

DIALECTS OF UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The scientific study of the Uzbek dialects and their classification, or generally the creation and development of Uzbek dialectology as a field of study, is associated with the names of Russian Turkologists Polivanov, Yudakin, Barovkov, as well as Uzbek linguists G'ozi Olim Yunusov, Shoabdurahmonov, Abdullayev, Ibragimov, and others. They have made significant contributions to the scientific examination of this field. Therefore, currently, we do not have a specific classification for Uzbek dialects based on their phonetic, morphological, and lexical characteristics.

KEY WORDS: dialect, pronunciation, classification of dialects, singharmonism, vowel harmony

Dialect (from Latin dialectus, dialectos, from the Ancient Greek word διάλεκτος, diálektos 'discourse', from διά, diá 'through' and λέγω, légō 'I speak') refers to two distinctly different types of linguistic relationships.

The more common usage of the term refers to a variety of a language that is a characteristic of a particular group of the language's speakers¹. The dialects or varieties of a particular language are closely related and, despite their differences, are most often largely mutually intelligible, especially if geographically close to one another in a dialect continuum. The term is applied most often to regional speech patterns, but a dialect may also be defined by other factors, such as social class or ethnicity².

A dialect that is associated with a particular social class can be termed a sociolect, a dialect that is associated with a particular ethnic group can be termed an ethnolect, and a geographical/regional dialect may be termed a regiolect³ (alternative terms

¹ <https://web.archive.org/web/20161002130314/https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/dialect>

² <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/dialect>

³ Wolfram, Walt and Schilling, Natalie. 2016. American English: Dialects and Variation. West Sussex: John Wiley & Sons, p. 184.

include 'regionalect'⁴, 'geolect'⁵, and 'topolect'⁶). Any variety of a given language can be classified as a "dialect", including any standardized varieties.

The characteristics that set dialects apart from each other can be identified in their vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation, including prosody. When the noticeable distinctions primarily lie in pronunciation, the term "accent" may be used instead of "dialect". John Lyons writes that "Many linguists [...] subsume differences of accent under differences of dialect."⁷ In general, accent refers to variations in pronunciation, while dialect also encompasses specific variations in grammar and vocabulary⁸.

Lexical differences play a significant role in distinguishing dialects. When the differences in vocabulary are concentrated and distinct enough, they may be classified as creoles. Creoles often arise from the blending of different languages and can develop into distinct dialects over time⁹.

In certain cases, specialized vocabularies used within specific professions or organizations can create jargons. These jargons are characterized by unique terminologies and expressions that are not commonly used in everyday speech¹⁰.

Furthermore, there are vocabulary differences deliberately cultivated to exclude outsiders or to serve as markers of a specific group. These differences are known as cryptolects or cant, which include slangs and argots. Cryptolects and cant are often used by certain social or cultural groups as a way to establish identity and maintain exclusivity¹¹.

Additionally, it is important to recognize that individuals have their own unique speech patterns, known as idiolects. These idiolects are shaped by various factors, including personal experiences, regional influences, and social backgrounds¹².

It is worth mentioning that the classification of dialects can sometimes be subjective and debated. The linguistic distance between dialects and the standardized written

⁴ Daniel. W. Bruhn, *Walls of the Tongue: A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Ursula K. Le Guin's The Dispossessed*, p. 8, archived from the original on 2010-06-12

⁵ Christopher D. Land (21 February 2013), "Varieties of the Greek language", in Stanley E. Porter, Andrew Pitts (ed.), *The Language of the New Testament: Context, History, and Development*, BRILL, p. 250, ISBN 978-9004234772

⁶ "topolect". *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language* (4th ed.). Boston: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt. 2010.

⁷ Lyons, John (1981). *Language and Linguistics*. Cambridge University Press. p. 25. ISBN 9780521297752. language standard dialect.

⁸ The same author

⁹ Siegel, Jeff (2008). *The Emergence of Pidgin and Creole Languages*. New York: Oxford Linguistics. pp. 68–69. ISBN 978-0-19-921666-6.

¹⁰ Polskaya, Svetlana (2011). "Differentiating between various categories of special vocabulary (on the material of a professionals speech of English-speaking stock exchange brokers)". In Rață, Georgeta (ed.). *Academic Days of Timisoara: Language Education Today*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing. p. 519. ISBN 9781443833165.

¹¹ McNamara, Tim (2005). "21st century shibboleth: language tests, identity and intergroup conflict". *Language Policy*. 4 (4): 351–370. doi:10.1007/s10993-005-2886-0. S2CID 145528271.

¹² Harper, Douglas. "-lect". *Etymology Online*. Retrieved 2019-09-02. word-forming element abstracted 20c. from dialect and in words meaning a regional or social variety of a language.

form of a language also plays a role in determining their classification. Some dialects may not be mutually intelligible in spoken form, leading to discussions about whether they should be considered separate languages or regiolects¹³.

Overall, the study of dialects involves analyzing various linguistic features, such as lexicon, grammar, and pronunciation, to understand the distinct variations within a language.

In the study and classification of Uzbek dialects, the contributions of renowned professors such as E.D.Polivanov, K.K.Yudakhin, G'ozi Olim, A.K. Borovkov, and V.V.Reshetov¹⁴ have been of great importance on a global scale. Under their leadership, local Uzbek scholars have been trained. Uzbek linguists, including academic Sh.Shoabdurahmonov, professors, and PhD holders M. Mirzaev, F.Abdullaev, S.Ibrohimov, H.G'ulomov, Y.G'ulomov, A.Aliev, A. Shermatov, A.Jo'raev, O.Madrahimov, T.Yo'ldoshev, N.Rajabov, X.Doniyorov, T. Nafasov, Q.Muhammadjonov, Y.Ibrohimov, H.Muradova¹⁵, and others, have conducted research under their guidance. More than 50 candidates and doctoral students have carried out scientific research on Uzbek dialects and continue to do so. As a result of their work, the field of Uzbek dialectology has been shaped, and nearly all dialects

¹³ Colin Renfrew; April M. S. McMahon; Robert Lawrence Trask (2000), *Time depth in historical linguistics*, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 2000, [ISBN 978-1-902937-06-9](#)

¹⁴ E. D. Polivanov. «O'zbek dialektologiyasi va o'zbek adabiy tili» (1933) «Toshkent dialektining fonetik sostavi» (1924), «Samarqand shevasi» (1928), «Qozoq-nayman shevasi» (1931); K. K. Yudakhin. «Vodil qishlog'ining lahjasi haqida bir necha so'z» (1927), «Chig'atoy tilining tovushlar sostavi masalasiga doir» (1929), «O'zbek tili» (1939); G'ozi Olim. «O'zbek lahjalarini tasnifida bir tajriba» (1936); A. K. Borovkov. «O'zbek shevalarining tasnifi masalasi» (1953); V. V. Reshetov. «O'zbek dialektologiyasi»

¹⁵ Муродова Н. Узбек адабий тили ва шевалар лексикасининг киёсий тадқиқи. - Тошкент: Фан, 2005.; Ибрагимов Ю.М. Жанубий Орол бўйи шевалари тадқиқи. - Тошкент, 2000.; Ражабов Н. Узбек шевашунослиги. - Тошкент: Укитувчи, 1996.; Нафасов Т. Кашкадарё узбек халқ сузлари. - Тошкент: Мухаррир, 2011.; Джураев А. Б. Теоретические основы ареального исследования узбекоязычного массива. АДД. - Москва, 1991.; Шерматов А. Лингвистик география нима? – Тошкент: Фан, 1981.; Дониёров Х. Қипчоқ диалектларининг лексикаси. Т., Фан, 1979.; Шоабдурахмонов Ш. Ш. Ўзбек адабий тили ва ўзбек халқ шевалари. -Т.: Фан, 1962.; Мирзаев М. Ўзбек тилининг Бухоро гуруҳи шевалари. Т., Фан, 1969.; Абдуллаев Ф. Ўзбек тилининг Хоразм шевалари. Т., 1964.; Gulyamov Y. Iz nablyudeniya nad morfologiyey tashkentskogo govora // O'zbek dialektologiyasidan materiallar. 1-tom .Т.,1957.s. 170-188.; Muxamedjanov K .M (Tashkent).Ob istorii formirovaniya uzbekskix govorov Yujnogo Kazaxstana // Tyurkskoy yazikoznanie.Т.,Fan, 1985. s . 114-118.; Yuldashyev T. Uzbekskie govori yujnogo Tadjikistana. AKD. Т., 1968.s .19.; G ulyamov X, Djizakskiy govor uzbekskogo yazika. AKD. Т.. 1954.s .16.; .Aliyev A. Uychinskiy govor uzbekskogo yazika. AKD. Т.. 1960.S.15.; 5(204).; Ibrogimov S. Professionalnaya leksika uzbekskogo yazika (na materialax Ferganskix govorov). Т., 1961. s. 164.; Мадрохимов А. Исследование по лексике огузского наречия узбекского языка. АДД,Т,1978;

and variations have been systematically studied, documented, and compiled in dictionaries.

The Uzbek language differs from other Turkic languages in many dialectal aspects. Throughout its historical development, Uzbek dialects have continuously progressed. Understanding and explaining its historical development and current state requires the use of terms such as *sheva*, *dialect*, and *lahja*, which have their own lexical and terminological meanings.

Our objective is to explore how certain characteristics of Qipchoq dialect can impact the learning of English pronunciation. English employs the term "dialect," while in Uzbek, the concepts of *sheva* and *lahja*, similar to dialect, are both utilized, with distinctions in territorial and linguistic scope. As we delve into Qipchoq dialect of Uzbek language which is mainly spoken in Qashqadarya and Surxandarya, it's important to provide a concise overview of these concepts and their distinctions.

The Uzbek language sets itself apart from other Turkic languages due to its numerous dialects. Over the historical timeline, Uzbek dialects have evolved consistently. To comprehend the language's development and its current state, it's crucial to grasp the dictionary and terminological meanings of terms like dialect, *sheva*, and *lahja*.

The term *sheva* refers to a specific part of a territory that is distinguished by its unique lexical, phonetic, and grammatical characteristics in comparison to other languages. It signifies a particular style, manner, or way of speaking.

The word *dialect*, derived from Greek, signifies a variation of a language (originally meaning "tribal language"), which combines most of the linguistic features of a language.

Lahja, an Arabic word, also refers to a style, manner, or way of speaking, similar to *sheva*. As a dialectological term, it represents the highest level of development in the progress of the Uzbek language, encompassing both *sheva* and dialectal variations¹⁶. In English, there are no specific terms like "sheva" and "lahja." Instead, there is a broader concept known as dialect. Therefore, in our scientific work, we solely focus on the dialect to highlight these concepts.

Principles of classification of Uzbek dialects. Uzbek dialects were mainly studied by Russian scholars on a scientific basis from the 1920s and 1930s, and at the same

¹⁶ Ashirboyev Samixon. O'ZBEK DIALEKTOLOGIYASI // darslik // T.: «NAVRO'Z» nashriyoti 2016. - 136 b.

time, its initial classifications appeared. At the beginning of the 20th century, Uzbek dialects were studied on a large scale with the slogan of determining the capabilities of the national language.

Several criteria are used in the classification of Uzbek dialects. These include:

- The presence or absence of vowel and consonant sounds specific to the Uzbek (Turkic) language.
- Adherence to certain phonetic regularities, such as vowel harmony and the presence of umlaut.
- The quantity of lexical units related to historical layers and the inclusion of borrowed words from other layers.
- The influence of related and unrelated languages and dialects on Uzbek dialects.
- The degree of prominence of a specific sound or phoneme that characterizes the main feature of the dialect.
- The phonetic structure of words and other factors¹⁷.

Several scholars have participated in the classification of Uzbek dialects. Professor I.I.Zarubin made a significant contribution to the classification of Uzbek dialects and identified four main groups: Khiva, Fergana, Tashkent, and Samarkand-Bukhara. However, he did not clearly explain the distinctive features of these dialects, and even the dialects of Qipchaq and Northern Uzbek were overlooked in his work¹⁸.

The classification of Uzbek dialects. Initially, Professor K.K.Yudakhin made significant contributions to the classification of Uzbek dialects. He classified Uzbek dialects into four groups based on their relationship with the Tajik language and the degree of vowel harmony preservation:

- Uzbek dialects that maintain the original Turkic phonetic system and vowel harmony.
- Dialects that have partially modified their phonetic composition and lost vowel harmony.
- Uzbek dialects that preserve the Iranian language phonetic system.

¹⁷ Остроумов Н.П. Сарты. Этнографические материалы. — Ташкент, 1896.

¹⁸ Зарубин И. И. Население Самаркандской области. Его численность, этнографический состав и территориальное распределение : (по материалам сельско-хозяйственной переписи 1917 г., дополненной другими источниками). - Л., 1926.

- Tajik dialects spoken in Uzbek and Tajik languages¹⁹.

Later, K.K.Yudakhin further familiarized himself with Uzbek dialects and divided them into five groups: Tashkent, Fergana, Qipchaq, Khiva, and Northern Uzbek dialects.

E.D.Polivanov has made significant contributions to the study and scientific classification of Uzbek dialects. He has written over 250 works, both large and small, on the Uzbek language and dialects. Currently, more than 150 of his works have been published. Some of his notable works on Uzbek dialects include "Uzbek Dialectology and Uzbek Literary Language²⁰" (1933), "The Phonetic System of Tashkent Dialect²¹" (1922).

He categorizes almost all Uzbek dialects, personally learned and developed, based on the preservation of the historical development and characteristics of the tribal period. He also identifies the presence of three major dialects in the Uzbek language²²:

1. Chig'atoy dialect. This dialect is divided into 7 types: 1. Samarqand-Bukhara, 2. Tashkent, 3. Margilan-Kokand, 4. Andijan-Shahrixon, 4. A. Chortoq or umlaut dialect. 5. Qo'qon, Andijan, Norin rural dialects with singharmonism. 6. Northern Uzbek city (Chimkent, Turkistan) dialects. 7. Northern Uzbek rural (Mankent) dialects.

2. O'g'uz dialect. It encompasses two types of dialects: 1. Southern Khorezm (Khiva, Yangi Urgench, Shovot, Gazavat, Khazorasp, Yangiariq) dialects.

3. Northern O'g'uz group (Iqon, Qorabuioq) dialects.

4. Qipchaq dialect. It is divided into several types: 1. Khorezm Qipchaq dialects: a) Northern Khorezm ; b) Central Khorezm dialects. 2. Qurama dialects. 3. Kazakh-Karluq, Fergana-Karakalpak dialects. 4. Northern Uzbek Qipchaq dialect (So'zoq, Cholaqo'rg'on).

G'ozi Olim's classification. Based on the lexical, morphological, and phonetic characteristics, it is necessary to classify the dialect into 1) Uzbek-Qipchaq, 2) Turk-Barlos, and 3) Khiva-Urgench dialects.

¹⁹ Yudaxin K. K. Materiali po zvukovom u sostavu chagatayskogo yazika // Jur. Kultura i pismennost Vostoka. Kn. U. Baku, 1929.

²⁰ Polivanov E. D. Uzbekskaya dialektologiya i uzbekskiy literaturniy yazik. T., 1933.

²¹ Polivanov E. D. Zvukovoy sostav tashkentskogo dialekta. T., 1922.

²² Polivanov E. D. Uzbekskaya dialektologiya i uzbekskiy literaturniy yazik. T., 1933.

The Uzbek-Qipchaq dialect includes Qirq, Jaloyir-Laqay, Qipchaq, and Gurlan variations. The Turk-Barlos dialect includes Sayram-Chimkent, Tashkent-Khos, Andijan, and Namangan variations. The Khiva-Urgench dialect is divided into Khiva and Karluq groups²³.

A.K.Borovkov takes into account the historical development of the Uzbek language dialects and further divides it into 4 dialects:

1. Central Uzbek dialect. It is divided into two groups: 1) Central Uzbek dialects of Uzbekistan: Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Fergana, and others; 2) Northern Uzbek dialects: Chimkent, Sayram, Jambul, Marki, and others.
2. Shayboniy Uzbek ("j"lovchi) speaking dialect. It includes the dialects of Samarqand, Bukhara, Surxondaryo, Ohangaron region, Northern Khorezm, and Fergana region.
3. Southern Khorezm dialect. It includes the dialects of Xonqa, Hazorasp, Shovot, Yangiariq, G'azovot, ShoTaxon, and others.
4. Separate group includes 1) Qorabuloq, Iqon, Mankent; 2) unlauded dialects (Namangan)²⁴.

V.V.Reshetov's classification (the classification is being presented in full):

Among the classifications that have been examined, Reshetov's classification was determined to be the most comprehensive and accurate. Therefore, in our research, we primarily rely on Reshetov's classification as the foundation for our work.

The unique ethno-genetic processes and the influence of related and unrelated peoples' languages on each other in the territory of present-day Uzbekistan have resulted in the existence of a highly complex dialectal system of the Uzbek language. From a historical-linguistic perspective, this complex consists of three components²⁵:

- 1) North-Western group - the Qipchaq dialect of the Uzbek language. This group includes the Qipchaq dialects of the Uzbek language, as well as the neighboring Kazakh, Kyrgyz, and Karakalpak languages.
- 2) South-Western group - the Oghuz dialect of the Uzbek language. This group is influenced by the neighboring Turkmen language.

²³ G'ozzi Olim Yunusov. O'zbek lahjalarining tasnifida bir tajriba. T., 1936.

²⁴ Borovkov A. K. Voprosi klassifikatsii uzbekskix govorov // Izvestiya AN UzSSR. 5. T., 1953.

²⁵ Reshetov V. V. Izuchenie uzbekskix narodnix govorov // O'zbek dialektologiyasidan materiallar. I. T., 1957.S.5-30

3) South-Eastern group - this group includes the Karluq-Chigil-Uyghur dialects, which form the majority of the urban dialects of the Uzbek language, as well as the modern literary Uzbek language and the old Uzbek language. From related Turkic languages, the new Uyghur language is also included. For the majority of dialects belonging to this group, their characteristic feature is their historical connection with the Tajik language.

As historical-linguistic facts indicate, the presence of three language groups (Qipchaq, Oghuz, Karluq-Chigil-Uyghur) in the Central Asia and Kazakhstan region has also led to the existence of these three dialects (Qipchaq, Oghuz, and Karluq-Chigil-Uyghur dialects) within the Uzbek language²⁶.

Qipchaq dialect. The Qipchaq dialect of the Uzbek language encompasses a diverse range of Turkic tribes and clan representatives. Among them are Qipchaq, Numan, Kangli, Mitan, Laqay, Uyshun, Karakalpak, Tama, Qishliq, Ongut, Qiyot, Doromon, Argin, Uyghur, and numerous other tribes. The Qipchaq dialect has a significant presence across a vast territory. The fact that representatives of this dialect can be found in all regions of Uzbekistan serves as evidence of the validity of this notion. In addition to the Ohangaron district in the Tashkent region, Fergana and Andijan regions also have inhabitants who speak the Qipchaq dialect. The majority of the population in the Sirdaryo, Samarkand, Bukhara, Kashkadarya, Surkhandarya, and Khorezm regions are also speakers of the Qipchaq dialect. Furthermore, the Qipchaq dialect of the Uzbek language is present in the territories of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan as well²⁷. The Qipchaq dialect of the Uzbek language not only provides valuable material for dialectologists but also offers intriguing resources for folklore researchers. The extensive oral tradition of the people, particularly their heroic epics, is considered a source of national pride for the Uzbek people. Consequently, the majority of Uzbek people with Qipchaq roots are interested in studying the lives and creative works of their ancestors, as well as thoroughly investigating the distinctive linguistic characteristics of the Qipchaq dialect. As a result, the Qipchaq dialect differs from the norms of the Uzbek literary language in various aspects, including phonetic and lexical-grammatical features.

²⁶ Reshetov V. V. O dialektologicheskom atlase uzbekskogo yazika // V toroe regionalnoe soveshanie po dialektologii tyurkskix yazikov (Tezisi dokladov). Kazan, 1958.

²⁷ Abdullayev F. Kipchakskiy govor uzbekskogo yazika. AKDT .,1957.s.18 .

Oghuz dialect is a distinct variant of the Uzbek language that is primarily spoken in several settlements in the southern part of Khorezm. These settlements include cities like Khiva, Khonqa, Shovot, Hazorasp, G'azavot, Yangiariq, Sho'raxon, and Urgench. Additionally, there are also some districts in the Toshhovuz region and Karakalpakstan where the Oghuz dialect is prevalent.

The Oghuz dialect is characterized by its unique vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar, which differentiate it from other dialects of Uzbek. Speakers of the Oghuz dialect often use specific words and expressions that are not commonly found in standard Uzbek.

In the northern Uzbek region, specifically in the Turkiston-Chimkent group of dialects, there are also traces of Oghuz elements. This means that certain settlements like Qorabuloq, Mankent, Qoramurt, and Iqon incorporate Oghuz linguistic features into their speech²⁸.

It's worth noting that representatives of the Oghuz dialect can also be found in other districts of Uzbekistan, such as in Bog'don qishlog'i near Jizzakh. This indicates that the influence of the Oghuz dialect extends beyond its primary geographical area.

Karluq-Chigil-Uyghur dialect. The Karluq-Chigil-Uyghur dialect is a variant of the Uzbek language that encompasses both urban and rural speech in cities and towns with similar characteristics.

The formation of this dialect group is closely linked to the movement of the Qarakhaniids in the 11th century. Historically, the speakers of the Karluq-Chigil-Uyghur dialect are associated with the populous cities in Namangan, Tashkent, Andijan, and other districts of Uzbekistan.

However, this dialect has also spread beyond the territory of Uzbekistan. For example, in the territory of Kazakhstan, cities like Turkistan, Chimkent, Sayram, Qorabuloq, Qoramurt, Iqon, and Mankent have significant populations of speakers of this dialect. Representatives of this dialect can also be found in Kyrgyzstan, in cities like Osh, Jalal-Abad, and Ozgan, among others. There are also speakers of this dialect in Afghanistan. It is known that in the 1630s, some Uzbek tribes migrated from Shash (near Tashkent) to Afghanistan²⁹.

Researchers who have classified Uzbek dialects have categorized the Karluq-Chigil-Uyghur dialect into various groups. However, the genetic and linguistic proximity

²⁸ Abdullayev F.A. O'zbek tilining O'g'uz lahjasi. T., Fan, 1978.

²⁹ .Shoabduraxmonov Sh. Karlukskoe narechie uzbekskogo yazika. T., Fan, 1983.

between these dialects is not only based on historical factors but also evident in phonetics, lexicon, and certain grammatical forms in the present time.

The Namangan dialect, in particular, has distinct features that can be attributed to the Uyghur language, such as the presence of "umlaut." Some rural dialects in Namangan, like Uychi, have unique characteristics³⁰.

It is difficult to determine the genesis of dialects like Andijan and Osh without considering the Turkish language group that the Namangan dialect is based on. Similarly, it is not possible to identify the genetic relationship between Tashkent dialect and the aforementioned dialects solely based on phonetic and morphological features. It should be noted that there are no linguistic phenomena that have emerged or disappeared without any connection or existence in a single territory and a single language community. The proximity between Tashkent, Jizzakh, and Namangan dialects can be considered as a coincidence, and the presence of similar phonetic phenomena among Qarshi, Tashkent, and Namangan dialects can be explained by the overall development of the language. The Iqon-Qorabuloq and Chimkent-Sayram dialects also deviate from the general development path, as they are closely related to the old Uzbek written language and have strong connections with the Tashkent and Namangan dialects. However, they differ from the Tashkent and Namangan dialects due to the significant presence of Oghuz language elements.

The Samarkand-Bukhara-Khojand group of dialects also forms the Turkish-speaking territory of the Karluq-Chigil-Uyghur language group. However, these dialects have a minimal influence from the Tajik language and maintain a bilingual status. Therefore, studying the bilingual process and the mutual influence of different language systems is of great interest. The dialects associated with this group (Tashkent, Jizzakh, Qarshi, Andijan, Namangan, Osh, Qorabuloq, Chimkent, and others) form a complex dialect continuum from a historical perspective. This dialect belongs to several larger groups³¹:

I. Fergana group. It includes several dialects:

1. Namangan dialect. This dialect is associated with the city of Namangan and the surrounding areas, such as Uychi and others. It is characterized by its close proximity to the Uighur language.

³⁰ Reshetov V .V. Margilanskiy govor uzbekskogo yazika. A K D .T.,1940.s.10.

³¹ Reshetov V .V., Shoabdurahmonov Sh. O‘zbek dialektologiyasi. T ., O‘qituvchi, 1978.

2. Andijan-Shahrixon dialect. This dialect includes the city of Andijan, Shahrixon, and other dialects from Andijan region.

3. O'sh dialect. This includes O'sh, O'zgan, Jalolobod, and other similar dialects, which are characterized by their mixture with Southern Kyrgyz shevaiair.

4. Margilon-Qo'qon dialect. This dialect includes dialects from Margilon, Fergana, Vodil, Qo'qon, and similar areas.

II. Tashkent group.

1. Tashkent dialect. This includes dialects from Tashkent city, as well as other dialects from Tashkent region, such as Piskent, Parkent, Qoraxitoy, and others.

2. Jizzakh dialect.

III. Qarshi group.

1. Qarshi dialect. This includes shevaiair from Qarshi, Shahrisabz, Kitob, Yakkabog, and other shevaiair from Qashqadaryo region (excluding qipchoq shevaiair).

2. Samarqand-Bukhara dialect. This includes dialects from Samarqand, Bukhara, Khujand, Chust in Fergana Valley, and dialects from Koson in Qashqadaryo region (this dialect does not include Oghuz and qipchoq elements).

IV. Northern Uzbek group.

1. Iqort-Qorabuloq dialect. This includes Iqon, Qorabuloq, Mankent, Qoramurt, and other dialects that have primarily Oghuz elements but have also mixed with qipchoq elements during their formation process.

2. Turkiston-Chimkent dialect. This dialect includes dialects from Turkiston Chimkent, Sayram, and other similar areas. This dialect has fewer Oghuz language elements but has more qipchoq language elements due to its interaction with Southern Kazakhstan dialects. It differs from the Iqort-Qorabuloq dialect in this aspect³².

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