



## THE PHONETIC FEATURES OF THE KHOREZM KIPCHAK DIALECT

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### ABSTRACT

*This article provides detailed information about the peculiarities of Khorezm kipchak dialects of the Uzbek language. For instance, the phonetic, features of words in the under research dialect are highlighted basing on the examples. The given examples are compared with the options in other dialects. In this article dialect words are given in Cyrillic letters while the literary language forms of words are given Uzbek alphabet in Latin letters, in order to avoid confusion in pronunciation with English sounds of these letters.*

**KEYWORDS:** *dialect, kipchak, classification, phonetic features, morphemic features, singormonism.*

At present, Khorezm is inhabited by the representatives of the Oghuz and Kipchak dialects of the Uzbek language. Although these people live in an area very close to each other, they still retain their distinctive linguistic features, despite the fact that there are continuous economic and cultural ties between them. Linguistically examining these dialects, scholars speculate that the lexicon of these dialects contained elements of Arabic and Persian, which are not found in the central Uzbek dialects, and there are assumptions that such words came from the ancient Khorezmi language. [1:12].

The historical, archeological and ethnographic research carried out in recent years raises the issue not only of the relationship of Khorezm dialects with other Turkic peoples, but also their relationship with non-Turkic peoples, including those living in East Asia and Eastern Iran. [1: 130]. In general, the ethno-genesis of the peoples of the Aral Sea region (Karakalpak, Uzbek,

Turkmen) goes back to antiquity, which is not yet clear, which is explained by certain historical conditions. Due to this region, with its geographical conditions, was a place where different ethno-genetic and cultural relations collided. [3:27]. Therefore, the study of dialects formed in such conditions in the historical-linguistic plan will undoubtedly yield important results.

It is known that many Uzbek dialects are perfectly studied. However, we cannot say the same about some dialects, including Khorezm Kipchak dialects, which have not been fully studied in all its aspects. Although much work has been done on the Oghuz dialect of the Khorezm dialects, only a few notes have been made about the Kipchak dialects.

H.Doniyorov classifies the Kipchak dialect of the Uzbek language in general, basing on the views by N.A. Baskakov, F.Abdullaev, V.V.Reshetov on Kipchak dialects in general and their types and



features, and divides Kipchak dialects into five general types. He classifies the Khorezm Kipchak dialects as the North Khorezm type (northern Khorezm Kipchak dialect). [5:12]. He claims that Kipchak dialects were studied by E.D. Polivanov, F.Abdullaev, A.Ishaev and Y.Ibragimov, and it is necessary to include Kipchak dialects in Karakalpakstan to this type. In his opinion, this type differs from other Kipchak dialects by the abundance of Oghuz elements in Kipchak dialects. [5:12].

According to the language features, people belonging to the Kipchak dialect of the Uzbek language live mainly in Gurlan, Yangibazar districts as well as in some villages of Shovot and Bagat districts in Khorezm region, Beruni, Amudarya, Khojayli, Kungrad and partly Shumanay districts and Nazarkhan village of Nukus district of Karakalpakstan. For this reason, researchers classify them as Beruni-Mangit, Khojayli-Kipchak and Kungrad dialects. [4: 5]. In this classification, the Gurlan-Yangibazar dialects located in the territory of Khorezm region, as well as the dialects of other districts were ignored. Although the researcher A. Ishaev noted that the full classification of these dialects will be covered in detail in another work, for some reason it was not published anywhere. [4: 5].

This study is the result of our observations on Kipchak dialects in Khorezm region and does not claim a perfect solution.

Phonetic features. Khorezm Kipchak dialects differ from the dialects that are the basis of the literary language in terms of the number of vowels. That is, they have 6 vowels, in Khorezm dialects 9 vowels: [и, ы, э (е), у, ў, о, օ, а, ә]

The researchers studying Khorezmian dialects note that there are phonemes [и, ы], the back of the language, as well as the mid tongue variants of the sound in the language.

[6:15]. In fact, there is a slightly back-to-back version of this vowel in the dialect. Compare: *уйначу* (lit. ninachi-grasshopper), *уйт* (lit. it-dog), *уйәр* (lit. egar-saddle), *сыйлы* (lit. izzatli-honorable) and others.

It should be noted that there are only secondary elongated vowels in Khorezm Kipchak dialects, which are formed sporadically (do not have the feature of meaning differentiation). They are the result of the fall of consonant sounds such as [x, й] in the dialect, as well as the addition of two consecutive vowels in some words to form secondary elongated vowels. For example: *сә:p* (lit. sahar-morning), *шә:p* (lit. shahar-city), *мәнат//мийнат* (lit. mehnat-labor), *сә:m//са:m* (lit. soat-hour), *мә:мала* (lit. muomala-treatment), *қана:m* (lit. qanoat-satisfaction) and others

There are no primary long vowels in the dialect that differ in meaning. F. Abdullaev classifies Khorezm dialects according to their phonetic-morphological and lexical features, divides Kipchak dialects into sound й-[j]-added and ж-[dj]-added types. The "ж" dialects spoken in Akkum northeast of Marbutat village, northwest of Vazir village in Gurlan district, as well as the Chinese part of Kipchak (now Amudarya) district of Karakalpakstan, northeast and south of Mangit district, and their specific language features are presented in detail. (2: 259-264). He points out that these dialects retain the main features of the 'j'-added Kipchak dialects, as well as acquire distinguishing features also. In particular, in some words, the [ж] at the beginning of the word is systematically converted to [й] (*јаg* in literary, *йаg* in dialect)

"й" added dialects. Representatives of these dialect type make up 10% to 40% of the population in Gurlan, Mangit and Kholimbek districts of Amudarya district, Yangibazar



district, as well as in almost every district in the south of Khorezm, as well as in Kipchak district of Karakalpakstan (northwest of of China settlement) and in many parts of Beruni and Turtkul districts. They also live in large areas in the Dashoguz district (now Niyazov district) of Dashoguz region in Turkmenistan. [2: 262]

F. Abdullaev points out that these dialects retain the main features of the "ж"-added Kipchak dialects, as well as their differences:

1) The vowels [и] and [ÿ] are "soft" sounds prone to the tongue, but not at the pre-*i* and *ÿ* level in the Oghuz dialect.

2) Diphthongation is much weaker, it is difficult to feel the diphthongation of the vowels *e*, *ö*, *o* at the beginning of a word in fast speech.

3) "ÿ" added form, i.e. *yer* not *жер* (*yer*-earth), *yo'l* not *жол* (*yo'l*-way) (but *jiyda*, *jiyna*). With the exception of addition of sound [ж] in some words, the *ж* found at the beginning of a word encountered in the first type of dialects is systematically converted to [ÿ](even in the literary language the word *жағ* is pronounced as *ÿағ* in Gurlan).

4) The sound [x-kh] is separated from [к] as an independent phoneme.

5) *-ning* affix of the genitive case in some villages of Mangit district, Gurlan district and some villages of Yangibazar district, mainly stable in speech as an episodic feature (in other parts it is replaced with accusative affix *-ni*), the full version of the genitive suffix is preserved in the spoken language of older generation.

6) The short variant of the affix of the accusative case ( *-и+н*, *-с+и+н*) is usually absent.

7) the declension of the noun in the 3<sup>rd</sup> person is formed by the affixes *-нән* // *-иннән*, *-синнән* in the possessive pronoun.

8) affix *-ватир* // *-ятир* are used to form the verb in present tense

9) affix *-тоғин* // *-таған* used to form the adjective of the future tense

10) affix *-ғанча* // *-ғанча* (two affixes are used depending on the final consonant of the word in the Oghuz dialect: *сорағанча*, *галинча*).

In addition, prof. F. Abdullaev points out that in the "ÿ"added dialects, even in Gurlan district, there are some phonetic features characteristic of Oghuz dialects: *däväräk*, *eddi*. In fact, the phenomenon *t > d* at the beginning of the word is typical feature of Oghuz dialects. The scientist argues that this is the result of the interaction of the dialects.

In this regard, it is necessary to emphasize the impact of school-education, changes in society, the development of science, the media. In addition, the territory of Khorezm region has changed significantly since the master scholar F. Abdullayev invested the dialects here. The Amudarya district, which was once part of Khorezm region, was later transferred to the Republic of Karakalpakstan. It is natural that all these changes would have an impact on the classification of Khorezm Kipchak dialects and the language of the people living in this area.

We included the dialects of Gurlan and Yangibazar districts of Khorezm region as the object of our research. There are elements of [ж]-addition in people's speech living in the villages of Gurlan district located in the north of Khorezm and in some parts of it bordering on Amudarya district, more precisely, in Dosimbiy settlement.

Once the people of North Khorezm, and even Uzbeks in Central Khorezm, including



Gurlan district, spoke a common [ж]-added dialect. Under the influence of the Middle Khorezm Oguzs dialects the dialect lost its [ж] feature and began to use [й] instead of [ж]. [10:42] A similar opinion was expressed by the linguist R. Yoldashev, who conducted research on the lexicon of Uzbek dialects in the Dashoguz region.[8: 5-6]

It should be understood that the main reason for the decline of "ж" from North Khorezm to Khiva is the existence of people speaking by adding "ж" in the areas bordering the region, as well as the influence of the neighbouring Karakalpak language. [4:12]

In addition, there is another dialect type with "ä" pronunciation introduced by F. Abdullayev as the third type of Kipchak dialect types. F. Abdullayev noted that there are not many such dialects, mainly in the villages of Shangi and Kangli in Gurlan district, as well as in the Arab settlements of Kipchak in Urgench district, Monok in Shavat district, Naiman in Bagat, Qatagan in Kushkupir, Kangli (Pitnak) in Khazarasp. a characteristic feature is the constant use of the sound [ä] instead of [e] in the first syllable of the words as (кәл -*kel*, тамир -*lit. temir*). [2: 265-266]

Thus, the dialects we are studying belong to the [й] added dialects, the [ä]-added dialects, which is characteristic of the third type of dialects, as well as the Kipchak dialect types, which in some words retain the phenomenon of diphthongization, which is characteristic of the [ж] -added dialects.

E.D. Polivanov calls the presence of [ж] assimilation in Khorezm Kipchak dialects "Kazakhized" dialects due to the signs of non-preservation of the consonant [x] at the beginning of the word. [7: 5]. Indeed, the Khorezm Kipchak dialect types are radically different from the Kazakh language with a number of unique linguistic features. This is

obviously seen in areas where the Uzbek, Kazakh and Karakalpak peoples live in the same area sharing the settlement. Compare: the dialect words *Юмуртов*, *йиланли*. The sounds r, l do not occur at the beginning of the word. The words that have the r, l sound at the beginning of a word will inevitably appear in front of them with a prosthetic vowel. *Ўрозбой-lit. Ro'ziboy* (name. Roziboy), *Иражаб-lit. Rajab* (name. Rajab), *Ўрус-lit. rus* (Russian), *Илай-lit. ilon* (mud), *Илаққа-lit. laqqa* (sheafish), *Иланпачи* (Lanpachi- a lamp repairman) and others.

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