

Theoretical and practical issues of creating uzbek areal linguistics

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Abstract. *The article discusses areology and important aspects of its study. The importance of areology is explained by a number of ideas that constitute the relevance of the present. Linguistic geography is a branch of linguistics that maps the distribution of linguistic phenomena in a given area. Determines the relationship of language phenomena to the place of distribution. In this case, the history of the people is studied comparatively with the history of language.*

Key words: *Areal linguistics, dialectology, linguistic geography, linguistic space, areological atlas, areal principle, array, corpus, areal method, azonal field.*

Areal linguistics (Latin: area, space) is a new branch of linguistics that studies the distribution of events in a language using the methods of linguistic geography. In this sense, it is a separate branch of linguistics. According to Barthold, the areal description of interrelated language features is the result of the generalization of a language. F. de Saussure connects the introduction of areal linguistics to the Greek people that emerged in the early 2,000 BC. The Achaeans, the Ionians, and later the Dorians migrated and merged with the indigenous peoples to form Greek tribes. In the Middle Ages, a new Greek nation was formed on the basis of the Hellenes with the participation of the Wallachians, Slavs and Albanians. Apparently, these peoples spoke their own language. The diversity of languages in the region has been of interest to Greek linguists. They were interested in studying the differences between Greek and Hellenic languages, and this was the first step in areal linguistics. Although this trend has existed for a long time, it began to improve in the late 18th and early 20th centuries. Given this, it can be said that areal linguistics is a relatively young field. Scholars say that two main factors contributed to its emergence - new hypotheses about the problem of the origin of Indo-European languages (the discovery of new languages and dialects convinced linguists of the inconsistency of strict proto-linguistic schemes) and the dialects of young grammarians. Use new methods in learning. The history of the development of areal linguistics dates back to dialectology, and at the end of the 19th century it became clear that there were no clear boundaries between dialects and each of the linguistic phenomena. Areal linguistics is an independent branch of linguistics that studies the laws of space, its structure, formation and development, as well as creates a specific (areal) classification of languages and dialects. Areal linguistics combines elements of dialectology, linguistic geography, and areology, each of which studies the linguistic space and defines a clear list of features that make its object specific to the linguistic space. The interrelated terms and concepts of this science have led to a clear direction.

Areal linguistics is closely related to dialectology and linguistic geography, and examines the distribution of language elements. Learn how events relate to languages belonging to the same family. Dialectology is the initial stage of areological research. Linguistic geography, as Borodina points out, is the middle ground between dialectology and areology. Although the study of these three areas is the same, the nature of the approach to the event is different. Dialectology studies all the linguistic units in a given area, while linguistic geography, like a filter, sorts events into areological research. Carrying out all areological research on the basis of the selection of linguistic geography from dialectology will provide us with the desired results. The main task of areal linguistics is to describe the territorial distribution of linguistic features and the interpretive linguistics of isoglosses. As a result, the areas of interaction of linguistic languages, which are characterized by common structural features, are identified.

We can see the difference between area linguistics and area linguistics in the work of some scholars. While the analysis of the belonging of a language in a given region to different dialects is considered to be a method of work of the area linguistic direction, the global distribution of a language is a method of study of area linguistics. The territorial affinity of languages does not depend on their genetic relationship. Area linguistics can be studied in terms of the convergence of languages belonging to the same family and not belonging to the same family, and the fact that they have linguistic similarities and continue in different ways depending on the level. Aerologic atlases show that the vocabulary and grammatical features of closely related languages or dialects are well understood and preserved in the language.

Areal features of interacting languages and dialects in a particular region, revealing forms of language relations, developing area principles and creating inter-linguistic theory, showing the interaction of typology and the role of substrate in areal communication functions. Areas of linguistics include the linguistic interference of geographically neighboring languages and their ethno-linguistic and sociolinguistic factors. Based on the Areal Linguistics method, we can study the problems of bilingualism and multilingualism and find out the factors that cause them. As a result of areological work, linguists can compare and interpret different maps, comment on the centers of linguistic innovations and how widespread they are, what helps them, and, conversely, the factors that prevent them from moving forward. Often, linguistic phenomena require consideration not only of borders, but also of economic, political, ethnographic, and cultural boundaries. This opens up opportunities to know enough about the history of a particular language, and to better understand the laws of language diversity and convergence when referring to geographically neighboring languages.

Areal linguistics uses genetic methods to reveal the intra-system features of a language through a variety of methods in addition to its specific features. This shows the interaction of different languages of the world, and here we see the typological approach of areology to world languages.

Today, despite the fact that the theory of creating linguistic atlases was developed by A. Jurayev, there is a lack of work in this area. An important aspect of areological atlases is that language is a system, and the essence of mapping is that the elements of the linguistic system are represented in atlases, indicating that area linguistics is related to linguistic typology. Atlases have become an effective new form of describing dialects. The task of linguistic research is to find a unique approach in the implementation of areal research. Scientific research in the field of linguistic geography in Uzbek linguistics began in the 80s of the XX century under the influence of works of Russian dialectologists

on linguistic geography. Much of the work today is not done due to the imperfection of the local linguistic direction. The current lack of development of the areal research and the lack of work on Uzbek dialectology before the transition of the massif to the lingo-areal paradigm determine the urgency of the problem. The linguistic atlas has not been created yet because the principles of creating a linguistic atlas have not been developed and the work in a specific direction has not been organized. The lack of a clear division of research objects and tasks in Areal-linguistics and Linguistic Geography makes it difficult to work in this direction. We are still studying the dialects of the regions. Traditional ways of describing dialect should be abandoned and areal linguistics works should be improved.

This means that there is a growing need for an area linguistic approach. It should be noted that one of the priorities of research in this area is the development of theories and methods for the study of the Uzbek language in the area. The growing demand for area linguistics and atlases makes research in this area an inevitable task.

In order to create a linguistic atlas of the Uzbek language, first of all, it is necessary to develop methods of linguistic-areal research, complete the work on Uzbek dialectology, create an Uzbek-speaking array, learn dialects from linguistic knowledge. application in the creation, improvement of methods for setting and solving problems in the organization and development of areal research in Uzbek linguistics, the introduction of concepts such as azonal zones, focal points, chain dialects, radiation and irradiation, islands, transition zones, massive features , it is necessary to introduce methods of drawing lingo-areal maps, to reveal the problems of interaction of folk dialects and literary language, to develop components of dialectological atlas, to reconsider work with questionnaires in mapping, to develop thematic issues of micro-atlases . The aim of this work is to further develop the theory and methodology of lingo-areal research. In the results of areology can be used not only in Uzbek, but also in Turkic linguistics, as well as in the study of comparative and historical nature. Organization and placement of research on materials of different Turkic languages on the basis of areal linguistic methods, arrangement of pre-map works, compiling lingo-areal maps, "Interaction of Uzbek folk dialects and Uzbek literary language", "old Uzbek dialectological atlas ”.

The methods and results of the areal linguistic process are so varied that it is impossible to study them fully enough using a single research method. The organization of areological work requires comparative-historical and typological knowledge, as well as mapping techniques and statistical research methods, as well as Uzbek language research methods. It is necessary to start the study of the territory of our country by the area method into specific areas. Areal linguistics studies not only the collected facts, but also explains and predicts new ones by scientists, and the still unknown laws of the linguistic space can be seen at all stages of history.

The question is, why aren't areological researches being done enough today?

First, it is completely incompatible with the dialectal system adopted in the Uzbek language (the division of the Uzbek language into three dialects - Karluq, Kipchak and Oguz).

The second is that dialectological research ignores the idea of space. It does not matter how large or small the range of events and language units is. This is only taken into account when describing the Uzbek literary language.

Third, the method of comparison in the description of dialects does not correspond to the idea of space, does not serve to understand the dialectic of language development in space-time, in entering into the essence of cause-and-effect relations.

Fourth, the features mentioned in the dialect are incorrectly defined and do not correspond to the region. Although the dialectal group was studied, the researcher studied them not with complex properties, but with individual objects. As a result, the attitudes and interactions of dialects with space are poorly understood.

Today's areal research does not justify itself. Because of the lingo-geographic experiments were carried out without clear instructions. Making atlases is not understood theoretically and practically. The work is a cartographic description of the dialects in the form of descriptive (mapping) functions. It is impossible to develop lingo-areal research based on the old method of studying dialects.

The focal point in the dialectal zone is clearly defined. It should cross all aspects of the system, be the center of its administrative and cultural radiance, demonstrating the historically formed unifying abilities of the whole region.

There is no similar center in the azonal field, and the components of the system are different from each other, despite some common features that result from the interaction. If we compare the dialectal zone and the azonal part, then the dialectal zone is very similar to a single "organism", and the azonal part consists of a certain number of holes, that is, different languages closely represent a space.

Dialectal zones are formed as a result of complex interactions of different dialects and are characterized by stability in space and time. Dialectologists say that in order to create an atlas of Uzbek folk dialects, it is not necessary to map the whole array at once, but to map individual parts of the array in detail. principles have not been developed. For experts in the field, this remains a common Turkological problem.

If the arealogical atlas is recognized as a whole object of research, then it is necessary to develop problematic questions aimed at creating such an atlas. Accordingly, it is necessary to formulate and solve a complex methodological problem. In Uzbek linguistics, there are two contradictory factors in the organization and placement of areal research. The first method involves using the simple internal capabilities of a traditional research method for these purposes, while the second method is based on a new, actually lingo-areal research direction. The first and second methods have not been used and are new.

In conclusion, areological researches should be carried out in all regions in a certain order. Particular attention should be paid to the fact that the order of events determined by linguistic geography determines the nature of dialects. The areolog selects as the content of izoglossa several characters that reflect the specificity of a particular dialect, the most important of these phenomena, and tries to determine the exact distribution of this phenomenon. Therefore, before conducting an areological research in linguistic geography, the content of each izoglossa must justify its taxonomic significance in the language system. Because the atlas can give a linguistic picture of the language.

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