

THE IMPACT OF DIALECTS TO LITERARY LANGUAGE IN UZBEKISTAN

Shuxratova Sevara Shuxrat Qizi

Student, UzSWLU, Faculty of English Philology

Scientific supervisor: **Sh.A. Kuldasheva**

Teacher, UzSWLU

Abstract. *Literary language is a reworked and normalized version of a particular vernacular, resurrected to serve the cultural needs of the people who speak this language. This article provides information about the history of the Uzbek literary language and its connection with the history of the Uzbek people, its past, customs, and culture. Also, the aspects of the geographical location of the Uzbek literary language, its ethnographic features, the issues of relations with relatives, and the impact of dialects on the literary language.*

Key words. *Vernacular, language, culture, literary language, sub-dialect, inherent, semantic usage, folk dialects, Kyp-chak, Chag'atay, Oguz, phonetic distinction, mass media.*

Introduction. Languages are the result of intricate historical developments that have occurred at a specific moment in time. During this process, they usually diverge more and more, giving rise to dialectal and other variants. These variants frequently become "languages" in and of themselves, particularly when speakers disperse over different regions and stop frequently communicating with one another. In this article, I hope to demonstrate the significant influence of dialectal and regional words on literary rates. In order to improve the vocabulary of the Uzbek language, this study seeks to identify provincial dialect words and document their importance. I also examine these words to determine whether or not they have been included in literature and whether or not they are being used in spoken Uzbek today.

Main part

In present times, Uzbekistan's inherent dialect variety stems mostly from the three historical layers upon which it is based. The sub-dialects spoken in Namangan, Tashkent, Andi-jan, Margelan, and Kokand are part of the first group of Turkic languages, known as the Southeastern or "Chagatay" group (Reshetov's

Qarluq-Čigil-Uyghur group). Speaking in the Khiva, Khonqa, Shovot, Khazarasp, Ğazzavot, and Urgench districts of the Khorezm region, the second category, known as the Southwestern or Oguz, comprises dialects. Thirdly, there are the dialects of Ohangaron, Mirzachel, Samarqand, Zarafshon, and the adjacent areas of Bukhara, Qashqadarya, and Surkhandarya, collectively referred to as the North-Western or Kyp-chak group. The comparison of the Tashkent dialect and literary Uzbek with the Kypchak and Bukhara dialects will be the main topic of the ensuing analysis.

Bukhara (Kypchak group)	Literary Uzbek	Tashkent dialect (Chag'atay group)	English translation
[pishak]	[mushuk]	[mushu]	[cat]
[jo'rop]	[supurgi]	[supurgi]	[broom]
[ketopman]	[ketyapman]	[ketvomman]	[I am going to...]
[bacha]	[bola]	[bola]	[child]
[tapichka]	[poyabzal]	[shippak]	[shoes]
[satil]	[chelak]	[chelak]	[bucket]
[qittigina]	[kam]	[oz, sal]	[a little]

The above examples differ due to three aspects:

- Their semantic usage of words that are also present in literary Uzbek differs (the word bucket is called 'satil' in the Bukhara dialect and 'paqir' in the Valley dialect; it includes Andijan, Namangan, and Fergana dialects);
- They are nonexistent in literary Uzbek (if the words 'jo'rop' and 'pishak' are spoken in formal places, no one understands them);
- They have notable systematic phonetic distinctions (the word 'mushuk' is called 'mushu' in the Tashkent dialect, and the letter 'K' is dropped).

Folk dialects eventually become obsolete if they are not learned in a timely manner. For one thing, "language is a dynamic phenomenon that is constantly

growing and developing." Consequently, the most pressing problem in Uzbek linguistics is to investigate many aspects of folk dialects using both conventional and modern linguistic techniques. It is well known that a language has a longer history and is richer if it includes more dialects. One of the most diverse languages in the world, Uzbek incorporates a wide range of regional dialects.

Conclusion

The literary language gradually fades away due to the widespread usage of dialects in conversation. This leads to the appearance of a number of word forms that are not related to the literary language: olib keldi -opkeldi (which translates to "brought" in English). And, it can cause misunderstandings among the audience. Thus, government and language organizations should promote the usage of only literary language in mass media, in schools and universities, and dialects in social life.

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