



Phonological Approach to The Study of Andizhan Dialect

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OPEN ACCESS

SUBMITTED 20 March 2025

ACCEPTED 16 April 2025

PUBLISHED 18 May 2025

VOLUME Vol.05 Issue05 2025

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Abstract: This article discusses the opinions of linguists about the Andijan dialect, the specific features of the pronunciation of representatives of this dialect. It also provides information about the differences and similarities of the Andijan dialect from other dialects.

Keywords: Dialect, vowel, consonant, lexical, grammatical, phonetic, morphological, syntactic features.

Introduction: The history of the Andijan dialect dates back to ancient times, and the majority of its representatives were speakers of Turkic languages, and the Andijan dialect served as the basis for the literary language of all of Central Asia and Transoxiana in the 15th and 16th centuries. Many orientalists have expressed their opinions on this issue. In particular, as Professor A.Y. Yakubovsky noted: "During the Mongol era, many cities in Fergana became Turkish cities. Some of them, for example, Andijan, became a real center of Turkish culture, especially the Turkish language" [6].

Andijan was among the developed cities even during the Timurid period. Recognized as the center of the Fergana Valley, the dialect of this city became the dominant dialect for all regions. In this regard, academician V.V. Bartold notes: "At the end of the 15th century, Andijan differed from most of the cities in Fergana in the predominance of the Turkish language" [4].

The following thoughts are expressed in the Baburnama about the Andijan dialect: "The people are Turkic and there is no one in the city bazaar who does not know the Turkish language" [5]. Babur also noted that the representatives of the cities of Margilan and Akhsi spoke Sort, and the representatives of the city of Andijan spoke Turkish. During the Mongol period, the

majority of the Sogdian-speaking population began to speak Turkish. During this period, the majority of the population of Andijan began to speak Turkish exclusively.

After the merging of Central Asia to Russia, this city was annexed to the former state of Turkestan. From then on, interest in Russian culture began and industry developed, as a result of which Russification and Europeanization developed, which also affected the speech of the population. The language of Babur's works was written in the Andijan dialect. Also, the creative works created by Navoi are variants of the Turkic language, the basis of which was the Andijan dialect. The works of Babur and Navoi were later continued in their artistic works by scholars such as Furqat, Mukumi, Zayqi, Niyoz, and in this regard, the Andijan dialect played a major role in the formation of the current Uzbek literary language.

In addition to Uzbeks, representatives of other nationalities such as Uyghurs, Tatars, Russians, Armenians, Tajiks, Jews, Kyrgyz, and Kazakhs live in Andijan, and their languages influence each other in the process of mutual discourse, and many interferences arise. S. Ibrohimov in his book "Andijan Dialect of the Uzbek Language" states: "The Andijan dialect is widespread in many areas outside of Andijan. In addition to speakers of Kipchak-Qarakalpak, Saray, and Naiman-Turkic dialects in Andijan, others mainly speak the Andijan dialect" [2].

Regarding the pronunciation of representatives of the Andijan dialect, S. Ibrohimov: In his work "Andijan dialect of the Uzbek language", the following thoughts are given about the Andijan dialect: "In the Andijan dialect of the Uzbek language, there are contrast pairs of vowel phonemes marked by the horizontal movement of the tongue, and therefore the state of syngermanism has been preserved. This situation is understood in some regions of the Andijan dialect by pronouncing the back vowel o as a, and for example: qazi (horse meat), qazi (sharia official), qaq (imitation exclamation), qaq (the stem of the verb qaqmoq).

Researchers engaged in areal linguistics have paid little attention to such cases. When zoning the Uzbek-speaking massifs, for example, the dialectal zones in the Fergana Valley were divided into three large groups: the South-Eastern Fergana dialectal zone (Andijan-Osh), the South-Western Fergana dialectal zone (Margilan-Kokand), and the Northern Fergana dialectal zone (Namangan)[3].

The phonetic, lexical, grammatical, and morphological features of the Andijan dialect have attracted the attention of many scholars. In this regard, Alimbekova Vazira Halimjon kizi provides the following information:

In particular, it has been studied on the basis of research by V.V. Radlov, F.E. Korshk, A.K. Borovkov, Ghozi Olim Yunusov, S.Ibrohimov, A.Mamatov and other scientists. In particular, according to the classification of academician V.V. Radlov, this dialect belongs to the 3rd group of four members, and according to the interpretation of F.E. Korshk, it belongs to the mixed or eastern group. According to the classification of I.K. Borovkov, it belongs to I (the y-group of the o-group). According to the classification of V.V. Reshetov, it belongs to the Fergana part of the Karluk, Chig'il, Uyghur dialects.

Sobirjon Ibrohimov provides a lot of information about the Andijan dialect, including the German linguist Stefan Wurm, who estimates the number of vowels in this dialect to be 14. In this regard, he conducted research by recording the pronunciation processes of representatives of the Andijan dialect on a plate and wrote information based on this, but he made some significant mistakes.

Ibrohim Sobirov's book "The Andijan Dialect of the Uzbek Language", written in 1967, on the history of the study of the Andijan dialect, provides not only information about the language, but also facts about the history, nationality, and ethnic origin of this region.

Another scholar who has left his thoughts on the Andijan dialect is Abdi Mamatov. This scholar has contributed to the development and study of this dialect with many articles, and in 2009, he made a significant contribution to the development of our vocabulary with the book "The Use of Cognate Terms in Andijan Type Dialects."

Speakers of the Kipchak dialect occupy a significant part of the territory of Uzbekistan. Similarly, the majority of the population of Andijan also speaks the Kipchak dialect. This is also due to Andijan's border with Kyrgyzstan. Historically, representatives of the Kipchak dialect have been in the majority in this region. In the Kurgan-Tepa, Khojaabad, and Jalaquduk districts, which are part of the southeastern region of Andijan, speakers of the Kipchak dialect are in the majority, and lip harmony prevails in this region, which distinguishes it from other Kipchak dialects. In this dialect, the use of the suffix -lak, which means negative, is of particular importance, i.e. -boralak (may not go). This was previously common in Altai and Kyrgyz dialects. Until now, this situation has still been preserved in districts such as Kurgan-Tepa (Dardoq, Kurganchek, Kyzyltoqay, Dehkanchek, Yangiyul), and Jalaquduk (Abdullabi, Ilich, Okhunbobayev, Marks).

The pronunciation of the representatives of the Andijan dialect is considered to be very consistent and similar to the norms of the literary language. However, it

differs from the Namangan, Fergana, Margilan and Tashkent dialects in terms of the number of vowels. That is, the number of vowels is greater than in other dialects. According to Ibrohim Sobirov, in the Andijan dialect there are contrast pairs, which are determined by the horizontal movement of vowel phonemes on the tongue, and therefore the law of synharmonism is preserved to a certain extent [2].

If we turn to the vowel *i*, the front row (platal) is a narrow unlabial vowel, which occurs in all syllables that do not have the consonants *q*, *g'*, *x*. The back row differs from *i* in pronunciation, as well as in meaning. Some consonants can be pronounced differently depending on their position in words. Therefore, in some cases it can be pronounced long, in some cases it can be pronounced short.

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