strategy and technique of investigate in this field on the premise of the prerequisites of advanced science, supporting the exercises of dialectologists, logical and viable and fabric angles of analysts conducting logical perceptions on the hone of dialectology. Bolster will be required. It is vital to create and keep up a "Dialectological Support" that will get the collected regional materials on the premise of examination and surveys.

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