

**ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT
O‘ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY
DARAJALAR BERUVCHI DSc.03/30.12.2019.FIL.19.01.
RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

**ALISHER NAVOIY NOMIDAGI TOSHKENT DAVLAT
O‘ZBEK TILI VA ADABIYOTI UNIVERSITETI**

TURDIALIYEV ANVARBEK XUSINOVICH

**DENOV SHEVASINI AREAL O‘RGANISH VA TIL KORPUSIGA
JOYLASHTIRISH**

10.00.01 – O‘zbek tili

**FILOLOGIYA FANLARI BO‘YICHA FALSAFA DOKTORI (PhD)
DISSERTATSIYASI AVTOREFERATI**

Toshkent – 2024

**Filologiya fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati
mundarijasi**

**Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD)
по филологическим наукам**

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Philological Sciences**

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Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2021.3.PhD/Fil1938 raqam bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.

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Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida shevalarni o'rganishga e'tibor kuchaydi. To'g'ri, o'zbek tilshunosligida shevalarni o'rganish masalasi uzoq tarixni bosib o'tgan bo'lsa-da, keyingi 50 yil ichida bu yo'nalishdagi ishlar ancha sustlashdi, lekin shevashunosligimizning bir tarmog'i bo'lgan lingvistik geografiya bo'yicha qator ishlar paydo bo'ldi. Ayniqsa, o'zbek shevalarining areal tadqiqotlari amalga oshirilganligi va bu sohaning darsliklari yaratilganligini alohida ta'kidlash mumkin.

Dunyo tilshunosligida areal lingvistikaning rivojlanishiga bo'lgan e'tibor kundan kunga ortmoqda. Bu borada internet sahifalarida qizg'in ishlar amalga oshirilayotganligi xabarlarini yuzaga chiqmoqda. Bu jarayon muayyan darajada O'zbekiston Respublikasida ham kechmoqda. Buni o'zbek tilshunosligida o'zbek tili massivining dialektal zona va azonalarga ajratilganligi, shevalarni kartalashtirish ishining ham davom etayotganligida ko'rish mumkin. Bu ishlar yirik til massivida amalga oshirildi, lekin uni aslida kichik zonalardan boshlash maqsadga muvofiq bo'lar edi. Shu ma'noda ushbu ishda Denov areali tanlandi, buning boisi shundaki, bu arealda bir-biriga o'zaro ta'sir etib turuvchi uchta etnik guruh tillari va shevalari mavjud. Garchi Denov shevasi mustaqil (alohida) dialektologik tadqiqotga tortilmagan bo'lsa-da, bir qator olimlar e'tiborida bo'lgan, ularning materiallaridan boshqa ishlarda foydalanilgan. Bu zonani biz kichik dialektal zona tarzida asosladik.

O'zbek dialektologiyasi hozirgi davrda dialektografiya bosqichini bosib o'tdi va chuqur ilmiy tadqiqotlar yuzaga chiqdi. Ta'kidlash joizki, shevalar milliy tilimizning asosi va adabiy tilimizning manbasi hisoblanadi. Yuqorida ta'kidlaganimizdek, bu fanga e'tibor keyingi yillarda susaygan va o'z tadqiqotchilarining ham kamayishiga sabab bo'lgan edi. Bu jarayon rahbariyatning e'tiboridan chetda qolmadi. Shevalar o'rganilishining yanada jonlanishiga Sh.M. Mirziyoyevning "O'zbek tilining davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-sonli Farmoni va "Milliy o'zligimiz va mustaqil davlatchiligimiz timsoli" mavzusidagi nutqi muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'ldi. "Mamlakatimizda o'zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-sonli Farmoni ham dialektologik tadqiqotlar salmog'ini kengaytirishda metodologik asos vazifasini o'tamoqda. Shu jumladan, bu Farmonlar bevosita Denov areali shevalarini ham yangi qarashlarda o'rganishga asos bo'ladi. Denov kichik arealida qarluq, qipchoq lahjasi vakillari va tojiklar istiqomat qiladi va albatta ular kundalik turmushda kontaktda bo'ladilar hamda bu jarayonda ularning shevalari o'zaro ta'sirga uchraydi. Dissertatsiyada Denov qarluq va qipchoq shevalarining shunday sharoitdagi xususiyatlari, ya'ni bu shevalarning fonetik, morfologik xususiyatlari va tojik tilining qaysi jihatlardan ta'siri masalasi o'rganilishi zarur edi, ushbu holat tadqiqotning *dolzarbligi* va *yangiligini* ta'minlaydi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2016-yil 13-maydagi PF-4997-sonli "Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetini tashkil etish to'g'risida", 2019-yil 21-oktabrdagi PF-5850-sonli "O'zbek tilining

davlat tili sifatidagi nufuzi va mavqeyini tubdan oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF–6084-sonli “Mamlakatimizda o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 29-oktabrdagi PF–6097-sonli “Ilm-fanni 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida”, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF–60-sonli “2022–2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi farmonlari va 2019-yil 4-oktabrdagi PQ–4479-sonli “O‘zbekiston Respublikasining “Davlat tili haqida”gi Qonuni qabul qilinganligining o‘ttiz yilligini keng nishonlash to‘g‘risida”gi Qarori va mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa me‘yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishda ushbu dissertatsiya ishi muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining I. “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma‘naviy-ma‘rifiy rivojlantirish, innovatsion iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish” ustuvor yo‘nalishi doirasida amalga oshirilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Surxondaryo o‘zbek shevalari XX asr boshlarida rus va o‘zbek dialektologlari tomonidan o‘rganila boshlangan. Jumladan, Y.D.Polivanov, G‘.O.Yunus, A.K.Borovkov, G.F.Blagova, X.D.Doniyorov, A.Ishayev, Q.Muhammadjonov, A.Mamatov, M.Nosirov, A.Mamatqulov, X.Jo‘rayev, X.Alimurodov, D.Abdurahmonov¹ Denov qarluq guruh shevalarining fonetikasi, morfologiyasi haqida to‘xtalib, sheva leksikasidan namuna keltiradi. S.Rahimov Denov shevasini 3-lovchi shevalarning ikkinchi guruhi tarkibiga kiritadi, hududda yashovchi tojiklar tili, ularning etnik tarkibi haqida to‘xtalmaydi, qarluq guruh sheva vakillari mavjudligi haqida tushuntirishlar beradi, ammo ikki tilli shevalar haqida fikr yuritmaydi². K.Shoniyozov VI asr o‘rtalarida Sharqiy Turkiston, Farg‘ona va Toxaristonning ayrim hududlarida ham qarluqlar yashaganligi, ularning avlodlari hozirgi Samarqand, Buxoro, Surxondaryo viloyatining shimoli, Tojikiston Respublikasi, Afg‘onistonning shimolida yashashi haqida ma‘lumotlar keltiradi. Olimning ta‘kidlashicha, hozirgi kungacha yetib

¹ Поливанов Е. Д. Образцы не иранизованных (сингармонистических) говоров узбекского языка. Говор города Туркестана // Известия АН, 1929. – № 7. – С. 518; Yunus G‘.O. Ozbek lahçalarini tasnifda bir taçriba. – Taşkent: Ozdavnashr, 1935. – B. 21; Решетов В., Шоабдурахмонов Ш. Ўзбек диалектологияси. – Тошкент: Ўрта ва олий мактаб, 1962. – Б. 77; Благова Г.Ф. (Москва), Данияров Х.Д. (Самарканд) Говоры «тюрок» Узбекистана в их отношениях к языку староузбекской литературы // Вопросы языкознания. – Москва: Наука, 1966. – № 6. – С. 93; Носиров М. Сурхондарё шевалари бўйича айрим кузатишлар (диалектологик экспедиция материаллари асосида) // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 1979. – № 5. – Б. 67; Маматкулов А. Шеробод районида “дж” ловчи шеванинг унлилар системаси ҳақида // Илмий асарлар. – Тошкент: ТДПИ, 1959. – № 12. – Б. 157; Жураев Х. Фонетико-морфологические и лексические особенности узбекских говоров, носящих этническое название “Тюрк-Калтатай” (по материалам Самаркандской, Джизакской и Сырдарьинской областей УзССР): Филол. фан. ... дис. автореф. – Ашхабат. 1975. – Б. 11; Алимуродов Х. Морфология узбекских кипчакских говоров низовья Сурхандарьи (имя и глагол). Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1982. – С. 22-24; Абдурахмонов Д. Қорлуқлар ва уларнинг тили // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1987. – № 3. – Б. 31.

² Раҳимов С. Ўзбек тили Сурхондарё шевалари (Фонетика, Лексика). – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – Б. 13.

kelgan qarluqlarning tili “j (y)-lovchi dialekt³”, ya’ni Farg‘ona va Toshkent shevasiga to‘g‘ri keladi⁴.

Tadqiqot mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilayotgan oliy ta’lim va ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari bilan bog‘liqligi. Dissertatsiya tadqiqoti Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o‘zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasining “O‘zbek folklori va shevalarining areal tadqiqi” mavzusi doirasida amalga oshirilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi Denov arealidagi qarluq, qipchoq shevalarining fonetik, morfologik xususiyatlari va bu shevalarga tojik tilining ta’siri, aksincha, bu shevalarning tojik tiliga ta’sirini ochib berish va ularning natijalarini dialektal korpusga joylashtirish masalasini asoslashdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

- o‘zbek tili massivida Denov arealining o‘rnini belgilash;
- arealdagi qarluq lahjasiga oid shevalarni aniqlash va ularning shevasiga xos fonetik, morfologik xususiyatlarni tavsif qilish;
- arealdagi qipchoq lahjasiga oid shevalarni aniqlash va bunday shevalarning fonetik, morfologik xususiyatlarini tavsiflash;
- qarluq va qipchoq shevalari kontakti natijalarini tahlil qilish;
- tojik tilining qarluq hamda qipchoq shevalariga ta’siri va aks ta’sirini aniqlash;

bu sheva faktlarini dialektal korpusga joylashtirish muammolarini hal qilish.

Tadqiqotning obyektini Denov areali, uning qarluq, qipchoq lahjasi shevalari va tojik tili, sheva vakillaridan yozib olingan ma’lumotlar, matnlar va Surxondaryo shevalari bo‘yicha amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlar tashkil qiladi.

Tadqiqotning predmeti Denov arealidagi qarluq, qipchoq lahjasi shevalarining o‘ziga xos xususiyatlari, tojik tilining bu shevalarga ta’siri, aks ta’siri, boshqa o‘zbek shevalaridan farqli tomonlarini tahlil va tavsif etish.

Tadqiqot usullari. Mavzuni yoritishda tavsifiy tahlil, qiyos qilish, qiyosiy-tarixiy tahlil hamda areal tahlil usullaridan foydalanildi.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

Denov shevasi arealogik va kontaktologik rejada ilk bor o‘rganilgan, arealdagi qarluq, qipchoq shevalarining joylashish o‘rinlari, aholi tarkibi hamda ularning o‘zaro munosabatlari aniqlangan, shuningdek bu ikki o‘zbek shevasining tojik tili bilan munosabatidagi o‘ziga xosliklar dalillangan;

Denov qarluq, qipchoq lahjasi shevalarining unlilar tizimi, fonetik qonun va jarayonlar, egalik, kelishik, ko‘plik va fe’l shakllarining morfologik xususiyatlari adabiy til bilan qiyoslangan holda ochib berilgan;

o‘zbek dialektologiyasida Surxondaryo bir dialektal zona sifatida belgilangan bo‘lib, bu uning kuchsiz fokus nuqtasiga ega ekanligi bilan izohlangani aniqlanib, Denov shevasining nisbatan murakkabroq tarkibi uni kichik dialektal zona sifatida ajratish imkonini berishi isbotlangan;

³ Шониёзов К. Қарлуқ қабиласи ва унинг тили ҳақида айрим мулоҳазалар // Адабиётшунослик ва тилшунослик масалалари, 4 китоб. – Тошкент: Фан, 1962. – Б. 481.

⁴ Шониёзов К. Қарлуқ давлати ва қарлуқлар. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 1999. – Б. 90.

Denov kichik dialektal zonasidagi sheva faktlarini korpusga joylashtirish bo'yicha lingvistik va eksralingvistik teglash, meta ma'lumotlarni shakllantirish, transkripsiyadagi sheva matnlarini *Unicodda* o'qitish zarurati asoslangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat:

Denov shevasi bo'yicha olib borilgan tadqiqot o'zbek dialektologiyasining janubiy o'zbek shevalariga oid ma'lumotlarga aniqlik kiritadi, shu tadqiqot orqali "Areal lingvistika" va "O'zbek dialektologiyasi" bo'yicha yaratilgan darslik hamda o'quv qo'llanmalarni to'ldirishi asoslangan;

qarluq va qipchoq shevalari kontakti natijalari tahlil qilingan, tojik tilining qarluq hamda qipchoq shevalariga ta'siri va aks ta'siri aniqlangan;

Denov arealidagi qarluq va qipchoq shevalariga xos xususiyatlarni dialektal korpusga joylashtirish o'zbek tili korpusining mukammallashishga xizmat qilishi asoslangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi muammoning aniq qo'yilganligi, chiqarilgan ilmiy xulosalarning tavsifiy, qiyosiy, qiyosiy-tarixiy tahlillar bilan asoslanganligi va ularning amaliyotga joriy etilganligi, shevaga xos leksik birliklarga o'zbek tilining tabiatidan kelib chiqib yondashilganligi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati shundaki, dissertatsiyada shu vaqtgacha monografik planda o'rganilmagan Denov shevasining fonetikasi, morfologiyasi to'g'risida ilmiy ma'lumot berilishi, natijada o'zbek dialektologiyasi shu sheva bo'yicha nazariy ma'lumotlar bilan to'ldirilish orqali izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati Denov shevasi bo'yicha to'plangan materiallar, avval ta'kidlanganidek, to'laligicha o'quv jarayonida foydalanilishi bilan belgilanadi, dialektal korpusga joylashtirish bo'yicha undan dastlabki tajriba sifatida foydalanish mumkin..

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Denov shevasini areal o'rganish va til korpusiga joylashtirish bo'yicha olingan ilmiy natijalar bo'yicha;

Denov shevasi arealogik va kontaktologik rejada ilk bor o'rganilgan, arealdagi qarluq, qipchoq shevalarining joylashish o'rinlari, aholi tarkibi hamda ularning o'zaro munosabatlari aniqlangan, shuningdek bu ikki o'zbek shevasining tojik tili bilan munosabatidagi o'ziga xosliklar dalillanganligiga hamda Denov qarluq, qipchoq lahjasi shevalarining unlilar tizimi, fonetik qonun va jarayonlar, egalik, kelishik, ko'plik va fe'l shakllarining morfologik xususiyatlari adabiy til bilan qiyoslangan holda ochib berilganligiga oid ilmiy xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2019 – 2022-yillarda bajarilgan A-OT-2019-10 raqamli "O'zbek tilida neyningning me'yoriy-huquqiy asoslarini yaratish" nomli amaliy grant loyihasida foydalanilgan (Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetining 2023-yil 23-oktyabrdagi 01/10-2222-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada o'zbek xalq shevalar lug'at boyligidagi leksemalar, hozirgi kunda shevalarda qo'llaniladigan qadimiy sof turkiy so'zlarning geneologik tomondan o'rganilishiga asos bo'lgan;

o'zbek dialektologiyasiga Surxondaryo bir dialektal zona sifatida belgilangan bo'lib, bu uning kuchsiz fokus nuqtasiga ega ekanligi bilan izohlangani aniqlanib,

Denov shevasining nisbatan murakkabroq tarkibi uni kichik dialektal zona sifatida ajratish imkonini berishi isbotlanganligi hamda Denov kichik dialektal zonasidagi sheva faktlarini korpusga joylashtirish bo'yicha lingvistik va eksralingvistik teglash, meta ma'lumotlarni shakllantirish, transkripsiyadagi sheva matnlarini *Unicodda* o'qitish zarurati asoslanganligiga doir ilmiy xulosalardan Alisher Navoiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universitetida 2022–2023-yillarda bajarilgan “Xizmat ko'rsatish obyektlari milliy nomlari interaktiv elektron platformasini yaratish” mavzusidagi amaliy loyihada foydalanilgan (Toshkent davlat o'zbek tili va adabiyoti universiteti huzuridagi Davlat tilida ish yuritish asoslarini o'qitish va malaka oshirish markazining 2023-yil 18-oktabrdagi 1017-son ma'lumotnomasi). Natijada xizmat ko'rsatish obyektlariga nom qo'yish jarayonini yengillashtirish, muqobillarini topishda asosiy manba bo'lib xizmat qilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 5ta xalqaro, 3ta respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarida muhokamadan o'tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e'lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo'yicha jami 14ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan. Shulardan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 6ta maqola, jumladan, 4ta respublika hamda 2ta xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro'yxati hamda ilovalardan iborat bo'lib, umumiy hajmi 173 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi asoslangan, tadqiqotning maqsadi va vazifalari, obyekt va predmetlari tavsiflangan, respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo'nalishlariga mosligi ko'rsatilgan, tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan, tadqiqot natijalarini amaliyotga joriy qilish, nashr etilgan ishlar va dissertatsiya tuzilishi bo'yicha ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi “**Denov qarluqlari shevalarining xususiyatlari**” ga bag'ishlangan. Birinchi bobning birinchi paragrafi “*Denov areali shevalarining o'rganilishi*” deb nomlanib, unda Surxondaryo viloyat shevalarini o'rgangan tilshunos olimlar A.Mamatqulov, X.Alimurodov, S.Rahimov, A.Ishayev, M.Nosirov, K.Shoniyozov, G.Blagova, X.Doniyorov, D.Abdurahmonovlar tomonidan va boshqa tadqiqotchilarning ilmiy-nazariy xulosalariga tayanib, Surxondaryo shevalarining, shu jumladan Denov tuman shevasining mavjud tasniflardagi o'rni to'g'risida fikr-mulohazalar yuritilgan.

Shuni qayd etish lozimki, Y.D.Polivanov, A.K.Borovkov, V.V.Reshetovning tasnifida j-lovchi shevalar yoki Denov tuman shevasi haqida alohida fikr yoki ma'lumot keltirilmaydi⁵. Ammo keltirilgan faktlar hududning faqat qipchoq lahjasiga kirishi haqida ma'lumot beradi.

⁵ Решетов В., Шоабдурахмонов Ш. Ўзбек диалектологияси. – Тошкент: Ўрта ва олий мактаб, 1962. – Б. 80.

G.F.Blagova va X.D.Doniyorov Surxondaryo viloyati Denov (Qiziljar qishlog'i), Sariosiyo (Toxchiyon qishlog'i) tumanlarida yashovchi *turk-barlos, kaltatoy, turk, musobozori* urug'lari shevasining eski o'zbek adabiy tiliga ta'siri haqida to'xtalib, hudud shevasining unilari soni 6ta (э, ь, у, ö, ә, ъ) ekanligi, orqa qator **o** va old qator **ö** farqlanmasligini ta'kidlaydi. Agar orqa qator **o** unlisi saqlansa, unililar soni 7ta bo'ladi, deb yozadi⁶. Dissertatsiyada shuningdek, M.Nosirov, X.Jo'rayev, X.Alimurodov, D.Abdurahmonovlarning ishlari ham tahlil qilingan⁷.

S.Rahimov Surxondaryo shevalarini o'rganish asnosida shevaning ko'p asrlik tarixi, moddiy va madaniy hayotini aks ettirgan til faktlariga asoslanib hamda tarixiy-tavsifiy, lingvogeografik joylashuvlarini tahlil qilib, uch guruhga ajratadi:

1. **ž** - lovchi o'zbek shevalari (qipchoq lahjasiga xos shevalar).
2. **j** - lovchi o'zbek shevalari (qorluq lahjasiga xos shevalar).
3. Ikki tilda so'zlashuvchi shevalar⁸.

Bu tasnif, xususan, Denov shevalariga ham xos bo'lib, Denov tumanida qarluq, qipchoq lahjasi vakillari bilan birgalikda tojik tilli aholi ham qadimdan yashab keladi. Birinchi guruh, ya'ni **ž**-lovchi shevalar o'zining til xususiyatlariga ko'ra barcha territoriyada bir xil emas. Qipchoq lahjasi ikki guruhga ajratiladi: birinchi guruh hudud jihatdan viloyatning janubiy-g'arbiy va shimoli-g'arbiy tomonidagi Boysun, Qumqo'rg'on, Angor, Sherobod, Termiz tumani, Jarqo'rg'on, Gagarin (Muzrabot). Shevada **y, ʏ** lab unilari o'rnida **ы, и** lablanmagan unilarni qo'llash xarakterlidir. Masalan: *былтыр* - *bultur*, *быламиқ* - *bulamiq* *шунпиртки\шунпирги* - *sururgi*, *шыбақ* - *suvoq*, *ыйаққа* - *u yoqqa*, *бийаққа* - *bu yoqqa* kabi. Bu xususiyati bilan Yuqori Qashqadaryodagi 1-guruh qipchoq shevalariga birmuncha yaqinroq. Qipchoq lahjasiga xos 2-guruh sheva vakillari viloyatning shimoli-sharqiy qismidagi Sariosiyo, Denov, Sho'rchi tumanlarida yashashini ta'kidlaydi. Ushbu guruh shevalarida akademik V.V.Reshetov qayd etgan 9-10 (и, ы, у, ʏ, ә, о, ө, а, ә, ъ⁹)ta unli fonemalar mavjudligi ta'kidlangan. Kontrast juft unilarning ma'no farqlashi va boshqa ma'lumotlar berilgan. **ž**-lovchi shevaning morfologik va leksik o'ziga xosliklariga to'xtalib o'tilgan¹⁰.

Hududning qarluq lahjasiga xos **j**-lovchi o'zbek sheva vakillari viloyatning shimoliy-sharqiy tomonida, asosan, Sariosiyo, Uzun posyolkasida, Boysun tumanining shimoliy qismida, Sherobod tumanining g'arbiy qismida, Termiz shahar markazi, Qumqo'rg'on, Sho'rchi tumanidagi Qorluq kabi qishloqlarda yashaydi.

Bu shevada, ya'ni viloyatning janubiy qismida yashaydigan aholi shevasida unililar son jihatdan Quyi Qashqadaryo viloyat shevalariga (6-7 unlili) muvofiq

⁶ Благова Г.Ф. (Москва), Данияров Х. Д. (Самарканд) Говоры «тюрок» Узбекистана в их отношениях к языку староузбекской литературы // Вопросы языкознания, – Москва: Наука, 1966. – № 6. – С. 93.

⁷ Носиров М. Сурхондарё шевалари бўйича айрим кузатишлар (диалектологик экспедиция материаллари асосида) // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1979. – № 5. – Б. 67-69; Жураев Х. Фонетико-морфологические и лексические особенности узбекских говоров, носящих этническое название “Тюрк-Калтатай” (по материалам Самаркандской, Джизакской и Сырдарьинской областей УЗССР): Филол. фан. ном. ... дис. автореф. – Ашхабат, 1975. – Б. 2; Алимуродов Х. Морфология узбекских кипчакских говоров низовья Сурхандарьи (имя и глагола): Дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1982. – Б. 22-24; Абдурахмонов Д. Қорлуқлар ва уларнинг тили // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1987. – № 3. – Б. 31.

⁸ Рахимов С. Ўзбек тили Сурхондарё шевалари (Фонетика, Лексика). – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – Б. 13.

⁹ Lotin alifbosidagi transkripsiyada quyidagi tovushlar bilan ifodalanadi: i, i, ü, u, e, o, ö, a, ä, ä.

¹⁰ Рахимов С. Ўзбек тили Сурхондарё шевалари (Фонетика, Лексика). – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – Б. 15.

keladi. Viloyatning shimoliy qismidagi qarluq lahjasi shevalari lingvistik belgilariga ko‘ra Samarqand-Buxoro shevalari bilan mushtarak va ayrim farqli belgilarga ham ega. Bu sheva unlilari u (ʉ), y (ɣ), ə (e), o (ø), a (ə), ɔ¹¹. Ikki tilli shevalar Surxondaryoning shimoliy va shimoli-g‘arbiy qismida, asosan, Sariosiyo, Toqchiyon, Buyrapo‘sh, Poshxo‘rt, Zarabog‘, Ariqusti, Poygaboshi; Boysun shahar markazida joylashgan aholi yashash manzillarida aniqlangan. Ushbu sheva vakillari ikki tilda (tojik va o‘zbek) gaplashadilar, ularning talaffuzi tojik tiliga yaqindir va bu shevalardagi unlilar u (ʉ), ə (e), y, ʏ, a, ɔ tarkibiga ega. Denov shevalari areal jihatdan biroz murakkab dialektal zona hisoblanadi. Tumanda qarluq, kaltatoy, barlos, musabozori, turk, kichik kaltatoy, jaloyir, no‘g‘ay, juz (yuz), qo‘ng‘irot, nayman, do‘rman, kal, pirsayz, chelaki, ochamayli, kenagas, merket, beshtentak, sherbachcha, xo‘ja, toqchi, aymog‘ va tojik tilli (tojik tilining ham 2 xil shevasi farqlanadi¹²) aholi yashaydi va ularning o‘zaro bir-biriga ta‘siri bor. Denov tumani hududida tojik tilli aholi istiqomat qiladigan Dahana, Sina, Ko‘kabuloq qishloqlari ularga qo‘shni yashaydigan qarluq lahjasi vakillari yashaydigan Oybarak, O‘shor, aralash yashaydigan Pojur, Sohibkor qishloqlariga ta‘siri yuqori ekanligi aniqlandi. Qo‘ybesh, Cho‘ntosh, Qoraxon, Qizilfarg‘ona, Yurchi, Hazarbog‘ qishloqlarida yashovchi kam sonli qipchoq lahjasi vakillari esa mahalliy aholi, ya‘ni qarluq lahjasi ta‘siriga uchragan. Ayrim hududlarda ikki tillilik vujudga kelgan, bu ta‘sirni Denov shahar shevasiga taalluqli deb bo‘lmaydi. Hududda qarluq shevasi tojik tili va qipchoq shevasiga nisbatan dominantlik qiladi.

Birinchi bobning ikkinchi paragrafi “*Qarluq shevalarining tovushlar tizimi*” deb nomlangan. Denov qarluq shevalarida unlilar 6-7ta: *a, ä, ā, i, u, o, e*.

a fonemasi – orqa qator, quyi-keng, lablanmagan unli. Qarluq shevalarida umumturkiy **a** va shahar shevalariga xos **ā** unlisining Farg‘ona vodiysi qarluq shevalarida baravar qo‘llanilishi haqida adabiyotlarda ma‘lumotlar bor va bu shevalarda ko‘pincha **q, x, g‘** undoshlaridan so‘ng qo‘llanilishiga e‘tibor berilgan¹³. Bu fonema, asosan, Qo‘ybesh, Cho‘ntosh, Qizilfarg‘ona, Oybarak, Qoraxon qishloq shevalarida qo‘llanadi va shuning uchun ham bu shevalar 7 unlili hisoblanadi.

ä fonemasi – old qator, quyi keng, lablanmagan unli. Shevada **ä** fonemasi barcha bo‘g‘inlarda keladi. Bu unli barcha o‘zbek shevalarida uchraydi. **j**-lovchi o‘zbek shevalaridan Toshkent (*kättä, äkälärigä*), Namangan (*äxäläsi, ägär*), Marg‘ilon shevalarida – *käsäl, kättä, mämläkät, sävzi* (*Xorazm. gäšir*); Qorabuloq. *šärgä, čäjnäk, käksälärimiz, därräv* kabi.

ā fonemasi – orqa qator, quyi-keng, qisman lablangan unli, shahar va shahar tipidagi shevalarda keng uchraydi. Qipchoq guruh shevalarida esa adabiy til, tojik tili va qarluq tip shevalar ta‘siri bor hududlarda ko‘proq kuzatiladi. O‘rganilayotgan hudud shevasining Oybarak, Qizilfarg‘ona, Cho‘yanchi, Cho‘ntosh, Qoraxon qishloqlarida bu unli kam qo‘llanadi. Bu unlining o‘zbek tilida paydo bo‘lishini Y.D.Polivanov tashqi, ya‘ni eroniy tillar ta‘siriga bog‘laydi¹⁴.

¹¹ Раҳимов С. Ўзбек тили Сурхондарё шевалари (Фонетика, Лексика). – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – Б. 20.

¹² Куйовси ва Сина қишлоқ aholisi tojik tilli bo‘lib, ko‘chib kelgan hududiga qarab shevasi ham farqlanadi.

¹³ Решетов В., Шоабдурахмонов Ш. Ўзбек диалектологияси. – Тошкент: Ўрта ва олий мактаб, 1962. – Б. 126.

¹⁴ Ashirboyev S. O‘zbek dialektologiyasi. – Toshkent: Nodirabegim, 2021. – B. 33.

e fonemasi – old qator, oʻrta-keng, lablanmagan unli. Barcha oʻzbek shevalarida mavjud.

Choʻntosh, Oybarak va Qizilfargʻona qishloq shevalarida kishilik olmoshlari va ayrim soʻzlarda *e* ~ *ä* mosligi kuzatiladi: men ~ *män*, sen ~ *sän*, kemtik ~ *kämtik*, kemirish ~ *kämiriš*, menga ~ *mänä*, senga ~ *sänä*, chekkadan yur ~ *čäkkädän jur*, chekish ~ *čäkiš*, *velosiped* ~ *väläspid*; *e* ~ *ä* mosligi: *egat* ~ *ägät*, *bor ekan* ~ *bäräkän*; *e* ~ *i* mosligi: *devona* ~ *divänä*, *devor* ~ *diväl* // *di(u)vär*, *eshak* ~ *išäk*, *paket* ~ *päkit*, *tegirmon* ~ *tijirmän* kabi.

i fonemasi – old qator, yuqori-tor, lablanmagan unli. Barcha shahar shevalarida mavjud boʻlib, oʻrganilayotgan qarluq shevalarida soʻzning istalgan boʻgʻinida kela oladi. Fonema tarixiy shakllanish jarayonida *i* va *ï* unlilarining konvergentsiyasi natijasida shakllangan: *tiš*, *dil*, *silä*, *ginä*, *kinnä*¹⁵.

o fonemasi – orqa qator, oʻrta-keng, lablangan unlini ifodalaydi. Barcha oʻzbek shevalari talaffuzida bor. S.Rahimov, shahar shevalarida *o* unlisining shahar tipidagi shevalar uchun xos boʻlgan indefferent *ÿ* unlisiga oʻxshashi, moyilligini qayd etadi. *o* unlisining kontrast jufti yoʻq, chunki *o* ning til oldi *y* ga tomon siljishi *o>ÿ>ÿ* ga olib kelgan. Surxondaryo j-lovchilar shevalarida *o* ning kontrast jufti *ö* mustaqil fonema boʻlmay, balki pozitsion variantdir: *öläqäläj Muji:dinžän*, *möhriñni bäs*, *köjdirmä*, *köldä*¹⁶.

u fonemasi – orqa qator, yuqori-tor, lablangan unli. j-lovchi shevalarda barcha boʻgʻinlarda kela oladi: uch ~ *uč*, uzoq ~ *uzāy*, buyruq ~ *bujriy* // *bujruy*, sandiq ~ *sändu*.

Denov qarluq shevalarida undoshlar tizimi adabiy tildan deyarli farq qilmaydi. Shevalardagi sof turkiy soʻzlarda b, d, g, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z, γ, š, č, ž, η undoshlari mavjud. Oʻzbek shevalarida boʻlganidek oʻrganilayotgan hudud shevasida ham bu undosh fonemalar ikki pogʻonada qoʻllanadi, yaʼni palatal va vel(y)ar. Bunda old qator unlilar qurshovida undoshlar palatal (yumshoq), orqa qator unlilar qurshovida vel(y)ar (qattiq) tus oladi¹⁷.

Assimilatsiya¹⁸. Denov qarluqlari shevasida toʻliq va toʻliqsiz assimilatsiya hodisasi mavjudligi quyidagi tovushlarda kuzatiladi. Bu qonuniyatni Sh.Shoabdurahmonov usulida yoritishga harakat qilindi.

Toʻliq (progressiv) assimilatsiya

ld >ll: aldadi ~ *ällädi*, oldiga ~ *älligä*, keldi ~ *kelli*, boʻldi ~ *bolli*, qildi ~ *qilli*;

td >tt: ketdi ~ *ketti*, totdi ~ *tätti*, otdan ~ *ättän*, sutday ~ *suttäj*, yoʻqotdim ~ *yoqättim*;

pm >pp: boryapmiz ~ *bäräppiz*, kelyapmiz ~ *keläppiz*, ketyapman ~ *ketjäppän*, boryapman ~ *bärjäppän*, qilyapmiz ~ *qiljäppiz*, ishlayapmiz ~ *išläjäppiz*, yozibman ~ *jäzipän*, toʻpmas ~ *töppäs*;

¹⁵ Решетов В., Шоабдурахмонов Ш. Ўзбек диалектологияси. – Тошкент: Ўрта ва олий мактаб, 1962. – Б. 100.

¹⁶ Раҳимов С. Ўзбек тили Сурхондарё шевалари (Фонетика, Лексика). – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – Б. 37.

¹⁷ Ashirboyev S. Oʻzbek dialektologiyasi. – Toshkent: Nodirabegim, 2021. – B. 34.

¹⁸ Qarang: Кошғарий М. Девону луғатит турк. – Тошкент: I. – Тошкент: Фан, 1961 – Б. 22; Махмудов Қ. Ўзбек тилининг тарихий фонетикаси. – Тошкент: Ижод, 2006. – Б. 77; Миртожиев М. Ўзбек тили фонетикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013. – Б. 286; Jamolxonov H. Hozirgi oʻzbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: OʻzME, 2013. – B. 123.

Assimilatsiya Denov qarluqlari shevasi faqat asosda emas, balki qo‘shimchalar qo‘shilganda ham kuzatiladi. Masalan: **n** tovushi: bilan boshlanadigan affiks o‘zaklarga qo‘shilganda assimilatsiyaga uchraydi.

nd>nn: nondan ~ *nānnān*, mendan ~ *mennān*, sendan ~ *sennān*, undan ~ *unnān*, Boysundan ~ *bājsinnān*;

rn>rr: temirni ~ *temirri*, kampirni ~ *kämpirri*, shipirni usti ~ *šipirri usti*;

To‘liqsiz (progressiv) assimilatsiya

šg>šk: kelishgan ~ *keliškān*, tushgan ~ *tuškān*;

sg>sk: kesgan ~ *keskān*, o‘sgan ~ *oskān*;

To‘liq (regressiv) assimilatsiya

rl>ll: yerlarda ~ *jellā:dā*, borlar ~ *bāllā*, qimirlash ~ *qimillaš*, birga ~ *billā*, bozorlik ~ *bāzāllik*;

nl>ll: tanladi ~ *tāllādi*, bir tiyinlik ~ *birtillik*, to‘rt kunlik ~ *torkullik*, xotinlar ~ *xātillā*, yaqinlashdi ~ *jaqillašti*, xotinlikka olsinlar ~ *xātillikka āsillā*, kelganlar ~ *kegāllār*, kelsinlar ~ *kesillār*;

jn>jj: oyni ~ *ājji*, choyni ~ *čājji*, joyni ~ *žājji*, to‘yni ~ *tojji*, omon yor ~ *āmājjār*;

To‘liqsiz (regressiv) assimilatsiya

bs<ps: kelibsan ~ *kepsān*, chiqibsan ~ *čiqipsān*, qilibsan ~ *qilipsān*;

Dissimilatsiya. Denov qarluq shevalarida dissimilatsiyaning quyidagi ko‘rinishlari uchraydi:

čd<št: ko‘chdi ~ *košti*, o‘chdi ~ *ošti*, qochdi ~ *qāšti*, uchdi ~ *ušti*, uchta ~ *uštā*;

r>l: karidor ~ *kālidār//kālidāl*, brigadir ~ *burgādil*, abjir ~ *ābžil*;

sk<sg: keskir ~ *kesgir*, teskari ~ *tesgāri*;

Metateza:

jr<rj: sayrob ~ *sārjāb*, faryod ~ *pājrāt*, zuriyod ~ *zījrāt*, daryo ~ *dājrā*;

xš<šx: Badaxshon ~ *badašxān*, o‘xshaydi ~ *ošxajdi*;

Jaranglashish. suyak ~ *sujāg*, bilak ~ *bilāg*, sariq ~ *sariγ*, o‘rdak ~ *ordāg*, o‘simlik ~ *osimlig*, o‘rgimchak ~ *orgimčāg*, o‘rdak ~ *ordāg*, kurak ~ *kurāg*.

Eliziya: bo‘lsang ~ *bosāṅ*, qilsang ~ *qisaṅ*, olsang ~ *āsāṅ*.

Birinchi bobning uchinchi paragrafida “Qarluq shevalarining morfologik xususiyatlari” haqida ma’lumotlar keltirilgan. Denov qarluqlari shevasida egalik qo‘shimchalari adabiy tildan deyarli farq qilmaydi. Ko‘plik qo‘shimchasining *-lār*, *-lā*, *-ālā* -*ā*, *-nā* variantlari qo‘llanadi: bolalar ~ *bāčālā*, bordinglarmi ~ *bārdijnārmi*, bizlar ~ *bizā*, kimlar ~ *kimlār*, qudalar ~ *qudālār*;

-ālā qo‘shimchasi qarindoshlik terminlariga qo‘shilib hurmat ma’nosini beradi, jamlik ma’nosi sezilmaydi. *Dādāṅālā ujugāmi(lā)?*, *māmāṅālā keldilāmi?*, *ukāṅālā qerga ketti(lā)?*.

Kelishiklar soni 4-5ta bo‘lib, tushum kelishigi ko‘rsatgichi **-ni** qaratqich kelishigi o‘rnida ham qo‘llanadi.

O‘rin-payt kelishigi ko‘rsatgichi *-dā* ning o‘rnida jo‘nalish kelishigi qo‘shimchasi *-gā* faol qo‘llanadi: uyda ~ *ujgā*, kitobda ~ *kitābgā*, balandda ~ *bālāngā*.

Hozirgi zamon davom fe'li *-āp* qo'shimchasi bilan kelyapman ~ *kelāppān* (*kelāmmān* shakli ham bor), boryapti ~ *bārāpti* shaklida qo'llanadi.

O'tgan zamon hikoya fe'lida *-ar/ār* qo'shimchasi tarkibidagi **r** ~ **j** ga o'zgaradi kelar edi ~ *kelājdi*, qilar ekan ~ *qilājkan*. Bo'lishsizlik shaklini ifodalovchi *-mas/mās* qo'shimchasidagi **s** o'rnida **r** tovushi qo'llanadi: bormas ekan ~ *bārmārkān*, qilmas ekan ~ *qimārkān*, aytmas edi ~ *ājtmārdi*. Qadimgi *-mār* shaklining qo'llanishi Janubiy Qozog'iston, Mankent, Sayram, Janubiy Tojikistondagi o'zbek-qarluq hamda Toshkent viloyatidagi ba'zi o'zbek shevalarida ham kuzatiladi¹⁹. Masalan: bormas ekan ~ *bārmārkān*, kelmas ekan ~ *kelmārvuz*. Bu shakl Denov qarluq guruh shevasida I shaxsda to'liqsiz fe'llar bilan qo'llanadi, to'g'ridan to'g'ri *-mān* shaxs-son qo'shimchasini qabul qilmaydi: *bārmārmān* ko'rinishida qo'llanmaydi. Shaxs-son qo'shimchasi qabul qilganda *-māj* shakliga o'zgaradi.

Ishning ikkinchi bobi "**Denov qipchoqlari shevalarining xususiyatlari**" ga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, bunda Denov **ž**-lovchi shevalarining fonetik va morfologik xususiyatlari, aholining etnik tarkibi tadqiq qilingan.

II bobning "*Qipchoq shevalarining tovushlar tizimi*" nomli birinchi paragrafda **ž**-lovchi shevalarning unli va undoshlar tizimi, ularning o'rganilgan qipchoq lahjalari bilan aloqalari tadqiq etilgan.

Surxondaryo viloyati hududiga qipchoqlarni ko'chib kelishi XI asrda boshlangan²⁰. XII-XIII asrda Chingizxon qo'shini bilan kirib kelgan qipchoq o'zbeklari o'zlarini mo'g'ul deb atashgan va qo'shin bilan O'rta Osiyo bo'ylab tarqalishgan. Rashididdinning keltirgan ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, qo'shinda *jaloyir, tatar, merkit, barqut, saljuvut, qo'ng'iroq, qiyot, sulduz, o'ngut, boyovut, bahrin* singari turk-qipchoq urug'lari bo'lgan²¹. Surxondaryo viloyatining barcha tumanlarida qipchoq lahjasi vakillari istiqomat qiladi.

O'rganilayotgan hudud qipchoq dialektini biz 2 guruhga bo'lib o'rganishni lozim topdik. 1-guruh 9 unli shevalar **a** (**a^o**), **ä**, **i**, **ï**, **o**, **ö**, **u**, **ü**, **e**. Bu shevalar qipchoq shevalariga xos xususiyatini saqlab qolgan, adabiy til, tojik tili va yondosh qarluq guruh shevalarining ta'siriga uchramagan shevalar; 2-guruh yondosh sheva, tojik tili va adabiy til ta'siriga uchragan shevalar, ya'ni 10ta unlili shevalar: **a**, **ä**, **ā**, **ï**, **i**, **o**, **ö**, **u**, **ü**, **e**.

S.Rahimov Surxondaryo viloyat **ž**-lovchi shevalarini 2 guruhga bo'lib o'rganadi²². Surxondaryo viloyatining shimolida yashovchi qipchoq lahjasi vakillari shevasiga adabiy til, tojik tili va yondosh shevalarning ta'siri yuqori bo'lib, bunga Denov tumanida yashovchi aholining asosiy qatlamini qarluq lahjasi vakillari tashkil qilgani hamda tarixdan ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy aloqalar markazi bo'lganligidir²³. Oltinsoy, Denov, Uzun, Sariosiyo va Sharg'un tumanlarida **ž**-lovchi sheva vakillariga nisbatan **j**-lovchi sheva vakillari hamda tojik tilli aholi soni salmoqlidir.

¹⁹ Ўзбек халқ шевалари морфологияси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1984. – Б. 181.

²⁰ https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surxondaryo_viloyati //, <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qipchoqlar>

²¹ Дониёров Х. Эски ўзбек адабий тили ва қипчоқ диалектлари. Лекциялар тексти. – Тошкент: 1976. – Б. 12.

²² Раҳимов С. Ўзбек тили Сурхондарё шевалари (Фонетика, Лексика). – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – Б. 13.

²³ Denov tumani har tomonlama dehqonchilik uchun qulay geografik hududda joylashgan bo'lib, Surxondaryo viloyatining boshqa tumanlari aholisi ham asosiy savdo-sotiqni Denov bozorida amalga oshiradi.

Surxondaryoning janubiy tumanlarida esa buning aksi, faqat Termiz shahri bundan mustasno bo‘ladi.

Denov qipchoqlari shevasining *xarakterli xususiyatlari* quyidagilarda namoyon bo‘ladi. *Fonetik xususiyatlari*: unlilar soni 9-10tani tashkil qiladi. *ā* unlisi O‘zgarish, Eshako‘ldi, Zartepa, Chuqurqishloq, Chim, Obodon, O‘rmon, Qoraxon (ž-lovichlar), Qizilsuv, G‘alaba, Hayrabod, O‘rtaqishloq, O‘rtabo‘z qishloqlari aholisi nutqida mavjud bo‘lib, qolgan qipchoq lahjasi vakillari nutqida orqa qator **a** ning varianti sifatida talaffuz qilinadi. Bu unli orqa qator, quyi-keng, qisman lablangan unli shahar va shahar tipidagi shevalarda keng uchraydi. Qipchoq guruh shevalarining adabiy til, tojik tili va qarluq tip shevalar ta’siri bor hududlarida qo‘llanish doirasi keng.

ŋ undoshi - til orqa, jarangli burun tovushi. Bu tovush adabiy til va **j**-lovchi shevalarga nisbatan **ž**-lovchi shevalarda o‘zining qalinligi va burunlashganligi bilan farq qiladi. Singarmonizm qonuni ta’sirida turli kombinatsiyalarda boshqa tovushlar bilan qo‘shilganda ikki varianti uchraydi²⁴: old qator (yumshoq)varianti Enang ~ *enāŋ*, keling ~ *kāŋ*||*keliŋ*, beringlar ~ *berinŋ*||*berin*, tog‘ning ~ *tāvniŋ*, so‘ngi ~ *sōŋi*, senga ~ *seŋā*||*sāŋā*; orqa qator (qattiq) varianti qozonga ~ *qazaŋŋa*, tanga ~ *taŋŋa*, chiqing ~ *čiyiŋ*, xudoning ~ *xudāniŋ*, oqlangan ~ *āxlaŋŋan*.

Palatal singarmonizm to‘liq saqlangan, labial singarmonizning saqlanishi sayoz;

singarmonizmdan chekinish holatlari mavjud: qulog‘ingga tanbur chertyapmanmi ~ *qulayinā čildi:ma čilipdimā*, yerning tagida ilon qimirlasa biladi ~ *žerdi astida žilān qivirdasa bilādi*, to‘rva qoqdi ~ *xalta qaxti*, zig‘ir yog‘dek ko‘ngilga urdi ~ *ziyir mājiday žürekkā urdi*.

so‘z o‘rtasi, oxirida *γ* ~ *v* almashadi: tog‘ ~ *tāv/tav*, ag‘dar ~ *avdar*;

undosh tovushning tushishi yoki bo‘g‘in qisqarishi natijasida unlilarning cho‘ziqligi kuzatiladi: muhlat ~ *mō:lāt*, muttaham ~ *müttā::m*, maslahat ~ *māslā:t*;

Kontrast juft unlilar saqlangan. Shevada old qator va orqa qator unlilar ma’no farqlash xususiyatini saqlab qoladi: ishdagi unim ~ *išdāji ünüm*, unim qolmadi ~ *unum qalmadi*.

Diftong. Barcha singarmonizmli shevalarda bo‘lgani kabi denov **ž**-lovchi shevalarida ham diftong hodisasi kuzatiladi: **üö** diftongiga misollar: o‘t ~ *üöt*, o‘chadi ~ *üöčadi*, o‘ttiz ~ *üöttiz*, o‘n besh ~ *üönbeš*; **ʋö** diftongiga misollar: o‘lan ~ *ʋölän*, o‘rdak ~ *ʋördäk*, o‘zim ~ *ʋözim*, o‘lim ~ *ʋölüm*, o‘t ~ *ʋöt*, ul ~ *ʋul*, o‘roq ~ *ʋoraq*, unday ~ *ʋondaj*, o‘n ~ *ʋon*; **ʃe** diftongiga misollar: echki ~ *ʃeščki*, ellik ~ *ʃelivʃellig*, elak ~ *ʃeläg*.

Spirantizatsiya. o‘rog‘i ~ *ʋorayï*, tayoq ~ *tajayï*, chuqur ~ *čuyur*, chaqib ~ *čayiv*, bibi ~ *bivi*, labim ~ *lavim*, tobim ~ *tavum*, obod ~ *avād*, tep ~ *tevip*, chopaman ~ *čävämän*, qilib edim ~ *qivadim*.

²⁴ П] tovushining ikki xil varianti haqida N.K.Dmitriyev, Y.D.Polivanov, V.V.Reshetovlar ma’lumot berishgan.

Дмитриев Н.К. Грамматика башкирского языка. Москва – Ленинград, 1948. – С. 23; Решетов В.В.

Кураминские говоры Ташкентской области (фонетическая и морфологическая система). – С. 335; Поливанов Е.Д. Некоторые фонетические особенности кара-калпакского языка. Ташкент, 1933. – С. 11.

II bobning ikkinchi paragrafi “*Qipchoq shevalarining morfologik xususiyatlari*” deb nomlangan bo‘lib, bu bobda ž-lovchi shevalarning o‘ziga xos morfologik xususiyatlari yoritildi.

Egalik. Denov qipchoq shevalarida egalik qo‘shimchalari adabiy tildan ko‘p variantlilik bilan farqlanadi.

Kelishiklar soni 6ta bo‘lib, ko‘rsatkichlari fonetik variantlari bilan qo‘llanadi: qaratqich: *-niñ/niñ, -diñ/diñ, -tiñ/tiñ*; tushum: *-ni//ni, -di//di, -ti//ti*; jo‘nalish: *-gä//ya, -kä//qa*; o‘rin-payt: *-da // dä, -tä // ta*; chiqish *-dan//dän, -tan//tän, -nan//nän* affikslari fonetik variantlari bilan qo‘llanadi. Keyingi davrda adabiy til hamda atrof qarluq guruh shevalar ta‘sirida qaratqich va tushum kelishi bir ko‘rsatkich *-ni* (fonetik variantlari bilan) ga o‘tishi kuzatilgan. Ba‘zi qishloqlarda, xossatan, O‘rta qishloq, Hujum, 8-mart kabi O‘shor, Oybarak qishloqlari chegarasi kesishgan nuqtada yashayotgan ž-lovchi yoshlar va o‘rta qatlam nutqida o‘rin-payt va jo‘nalish kelishigi farqlanmasligini kuzatish mumkin.

-mi so‘roq yuklamasi *-ma//mä*, shaklida (fonetik variantlari bilan ham keladi) talaffuz qilinadi: qildingmi ~ *qildinma*, turibdimi ~ *turuppa*, ko‘rdingmi ~ *kördinmä*; *-ku* yuklamasi *-qu* (sporadik ravishda *-yu*) talaffuz qilinadi. ko‘radi-ku ~ *körädi-qu* (Ху халойик, эгасини жеган анови Күкалча галани бузиб *кетьбди-кү*.)²⁵

Buyruq-istak mayli qo‘shimchasi *-yin//qin, -yaj//qaj(yāj//qāj)* shakllari bilan ifodalanadi: bo‘yin, qiyin, *qilayaj, barayaj, žijib qojayaj, mināvinini piširayaj, qojip qojayaj*.

Shevada *-lar* qo‘shimchasi hurmat ma‘nosida ishlatilmaydi;

Aniq o‘tgan zamoni ifodalashda *-di/-di, -ti/-ti* affikslaridan foydalaniladi.

Uzoq o‘tgan zamon adabiy til va dialektal zonaning qarluq shevalari kabi *-gän/-kän/-qan* shakllari bilan, shuningdek, *-yan* affiksi bilan ham ifodalanadi. Bunda *-gän/yan* qo‘shimchalari jarangli undosh bilan tugagan fe‘l asoslariga, jarangsiz undosh bilan tugagan fe‘l asoslariga esa *-kän/-qan* affikslari qo‘shiladi. Old qator unlilar bilan *-gän/-kän*, orqa qator undoshlari bilan esa *-qan/-yan* qo‘shimchalari qo‘shiladi. Mazkur affikslar fe‘l asosidan keyin birinchi shaxs birlik va ko‘plik shaxs-son shakllaridan so‘ng assimilyatsiyaga uchraydi. Masalan, *oqiyamman, baryammiz* singari.

O‘tgan zamoni ifodalashda qo‘llaniladigan analitik shakllar. *edi* to‘liqsiz fe‘li oldidan *-ib (-b)* ravishdoshini qo‘llash orqali hosil qilinadi. Bunda ravishdosh qo‘shimchasi **b** ikki unli o‘rtasida **v** ga o‘tadi va **e** to‘liqsiz fe‘li cho‘ziq **i**: tarzida talaffuz qilinadi, borgan edim ~ *barivi:dim*, kelgan edim ~ *kelivi:dim* kabi.

Shuningdek, *-ar* sifatdosh affiksidan so‘ng *edi* to‘liqsiz fe‘lini ishlatish orqali o‘tgan zamon davom ma‘nosidagi analitik shakl qo‘llaniladi, yozar edim ~ *jazaridim/jazari:dim*, o‘ynar edim ~ *ojnaridim/ojnari:dim* (ko‘rsatilgan misollarda singlarmonizm buzilgan). O‘tgan zamon gumon ma‘nosini ifodalashda *-gän/-kän/-qan/-yan* sifatdosh shakllaridan so‘ng *-imis/-imis* affikslarini qo‘shish orqali hosil

²⁵ “Алпомиш” достони. Хушбоқ Мардонакул ўғли варианты. Ёзиб олувчи: Тоштемир Турдиев. – Тошкент: Ёзувчи, 1998. – Б. 168.

qilinadi, *ke(l)gänimišmän, baryanimišmis*. Deyarli barcha zamon shakllaridan soʻng *ekän//äkän* toʻliqsiz feʻllari qoʻshilib kela oladi, *baryanäkän, kegänäkän* va h.k.

Hozirgi zamon davom feʻli *-(ä)jöp/-(a)jap* affiksi bilan hosil qilinadi, *barajapti, keläjapti*. Baʼzan, keksa avlod vakillari nutqida *-jatir* affiksi ham qoʻllaniladiki, oʻrta yosh va yosh avlod nutqida bu affiks uchramaydi. Bu holat yondosh qarluq shevalari va adabiy tilning taʼsiri deb baholash mumkin.

Dissertatsiyaning III bobi **Denov kichik dialektal zonasini “oʻzbek xalq shevalari korpusi”ga joylashtirish masalasi** deb nomlangan. Bu bobning birinchi paragrafidagi *“Dialektal zona”* va *“kichik dialektal zona”* tushunchalari izohlangan boʻlib, oʻrganilayotgan hududning shevalari areal lingvistika tamoyillari asosida izohlandi.

Til va dialektlarni zonalashtirish areal lingvistikaning muhim masalalaridan boʻlib, dialektal zonalarini tashkil etishda fokus tushunchasidan foydalaniladi. Til zonalarini tarixiy taraqqiyotida hamma dialektlarga xos xarakterli xususiyatlari qisqarishi va mayda zonalarga ajralishi mumkin. Bu hodisa ham lingvistik geografiyaning oʻrganish obyekti sanaladi. Til zonasi terminini A.Joʻrayev “til massivi²⁶” termini bilan izohlaydi. Y.Ibragimov esa buni “til maydoni” termini bilan tushuntiradi²⁷. Til zonasi bu – oʻzaro yaqin tillar (idiom)ni yaqinlik darajasi va bir fokus nuqtasiga koʻra birlashtiradigan hududdir²⁸. Til zonalarini belgilashda muayyan tilning xalqaro ijtimoiy-siyosiy, madaniy va geografik joylashuvi muhim rol oʻynaydi, bunda muayyan til atrof tillar hududida yoki dunyo boʻylab keng hududlarda tarqaladi. V.Jirmunskiy har bir milliy davlat hududida qoʻshni milliy guruh va ularning shevalari yashashi, ayrim hollarda bu lisoniy tarqoqlik xilma-xillikka sabab boʻladi. Oʻzaro yaqin til va shevalar uzoq yillar yonma-yon yashashi natijasida turli tillarda soʻzlashuvchi qoʻshnilar orasida murakkab va tarixiy lisoniy jihatdan oʻzaro aloqalar amalga oshirilishini taʼkidlaydi²⁹. Dialektal zona – bir til doirasidagi lahja, dialekt va shevalar hamda aloqadagi tillarning fokus nuqtasiga koʻra joylashish hududidir³⁰. A.Joʻrayev dialektal zonalarini ifodalashda ijtimoiy-tarixiy maqomiga koʻra oʻta muhim, tayanch shevasi yirik shahar shevasi ekanligini taʼkidlaydi hamda uni *fokus nuqta* deb ataydi³¹. A.Joʻrayev tadqiqotida oʻzbek tili massivini 11ta dialektal zonaga boʻlgan³² va 7ta a-zonal hududlarni ham belgilagan.

Albatta, shahar dialektining dominantligi shaharning tarixan shakllangan dialekti boʻlishi, u siyosiy, iqtisodiy va madaniy tadbirlar markazi sifatidagi oʻziga xos oʻrni, unda shu zonadagi turli sheva va til vakillarining ishtiroki, shuningdek, ularning adabiy til bilan birga, shu shahar shevasiga xos unsurlarni oʻz nutqida qoʻllashga majbur boʻlishi kabilarda koʻrinadi. Shunday holatlarning kengroq

²⁶ Джурраев А. Б. Теоретические основы ареального исследования узбекоязычного массива. – Ташкент: Фан, 1991. – С. 23.

²⁷ Иброҳимов Й. М. Жанубий оролбўйи ўзбек шевалари тадқиқи. Филол. фан. докт. ... дис. – Тошкент, 2000. – Б. 34.

²⁸ Ashirboyev S. Oʻzbek dialektologiyasi. – Toshkent: Nodirabegim, 2021. – B. 106.

²⁹ Жирмунский В.М. О диалектологическом атласе тюркских языков Советского Союза//Вопр. Языкознания. 1963. – № 6. – С. 18.

³⁰ Ashirboyev S. Oʻzbek dialektologiyasi. – Toshkent: Nodirabegim, 2021. – B. 106.

³¹ Ashirboyev S. Areal lingvistika. – Toshkent: Bookmany Print, 2023. – B. 74.

³² Джурраев, А. Б. Теоретические основы ареального исследования узбекоязычного массива. – Ташкент: Фан, 1991. – С. 65.

miqyosda bo‘lmasa-da, tarixan shakllangan ayrim tuman markazlariga ham xosligi ma’lum bo‘lib qolmoqda. Jumladan, Denov shahri shunday vazifani bajaradi, ya’ni bu shaharda, asosan, qarluq shevasi vakillari yashasa, uning ayrim mahallalarida tojiklar, qo‘shnichilikda qipchoq shevasi vakillari yashaydiki, tarixan ular o‘zaro kontaktda bo‘lib kelganlar. Ular o‘zaro munosabatlari natijasida shevada aralashuv jarayonlari kechmoqda va bunda qarluq shevasi dominantlik qilmoqda. Demak, ushbu zonada qarluqlar shevasi fokus nuqta vazifasini bajaradi. *Kichik dialektal zona* terminida, garchi *dialekt* so‘zi ishtirok etsa-da, bu o‘rinda *dialekt* emas, balki *sheva* tushunchasi ko‘zda tutiladil. Til massivining dialektal zonasida, avval aytganimizdek, tayanch dialekt tushunchasida haqiqatan ham shahar dialektining ishtiroki ta’kidlanadi, lekin O‘zbekiston hududidagi barcha shaharlarda ham terminologik ma’nodagi *dialekt* emas, balki aksariyat shaharlar bir shevalidir, bu o‘rinda ham *dialekt* terminidan foydalaniladi, lekin bu so‘z *sheva* termini ma’nosiga teng bo‘ladi. Dialektologik adabiyotlarda *dialekt* terminidan ham lahja, ham sheva, ham umumlingvistik tushuncha sifatida foydalanish imkoniyatlari bo‘lib kelgan³³ va hozir ham shunday qo‘llanish holatlari mavjud. To‘g‘ri, sheva, dialekt, lahja tushunchalarining pog‘onaviylik ma’nosi o‘z kuchini saqlaydi³⁴. Dastlabki fikrdan foydalanib, *kichik dialektal zona* terminidagi *dialekt* so‘zini faqat sheva ma’nosida qo‘llanayotganini ta’kidlaymiz hamda uni dastlab Denov tumani misolida asoslashga harakat qilamiz va uni *kichik dialektal zonaning* bir namunasi sifatida tavsiya etamiz. Shuningdek, kichik dialektal zonani belgilashda aholining yo dialektal, yo til rang-barangligi bo‘lgan hududlardan qidirish lozim. Agar tuman aholisi bir shevali yoki bir tillik (qarindosh yoki qarindosh bo‘lmagan til) bo‘lsa uni yirik dialektal zonaning periferik hududi deb qarash to‘g‘ri bo‘ladi. Masalan, Bandixon tumani³⁵ aholisi faqat qipchoqlardan iborat bo‘lgani uchun unda dialektal zona belgilanmaydi, balki u Surxondaryo dialektal zonasining periferik hududlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Aslida Surxondaryoni yaxlit bir dialektal zona deb belgilash masalasi ham munozarali, bunga A.Jo‘rayevning Termiz shahri shevasining kuchsiz fokus nuqtasi deb yuritishi³⁶ sabab bo‘ladi. Bu esa, Surxondaryo shevalarining yaxlit dialektal zonaligi masalasida munozara qilishga olib keladi.

Uchinchi bobning ikkinchi paragrafidagi *“Denov tojiklari nutqida qipchoq va qarluq shevalari xususiyatlarining namoyon bo‘lishi”* o‘rganilgan. Bunda o‘zbek shevalari va tojik tili munosabatlari chog‘ishtirilgan. O‘zbek va tojik xalqlarining o‘zaro aloqada yashashi o‘rganilayotgan hudud aholisining tili va madaniyatiga o‘z ta’sirini ko‘rsatgan. Denov tumanida o‘zbek urug‘larining turk-kaltatoy, kaltatoy, barlos, turk-barlos, musobozori (muso), uyg‘ur, chigil, xalaj, yag‘mo urug‘-qabila birlashmalari va tojik tilli aholi hamda XV asrdan boshlab qo‘ng‘irot, yuz, do‘rmon, laqay³⁷, nayman urug‘ vakillari ko‘chib o‘troq yashashni boshlagan.

³³ Решетов В., Шоабдурахмонов Ш. Ўзбек диалектологияси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978. – Б. 6; Тўйчибоев Б., Ҳасанов Б. Ўзбек диалектологияси. – Тошкент: Абдулла Қодирий, 2004. – Б. 5.

³⁴ Ashirboyev S. O‘zbek dialektologiyasi. – Toshkent: Nodirabegim, 2021. – B. 12.

³⁵ https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bandixon_tumani

³⁶ Джураев А.Б. Теоретические основы ареального исследования узбекоязычного массива. – Ташкент: Фан, 1991. – С. 70.

³⁷ Qarang: Йўлдошев Т. Тожикистондаги ўзбек шевалари морфологияси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1986. – Б. 8.

Ikki til vakillarining uzoq asrlik o‘zaro yonma-yon yashashlari o‘zbek va tojik tillari kontaktini yuzaga chiqargan. Kontakt natijasida o‘zbek tilidagi fonetik, grammatik, leksik birliklar tojik tiliga o‘tgan, shuningdek, tojik tilidagi fonetik, grammatik, leksik birliklar o‘zbek tili shevalariga “ko‘chgan”.

Kichik dialektal zonadagi qipchoq, qarluq shevalariga tojik tilining ta’siri, ayniqsa, leksikada yaqqol ko‘zga tashlanadi. Masalan, tojikcha *sabzi* qipchoq shevalarida *sābiz*, qarluq shevalarida *sābzi* ko‘rinishida qo‘llaniladi.

Qipchoq lahjasi vakillari nutqida ham tojik tili elementlari ko‘p uchraydi. Masalan: sochiqni olib kel ~ *dāstā pāk (dāstipāk)ni apke*, oshning suyagiga ehtiyot bo‘l ~ *ašti ustixaniya extijat bol*, yulg‘un ko‘p bo‘lganmi ~ *žinil(žunil) möl boɣama*, yulg‘un ilondek chirmashgan ~ *e ukāyare, žunil mār bolip ketkāne: ä:*, ha ko‘p bo‘ldi ~ *hä möl bölli*, o‘zi rosa urush bo‘ldi ~ *özi rasā žän bölli*.

O‘shor qishloq shevasida tojikcha o‘zlashmalarining kundalik turmush jarayonida ishlatilishini kuzatishimiz mumkin: *Mäktäpni pājidän, hov pājčädän keliñ. Pājčädän olčän.*

Tojik tilining o‘zbek tili (shevalari)ga ta’siri bo‘lganidek, o‘z navbatida o‘zbek tilining ham tojik tiliga ta’siri sezilarli. Masalan, o‘zbek va tojik tillarida undoshlarning artikulatsion bazasining bir xil bo‘lishi uzoq vaqt o‘zaro ta’sir natijasidir. Tojik tiliga o‘zbek tilidan o‘zlashgan **q** tovushi bunga misol bo‘ladi. Bu tovush sof turkiy tovush bo‘lib, tojik tili mansub bo‘lgan hind-yevropa tillarida yo‘q³⁸. Tojik tilidagi sirg‘aluvchi **č** ning hozirgi o‘zbek shevalaridagi qorishiq-portlovchi **ž** kabi talaffuz qilinishi ham bu o‘zbek tili (shevalar)ning ta’siri bo‘lishi mumkin³⁹. Bundan tashqari tojik tilidagi so‘zlarga urg‘usi ham o‘zbek tilining ta’siri natijasidir.

Uchinchi bobning “*Til kopusida Denov shevasi ma’lumotlar bazasini shakllantirish va qidiruv tizimiga joylashtirish masalalari*” nomli uchinchi paragrafida kichik dialektal zonaning leksik bazasi asosida subdialekt korpusining ma’lumotlar bazasi shakllantirilgan.

Korpus lingvistikasi o‘zbek tilshunosligida yangi rivojlanayotgan yo‘nalishlardan bo‘lib, korpus va uni tuzish tamoyillari to‘g‘risida bir necha tadqiqot olib borilgan, jumladan. O‘zbek tilshunosligida korpusshunoslikni o‘rganish va tadqiq qilish 2018-yildan boshlab keng rivojlandi. Bu sohaning rivojlanishida S.Rizayev, S.Muhamedov, A.Po‘latov, S.Karimov⁴⁰, B.Mengliyev⁴¹, L.Raupova⁴², Z.Xolmanova, S.Muhamedova, N.Abdurahmonova, Sh.Hamroyeva⁴³, B.Elov⁴⁴,

³⁸ Раҳмонбердиев К. Ўзбек тили контактлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1989. – Б. 43.

³⁹ Раҳмонбердиев К. Ўзбек тили контактлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1989. – Б. 44.

⁴⁰ <http://uzbekcorpora.uz/>

⁴¹ <http://uzschoolcorpara.uz/>

⁴² <http://uzschoolcorpara.uz/>

⁴³ <http://uzschoolcorpara.uz/>

⁴⁴ <http://uzschoolcorpara.uz/>

M.Abjalova⁴⁵, O.Abdullayeva⁴⁶, O‘.Xoliyorov⁴⁷, D.Ahmedova⁴⁸, D.Elova⁴⁹ va boshqa tilshunos va dasturchilarning xizmatlari salmoqli. Ular olib borgan tadqiqotlardan “O‘zbek tilining milliy korpusi”, “O‘zbek tili ta’limiy korpusi”, “O‘zbek tili korpusi”, “O‘zbek milliy shevalari korpusi”⁵⁰ kabilarni va ular tarkibidan o‘rin olgan mualliflik va parallel korpuslarni keltirish mumkin.

Dialektal korpuslarni tuzishda sheva vakillarining kelib chiqishi, ism-sharifi, yashash joyi tarixi, kasbi, ma’lumoti haqidagi ma’lumotlar bilan to‘ldirilganligini ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Barcha yaratilgan dialektal korpuslarda shu tartib aks etgan.

Shevalar korpusini yaratish bosqichida shevashunosning tadqiqot maydoni doirasida matnlarni fonetik, leksik, grammatik jihatdan razmetkalash bosqichi dastlabki vazifa hisoblanadi. Razmetkalash deganda matnga va uning komponentlariga maxsus teglarni birlashtirib chiqish nazarda tutiladi. Maxsus teglar ikki xil bo‘ladi: lingvistik teglar va ekstralingvistik (tashqi) teglar. Lingvistik teglar matn elementlarining leksik, grammatik xususiyatlarini tavsiflaydigan ma’lumotlardan iboratdir. Ekstralingvistik teglar esa muallif haqidagi va matn haqidagi ma’lumotlarni (muallif, nomlanishi, nashr yili va joyi, janr, tematika va hokazo) tavsiflaydi⁵¹. Yangi tuzilgan korpuslar uchun razmetkalash qo‘l mehnati asosida bajariladi. Razmetkalash uch yo‘nalishda olib boriladi: kuzatish, fonetik razmetkalash, shevaga oid (dialektal) matnlarni razmetkalash. Kuzatish bosqichida matn yozib olinadigan shahar, qishloq, aholining etnik tarkibi, respondentning kelib chiqishi, kasbi, ma’lumoti (o‘rta, oliy) kabilar o‘rin olsa, fonetik razmetkalashda unli (old qator, orqa qatorlik, singarmonizm, urg‘u olish-olmaslik), undosh (portlovchi, sirg‘aluvchi, jarangli, jarangsiz) tovushlar doirasidagi o‘zgarishlar, dialektal matnlarni razmetkalashda⁵² sheva materiallarining leksik metarazmetkasi ham muhim hisoblanib, har bir shevadagi so‘zlar alohida teglanib adabiy til bilan bog‘lanib chiqiladi, dastlabki dialektal korpuslarda har qanday tildagi korpuslarda bo‘lganidek har bir so‘z (variantlari) sinonimi, omonimi, antonimi, paronimlari alohida teglanadi. Shevalar o‘rtasidagi so‘zlarning leksik-semantik teglash bu alohida jarayon hisoblanadi. Grammatik razmetkalash yagona standartlashtirilgan grammatik birliklar mavjudligi shevalararo bog‘liqliklar sabab ozmi-ko‘pmi bir-birini tushunishga olib keladi va bu jarayon yuqoridagi uch bosqichdan yengilroq sanaladi. Bundan tashqari, avtomatik teglash (razmetkalash) ham mavjud bo‘lib, bunda teglashni “tegger⁵³ (teglovchi dastur)” bajaradi. Yuqorida sanalgan

⁴⁵ https://www.researchgate.net/publication/372447469_Monografiya_PhD_Abjalova_Manzura

⁴⁶ [file:///C:/Users/admin/Desktop/Abdullayeva%20O.%20Dissertatsiya_last%20\(1\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/admin/Desktop/Abdullayeva%20O.%20Dissertatsiya_last%20(1).pdf)

⁴⁷ Холиёров Ў. Ўзбек тили таълимий корпусини тузишнинг лингвистик асослари. Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) дис. Автореф. – Термиз, 2021. – Б. 52.

⁴⁸ Ахмедова Д. Атов бирликларини ўзбек тили корпуслари учун лексик-семантик теглашнинг лингвистик асос ва моделлари. Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) дис. автореф. – Бухоро, 2020. – Б. 54.

⁴⁹ Элова Д. Ўзбек тили корпуси бирликларининг услубий тегларини яратиш тамойиллари ва лингвистик таъминоти. Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2022. – Б. 12.

⁵⁰ <https://dialect.uz/>

⁵¹ <http://compling.navoiy-uni.uz/index.php/conferences2/article/view/167/160>

⁵² Matnlarni razmetkalashda nasriy matn, she’riy matn va aralash (she’riy-nasriy) matnlar ko‘proq tadqiq qilingan bo‘lib, dialektal korpusda tabiiy va ishonchliligini ta’minlash uchun dialog va monolog (audio) matnlarni tanlab oldik va izohladik.

⁵³ Abdullayeva O. O‘zbek tilining internet axborot matnlari korpusini shakllantirishning nazariy va amaliy asoslari. Filol. fan. bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) diss. – Toshkent, 2022. – B. 103.

korpuslarda qisman razmetkalash amalga oshirilganligi bizning ishimizda ham o‘z o‘rnida foydalanildi. Til korpuslarida Denov shevalari ma’lumotlar bazasi shakllantirildi. Bunda avval Denov shevalari haqidagi ma’lumotlar jamlanib, tahlil qilindi. Denov tumanida joylashgan 98ta (MFY) aholi yashash joylarini kuzatib, u yerdagi odamlar bilan suhbatlashish chog‘ida yig‘ilgan audio matnlar to‘plab tahlil qilindi. To‘plangan dialektologik materiallarni 2020-yilda yaratilgan “O‘zbek tili korpusi⁵⁴”da joylashtirish metodologiyasi ishlab chiqildi hamda dialektologik materiallar shu korpusning dialektologik subkorpusiga joylashtirildi. *uzbekcorpus.uz* dasturi N.Abduraxmonovanning “O‘zbek tili elektron korpusining kompyuter modellari” (Fil.f.d.DSc. 2021.) dissertatsiyasi doirasida ishlab chiqilgan. Korpusda o‘zbek tilida ilk bor *FST* (finite state transducer) – chekli avtomat transyuteri vositasida korpusni morfologik teglashning avtomatik usuli yordamida lemmatizatsiyalash va tokenizatsiyalash jarayonlarining lingvistik tahlil bosqichlari ishlab chiqilgan, morfologik ma’lumotlar bazasi hamda morfotaktik qoidalar tizimi shakllantirilgan.

Korpusni sintaktik teglash va annotatsiyalashda universal tobelik nazariyasining UdPipe metodi orqali *CONLLU* format namunasida o‘zbek tilining sintaktik modellari aniqlangan. Olib borilgan izlanishlarning amaliy ifodasi sifatida <http://uzbekcorpus.uz> sayti yaratilgan bo‘lib, o‘zbek tili korpus menejerining (qidiruv tizimi) lemma, token bo‘yicha hamda *n-gram* modeli asosida konkordanslarning qidiruv tizimi ishlab chiqilgan.

Tarjima qilish algoritmi va o‘zbek tili parallel korpusining tarjima xotirasini yaratishda *WordFast* texnologiyasidan foydalanilgan hamda o‘zbek tilining ingliz va rus tillarida tarjima birliklari muqobillarining ma’lumotlar bazasi tuzilgan.

Korpusni grammatik teglash bosqichida *Protege* dasturi orqali ontologik modellashtirish usulining ilmiy asoslari belgilangan. Korpusda qidirilayotgan so‘zning imloviy xatolarini aniqlash va unga yaqin bo‘lgan so‘zlar koeffitsientini belgilash hamda qidiruv interfeysida ilova qilishda Djaro *Winkler* algoritmini qo‘llashning maqsadga muvofiq ekanligi isbotlangan.

Subkorpusda Denov shevalari ma’lumotlar bazasining shakllantirilishi quyidagicha amalga oshirildi. Birinchi bosqichda diktafon, telefon so‘zlashuvlari so‘rovnoma o‘tkazish, anketa to‘ldirish usullari orqali to‘plangan dala ma’lumotlari (audio materiallar) transkripsiyada⁵⁵ yozib chiqildi. To‘plangan materiallar asosida dialektologik lug‘at tuzildi. Lug‘atda o‘zbek adabiy tilida uchramaydigan, adabiy tilda talaffuzi bilan farqlanadigan so‘zlar alohida meta ma’lumotlari bilan joylashtirib chiqildi. Lug‘atdan o‘rin olgan har bir so‘z uchun maxsus kompyuter dasturlari o‘qishi uchun mo‘ljallangan yagona yunikod tizimiga ega bo‘lgan *UTF-8 (txt)* faylda matnlar tayyorlandi.

Matndagi so‘zlar meta ma’lumotlarini joylashtirishda tanlangan so‘zning transkripsiyasi, adabiy tildagi muqobili, respondentning yashash joyi (davlat, viloyat, tuman, qishloq), kasbi, yoshi, jinsi, lahjasi, urug‘ (urug‘ning shaxobchasi, daha va to‘dasi) haqidagi ma’lumotlar biriktirildi. Jadvalda berilgan so‘zlar raqamlar

⁵⁴ <https://uzbekcorpus.uz/newIndex>

⁵⁵ Lotin alifbosidagi transkripsiyadan foydalandik.

ketma-ketligida 1-raqamdagi soʻz, 1-raqamdagi *UTF-8 (txt)* faylga biriktirilgan boʻlib, qidiruv interfeysida yozilgan soʻzning adabiy tildagi muqobili, oldindan bazaga biriktirilgan transkripsiyada yozilgan soʻz qatnashgan matn qidiruv oynasida aks ettiriladi. Audio materiallarni transkripsiyada yozish, ularni ketma-ketlikda razmetkalash barchasi qoʻlda yozib chiqildi.

Denov kichik dialektal zonasi shevalarining asosiy xususiyatlari, shevalarning bir-biriga taʼsiri alohida oʻrganildi va baza lugʻatiga kiritildi. Subdialektal korpus tuzishda soʻzlarning transkripsiyasi va adabiy tildagi transliteratsiyasi alohida izohlar bilan berildi. Har bir soʻzning shevadagi varianti va oʻzbek adabiy tilidagi sinonim va omonimlari alohida izohlar orqali teglandi. Bundan tashqari, korpus imkoniyatidan kelib chiqib maʼlumotlar bazasini doimiy ravishda toʻldirib borishga imkoniyat yaratildi.

Umumiy xulosalar

1. Oʻzbek shevalari tavsifiy jihatdan atroflicha oʻrganilganligi maʼlum. Endilikda esa u areal yondashuv asosida tadqiq qilishga muhtoj. Ushbu tadqiqot ana shu maqsadga xizmat qiladi.

2. Denov shevasi maxsus dialektologik tadqiqot obyekti boʻlgan emas, lekin bu sheva toʻgʻrisida ayrim maʼlumotlar eʼlon qilingan. Bu ishda Denov shevasi fonetikasi va morfologik xususiyatlari tahlilga tortildi hamda uning eng muhim belgilari aniqlandi.

3. Denov shevasi oʻziga xos arealni hosil qilgan va unda qarluq, qipchoq shevalari hamda tojiklar shevalari aloqa-aralashuv quroli sifatida asrlardan beri faoliyatda boʻlib kelganligi oʻz tasdigʻini topdi.

4. Denov arealidagi bu shevalar va tojik tili qadimdan oʻzaro taʼsirga uchragan boʻlsa-da, bu taʼsir shevalar xususiyatlarini oʻzgartirib yubormagan, balki kuchsiz taʼsir unsurlari mavjud.

5. Qarluq va qipchoq shevalarining oʻzaro taʼsiri qarluq shevalarida umumturkiy **a** unlisining soʻzlarning birinchi boʻgʻinida paydo boʻlib qolishi bilan va qarluq shevasiga xos boʻlgan **ā** unlisining ham birinchi boʻgʻinda turli ehtirosalar boʻlganda paydo boʻlib qolishi bilan izohlanadi.

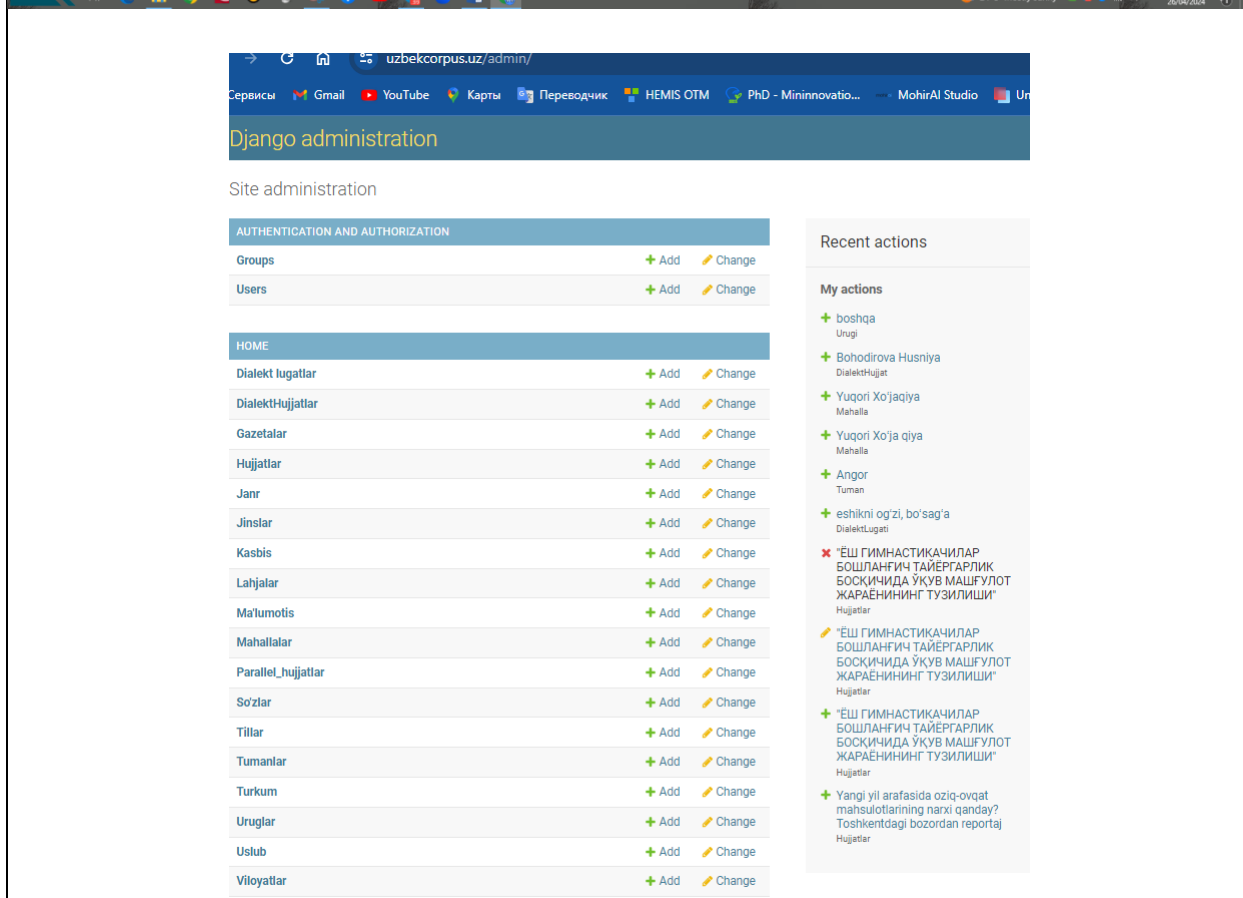
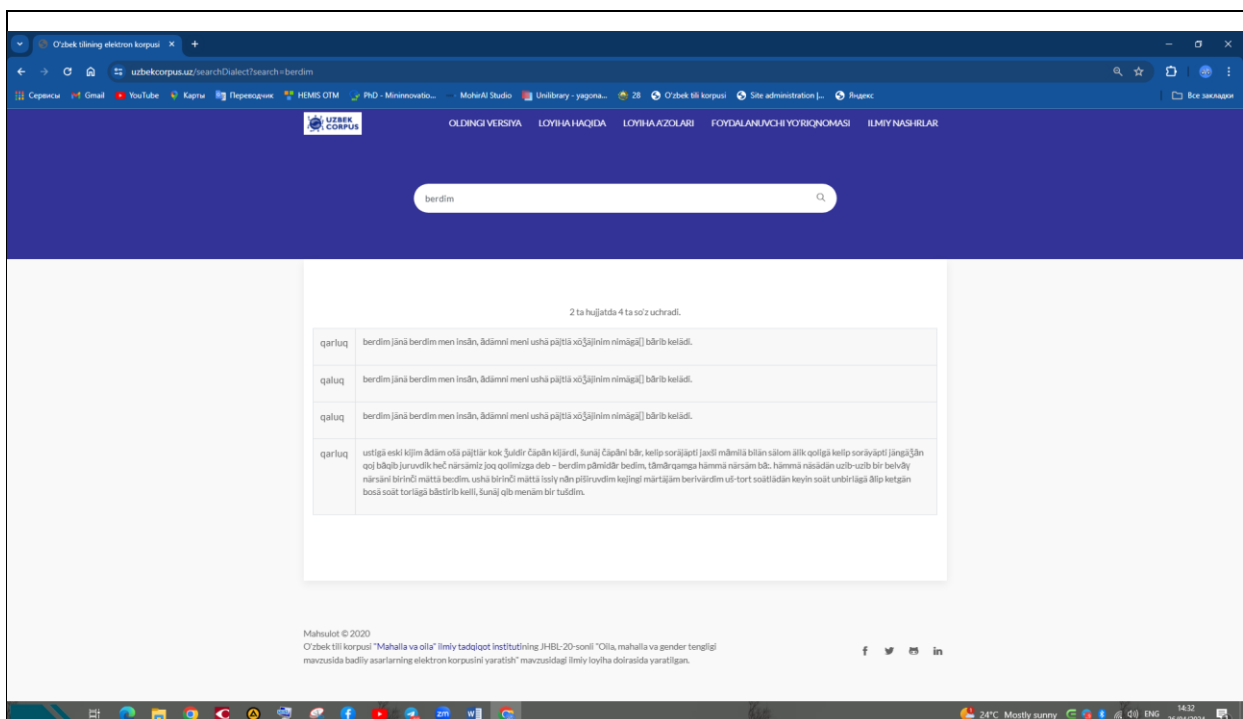
6. Qarluq shevalari, asosan, 6ta unlini saqlab qolgan, lekin 7-unli ham qipchoq shevalariga kontakt boʻlgan oʻrinlarda birinchi boʻgʻinda mavjud.

7. Qipchoq shevalarida esa 9ta unli fonema oʻz oʻrniga ega, lekin qarluq shevalari bilan kontaktda boʻlgan shevalarda 10-unli, yaʼni **ā** unlisi paydo boʻladi.

8. Sheva morfologiyasi boshqa qarluq shevalari bilan umumiylikka ega, lekin baʼzan oʻziga xoslik ham seziladi, masalan, II shaxs egalik shaklidagi koʻplikda *dādāñlār* shakli oʻrnida *dādāñälä* variantining qoʻllanishi shevaning oʻziga xos xususiyatini koʻrsatadi.

9. Shevalar korpusini yaratish bosqichida shevashunosning tadqiqot maydoni doirasida matnlar fonetik, leksik, grammatik jihatdan razmetkalash ishi bajarildi va unda lingvistik teglar va ekstralingvistik (tashqi) teglar hisobga olindi.

10. Denov shevasi ma'lumotlarining til korpuslari qidiruv tizimida joylashtirilishi va uning amalda qo'llanish bosqichlarini ishlab chiqish shu kungacha yaratilgan dunyo korpusshunoslik va o'zbek tilshunoslari tomonidan yaratilgan til korpuslari metodologiyasiga asoslanishi maqsadga muvofiq deb topildi.



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UZBEK LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE NAMED AFTER
ALISHER NAVOI**

**TASHKENT STATE UNIVERSITY OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE AND
LITERATURE NAMED AFTER ALISHER NAVOI**

Turdialiyev Anvarbek Khusinovich

**AREAL STUDY OF THE DENOVI DIALECT AND PLACEMENT IN THE
LANGUAGE CORPUS**

10.00.01 – The Uzbek language

**ABSTRACT OF DOCTOR PHILOSOFY (PhD) OF FILOLOGICAL
SCIENCES**

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The dissertation can be found at the Information Resource Center of Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi (registered by _____). (Address: 100100, Tashkent, Yakkasaray district, Yusuf Khos Hajib street, 103) Tel (99871) 281-42-44; fax: (99871) 281-42-44, (www.tsuull.uz).

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INTRODUCTION (PhD dissertation abstract)

Topicality and necessity of the thesis. In world linguistics, attention to the study of dialects has increased. In fact, although the issue of studying dialects in Uzbek linguistics has a long history, in the last 50 years, the work in this direction slowed down, but in linguistic geography, which is a branch of our dialectology a number of works appeared. In particular, it is possible to emphasize that areal studies of our dialects have been carried out and textbooks of this field have been created.

In world linguistics, attention to the development of areal linguistics is increasing day by day. In this regard, there are reports confirming that intense work is being done on the Internet. To a certain extent, this process is also taking place in the Republic of Uzbekistan. It can be seen in Uzbek linguistics that the massif of the Uzbek language is divided into dialectal zones and azones, and the mapping of dialects is also ongoing. This work has been done on a large language array, but it would have been more appropriate to start with smaller zones. In this sense, the Denov area was chosen in this study, because of this area there are languages and dialects of 3 ethnic groups interacting with each other. Although the Denov dialect was not involved in independent (separate) dialectological research, it was noticed by a number of scholars, whose materials were used in other works. We have found this zone as a small dialectal zone.

Uzbek dialectology has passed the stage of dialectography in the present period, and deep scientific research can be noticed in this regard. It should be noted that dialects are the basis of our national language and the source of our literary language. As we mentioned above, the attention to this science decreased in the following years, which led to a decrease in the number of researchers. This process did not go unnoticed by the Government. Decree of the President PF-5850 "Measures to radically increase the prestige and position of the Uzbek language as a state language" from October 21, 2019 and Sh.M. Mirziyoyev's speech on "The model of our national identity and independent statehood" are of great importance to develop researches on dialects. Decree PF-6084 "On further development of the Uzbek language in our country and measures to improve the language policy" from October 20, 2020 is also a methodological basis for expanding the scope of dialectological research. Among other things, these Decrees are the basis for studying the dialects of the Denov area in a new way. In the small area of Denov, representatives of the Karluk, Kipchak dialects and Tajiks live and, undoubtedly, they are in contact in their daily life, and in this process their dialects are influenced by each other. In the dissertation, it was necessary to study the features of Denov's Karluk and Kipchak dialects in such conditions, specifically, the state of phonetic, morphological features of these dialects and the question of the influence of the Tajik language from which aspects, and this ensures the relevance and novelty of the research.

This study, to some extent, will serve to carry out the tasks set out in decrees of President of Republic of Uzbekistan including PF-4797 of May 13, 2016 "On the formation of the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named

after Alisher Navoi”, PF-5850 of October 21, 2019 “On measures to radically increase the prestige and status of the Uzbek language as the state language”, PF-6084 of October 20, 2020 “On measures to further develop the Uzbek language and improve language policy in our country”, PF-6097 of October 29, 2020 “On approval of the Concept for the development of science until 2030” PF-60 of January 28, 2022 “On the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026”; resolution of PQ-4479 of October 4, 2019 “On the broad celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “About the State Language” and other regulations related to this activity.

Compliance of the research with the priorities of the republic's science and technology development . The research was carried out within the framework of priority line I. "Social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and democratic state, development of innovative economy" of the republic's science and technology development.

Problem development status. Surkhandarya Uzbek dialects were studied by Russian and Uzbek dialectologists at the beginning of the 20th century. In particular, Y.D.Polivanov, G.O.Yunus, A.K.Borovkov, G.F.Blagova, X.D.Doniyorov, A.Ishayev, Q.Muhammadjonov, A.Mamatov, M.Nosirov, A.Mamatkulov, Kh.Jurayev, Kh. Alimurodov, D. Abdurahmonov ⁵⁶ mentioned about the phonetics and morphology of the dialects of the Denov Qarluq group and gives an example of the dialect lexicon. S. Rahimov ⁵⁷ calls Denov dialects more ž-speaking dialects and includes them in the second group of ž-speaking dialects, he does not dwell on the language of the Tajiks living in the region, their ethnic composition, he gives explanations about the presence of representatives of the Karluk dialect, but does not comment on bilingual dialects, on the contrary, does not include the region among bilingual dialects. K. Shoniyozov⁵⁸ reports that in the middle of the 6th century, Qarluqs lived in some regions of Eastern Turkestan, Fergana, and Tokharistan, and their descendants live in the present-day Samarkand, Bukhara, the north of Surkhandarya region, the Republic of Tajikistan, and the north of Afghanistan. The scientist says that the language of the Qarluqs, which has survived

⁵⁶ Поливанов Е.Д. Образцы не-иранизованных (сингармонистических) говоров узбекского языка. Говор города Туркестана. // Известия АН, 1929. – № 7. – С.518; Yunus G'.O. Ozbek lahçalarini tasnifda bir taçriba. – Taşkent: Ozdavnaşr, 1935. – В. 21; Решетов В., Шоабдурахмонов Ш. Ўзбек диалектологияси. – Тошкент: Ўрта ва олий мактаб, 1962. – Б. 77; Благова Г.Ф. (Москва), Данияров Х.Д. (Самарканд). Говоры «тюрок» Узбекистана в их отношениях к языку староузбекской литературы // Вопросы языкознания. – Москва: Наука, 1966. – № 6. – С. 93; Носиров М. Сурхондарё шевалари бўйича айрим кузатишлар (диалектологик экспедиция материаллари асосида) // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 1979. – № 5. – Б. 67; Маматкулов А. Шеробод районида “дж” ловчи шеванинг унлилар системаси ҳақида // Илмий асарлар. – Тошкент: ТДПИ, 1959. – № 12. – Б. 15; Жўраев Х. Фонетико-морфологические и лексические особенности узбекских говоров, носящих этническое название “Тюрк-Калтатай” (по материалам Самаркандской, Джизакской и Сырдарьинской областей УзССР): Филол. фан. ... дис. автореф. – Ашхабат. 1975. – Б. 11.; Алимуродов Х. Морфология узбекских кипчакских говоров низовья Сурхандарьи (имя и глагол). Дис. ...канд.филол.наук. – Тошкент, 1982. – С. 22-24; Абдурахмонов Д. Қорлуқлар ва уларнинг тили // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1987. – № 3. – Б. 31.

⁵⁷ Раҳимов С. Ўзбек тили Сурхондарё шевалари (Фонетика, Лексика). – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – Б.13.

⁵⁸ Шониёзов К. Қарлуқ давлати ва қарлуқлар. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 1999. – Б. 90.

to this day, ⁵⁹corresponds to the "j-speaking dialect", that is, the dialect of Fergana and Tashkent.

Relevance of the dissertation research with the plans of the scientific research works of the higher educational institution where the dissertation has been conducted. Dissertation research was carried out within the theme “Areal research of Uzbek folklore and dialects” of the scientific-research work plan of Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature.

The aim of the research work consists of studying Phonetic and morphological characteristics of the Karluq, Kipchak dialects in the Denov area and the influence of the Tajik language on these dialects, on the contrary, the influence of these dialects on the Tajik language and scientifically justifying the issue of placing their results in the dialectal corpus.

Tasks of the research work:

determination of the position of the Denov area in the Uzbek language array;
identifying the dialects related to the Karluk dialect in the area and to describe the phonetic and morphological features of their dialect;

identifying the dialects related to the Kipchak dialect in the area and to describe the phonetic and morphological characteristics of such dialects;

analysis of the results of the contact between the Karluk and Kipchak dialects;

determining the influence and counter-effect of the Tajik language on the Karluk and Kipchak dialects;

solving the problems of placing these dialect facts in the dialectal corpus.

The object of the research work is the Denov area, its dialects of the Karluk, Kipchak dialects and the Tajik language, the data and texts recorded from the representatives of the dialects, and the researches carried out on the dialects of Surkhandarya.

The subject of the research work is to analyze and describe the characteristics of the Karluk and Kipchak dialects in the Denov area, the influence of the Tajik language, the counter-effect, and their differences from other Uzbek dialects.

Methods of the research. Descriptive analysis, comparison, comparative-historical analysis, and areal analysis methods were used to cover the topic.

The scientific novelty of the research work:

The Denov dialect was studied for the first time in the areological and contactological plan, the locations of the Qarluq and Kipchak dialects in the area, the composition of the population and their mutual relations were determined, as well as the peculiarities of the relationship of these two Uzbek dialects with the Tajik language were proved on the basis of examples;

The vowel system, phonetic laws and processes, possessive, agreement, plural and verb forms of the dialects of Denov Qarluq and Kipchak dialects are revealed by comparison with the literary language;

⁵⁹ Шониёзов К. Қарлуқ қабиласи ва унинг тили ҳақида айрим мулоҳазалар // Адабиётшунослик ва тилшунослик масалалари, 4 китоб. – Тошкент: Фан, 1962. – Б. 481.

Surkhondarya is defined as a dialectal zone in Uzbek dialectology, and it is determined that it has a weak focus point, and it is proved that the relatively complex composition of the Denov dialect allows it to be separated as a small dialectal zone, and it was proved with the fact that this concept was first introduced into science;

Proposals and recommendations have been developed for linguistic and extralinguistic tagging, formation of meta data, training dialect texts in transcription in Unicod on placing of dialect facts in Denov minor dialectal zone into Corpus.

Practical results of the research work The research on the Denov dialect clarifies the information about the southern Uzbek dialects of Uzbek dialectology, and through this research, filling the created textbooks and training manuals on "Areal Linguistics" and "Uzbek Dialectology" was proved.

the results of contact between the Qarluq and Kipchak dialects were analyzed, the influence of the Tajik language on the Qarluq and Kipchak dialects and the opposite effect were determined;

It was justified that the placement of the characteristics of the Qarluq and Kipchak dialects in the Denov area into the dialectal corpus serves to improve the corpus of the Uzbek language.

The reliability of the research results is determined by the fact that the problem is clearly stated, the scientific conclusions drawn are proved by descriptive, comparative, comparative-historical analysis and their implementation, and the lexical units specific to the dialect are approached based on the nature of the Uzbek language.

Scientific and practical value of research results is manifested by the fact that it was provided scientific information about the phonetics and morphology of the Denov dialect, which had not been studied in a monographic plan so far. As a result, Uzbek dialectology is defined by filling with theoretical information on this dialect.

The practical value of the research results is determined by the fact that the materials collected on the Denov dialect, as mentioned earlier, are fully used in the educational process, and it can also be used as a preliminary experience for placing them in the dialectal corpus.

Implementation of research results. According to the scientific results obtained on the areal study of the Denov dialect and its placement in the language corpus;

Historical lexicology in the development of national technology in accordance with the standards of the Uzbek language and the mentality of the Uzbek people, lexemes in the vocabulary of the Uzbek folk dialects, ancient pure Turkic words used in the dialects, scientific conclusions on the genealogical point were used in the practical grand project No. A-OT-2019-10 "Creation of regulatory and legal bases of naming in the Uzbek language" carried out at Alisher Navoi Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature in 2019-2022 (Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature dated October 23, 2023 01/10-2222 reference number). As a result, lexemes in the vocabulary of Uzbek folk dialects,

ancient pure Turkic words used in dialects today became the basis for geneological study;

National customs and traditions of our people related to the restoration of historical place names, scientific conclusions on the prevention of names foreign to the Uzbek people were used in the practical project on the topic of "Creating an interactive electronic platform of national names of service facilities" carried out in 2022-2023 at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature named after Alisher Navoi (reference No. 1017 of October 18, 2023 of the Center for Training and Professional Development of the Basics of Working in the State Language at the Tashkent State University of Uzbek Language and Literature). As a result, it eases the process of naming service objects and serves as the main source for finding alternatives.

Approbation of research results. The results of the research were discussed in public at 5 international and 3 national scientific-practical conferences.

Publication of research results. 14 scientific papers on the topic of the dissertation were published in total. 6 articles in the scientific publications recommended for publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan: 4 were published in the national and 2 in the foreign journals.

The outline of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, a list of references and appendices, the total volume of the work is 173 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The introductory part contains information about the fact that the relevance of the dissertation topic is based, the purpose and tasks, objects and subjects of the research are described, the compatibility with the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic is shown, the scientific innovation and practical significance of the research is revealed, the implementation of research results into practice, published works and information on the structure of the dissertation is given.

The first chapter of the dissertation is devoted to “**Features of Denov Karluks dialects**”. The first paragraph is called “*Study of the dialects of the Denov area*”, and we have used the research works by the linguist scientist A. Mamatkulov (1961), Kh.Alimurodov (1974), S.Rahimov (1985) who studied the dialects of the Surkhondarya region, A.Ishayev, M.Nosirov, K.Shoniyozov, G.Blagova, Kh.Doniyorov, D.Abdurahmonov and other historians, linguists, we also have dwelled on Surkhondarya dialects, including the Denov district dialect, as well the importance of existing classifications.

It can be noted that in the classification of Y.D.Polivanov, A.K.Borovkov, and V.V.Reshetov, there is no special opinion or information about the **j**-speaking

dialects or the dialects of Denov district⁶⁰. However, the given facts indicate that the region is only part of the Kipchak dialect.

G.F.Blagova va X.D.Doniyorov dwell on the influence on the old Uzbek literary language by *Turko-Barlos, Kaltatoi, Turk, and Musabozori* clans living in Denov (Kiziljar village), Sariosia (Tokhchiyan village) districts of Surkhondarya region, mentioned that the number of vowels is 6 (ə, ʏ, y, ö, ə, ə), the back row **o** and the front row **ö** are indistinguishable. If the back row **o** vowel is preserved, the number of vowels will be 7, he writes⁶¹. The thesis also analyzed the works by M. Nosirov, H. Zorayev, H. Alimurodov, D. Abdurakhmanov⁶².

S.Rahimov divides the dialects of Surkhondarya into three groups based on linguistic facts that reflect the centuries-old history, material and cultural life of the dialect, as well as analyzing their historical-descriptive and linguo-geographic locations:

1. **ʒ** - speaking Uzbek dialects (dialects specific to the Kipchak dialect).
2. **j** - speaking Uzbek dialects (dialects specific to the Karluk dialect).
3. Bilingual dialects⁶³.

This classification is also particular to the Denov dialects, and the Tajik-speaking population has been living in the Denov district for a long time, together with representatives of the Karluk and Kipchak dialects. The first group of **ʒ**-speaking dialects is not the same in all territories according to its linguistic features. Kipchak dialect is divided into two groups:

The first group is territorially located in the south-west and north-west of the region: Boysun, Kumkurgan, Angor, Sherabad, Zharkurgan of Termiz district, Gagarin (Muzrabot). In the dialect, it is common to use unlabeled vowels **ы, и** instead of labial vowels **y** and **ü**. For example: *былтыр* - *bultur*, *быламиқ* - *bulamiq*, *шипиртки* - *шивирги* - *supurgi*, *шыбақ* - *suvoq*, *ыйаққа* - *u yoqqa*, *быйаққа* - this way. It is somewhat closer to the Kipchak dialects of Group 1 of Upper Kashkadarya with this feature. He notes that the representatives of the second group of the Kipchak dialect live in the north-eastern part of the region in Sariosia, Denov, and Shorchi districts. It is noted by Academician V.V.Reshetov that the dialects of this group have 9-10 (и, ы, у, ү, э, о, ө, а, ә, ɔ⁶⁴) vowel phonemes. Differences in meaning of contrasting pairs of vowels and other information have been provided. The morphological and lexical features of the **ʒ**-speaking dialect are discussed⁶⁵.

⁶⁰ Решетов В., Шоабдурахмонов Ш. Ўзбек диалектологияси. – Тошкент: Ўрта ва олий мактаб, 1962. – Б. 80.

⁶¹ Благова Г.Ф. (Москва), Данияров Х.Д. (Самарканд) Говоры «тюрков» Узбекистана в их отношениях к языку староузбекской литературы // Вопросы языкознания, – Москва: Наука, 1966. – № 6. – С. 93.

⁶² Носиров М. Сурхондарё шевалари бўйича айрим кузатишлар (диалектологик экспедиция материаллари асосида) // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1979. – № 5. – Б. 67-69; Жўраев Х. Фонетико-морфологические и лексические особенности узбекских говоров, носящих этническое название “Тюрк-Калтатай” (по материалам Самаркандской, Джизакской и Сырдарьинской областей УзССР): Филол. фан. ном. дис. автореф. – Ашхабат, 1975. – Б. 2; Алимуродов Х. Морфология узбекских кипчакских говоров низовья Сурхандарьи (имя и глагола): Дис. ... канд.филол.наук. – Ташкент, 1982. – Б. 22-24; Абдурахмонов Д. Қорлуқлар ва уларнинг тили // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1987. – № 3. – Б. 31.

⁶³ Раҳимов С. Ўзбек тили Сурхондарё шевалари (Фонетика, Лексика). – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – Б. 13.

⁶⁴ In the transcription of the Latin alphabet, it is represented by the following sounds: i, ĩ, ü, u, e, o, ö, a, ä, ä.

⁶⁵ Раҳимов С. Ўзбек тили Сурхондарё шевалари (Фонетика, Лексика). – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – Б. 15.

Local *j*-speaking Uzbek dialect representatives of the Karluk dialect live in the north-eastern part of the region, mainly in the villages of Sariosia, Uzun settlement, the northern part of Boysun district, the western part of Sherabad district, the center of Termiz city, Kumkurgan, Korluk in Shurchi district.

In this dialect, specifically, in the dialect of the population living in the southern part of the region, the number of vowels corresponds to the dialects of the Lower Kashkadarya region (6-7 vowels). The dialects of the Karluk dialect in the northern part of the region are similar to the dialects of Samarkand-Bukhara according to their linguistic features and have some different features. The vowels of this dialect are u{ʊ}, y{ʏ}, ə{e}, o{ø}, a{ə}, o⁶⁶. Bilingual dialects were identified in the northern and northwestern parts of Surkhandarya, mainly Sariosia, Takchiyan, Buyraposh, Poshkhort, Zarabog, Ariqusti, Poygaboshi; in residential addresses located in the city center of Boisun. Representatives of this dialect also speak "two languages" (Tajik and Uzbek), mixing two languages, their pronunciation is close to Tajik: u{ʊ}, ə{e}, y, ʏ, a, o. The conducted observations show that S. Rahimov created the basis for studying the dialects of Surkhandarya and provided reasonable information about the representatives of the dialects living in the area. The Denov dialects are a somewhat complex dialectal zone in terms of area. In the district, karluk, kaltatoy, barlos, musabozori, turk, small kaltatoy, jaloyir, nugay, juz(yuz), kungiro, naiman, durman, kall, pirsayz, chelaki, achamayli, kenagas, merket, beshtentak, sherbachcha, khoja, taqchi, aimog and Tajik-speaking (there are 2 different dialects of the Tajik language⁶⁷) people live and they have mutual influences. It was found that the villages of Dahana, Sina, Kokabulok, where the Tajik-speaking population lives in the territory of Denov district, have a high influence on the neighboring villages of Oybarak, Oshor, Pojur, Sohobkor, where representatives of the Karluk dialect live next to them. A small number of representatives of the Kipchak dialect living in the villages of Koybesh, Chontash, Karakhan, Kyzilfargona, Yurchi, Hazarbog were influenced by the local population, that is the Karluk dialect. Bilingualism has emerged in some regions, and this effect cannot be attributed to the dialect of the city of Denov. In the region, the Karluk dialect is dominant over the Tajik language and the Kipchak dialect.

The second part of the first chapter is called "*Sound System of Karluk Dialects*". There are **6-7 vowels** in Denov Karluk dialects : **a, ä, ā, i, u, o, e**.

a phoneme - back row, low-wide, unlabialized vowel. In the literature, there is information about the equal use of the universal **a** in the Karluk dialects and the vowel **ā** characteristic of the city dialects in the Fergana Valley Karluk dialects, and it is noted that in these dialects it is often used after the consonants **q, x, g**⁶⁸. This phoneme is mainly used in the rural dialects of Koybesh, Chontash, Kyzilfargona, Oybarak, and Karakhan, and therefore these dialects have 7 vowels.

ä phoneme - front row, low-wide, unlabialized vowel. **ä** phoneme in dialect occurs in all syllables. This vowel is found in all Uzbek dialects. *j*-speaking Uzbek

⁶⁶ Раҳимов С. Ўзбек тили Сурхондарё шевалари (Фонетика, Лексика). – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – Б. 20.

⁶⁷ Residents of Kuyovsi and Sina villages speak Tajik and their dialect differs depending on the region they moved to.

⁶⁸ Решетов В., Шоабдурахмонов Ш. Ўзбек диалектологияси. – Тошкент: Ўрта ва олий мактаб, 1962. – Б. 126.

dialects of Tashkent (*kāttā, ākālārigā*), Namangan (*āxālāsi, āgār*), Margilon dialects - *kāsāl, kāttā, māmlākāt, sāvzi* (*Khorazm. gāšir*); Karabulok. Like *šārgā, čājnāk, kāksālārimiz, dārrāv*.

ā phoneme - back row, low-wide, partially labialized vowel, common in urban and rural dialects. In the dialects of the Kipchak group, it is more common in the regions where literary language, Tajik language and Karluk type dialects influence. This vowel is rarely used in the villages of Oybarak, Kizilfargona, Cho'yanchi, Chontash, Karakhan of the dialect of the studied area. Y.D.Polivanov attributes the appearance of this vowel in the Uzbek language to the exterior factor like the influence of Iranian languages⁶⁹.

e phoneme - front row, medium-wide, unlabialized vowel. Available in all Uzbek dialects.

e ~ ä compatibility is observed in personal pronouns in Chontash, Oybarik and Kyzylfargana rural dialects and in some words: *men ~ män, sen ~ sän, kemtik ~ kämtik, kemirish ~ kämiriš, menga ~ mänä, senga ~ sänä, chekkadan yur ~ čäkkädän jur, chekish ~ čäkiš, velosiped ~ väläspid e ~ ä compatibility: egat ~ ägät, bor ekan ~ bāräkän; e ~ i compatibility: devona ~ divānā, devor ~ divāl // di(u)vār, pechenye ~ pičinä, eshak ~ išäk, paket ~ päkit, tegirmon ~ tijirmān .*

i phoneme - front row, high-narrow, unlabialized vowel. It exists in all urban dialects and can appear in any syllable of the word in the studied dialect. The phoneme was formed as a result of the convergence of the vowels **i** and **ï** in the process of historical formation: *tiš, dil, silä, ginä, kinnä*⁷⁰.

o phoneme - represents a back row, medium-wide, labialized vowel. It is pronounced in all Uzbek dialects. S. Rahimov notes that the vowel **o** in urban dialects is similar to the indifferent vowel **ŷ** characteristic of urban dialects . The vowel **o** does not have a contrast pair, because the shift of **o** to prelingual **y** brought to **o>ŷ>ÿ**. In the **j** speaking dialects of Surkhandarya **o**, the contrast pair of **o**, is not an independent phoneme, but a positional variant: *öläqäläj Muji: dinžān, möhriḡni bās, köjdirmä, köldä*⁷¹.

u phoneme is a back row, high-narrow, labialized vowel. It can be found in all syllables of **j**-speaking dialects: *uch ~ uč, uzoq ~ uzāγ, buyruq ~ bujriγ // bujruγ, sandiq ~ sāndu*.

In the Denov-Karluk dialects, there is almost no difference in terms of consonants from the literary language. In purely Turkish words in dialects There are consonants *b, d, g, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z, g, š, č, ž, η* in purely Turkish words in dialects. As in Uzbek dialects, these consonant phonemes are used in two levels, i.e. palatal and vel(y)ar. In this case, the consonants around the front row vowels are palatal (soft), and the back vowels are vel(y)ar (hard)⁷².

⁶⁹ Ashirboyev S. O‘zbek dialektologiyasi. – Toshkent: Nodirabegim, 2021. – B. 33.

⁷⁰ Решетов В., Шоабдурахмонов Ш. Ўзбек диалектологияси. – Тошкент: Ўрта ва олий мактаб, 1962. – Б. 100.

⁷¹ Раҳимов С. Ўзбек тили Сурхондарё шевалари (Фонетика, Лексика). – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – Б. 37.

⁷² Ashirboyev S. O‘zbek dialektologiyasi. – Toshkent: Nodirabegim, 2021. – B. 34.

Assimilation⁷³. The presence of complete and incomplete assimilation phenomena in the Denov Karaluq dialect is observed in the following sounds, and we tried to clarify it using Sh.Shoabdurahmanov's method.

Complete (progressive) assimilation

ld > ll: aldadi ~ *ällädi*, oldiga ~ *älligä*, keldi ~ *kelli*, bo'ldi ~ *bolli*, qildi ~ *qilli*;

td > tt: ketdi ~ *ketti*, totdi ~ *tätti*, otdan ~ *ättän*, ketdi ~ *ketti*, sutday ~ *suttäj*, yo'qotdim ~ *yoqättim*;

pm > pp: boryapmiz ~ *bārāppiz*, kelyapmiz ~ *kelāppiz*, ketyapman ~ *ketjāppän*, boryapman ~ *bārjāppän*, qilyapmiz ~ *qiljāppiz*, ishlayapmiz ~ *išlājāppiz*, yozibman ~ *jāzippän*, to'pmas ~ *töppäs*;

Assimilation is observed not only in the base, but also when additions are added to the dialect of the Denov Karluk. For example: **n** sound: Affixes beginning with are assimilated when added to roots.

nd > nn: nondan ~ *nānnän*, mendan ~ *mennän*, sendan ~ *sennän*, undan ~ *unnän*, Boysundan ~ *bājsinnän*;

rn > rr: temirni ~ *temirri*, kampirni ~ *kämpirri*, shipirni usti ~ *šipirri usti*;

To 'liqsiz (progressiv) assimilatsiya

Incomplete (progressive) assimilation

šg > šk: kelishgan ~ *keliškän*, tushgan ~ *tuškän*;

sg > sk: kesgan ~ *keskän*, o'sgan ~ *oskän*;

Full (regressive) assimilation

rl > ll: yerlarda ~ *jellä:dä*, borlar ~ *bällä*, qimirlash ~ *qimillaš*, bozorlik ~ *bāzällik*;

nl > ll: tanladi ~ *tällädi*, bir tiyinlik ~ *birtillik*, to'rt kunlik ~ *torkullik*, xotinlar ~ *xātillä*, yaqinlashdi ~ *jaqillašti*, xotinlikka olsinlar ~ *xātillikka āsillä*, kelganlar ~ *kegällär*, kelsinlar ~ *kesillär*;

jn > jj: oyni ~ *ājji*, choyni ~ *čājji*, joyni ~ *žājji*, to'yni ~ *tojji*, omon yor ~ *āmājjār*;

Incomplete (regressive) assimilation

bs < ps: kelibsan ~ *kepsän*, chiqibsan ~ *čiqipsän*, qilibsan ~ *qilipsän*;

Dissimilation. The following forms of dissimilation can be found in Denov Karluk dialects:

čd < št: ko'chdi ~ *košti*, o'chdi ~ *ošti*, qochdi ~ *qāšti*, uchdi ~ *ušti*, uchta ~ *uštä*;

r > l: karidor ~ *kälidār//kälidāl*, brigadir ~ *burgädil*, abjir ~ *ābžil*;

sk < sg: keskir ~ *kesgir*, teskari ~ *tesgäri*;

Metathesis:

jr < rj: sayrob ~ *särjāb*, faryod ~ *päjrät*, zurriyot ~ *zījrät*, daryo ~ *däjrä*;

xš < šx: Badaxshon ~ *badašxān*, o'xshaydi ~ *ošxajdi*;

Voiced. suyak ~ *sujäg*, bilak ~ *biläg*, sariq ~ *sariy*, o'rdak ~ *ordäg*, o'simlik ~ *osimlig*, o'rgimchak ~ *orgimčäg*, o'rdak ~ *ordäg*, kurak ~ *kuräg*.

Elision: bo'lsang ~ *bosāñ*, qilsang ~ *qisañ*, olsang ~ *osañ*.

⁷³ See: Кошғарий М. Девону луғатит турк. – Тошкент: I. – Тошкент: Фан, 1961 – Б. 22; Махмудов Қ. Ўзбек тилининг тарихий фонетикаси. – Тошкент: Ижод, 2006. – Б. 77; Миртожиев М. Ўзбек тили фонетикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013. – Б. 286; Jamolxonov H. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent: O'zME, 2013. – B. 123.

The third paragraph of the first chapter provides information on "*Morphological features of Karluk dialects*". The possessive suffixes in the dialect of the Denov Karluk are almost no different from the literary language. The plural suffixes *-lär, -lä, -älä -ä, -nä* are used: *bolalar ~ bāčälä, bordinglarmi ~ bārdijnärmi, bizlar ~ bizä, kimlar ~ kimlär, qudalar ~ qudälär;*

The suffix *-älä* is added to terms relativeness and gives the meaning of respect, the meaning of totality is not noticeable. *Dādāñälä ujugämi(lä)?, māmāñälä keldilämi?, ukāñälä qerga ketti(lä)?.*

The number of cases is 4-5, and the accusative case indicator is also used instead of the nominative case.

Instead of the place-tense indicator *-dä*, the departure agreement case *-gä* is actively used: *uyda ~ ujugä, kitobda ~ kitābgä balandda ~ bälängä;*

The present continuous verb is used with the suffix *-āp*, *kelyapman ~ kelāppän* (there is also a form *kelāmmän*), *boryapti ~ bārāpti;*

In the past tense of the narrative verb, the suffix *-ar/är* is changed to **r ~ j**, *kelar edi ~ keläjdi, qilar ekan ~ qiläjkän*. The sound **r** is used instead of **s** in the suffix *-mas/mäs*, which expresses the negative form: *Bormas ekan ~ bārmärkän, qilmas ekan ~ qimärkän, aytmas edi ~ äjtmärdi*. The use of the ancient *-mär* form is also observed in Uzbek-Karluq in South Kazakhstan, Mankent, Sayram, South Tajikistan and some Uzbek dialects in the Tashkent region⁷⁴. For example: *bormas ekan ~ bārmärkän, kelmas ekan ~ kelmärvuz*. This form is used with imperfect verbs in the 1st person in the dialect of the Denov-Karluk group, and does not directly take the suffix *-män*: it is not used in the form *bārmärmän*. When it takes a person-number suffix, it changes to *-mäj*.

The second chapter of the research work is devoted to "**Features of Denov Kipchak dialects**", in which the phonetic and morphological features of Denov ž -speaking dialects, ethnic composition of the population are studied.

The first paragraph of Chapter II entitled "*The sound system of Kipchak dialects*", the vowel and consonant system of the ž-speaking dialects and their relationship with the studied Kipchak dialects are studied.

The migration of Kipchaks to Surkhandarya region began in the 11th century⁷⁵. 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 in the army such as *Jaloyir, Tatar, Merkit, Barqut, Saljuvut, Kangirot, Qiyat, Sulduz, Ongut, Boyovut, and Bahrin*⁷⁶. Representatives of the Kipchak dialect live in all districts of Surkhandarya region.

We found it necessary to study the Kipchak dialect of the studied area in 2 groups. Group 1 dialects with 9 vowels **a (a^o), ä, i, i, o, ö, u, ü, e**. These dialects are dialects that have preserved their characteristic features of Kipchak dialects and have not been influenced by the literary language, Tajik language, and dialects of the

⁷⁴ Ўзбек халқ шевалари морфологияси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1984. – Б. 181.

⁷⁵ [//">https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surxondaryo_viloyati //](https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surxondaryo_viloyati), <https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qipchoqlar>

⁷⁶ Дониёров Х. Эски ўзбек адабий тили ва кипчоқ диалектлари. Лекциялар тексти. – Тошкент: 1976. – Б. 12.

neighboring Karalug group; Group 2, i.e. dialects influenced by the neighboring dialect, Tajik language and literary language, i.e. dialects with 10 vowels : *a, ä, ā, ĩ, i, o, ö, u, ü, e* .

The linguist S. Rahimov, who studied the Surkhandarya dialects of the Uzbek language, also investigates the *ž*-speaking dialects of the Surkhandarya region dividing into two⁷⁷. The influence of the literary language, Tajik language and related dialects on the dialect of representatives of the Kipchak dialect living in the north of Surkhandarya region is due to the fact that the main layer of the population living in Denov district is made up of representatives of the Qarluq dialect and historically it has been the center of social and economic relations⁷⁸. In Oltinsoy, Denov, Uzun, Sariosiyo and Shargun districts, the number of *j*-speaking dialects and Tajik-speaking population is significant compared to representatives of *ž*-speaking dialects. In the southern districts of Surkhandarya, it is the opposite, except for the city of Termiz.

The characteristic features of the Denov Kipchak dialect are as follows.

Phonetic features: the number of vowels is 9-10.

The vowel *ā* is present in the speech of the inhabitants of villages such as Okhrazal, Eshakoldi, Zartepa, Chukurqishloq, Chim, Abadon, Ormon, Karakhan (*ž*-speaking dialects), Kyzilsuv, Galaba, Hayrabod, Ortakishloq, Ortaboz, and it is pronounced as a variant of the back row *a* in the speech of representatives of the rest of the Kipchak dialects,.

ā phoneme . Back row, low-wide, partially labialized vowel is common in urban and urban-type dialects. Kipchak dialects have a wide range of use in areas influenced by the literary language, Tajik language, and Qarluq-type dialects.

ŋ consonant - back labial, voiced nasal sound. This sound differs from *ž*-speaking dialects and literary language compared to *j*-speaking dialects, by its thickness and nasalization. Under the influence of the law of synharmony, when combined with other sounds in different combinations, there are two variants⁷⁹: front row (soft) variant Enang ~ *enāŋ*, keling ~ *kāŋ*||*keliŋ*, beringlar ~ *berinŋiz*||*berinŋ*, tog‘ning ~ *tāvninŋ*, so‘ngi ~ *sōniŋ*, senga ~ *seŋä*||*sāŋä*; back row (hard) variant qozonga ~ *qazaŋŋa*, tanga ~ *taŋŋa*, chiqing ~ *čiyinŋ*, xudoning ~ *xudānŋinŋ*, oqlangan ~ *āxlaŋŋan*.

Palatal synharmony is fully preserved, labial synharmony is shallow;

there are cases of deviation from synharmony: qulog‘ingga tanbur chertyapmanmi ~ *qulayinā čildi:ma čilipdimā*, yerning tagida ilon qimirlasa bilmoq ~ *žerdi astida žilān qivirdasa bilmāq*, to‘rva qoqdi ~ *xalta qāxti*, zig‘ir yog‘dek ko‘ngilga urdi ~ *ziyir mājidek žurekkā urdi*.

in the middle of the word, at the end, *γ* ~ *v* is exchanged: tog‘ ~ *tāv/tav*, ag‘dar ~ *āvdar*;

⁷⁷ Раҳимов С. Ўзбек тили Сурхондарё шевалари (Фонетика, Лексика). – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – Б. 13.

⁷⁸ Denov district is located in a favorable geographical area for agriculture, and other districts of Surkhandarya region also carry out their main trade in Denov market.

⁷⁹ ŋ tovushining ikki xil varianti haqida N.K.Dmitriyev, Y.D.Polivanov, V.V.Reshetovlar ma‘lumot berishgan. Дмитриев Н.К. Грамматика башкирского языка. Москва – Ленинград, 1948. – С. 23; Решетов В.В. Кураминские говоры Ташкентской области (фонетическая и морфологическая система). – С. 335; Поливанов Е.Д. Некоторые фонетические особенности кара-калпакского языка. Ташкент, 1933. – С. 11.

As a result of consonant drop or syllable shortening, vowels are lengthened: muhlat ~ *mö:lät*, muttaham ~ *müttä::m*, maslahat ~ *mäslä:t*;

Contrast pairs of vowels are preserved. In the dialect, the vowels of the front row and the back row remain the feature of meaning differentiation: *ishdagi unim ~ išdäji ünüm*, *unim qolmadi ~ unum qalmadi*.

Diphthong. As in all synharmonic dialects, the phenomenon of diphthong is observed in Denov ž-speaking dialects: examples of ^uö diphthong: *o't ~ ^uöt*, *o'chadi ~ ^uöčädi*, *o'ttiz ~ ^uöttiz*, *o'n besh ~ ^uönbeš*; examples of ^vö diphthong: *o'lan ~ ^völän*, *o'rdak ~ ^vördäk*, *o'zim ~ ^vözim*, *o'lim ~ ^völüm*, *o't ~ ^vöt*, *ul ~ ^vül||^völ*, *o'roq ~ ^vorāq*, *unday ~ ^vondoj*, *o'n ~ ^von*; Examples of ^je diphthong: *echki ~ ^ječki*, *ellik ~ ^jelüv|^jellig*, *elak ~ ^jeläg*.

Spirantization. *o'rog'i ~ ^vorāyi*, *tayoq ~ tajayı*, *chuqur ~ čuyur*, *chaqib ~ čayiv*, *bibi ~ bivi*, *labim ~ lavim*, *tobim ~ tavum*, *obod ~ avād*, *tep ~ tevip*, *chopaman ~ čävämän*, *qilib edim ~ qivadim*.

The second paragraph of Chapter II is called "Morphological features of Kipchak dialects", and in this chapter we focused on the specific morphological features of ž-speaking dialects.

Possessiveness. Possessive suffixes in Denov Kipchak dialects also differ from the literary language in the way that they have many variants.

The number of cases is 6 and used with phonetic variants: **nominative**: *-niñ, -niñ, -diñ, -tiñ//diñ, tiñ*; **accusative**: *-ni//ni, -di//di, -ti//ti*; **locative**: *-gä//ga, -kä//qa* (with phonetic variants); **dative**: *-da//ta, -dä//tä*; used with phonetic variants of affixes of **ablative**: *-dan//tan, -dän//tän, -nan//nän*. In the later period, under the influence of the literary language and dialects of the Karluk group, it was observed that the accusative and nominative case changed to one indicator **-ni** (with phonetic variants). It can be observed that in the speech of ž-speaking youth and the middle class, who live at the point where the borders of Oshor, Aibarak villages cross the border of some villages, such as Orta village, Hujum, 8 Mart, **dative** and **locative** case are not distinguished.

The interrogative suffix **-mi** is pronounced in the form *-ma, -mä*, (there are also phonetic variants): *qildingmi ~ qildinma*, *turibdimi ~ turuppa*, *ko'rdingmi ~ kördinmä*;

The suffix **-ku** is pronounced *-qu* (sporadically *-yu*). *ko'radi-ku ~ körädi-qu* (Ху халойик, эгасини жеган анови Кўкалча галани бузиб **кетябди-ку**)⁸⁰.

The imperative suffix is expressed by the forms *-yin//qin, -yun, -yaj//qaj(yāj//qāj)*: *qilayaj, barayaj, žijib qojayaj, mināvini piširayaj, qojip qojayaj..*

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

-di/-di, -ti/-ti are used to express the definite past tense .

The long past tense is represented by the forms *-gän/-kän/-qan*, as well as by the affix *-yan*, as in the literary language and the Karluk dialects of the dialectal zone. In this case, suffixes *-gän/gan* are added to verb bases ending with a voiced consonant, and *-gän/yan* affixes are added to verb bases ending with a voiceless

⁸⁰ "Алпомиш" достони. Хушбоқ Мардонакул ўғли варианты. Ёзиб олувчи: Тоштемир Турдиев. – Тошкент: Ёзувчи, 1998. – Б. 168.

consonant. *-gän//kän* is added to front row vowels, and *-qan//yan* to back row consonants. These affixes are assimilated after the first person singular and plural person-number forms after the base of the verb. For example, like *oqiʻyamman*, *barʻyammiz*.

Analytic forms used to express the past tense. *edi* is formed by using the suffix *-ib (-ō)* before the incomplete verb. In this case, the adverbial suffix **b** changes to **v** between two vowels, and the incomplete verb **e** is pronounced in the form of long **i**: *borgan edim ~ barivi:dim*, *kelgan edim ~ kelivi:dim*.

Also, after the adjectival affix *-ar*, by using the incomplete verb *edi*, the analytical form with the meaning of the past tense continuous is used, *yozar edim ~ jazaridim/jazari:dim*, *oʻynar edim ~ ojnari:dim* (the synharmonic rule is violated in the examples shown). When expressing the meaning of suspicion in the past tense *-gän/-kän/-qan/-yan* is used by adding the affixes *-imiš/-imış* after the adjective forms, *ke(l)gänimišmän*, *barganimišmīs*. Almost all tenses can be followed by the incomplete verbs *ekän//äkän*, *barganäkän*, *kegänäkän*.

The present continuous verb is formed with the affix *-(ä)jöp/-(a)jap*, *barajapti*, *keläjapti*. Also, the affix *-jatir* 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 generation. This can be considered as the influence of neighboring Karluk dialects and literary language.

Chapter III of the dissertation is called “**The issue of placing the Denov small dialectal zone in the “corpus of Uzbek folk dialects”**”. In the first paragraph of this chapter, the concept of “*dialectal zone*” and “*small dialectal zone*” was explained, and the dialects of the studied area were explained based on the principles of areal linguistics.

Zoning of language and dialects is one of the important issues of areal linguistics, and the concept of focus is used to organize dialectal zones. In the historical development of language zones, characteristic features of all dialects can be reduced and separated into small zones. This phenomenon is also considered an object of study of linguistic geography. A. Jurayev explains the term language zone with the term “language array”⁸¹. Y. Ibragimov explains this with the term “language field”⁸². A language zone is a region that unites closely related languages (idioms) according to the level of proximity and one focal point⁸³. The international socio-political, cultural and geographical location of a particular language plays an important role in the definition of language zones, in which a particular language is spread in the area of surrounding languages or in large areas around the world. Jirmunsky states that the neighboring national groups and their dialects live on the territory of each nation-state, and in some cases, this linguistic dispersion causes diversity. As a result of long years of living side by side in languages and dialects close to each other, it is emphasized that complex and historically linguistic

⁸¹ Джураев А.Б. Теоретические основы ареального исследования узбекоязычного массива. – Ташкент: Фан, 1991. – Б. 23.

⁸² Иброхимов Й.М. Жанубий оролбўйи ўзбек шевалари тадқиқи. Филол. фан. докт. ...дис. – Тошкент, 2000. – Б. 34.

⁸³ Ashirboyev S. Oʻzbek dialektologiyasi. – Toshkent: Nodirabegim, 2021. – B. 106.

interactions are carried out between neighbors who speak different languages⁸⁴. Dialectal zone is the area of location of *dialects*, *lahjas* (the union of dialects) and *shevas* (specific to a small zone) within the framework of one language, as well as the focal point of languages in contact⁸⁵. A. Jurayev emphasizes that the main dialect is the dialect of a large city, which is very important in terms of its socio-historical status, and calls it *a focal point*⁸⁶. In his research work, A. Jurayev divided the Uzbek language array into 11 dialectal zones⁸⁷ and also defined 7 non-zonal regions⁸⁸.

Undoubtedly, the dominance of the city dialect is the historically formed dialect of the city, its unique place as a center of political, economic and cultural activities, the participation of representatives of different dialects and languages in this zone, as well as their literary language, this city can be seen that it is forced to use elements specific to its dialect in the speech. Although it is not on a wider scale, such cases are characteristic of some historically formed district centers. In particular, the city of Denov can fulfill such a task, that is, representatives of the Karluk dialect live in this city, Tajiks live in some of its neighborhoods, representatives of the Kipchak dialect live in the neighborhood, and historically they have been in contact with each other. As a result of their interaction, language interference processes are taking place, and the Karluk dialect is dominant. So, in this zone, the Karluk language acts as a focal point. In the term *small dialectal zone*, although the word *dialect* is involved, the concept of *sheva* rather than *dialect* is preferable. In the dialectal zone of the language array, as we said before, the concept of the basic dialect really emphasizes the participation of the urban dialect, but not all cities in the territory of Uzbekistan have a *dialect in the terminological sense*, but most cities have one dialect, the term *dialect* is used in this place as well. but this word is equivalent to the meaning of *sheva*. In the dialectological literature, the term *dialect* has been and is still used as *sheva*, *lahja* and as a general linguistic concept⁸⁹. It is true that the gradual meaning of these concepts is still valid⁹⁰. Using the initial idea, we emphasize that the word *dialect* in the term *small dialectal zone* is used only in the sense of *sheva*, and we try to base it on the example of Denov district and recommend it as an example of *a small dialectal zone*. Also, when defining a small dialectal zone, it is necessary to search for areas where the population has either dialectal or linguistic diversity. If the population of the district has one dialect or one language (related or non-related language), it is correct to consider it as a peripheral area of a large dialectal zone. For example, since Bandikhon district⁹¹ consists only

⁸⁴ Жирмунский В.М. О диалектологическом атласе тюркских языков Советского Союза//Вопр. Языкознания. 1963. – № 6. – С. 18.

⁸⁵ Ashirboyev S. O'zbek dialektologiyasi. – Toshkent: Nodirabegim, 2021. – B. 106.

⁸⁶ Ashirboyev S. Areal lingvistika. – Toshkent: Bookmany Print, 2023. – B. 74.

⁸⁷ Джурасев, А. Б. Теоретические основы ареального исследования узбекоязычного массива. – Ташкент: Фан, 1991. – Б. 65.

⁸⁸ С cannot be defined as belonging to a major political, cultural, and supporting dialect in social life, and it is impossible to establish an urban dialect that has influence over other dialects, i.e., a dialect that can be a focal point in the area.

⁸⁹ Решетов В., Шоабдурахмонов Ш. Ўзбек диалектологияси. – Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1978. – Б. 6; Тўйчибоев Б., Ҳасанов Б. Ўзбек диалектологияси. – Тошкент: Абдулла Қодирий, 2004. – Б. 5.

⁹⁰ Ashirboyev S. O'zbek dialektologiyasi. – Toshkent: Nodirabegim, 2021. – B. 12.

⁹¹ https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bandixon_tumani

of Kipchaks, no dialectal zone is defined in it, but it is considered as one of the peripheral regions of the Surkhandarya dialectal zone. In fact, the issue of defining Surkhandarya as a whole dialectal zone is also controversial, which is ⁹²caused by A. Jorayev's view that it is a weak focal point of the dialect of Termiz city. This leads to a discussion on the issue of the overall dialectal zoning of the Surkhandarya dialects.

In the second paragraph of Chapter III “*The manifestation of features of Kipchak and Karluk dialects in the speech of Denov Tajiks*” was studied and the relationship between Uzbek dialects and the Tajik language was compared. The interaction of the Uzbek and Tajik peoples has influenced the language and culture of the inhabitants of the studied area. In the Denov district, Turk-kaltatoy, kaltatoy, barlos, turk-barlos, musobazori (muso), Uyghur, Chigil, Khalaj, Yagmo clan-tribal associations of Uzbek clans, and representatives of Kungirov, Yuz, Dorman, Lakai⁹³, Nayman clans have been living in migration since the 15th century. Tajik-speaking people lived in this area before them.

The centuries-long coexistence of representatives of the two languages led to the contact of the Uzbek and Tajik languages. As a result of contact, the phonetic, grammatical, lexical units of the Uzbek language were transferred to the Tajik language, as well as the phonetic, grammatical, lexical units of the Tajik language “migrated” to the Uzbek dialects.

The influence of the Tajik language on the Kipchak and Karluk dialects of the small dialectal zone is especially evident in the lexicon. For example, Tajik sabzi is used as sabiz/sabzi in Kipchak dialects, and sabzi in Karluk dialects.

In the speech of representatives of the Kipchak dialect, elements of the Tajik language are often found. For example: sochiqni olib kel ~ *dästä päk (dästäpäk)ni apke*, oshning suyagiga ehtiyot bo‘l ~ *ašti ustixaniya extijat bol*, yulg‘un ko‘p bo‘lganmi ~ *žinil(žunil) möl boyama*, yulg‘un ilondek chirmashgan ~ *e ukäyare, žunil mär bolip ketkäne: ä.*, ha ko‘p bo‘ldi ~ *hä möl bölli*, o‘zi rosa urush bo‘ldi ~ *özi rasä žän bölli*.

In Oshor village dialect, we can observe the use of Tajik words in everyday life

Mäktäpni pājidān, hov pājčādān keliñ. Pājčādan olčāñ.

As the Tajik language has an influence on the Uzbek language (dialects), in turn, the Uzbek language has a great influence on the Tajik language. For example, the same articulatory base of consonants in the Uzbek and Tajik languages is the result of long-term mutual influence. An example of this is the sound **q**, which was adopted from the Uzbek language into the Tajik language. This sound is a purely Turkic sound and is absent in the Indo-European languages to which the Tajik language belongs⁹⁴. The pronunciation of the ⁹⁵Tajik sliding **q̣ʒ** like the mixed-explosive **ž** in modern Uzbek dialects may also be the influence of this Uzbek

⁹² Джураев А.Б. Теоретические основы ареального исследования узбекоязычного массива. – Ташкент: Фан, 1991. – Б. 70.

⁹³ See: Йўлдошев Т. Тожикистондаги ўзбек шевалари морфологияси. – Тошкент: Фан, 1986. – Б. 8.

⁹⁴ Раҳмонбердиев К. Ўзбек тили контактлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1989. – Б. 43.

⁹⁵ Раҳмонбердиев К. Ўзбек тили контактлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1989. – Б. 44.

language (dialects) . In addition, the stress on Tajik words is also an influence of the Uzbek language, which differs from the nature of stress in Indo-European languages.

In the third paragraph of entitled “*Issues of creating a database of the Denov dialect in the Language corpus and placing it in the search system*” of Chapter III a database of the subdialect corpus is formed based on the lexical base of the dialect of the small dialectal zone.

The corpus linguistics is one of the newly developing directions in Uzbek linguistics, and several researches and scientific researches have been conducted on the corpus and its composition principles. As an example, we can mention “National Corpus of the Uzbek Language”, “Educational Corpus of the Uzbek Language”, “Corpus of the Uzbek Language”, “Corpus of the National Uzbek Dialects”⁹⁶ and authored and parallel corpora that are part of them. The study and research of corpus studies in Uzbek linguistics has developed widely since 2018. A.Polatov, S.Karimov⁹⁷, B.Mengliyev⁹⁸, L.Raupova⁹⁹, Z.Kholmanova, S. Muhammedova, S.Rizayev, S.Muhamedov, N.Abdurahmonova, Sh.The services of Hamroyeva¹⁰⁰, B.Elov¹⁰¹, M.Abjalova¹⁰², O.Abdullayeva¹⁰³, O'Kholiyarov¹⁰⁴, D.Ahmedova¹⁰⁵, D.Elova¹⁰⁶ and many other tissue specialists and programmers are incomparable. Our research also follows the tradition of corpus studies.

When compiling dialectal corpora, we can see that the representatives of the dialect are filled with information about the origin, surname, history of the place of residence, profession, and education. This order is followed in all created dialectal corpora.

At the stage of creating a corpus of dialects, the stage of phonetically, lexically, and grammatically classifying texts within the research area of a linguist is the first task. Marking should be understood as attaching special tags to the text and its components. Special tags are of two types: linguistic tags and extralinguistic (external) tags. Linguistic tags consist of information that describes the lexical, grammatical and other similar properties of text elements. Extralinguistic tags describe information about the author and the text (author, title, year and place of publication, genre, theme, etc.)¹⁰⁷. For newly constructed housings, marking is considered as a manual work. Marking is carried out in 3 directions: observation, phonetic classification, dialectal text classification. At the observation stage, the city, village, ethnic composition of the population, the respondent's origin,

⁹⁶ <https://dialect.uz/>

⁹⁷ <http://uzbekcorpora.uz/>

⁹⁸ <http://uzschoolcorpara.uz/>

⁹⁹ <http://uzschoolcorpara.uz/>

¹⁰⁰ <http://uzschoolcorpara.uz/>

¹⁰¹ <http://uzschoolcorpara.uz/>

¹⁰² https://www.researchgate.net/publication/372447469_Monografiya_PhD_Abjalova_Manzura

¹⁰³ [file:///C:/Users/admin/Desktop/Abdullayeva%20O.%20Dissertatsiya_last%20\(1\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/admin/Desktop/Abdullayeva%20O.%20Dissertatsiya_last%20(1).pdf)

¹⁰⁴ Холиёров Ў. Ўзбек тили таълимий корпусини тузишнинг лингвистик асослари. Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) дис. автореф. – Термиз, 2021. – 52 б.

¹⁰⁵ Ахмедова Д. Атов бирликларини ўзбек тили корпуслари учун лексик-семантик теглашнинг лингвистик асос ва моделлари. Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) дис. автореф. – Бухоро, 2020. – 54 б.

¹⁰⁶ Элова Д. Ўзбек тили корпуси бирликларининг услубий тегларини яратиш тамойиллари ва лингвистик таъминоти. Филол. фан. бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD) дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2022. – Б. 12.

¹⁰⁷ <http://compling.navoiy-uni.uz/index.php/conferences2/article/view/167/160>

profession, education (secondary, higher) etc. are included; changes in the phonetic classification of vowels (front line, back line, synharmony, accentuation-non-accent) and consonant (explosive-gliding, voiced-unvoiced) sounds; lexical metadata of dialect materials is also considered important in the classification of dialectal texts¹⁰⁸, words of each dialect are marked separately and connected with the literary language, in the first dialectal corpora, synonyms, homonyms, antonyms, paronyms of each word (variants) are tagged separately, as in the corpora of any language. Lexical-semantic tagging of words between dialects is a particularly complicated process. Grammar marking, the existence of a single standardized grammatical unit leads to a more or less intelligible relationship between languages, and this process is considered easier than the above 3 steps. There is also automatic tagging, where tagging is done by a tagger¹⁰⁹. The fact that the above-mentioned cases that were partially disassembled was also used in our research work. A database of Denov dialects was formed in language corpora. First, information about the Denov dialects was collected and analyzed. 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 for placing the collected dialectological materials in the “Uzbek language corpus” created in 2020 was composed,¹¹⁰ 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 – Computer models of the electronic corpus of the Uzbek language (Phil.f.dSc. 2021.). Linguistic analysis stages of lemmatization and tokenization processes have been developed in the corpus using the automatic method of morphological tagging of the corpus using the FST (finite state transducer) - finite automaton transducer, and a morphological database, a system of morphotactic rules has been formed.

In syntactic tagging and annotation of the corpus, syntactic models of the Uzbek language of the *CONLLU* format sample were determined using the UdPipe method of the universal dependency theory. The site <http://uzbekcorpus.uz> was created as a practical expression of the conducted research, and a search system for concordances was developed based on the lemma, token and *n-gram model* of the Uzbek corpus manager (search system).

WordFast technology was used to create the translation algorithm and the translation memory of the Uzbek language parallel corpus, and a database of alternatives of Uzbek translation units in English and Russian was created.

At the stage of grammatical tagging of the corpus, the scientific basis of the ontological modeling method was proven through *the Protege* program. It has been proved that it is reasonable to use Djaro *Winkler's* algorithm in the application in the

¹⁰⁸ When reframing texts: prose text, poetic text and mixed (poetic-prose) texts were more researched. In order to ensure naturalness and reliability in the dialectal corpus, we selected dialogue and monologue (audio) texts and explained them.

¹⁰⁹ Abdullayeva O. O'zbek tilining internet axborot matnlari korpusini shakllantirishning nazariy va amaliy asoslari. Filol. fan. bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) diss. – Toshkent, 2022. – B. 103.

¹¹⁰ <https://uzbekcorpus.uz/newIndex>

search interface to identify the spelling errors of the searched word in the corpus and to determine the coefficient of the words close to it.

The formation of the database of Denov dialects in the subcorpus was carried out as follows. In the first stage, the field data (audio materials) was collected by means of dictaphone, telephone conversations, conducting a survey, and filling out questionnaires transcribed¹¹¹. A dialectological dictionary was compiled from the collected materials. Words that are not found in the Uzbek literary language and differ in their pronunciation in the literary language have been placed in the dictionary with separate meta information. For each word from the dictionary, texts were prepared in a *UTF-8 (txt)* file with a single *Unicode* system designed for reading by special computer programs.

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 (branch, and neighborhood, group of the clan) is attached. . The words given in the table in the word number 1 in the sequence of numbers is attached to, the word number 1 in the *UTF-8 (txt)* file, the literary language alternative of the word written in the search interface, the word written in the transcription attached to the database in advance is reflected in the text search window. Transcription and sequencing of the audio materials were all recorded by hand.

The main features of the dialects of the small dialectal zone of Denov, the influence of the dialects on each other were studied separately and included in the base dictionary. Transcription and transliteration of words in the literary language were given with separate comments when creating a subdialectal corpus. Each word's variant in the dialect and its synonyms and homonyms in the Uzbek literary language were tagged through separate comments. In addition, an opportunity was created to continuously fill the database based on the capacity of the corpus.

General conclusions

1. It is known that Uzbek dialects have been extensively studied descriptively. Now it needs to be researched based on the areal approach and this study serves this purpose.

2. The Denov dialect was not the object of special dialectological research, but some articles were published about this dialect. In this work, the phonetics and morphological features of the Denov dialect were analyzed and its most important features were identified.

3. The Denov dialect has formed its own area, and it has been confirmed that the Karluk, Kipchak dialects and Tajik dialects have been active for centuries as a means of communication.

4. Although these dialects in the Denov area and the Tajik language have had an interaction since ancient times, this influence has not changed the characteristics of the dialects, however there are elements of weak influence.

¹¹¹ We used the transcription of the Latin alphabet.

5. The interaction of the Karluk and Kipchak dialects is explained by the fact that the universal Turkic vowel **a** appears in the first syllable of the words in the Karluk dialects and the vowel **ā** characteristic of the Karluk dialect also has different positions in the first syllable.

6. The Karluk dialects mainly retain 6 vowels, but the 7th vowel is also present in the first syllable in the places where it is in contact with the Kipchak dialects.

7. Kipchak dialects have 9 vowel phonemes, but the 10th vowel, i.e. **ā** vowel, appears in dialects that they are in contact with Karluk dialects.

8. The morphology of the dialect has a commonality with other Karluk dialects, but sometimes the uniqueness is felt, for example, the use of the variant *dādāñälä* instead of the form *dādāñlär* in the second person possessive form shows the distinctiveness of the dialect. .

9. At the stage of creating the corpus of dialects, within the scope of the linguist's research, the work of phonetic, lexical, and grammatical classification of texts was performed, and linguistic tags and extralinguistic (external) tags were taken into account.

10. It was found appropriate to place the information of the Denov dialect in the search system of language corpora and to develop the stages of its practical application based on the methodology of world corpus studies and language corpora created by Uzbek linguists.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ
УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ТАШКЕНТСКОМ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ ИМЕНИ
АЛИШЕРА НАВОИ**

**ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ ИМЕНИ АЛИШЕРА НАВОИ**

ТУРДИАЛИЕВ АНВАРБЕК ХУСИНОВИЧ

**АРЕАЛЬНОЕ ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ДЕНАУСКОГО ГОВОРА И РАЗМЕЩЕНИЕ
В ЯЗЫКОВОМ КОРПУСЕ**

10.00.01 – Узбекский язык

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ ДИССЕРТАЦИИ ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ (PhD)
ПО ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Ташкент – 2024

Тема диссертации доктора философии по филологическим наукам (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан за номером B2021.3.PhD/Fil1938.

Диссертация выполнена в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои.

Автореферат диссертации на трех языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещён на веб-странице Научного совета (www.tsuull.uz) и Информационно-образовательном портале “ZiyoNet” (www.ziyo.net.uz).

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Ведущая организация:

Защита диссертации состоится «__» _____ 2024 года в __ часов на заседании Научного совета DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.19.01 при Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои (Адрес: 100100, г. Ташкент, Яккасарайский район, улица Юсуфа Хос Ходжиба, 103. Тел.: (99871) 281-42-44; Факс: (99871) 281-42-44, (www.tsuull.uz); e-mail: monitoring@www.tsuull.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Ташкентского государственного университета узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои (зарегистрирован за номером __). Адрес: 100100, город Ташкент, Яккасарайский район, улица Юсуфа Хос Ходжиба, 103. Тел.: (99871) 281-42-44; Факс: (99871) 281-42-44, www.tsuull.uz).

Автореферат диссертации разослан «__» _____ 2024 года.

(Протокол реестра рассылки за № __ от «__» _____ 2024 года.

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Введение (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Актуальность и необходимость темы диссертации. В мировой лингвистике усилилось внимание к изучению диалектов. Хотя вопрос изучения диалектов в узбекской лингвистике имеет долгую историю, в последующие 50 лет исследования в этом направлении значительно замедлились, но появился ряд работ по лингвистической географии, являющейся отраслью нашего диалектоведения. Особенно важно отметить проведение ареальных исследований отечественных диалектов и создание учебников в этой области.

Как известно, в мировой лингвистике значение развития ареальной лингвистики возрастает с каждым днем. Отметим сообщения о том, что в этом аспекте на страницах интернета ведется интенсивная работа. В определенной степени этот процесс продолжается и в Республике Узбекистан. Это заметно по тому, что в узбекской лингвистике массив узбекского языка разделен на диалектные зоны и азоны, а также продолжается работа по картированию диалектов. Эта работа проводилась на большом языковом массиве, но на самом деле целесообразно бы начать с небольших зон. В этом смысле в работе был выбран ареал Денау, что связано с тем, что в этом ареале существуют языки и диалекты трёх этнических групп, взаимодействующих друг с другом. Хотя диалект Денау не был отнесен к самостоятельным (отдельным) диалектологическим исследованиям, он был в центре внимания ряда ученых, материалы которых использовались и в других работах. Эту зону мы назвали малой диалектальной зоной.

Узбекская диалектология в настоящее время прошла этап диалектографии, и в этом плане заметны глубокие научные исследования. Как отмечали выше, в последующие годы внимание к этой науке снизилось, что также привело к сокращению числа исследователей. Этот процесс не остался без внимания Правительства. Дальнейшее возрождение изучения диалектов связано с именем нашего Президента Ш.М.Мирзиёева, а именно с Указом №УП-5850 "О мерах по кардинальному повышению роли и авторитета узбекского языка в качестве государственного" от 21 октября 2019 года и выступления на тему: "Национальное самосознание и символ нашей независимой государственности". Методологической основой для расширения объема диалектологических исследований является Указ УП-6084 от 20 октября 2020 года "О мерах по дальнейшему развитию узбекского языка и совершенствованию языковой политики в нашей стране", служащие непосредственно основой для изучения диалектов ареала Денау с новой точки зрения. В небольшом ареале Денау проживают представители карлукского, кыпчакского диалектов и таджики, и контактируют в быту, при этом их диалекты подвергаются взаимодействию. В диссертации раскрываются особенности карлукского и кыпчакского диалектов Денау, а именно состояние фонетических, морфологических и лексико-семантических особенностей этих

диалектов и вопрос влияния таджикского языка, что и обеспечивает *актуальность* исследования.

Степень изученности проблемы. В начале XX века русские и узбекские диалектологи начали изучать сурхандарьинские узбекские диалекты. Г.Ф.Благова, Х.Д.Дониёров, А.Ишаев, К.Мухаммаджонов, А.Маматов, М.Носиров, А.Маматкулов, Х.Жураев, Х.Алимуродов, Д.Абдурахманов¹¹², рассматривая фонетику, морфологию диалектов группы, приводят примеры диалектной лексики. С.Рахимов относит денауские диалекты ко второй группе диалектов Денау - “Џ”(ж), не останавливаясь на языке проживающих на территории таджиков, их этническом составе, дает объяснение наличия представителей карлукской группы диалектов, но не высказывает мнения о двуязычных диалектах, напротив, не причисляет территорию к двуязычным диалектам¹¹³. К.Шаниязов приводит сведения о том, что в середине VI века карлуки населяли также некоторые районы Восточного Туркестана, Ферганы и Тохаристана, их потомки жили на территории нынешних Самарканда, Бухары, севера Сурхандарьинской области, Республики Таджикистан, севера Афганистана¹¹⁴. Ученый отмечает, что язык карлуков, дошедший до наших дней, соответствует диалекту “j (у, й)”¹¹⁵, то есть диалектам Ферганы и Ташкента.

Целью исследования являются фонетические, морфологические особенности карлукских, кыпчакских диалектов ареала Денау и влияние таджикского языка на эти диалекты, и, напротив, изучение влияния этих диалектов на таджикский язык и размещение их результатов в диалектном корпусе.

Объектом исследования являются ареал Денау, его карлукский, кыпчакский диалекты и таджикский язык, данные, тексты, записанные от представителей диалекта и исследования, проведенные по сурхандарьинским диалектам.

Научная новизна исследования: Научная новизна исследования заключается в следующем:

¹¹² Поливанов Е. Д. Образцы неиранизованных (сингармонистических) говоров узбекского языка. Говор города Туркестана. // Известия АН, 1929. – № 7. – С. 518; Yunus G‘.O. Ozbek lahçalarini tasnifda bir taçriba. – Taşkent: Ozdavnaşr, 1935. – В. 21; Решетов В., Шоабдурахмонов Ш. Ўзбек диалектологияси. – Тошкент: Ўрта ва олий мактаб, 1962. – Б. 77; Благова Г.Ф. (Москва), Данияров Х.Д. (Самарканд) Говоры «тюрок» Узбекистана в их отношениях к языку староузбекской литературы // Вопросы языкознания. – Москва: Наука, 1966. – № 6. – С. 93; Носиров М. Сурхондарё шевалари бўйича айрим кузатишлар (диалектологик экспедиция материаллари асосида) // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. 1979. – № 5. – Б. 67; Маматкулов А. Шеробод районида “дж” ловчи шеванинг унлилар системаси ҳақида // Илмий асарлар. – Тошкент: ТДПИ, 1959. – № 12. – Б. 157; Жўраев Х. Фонетико-морфологические и лексические особенности узбекских говоров, носящих этническое название “Тюрк-Калтагай” (по материалам Самаркандской, Джизакской и Сырдарьинской областей УзССР): Филол. фан. ... дис. автореф. – Ашхабат. 1975. – Б. 11; Алимуродов Х. Морфология узбекских кыпчакских говоров низовья Сурхандарьи (имя и глагол). Дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Тошкент, 1982. – С. 22-24; Абдурахмонов Д. Қорлуқлар ва уларнинг тили // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти, 1987. – № 3. – Б. 31.

¹¹³ Раҳимов С. Ўзбек тили Сурхондарё шевалари (Фонетика, Лексика). – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. – Б.13.

¹¹⁴ Шониёзов К. Қарлуқ давлати ва қарлуқлар. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 1999. – Б. 90.

¹¹⁵ Шониёзов К. Қарлуқ қабиласи ва унинг тили ҳақида айрим мулоҳазалар // Адабиётшунослик ва тилшунослик масалалари, 4 китоб. – Тошкент: Фан, 1962. – Б. 481.

впервые изучен деновский диалект в ареологическом и контактологическом плане, определены места обитания карлукского и кыпчакского диалектов на территории, состав населения и их взаимоотношения, а также особенности взаимоотношений этих на примерах доказаны два узбекских диалекта с таджикским языком;

раскрыта система гласных, фонетические закономерности и процессы карлукского, кыпчакского диалектов, морфологические особенности форм множественного числа и глагола Деновского говора в сравнении с литературным языком;

по узбекской диалектологии Сурхандарьинская определена как слабая диалектная зона, что объясняется тем, что она имеет слабую точку фокуса, а в данной работе сравнительно более сложная структура деновского диалекта позволила выделить его как «малая диалектная зона», и в этой работе впервые в науку было введено это понятие и на чем основана его сущность;

разработаны лингвистическая и экстралингвистическая маркировка, формирование метаданных и обучение транскрибируемым диалектным текстам в Юникоде.

Внедрение результатов исследования. По полученным научным результатам по площадному изучению деновского диалекта и его размещению в языковом корпусе;

историческая лексикология в развитии национальной технологии в соответствии с нормами узбекского языка и менталитетом узбекского народа, лексемы в лексике узбекских народных говоров, древние чисто тюркские слова, используемые в говорах, с генеалогической точки зрения, научные выводы в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы имени Алишера Навои 2019 г. использовано в практическом грандиозном проекте № А-ОТ-2019-10 «Создание нормативно-правовой базы нейминга на узбекском языке» завершено в 2022 г. (Ташкентский государственный университет узбекского языка и литературы от 23 октября 2023 года 10.01.номер – 2222). В результате основной генеалогического изучения стали лексемы лексики узбекских народных диалектов, древние чисто тюркские слова, используемые в диалектах сегодня;

национальные обычаи и традиции нашего народа, связанные с восстановлением исторических топонимов, научные заключения по предотвращению чуждых узбекскому народу названий, «Служение узбекскому языку и литературе Ташкентского государственного университета имени Алишера Навои» в 2022 году- 2023. использовано в практическом проекте по теме «Создание интерактивной электронной платформы национальных названий объектов экспонирования» (справка № 1017 от 18 октября 2023 г. Центра обучения и повышения квалификации основам работы в государственный язык в Ташкентском государственном университете узбекского языка и литературы). В результате это упрощает процесс

именования объектов службы и служит основным источником для поиска альтернатив.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы, приложений. Общий объем составляет 173 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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