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The Theoretical Bases Of Areal Study Of Dialects

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ABSTRACT

This article presents about the study of Uzbek folk dialects in comparative-historical and linguistic-geographical methods to solve some problematic aspects of Uzbek dialectology with new theoretical information, to determine the orthoepic and orthographic norms of the Uzbek language.

KEYWORDS

Uzbek dialects, national language, Uzbek literary language, ethnic composition, phonetic, morphological, lexical, atlas, orthoepy, orthography, areal linguistics, dialectological atlas, annotated dictionary, ethnolinguistics.

INTRODUCTION

The decline of dialectological research in the field of Uzbek dialectology in the 80s and 90s is inextricably linked with the development of one of the dialectical stages of development in our science - the empirical-descriptive work has reached its peak, the transition to new methods of analysis. The next stage of dialectological research from the empirical-descriptive stage is the period of transition to the comparative-historical, dialectological interpretation, areologic-cartographic or

lingvogeographic description, i.e to the field of areal linguistics.

Areal linguistics deals with the linguistic study of the distribution of linguistic phenomena, the interrelationships of these phenomena, and their impact on literary language. Areal linguistics is the process of identifying and mapping isoglosses of dialects, generalizing the features of languages distributed in certain regions. It should be noted that the analytical method of area linguistics identifies the linguistic phenomena prevalent in a

particular area, compares the features of regional languages in relation to the history of the people, the history of language, shows their place and the boundaries of distribution through maps.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It is known that the term "Areal" is derived from the Latin word "area", which means "area, territory". The term was first introduced to linguistics in 1943 by Italian scholars M. Bartoli and J. Vidossi. But in fact, the elements of area analysis were introduced into linguistics by such scientists as G. Schuhardt, I. Schmidt, G. Venker. Later, the scope of areal linguistic research expanded. Much research has been done in this area in the twentieth century. Research in the field of areal linguistics Indo-European languages (E.A. Makayev), Slavic languages (R.I. Avanesov, N.I. Tolstoy), German languages (V.M. Zhirmunsky), Romance languages (M.A. Borodina), Turkic languages (N.Z. Gadjeva), Balkan languages (A.V. Desnitskaya) and significant achievements.

Although the concept and term of areal linguistics was introduced in the 1940s, areological research has a long history. Only in the early twentieth century was the field of study of regional issues related to languages popular in the field of linguistic geography, not areal linguistics. This issue is covered in detail in the book "What is linguistic geography" by dialectologist A. Shermatov [1].

It is known that the classification of Turkic languages, including Uzbek, is inextricably linked with the concepts of territorial and geographical distribution. In particular, Mahmud Kashgari who gave the first classification of Turkic languages, shows the

geographical boundaries of the distribution of Turkic peoples and dialects in the form "from Greek to Chinese" [2].

Linguistic geography, dialectology, areal linguistics is not a different name for the same field of linguistics, but a field that studies different aspects of language in different ways. The basic concepts of area linguistics are widely analyzed in the monograph of AB Juraev "Theoretical foundations of the study of the area of the Uzbek-speaking region" [3]. Chapters I and II of the monograph "Some methodological issues of Turkic linguistic area linguistics", "Reflection", "As a key factor in the formation and development of lingvoareal research in Uzbek linguistics" describe in detail the goals and methods of lingvoareal research. It is known that reflection means the re-grouping and analysis of information to achieve new goals, along with the achievements of empirical (conceptual, descriptive) study of Uzbek dialects and written monuments. Therefore, A. Juraev's research is aimed at re-evaluating and analyzing the data obtained as a result of local-territorial characterization of Uzbek dialects in the 30-80s of the XX century in terms of the method of areal research.

The research method of areal linguistics consists in identifying similar phenomena that occur in dialects in different regions and clearly defining their field of application. In areal linguistics, the distribution of events is shown on a map. Therefore, mapping is both a method and a result of area research. The dialectal materials collected on the dialects are analyzed in depth and then mapped.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

One of the conceptual terms of areal linguistics is isoglossa, which is widely used in mapping to mark the points of distribution of similar events and the line connecting these points, as well as the boundaries of the distribution of events. What is the basis for conducting isoglossa (content, distribution, phenomenon or pattern of isoglossa) is of great importance in areal linguistics. It is known that if the dialectologist records 200-300 types of peculiarities of the dialect in a certain region, the arealogist selects 2-3 signs (events, laws) reflecting the most important of these phenomena in the specific anthological feature as the content of isoglossa and the place of distribution of this phenomenon. (area). Depending on the nature of the linguistic phenomenon, isoglossa can be different: phonetic, phonological, morphemic, morphological, lexical, syntactic. Such isoglosses have been studied in the researches of N.Yarashova, R.Yusubova [5, 6].

The content (sign) of an isoglossa, which reflects the points of distribution of a particular phenomenon without losing the boundaries between dialects, must be a significant event in the language system, a specific group (seed, ethnicity, dialect, language) or a phenomenon (law) defining several features. This is one of the most important tasks of modern Uzbek linguistics. There are many similarities and differences between Uzbek dialects and Turkic languages. But not all of them can serve as the content (basis, sign) of isoglossa. The distinctive feature of Kipchak, Oghuz, Qarluq-Chigil-Uyghur dialects in Uzbek dialects with the exchange of $y \sim j$, $k \sim g$ at the beginning of the

word can also be considered an important feature between these dialects. Because these features are also inextricably linked with lexical differences. Therefore, before conducting an areologic study, the researcher must substantiate the taxonomic (which is important for classification) importance of the content of each isoglossa in the language system. The mapped isoglossa and areal give the linguistic landscape a true linguistic landscape. The term landscape (German. Landscape, view), which is essentially a term, is widely used in areology. Therefore, the isoglosses to be mapped must be given clearly and accurately.

There is no doubt that the analysis of Uzbek dialects in the linguistic and geographical direction will provide valuable scientific and theoretical conclusions for the history of Uzbek dialectology and the Uzbek language. In general, any dialectological work is at the same time linguistic-geographical, because dialect is always territorial. Not all regional manifestations of Uzbek dialects and dialects have been sufficiently studied by the lingvoareal research method of areal linguistics. In this regard, it is worth noting the scientific work of VV Reshetov, who first began the work of mapping Uzbek dialects, and A. Shermatov, who mapped the Uzbek dialects of Kashkadarya region. In this area Sh. Shoabdurahmanov developed theoretical rules for creating an atlas of dialects. It should be noted that the linguist A. Juraev has extensively analyzed the theoretical foundations of space and time, area linguistics, the methods of its zoning in the Uzbek language, its application in the development of dialectal zone and dialectal zone (azonal). Also, K.Muhammadjanov mapped the northern Uzbek dialects,

Y.Ibrahimov mapped the Southern Aral Sea dialects, N.Murodova mapped the dialects of Navoi region. The maps created so far in the field of dialectology, the huge scientific research serve as the basis for the creation of the "Dialectological Atlas of the Uzbek language."

Linguistic-geographical map materials help to supplement, improve and clarify the existing classifications of Uzbek dialects. It also defines a very complex process of ethnolinguistic development that took place as a result of the interaction of Turkic and non-Turkic ethnic groups involved in the emergence of Uzbek dialects. Also, the linguistic materials of the map allow to determine the external dialectal boundary of the Uzbek dialect system in the study area and its relationship with other dialectal zones of the Uzbek language.

CONCLUSION

As noted above, extensive research has been conducted in the field of Uzbek dialectology, which is an integral part of Uzbek linguistics. Many Uzbek dialects have been studied as a whole and dictionaries have been compiled. Also, the creation of large monographs now requires the scientific study of dialects in the area of the area, which determines the boundaries of the distribution of linguistic phenomena, with a modern accurate and consistent method of comparative-historical and typological research. It should be noted that the study of Uzbek folk dialects in the area and the creation of the "Atlas of Uzbek dialects" is a requirement of today. Because such an atlas has not been created in Uzbek linguistics. If linguistic maps of dialects are created in Uzbekistan, they will reflect the linguistic landscape of Uzbekistan and bring thousands of words related to the life and

way of life of the Uzbek people into the literary language.

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