

**OGHUZ DIALECT IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE AND
SOME OF ITS PHONETIC FEATURES ARE**

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ABSTRACT:

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The language obtained in this study from studies in the respective region the materials were evaluated and the identified properties were tried to give in the study.

KEY WORDS:

Uzbek Turk, Oğuz Turk, Khwarezm region, Old Anadolu Turk.

INTRODUCTION. The Oghuz dialect is considered one of the important branches in the Turkic language system. Oghuz languages — a number of dead, belonging to the Oghuz group of the Turkic language family, and in current consumption are live languages. In general, Oghuz languages are divided into 3 separate groups: 1) oghuzturkman group with the extinct Oghuz language, which existed in the 10th-11th centuries, as well as the present Turkmen language and truxmen language (language of Stavropol Turkmens) include; 2) Oğuz-Bulgar group of ancient bijanaks and their language and the modern gagauz language and in the Balkans a number of Turkic seeds (surghuch, gajal, qaramanli, qizilbosh, etc. includes; 3) Oğuz-Seljuq group while the ancient Seljuq (11th-14th centuries), old Ottoman (14th-19th centuries) and old Azerbaijani (14th-19th centuries) as well as the present covering the Azerbaijani language and Turkish language, as well as the southern dialect of the Crimean tatar language takes.

The role of the Oghuz in the history of Turkic peoples in terms of political, linguistic and cultural history important because they have gradually intensified since the time of the Capricorn went through periods when great powers and empires were successfully established passed. Today, the Oghuz dialect has a wide area of distribution. In general, States and communities that are geographically close to each other, their written languages, Oğuz-Turkmen-based dialects and dialects form the southwestern Shewa group

makes. While nomadic Oghuz Turks migrated east and West, their part of it is directed towards the territory of Khwarezm. Others live around the Caspian Sea, Genghis Khan fled the invasion and moved to Anatolia. They are Azerbaijan today, Iran and Iraq were visited because of their climate and agricultural suitability. From the 13th century it was created by the Oghuz people since, some in the western part of western Turkey all works in this area, spoken and written, are studied in a general way.

The formation of Turkic seeds and tribes is reflected in several EPOS. Examples include "Alpomish", "Oğuznoma", "The Book of the father of fear", "Manas", "Maaday Black EPOS have such a property. The wise elder of the Turks in these epics or the image of the head of the seed is created so that they combine the seeds, bring the harmony live with the ultimate goal of providing, encouraging. Formation of tribes epics reflecting the era of folklorists of different nationalities in our time regardless of whether they were restored by or given proportions to the literature of different peoples they are a common monument of all Turkic peoples.

There are a number of studies on Oghuz living in the Khorezm region, however research on their comparative analysis with Oghuz dialect in other Turkic languages not done. There are several on the Oghuz-Chagatai language relationship in the region it can be said that studies can be carried out.

The study of Uzbek dialects dates back to ancient times. Uzbek dialects as an early researcher, we can rightfully recognize Mahmoud Koshgari. Territorial-geographical residence addresses of Turkic peoples and Turkic with special attention to the linguistic features of the languages, Turkic languages are divided into two groups is:

1) Turkic or khogani Turkic languages;

2) Oghuz languages. Mahmud Koshgari Oghuz as colloquial words, Pamuk refers to "chubby, cotton" (I.360), "töläk - "a quiet and heavy man" (I.368), "sindu" "scissors" (I.395), "qarınchaq" "ant" (I.460), "sechä" "Sparrow" (III.238); His work "Devonu lexicotit turk" lists the names of 24 Oghuz tribes, which are in the "Turk" "and" Oghuz "language are systematically compared (Koshgariy, 2016).

In the last century, the Uzbek Oghuz dialect was studied by a number of scholars. Ghazi scholar Yunusov, ("an experiment in the classification of Uzbek dialects" 1936), E.D. Polivanov ("Shovot rayon, Qiyot — Qurghot village dialect"), a.K. Borovkov, later Ahmad Ishayev ("phonetic features of manghit dialect of Uzbek"), Yusuf Jumanazarov ("morphological features of the Hazorasp dialect"), Erka O'rozov ("Southern Karakalpakstan Uzbek sh yevalar"), Fattoh Abdullayev ("Oghuz dialect of Uzbek").

O.Madrahimov (Uzbek language Oghuz dialect lexicon) and others specialise in this dialect they studied.

Ghazi scholar Yunusov divides the Khwarezmian dialects into 3 groups:

1. Southern Khwarezm group.
2. Middle Khorezm group.
3. Northern Khwarezm group.

Of these, the first group (Khiva, Khonqa, Urganch, Hazorasp, Qushkopir, Yangiariq, Fourfold) Oghuz, second-middle group (Gurlan – Manghit) Kipchak and third group (Qurghat, Khojayli, Kipchak, some regions of Manghit) and qipchak, “kazaqliq” notes that it belongs to the dialect. (Ghazi Scholar, 22) Y. D. Polivanov created the first scientific classification of Uzbek dialects. His it is noted that the Oghuz dialect in the Uzbek language includes dialects of Type 2:

1. Dialects of Southern Khwarezm (Khiva, New Urganch, Shovot, Ghazavot, Hazorasp, Yangiariq).
2. Northern Oghuz (IQAN, Karabakh) dialects. (Polivanov, 1934).

A.N.Samoylovich was not specially engaged in the work of studying Khorezm dialects although, in his work entitled "An addition to the classification of Turkish languages", the Uzbek language in addition to its other dialects, it also reflects on the language of the inhabitants of Khorezm and it is classified in the “Middle Kipchak-Turkmen” group of Turkish languages. He believed that this the dialects included in the group, that is, the Khwarezmian dialects, are not of the Northeast group, but of they stay close to the Northwest and Southwest group. Khiva Uzbek dialects, from which in addition, they retain the anchoring features characteristic of southwestern languages, which Khiva is explained by the fact that sartes are adjacent to Turkmens (Samoylovich, 1922.13).

Atakli Uzbek dialectologist S.Ashirboyev of the Oghuz dialect of the Uzbek language cites the following information about dispersal geography: "Southern of Khwarezm several dialects in the part refer to the Oghuz dialect of the Uzbek language. In Khorezm Population like Khiva, Khonqa, Shovot, Hazorasp, Ghazavot, Yangiariq, Shurahan, Urganch in the residential points, as well as in the Toshhovuz region and one of Karakalpakstan there are a lot of representatives of Oghuz dialect in Qatar districts. Northern Uzbek (TurkistonChimkent) group dialects (Karabakh, Mankent, Korvurt, Iqon) are also undoubtedly, formed with the participation of Oguz elements. Representatives of this dialect of the Republic it is also found in other districts (e.g. Bogdon village near Jizzakh). (Ashirboyev, 2016. 96.)

Fattoh Abdullayev, a passionate researcher of khwarezmian dialects, wrote his scientific work includes the history of the Uzbek literary language, dialectology, lexicon, phonetics, grammar devoted to his issues. O.Madrahimov's scientific research work, mainly the lexicon of the Oghuz dialect of the Uzbek language completed in the framework of Khwarezm Oghuz dialect with the concentration of materials distinguished (Madrahimov, 1973). Y.In jumanazarov's monograph (Jumanazarov, 1976) syntactically analysed the dialects of this region. In a comparative study of the Khorezm Oghuz dialects with materials from the Turkmen language, however M.Saparov's study (Saparov, 1983) is significant. H.Narimov Study on the topic " linguistic analysis of Khorezm regional phytonyms " (Narimov, 2020) also analysis on the example of plant names of materials in Khorezm Oasis dialects with the fact that it is made, it acquires a connection to the topic. Sh. Norboeva Khorezm dialect a systematic analysis of onomasiological aspects of the lexicon (Norboyeva, 2024).

Conclusion

Turkish is a continuation of Chagatai Turkish, Uzbek Turkish also has Oğuz features. The Turkish Oğuz language is the Uzbek language spoken in the Fergana region, where Oğuz Turk has the most influence. In this region Urgench, Khiva, Samarkand, Bukhara etc. Turkish of Oghuz tribes living in the provinces in the region speaking influenced Uzbek Turkish and speaking around Tashkent another language emerged from Uzbek Turkish. Phonetic and morphological of Oghuz Turk features have been identified in dialects in this region. Turkish and Uzbek in Turkish vowels/K-/in the region / G - / kun>kun, kel - >gel-; vowels/t-/in the word Head/D - / ga changed. language > language, night > night, etc. The vowels/-g/at the end of the word are in the Khorezm region yellow > yellow is observed to fall into Uzbek Turkish like.

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