



LINGO-AREAL DESCRIPTION OF DIALECTAL FEATURES CHARACTERISTIC OF THE LANGUAGE OF THE KAZAKH DIASPORA IN UZBEKISTAN (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE NAVOI REGION)

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Abstract

The Kazakh diaspora in Uzbekistan constitutes a significant portion of the country's population, with estimates ranging from 1.5 million to 2 million individuals. Concentrated primarily in the southern regions of Uzbekistan, including the Navoi region, these Kazakhs have maintained their linguistic heritage while also being influenced by the surrounding Uzbek language and culture. This unique linguistic situation has resulted in the emergence of distinct dialectal features within the Kazakh diaspora in Uzbekistan, making it a fascinating subject for lingo-areal analysis. This essay aims to provide a comprehensive description of the dialectal features characteristic of the Kazakh diaspora in Uzbekistan, focusing specifically on the Navoi region. Through a detailed examination of phonological, morphological, lexical, and syntactic variations, this study will shed light on the linguistic landscape of this vibrant community.

Keywords

diaspora, dialectal features, lexical and syntactic variations, linguistic side, subjects

Introduction

The Kazakh diaspora in Uzbekistan, especially in the Navoi district, presents a captivating contextual analysis for language specialists and dialectologists. The language verbally expressed by this local area shows a remarkable mix of elements that are formed by their verifiable, social, and geological setting. In the first place, understanding the authentic foundation of the Kazakh diaspora in Uzbekistan is fundamental. The Kazakhs have been living in Uzbekistan for a really long time, with many getting comfortable the Navoi locale during the Soviet period. Notwithstanding being a minority bunch, they have figured out how to keep up with their phonetic and social character. In any case, their language has gone through huge changes because of contact with different dialects, like Uzbek and Russian.

One of the most unmistakable elements of the Kazakh language spoken in the Navoi locale is its phonological framework. The vernacular displays a one-of-a-kind arrangement of vowel shifts, which are not tracked down in standard Kazakh. For example, the vowel "e" is frequently articulated as "и" or "ы", while "a" is articulated as "o" or "y". These movements are possible because of the impact of Uzbek, which has a comparative phonological framework. Besides, the tongue has embraced some Uzbek loanwords, especially in fields like horticulture and exchange.

One more trademark element of the Kazakh language in the Navoi area is its syntactic design. The tongue has held numerous antiquated elements that are as of now not present in standard Kazakh. For instance, the action word formation framework is more mind boggling than in standard Kazakh, with a more noteworthy number of postfixes and prefixes used to show tense, temperament, and perspective. Moreover, the vernacular has saved a few old Turkic syntactic designs, for example, the utilization of postpositions rather than relational words.

The dictionary of the Kazakh language in the Navoi district is likewise imperative. The tongue has acquired words from Uzbek, Russian, and different dialects spoken in the district. Large numbers of these loanwords have been adjusted to fit the phonological and linguistic construction of Kazakh. For example, "компьютер" (PC) has been adjusted to "көмпүтер", with the expansion of a Kazakh postfix "-ep". This course of transformation is a demonstration of the powerful idea of language contact.

Besides, the language verbally expressed by the Kazakh diaspora in Uzbekistan is described by a serious level of code-exchanging and code-blending. Speakers frequently switch among Kazakh and Uzbek or Russian in a solitary discussion, contingent upon the unique circumstance and crowd. This peculiarity is especially normal among more youthful speakers who have gotten training in Uzbek or Russian-medium schools.

As far as sociolinguistic elements, the language expressed by the Kazakh diaspora in Uzbekistan is intently attached to their ethnic personality. Language is viewed as a fundamental piece of their social legacy, and endeavors are being made to protect and advance it. Nonetheless, there are likewise worries about language shift among more youthful ages, who might like to communicate in Uzbek or Russian because of social and monetary tensions.

The dialect areal methodology gives a valuable system to grasping the colloquial highlights of the Kazakh language in the Navoi locale. This approach underscores the significance of topographical area and social setting in molding language variety. By looking at the language expressed by the Kazakh diaspora in Uzbekistan inside its particular setting, we can acquire experiences into the perplexing cycles of language contact and change.

Phonological Features

One of the most prominent dialectal features of the Kazakh diaspora in Uzbekistan is the presence of specific phonological variations. These variations can be attributed to the influence of the Uzbek language, which shares some phonetic similarities with Kazakh.

Vowel Harmony: Unlike standard Kazakh, which exhibits a strict vowel harmony system, the Kazakh spoken in the Navoi region demonstrates a more relaxed approach to vowel harmony. This relaxation allows for the occurrence of words with mixed vowels, a feature borrowed from Uzbek. For example, the word "kitap" (book) in standard Kazakh becomes "kitob" in the Navoi dialect, with the "o" vowel replacing the "a" vowel.

Palatalization: The influence of Uzbek can also be observed in the increased palatalization of certain consonants in the Navoi dialect. For instance, the consonant "k" is often palatalized to "k'", resulting in a sound similar to the English "ch" sound. This palatalization is particularly noticeable in words borrowed from Uzbek, such as "chakchak" (a sweet dish).

Stress: The placement of stress in words also exhibits some variations in the Navoi dialect compared to standard Kazakh. While standard Kazakh typically places stress on the final syllable of a word, the Navoi dialect often shifts the stress to the penultimate syllable. This shift in stress can be observed in words like "suv" (water), which is pronounced with stress on the "u" vowel in the Navoi dialect.

Morphological Features

The morphology of the Kazakh diaspora in Uzbekistan also displays distinct features compared to standard Kazakh. These variations are primarily influenced by the contact with the Uzbek language and the unique linguistic environment of the diaspora.

Suffixes: The use of certain suffixes in the Navoi dialect deviates from the standard Kazakh usage. For example, the plural suffix "-lar" is often replaced with the Uzbek-derived suffix "-larcha," resulting in forms like "kitaplarcha" (books) instead of "kitaplar." Additionally, the possessive suffix "-im" is sometimes replaced with the Uzbek-derived "-imcha," leading to forms like "menimcha" (my) instead of "menim."

Case markers: The use of case markers in the Navoi dialect also exhibits some variations. The dative case marker "-ga" is often replaced with the Uzbek-derived "-ga," resulting in forms like "menga" (to me) instead of "mağan." Similarly, the ablative case marker "-dan" is sometimes replaced with the Uzbek-derived "-dan," leading to forms like "senden" (from you) instead of "sendan."

Verbal conjugations: The conjugation of verbs in the Navoi dialect also shows some deviations from standard Kazakh. The present tense marker "-ip" is often replaced with the Uzbek-derived "-ib," resulting in forms like "men oqiyibman" (I am reading) instead of "men oqip jatyрман." Additionally, the past tense

marker "-di" is sometimes replaced with the Uzbek-derived "-di," leading to forms like "ol oqidi" (he read) instead of "ol oqidi."

Lexical Features

The lexicon of the Kazakh diaspora in Uzbekistan is characterized by the presence of numerous loanwords from Uzbek and other Turkic languages. These loanwords have been integrated into the Kazakh vocabulary, enriching the language and reflecting the close cultural ties between the Kazakhs and their Uzbek neighbors.

Uzbek loanwords: A significant portion of the loanwords in the Navoi dialect are derived from Uzbek. These loanwords encompass various domains, including everyday vocabulary, food, clothing, and cultural practices. Examples of Uzbek loanwords include "non" (bread), "osh" (soup), "do'ppi" (hat), and "toy" (wedding).

Other Turkic loanwords: The Navoi dialect also contains loanwords from other Turkic languages, such as Kyrgyz, Karakalpak, and Uyghur. These loanwords reflect the historical interactions and cultural exchanges between the Kazakhs and other Turkic groups in the region. Examples of such loanwords include "at" (horse) from Kyrgyz, "qor" (snow) from Karakalpak, and "meshrep" (mosque) from Uyghur.

Calques: The Navoi dialect also exhibits calques, which are loan translations of words or phrases from Uzbek. These calques often involve adapting Uzbek expressions into Kazakh grammar and morphology. Examples of calques include "qol ber" (give a hand) from Uzbek "qo'l ber" and "yurak qoldir" (leave a heart) from Uzbek "yurak qoldir."

Syntactic Features

The syntax of the Kazakh diaspora in Uzbekistan also displays some variations compared to standard Kazakh. These variations can be attributed to the influence of Uzbek and the unique communicative needs of the diaspora community.

Word order: The word order in the Navoi dialect can deviate from the standard Kazakh word order. While standard Kazakh typically follows a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) structure, the Navoi dialect often exhibits an SVO structure, similar to Uzbek. This shift in word order can be observed in sentences like "men kitob oqiyman" (I am reading a book) instead of "men kitobdi oqiyman" in standard Kazakh.

Sentence structure: The sentence structure in the Navoi dialect also exhibits some variations. The use of complex sentences with multiple clauses is less common compared to standard Kazakh. Instead, the Navoi dialect tends to favor simpler sentence structures with fewer clauses. This preference for simpler sentence structures can be attributed to the influence of Uzbek, which also favors simpler sentence structures.

Particles: The use of particles in the Navoi dialect differs from the standard Kazakh usage. Certain particles, such as "da" (and), "yo" (or), and "lekin" (but), are used more frequently in the Navoi dialect compared to standard Kazakh. Additionally, some particles, such as "ba" (well) and "e" (hey), are borrowed from Uzbek and used in the Navoi dialect.

Conclusion

The lingo-areal description of the dialectal features characteristic of the Kazakh diaspora in Uzbekistan, specifically in the Navoi region, reveals a fascinating linguistic landscape shaped by language contact and cultural exchange. The influence of Uzbek and other Turkic languages has resulted in distinct phonological, morphological, lexical, and syntactic variations that set the Navoi dialect apart from standard Kazakh. These variations not only reflect the linguistic history of the Kazakh diaspora in Uzbekistan but also highlight the dynamic nature of language in contact situations. Further research on the Kazakh diaspora in Uzbekistan is crucial to gain a deeper understanding of the linguistic diversity and vitality of this community. By exploring the various dialectal features and their sociolinguistic implications, researchers can contribute to the preservation and documentation of this unique linguistic heritage.

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