

LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF BUKHARA DIALECT

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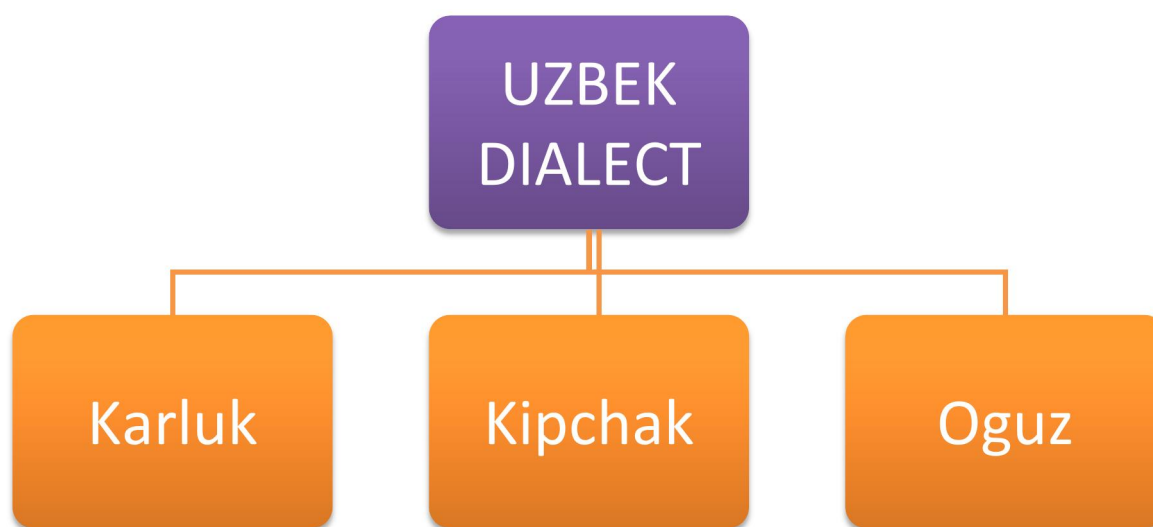
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Annotation: This article discusses the specific features of the Bukhara dialect. It should be noted that in order to have a complete picture of the Bukhara dialect, it is necessary to go deeper into each of its features and take into account the wider context in which it exists. Linguistic features of the Bukhara dialect are directly manifested by the influence of other languages and regions where these dialects are used.

Keywords: Bukhara dialect, linguistic analysis, context, linguistic feature, influence of foreign languages.

The vocabulary scale of the language includes all the words in the language, including slang, argot and dialect. The existing dialects of our language form the main part of the language vocabulary base, and its scope of application is valid in a certain area. The classification of dialects in the Uzbek language was carried out by many scientists, including K.Yudakhin, Polivanov, V. Reshetov. In some sources, the Uzbek dialect is divided into three groups, which are as follows[1]:



The Bukhara dialect belongs to the Oguz dialect of this group, and they are usually called Bukhara-Tajik among the people. The Bukhara dialect is an excellent example of cross-linguistic communication and evolution. It belongs to the Persian-based Tajik dialect spoken in parts of Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Uzbekistan. But Bukhara Tajik is far from being a pure Persian dialect. It was deeply shaped by interaction with Turkish and Arabic languages, resulting in a unique combination of sounds, grammar and vocabulary.

The formation of the Bukhara dialect has its own historical context, and its forms are shown as follows[4]:

I. historical interact: Bukhara, located in Central Asia, has historically been a crossroads of cultures and trade routes. This led to extensive linguistic contact between speakers of Persian, Turkic and Arabic languages, resulting in the formation of the Bukhara dialect.

II. Influence of Persian: The region was part of the Persian Empire for a few centuries, and Persian was the dominant language of government, literature and culture.

III. Turkic conquests: Turkic tribes, like the Uzbek, migrated to the region and brought their language with them.

IV. Arabic influence: Islamic influence also played an important role through the spread of Arabic as the language of the Qur'an and as a religious science.

Speaking about the Bukhara dialect, we should emphasize that the comments on its linguistic features are part of the main content of our article. The language features of this dialect may vary depending on the language scale. In particular, its phonological qualities are as follows: Sound harmony is a distinctive feature of the Bukhara dialect. Sound harmony ensures that vowels within a word "fit" with each other, with certain phonetic features such as back (front or back of the mouth) and rounding (labialized or unlabialized vowels). The use of consonants in the Bukhara dialect also has its own characteristics. The Bukhara dialect has a more complex system of consonants than the standard Tajik language. It is influenced by Persian, which provides a wider range of consonant combinations. In terms of accent and tone, the Bukhara dialect has a unique structure. In Standard Tajik, stress is usually placed on the last syllable of a word, while in Bukhara Tajik, stress is often placed on the penultimate (second to last) syllable. This can be attributed to the influence of the Persian language, whose accent is unpredictable [5]. The dialect also has its own intonation pattern, often characterized by a rising intonation at the end of the sentence, which can be connected to the influence of Turkic languages.

The Bukhara dialect also has own morphological features, which can be evaluated as follows. The Bukhara dialect makes extensive use of adverbs to mark grammatical relationships. For example, adverbs are used to indicate type (e.g., noun, demonstrative, relative), number (singular, plural), tense (past, present, future) and to form new words. Most of these additions are borrowed from Persian, Arabic and Turkish languages. In addition, prefixes also characteristic of this dialect, and although these additions are less common, prefixes are also used, especially in verbs taken from Persian and Arabic languages. In addition, it can be said that in the Bukhara dialect, words can be combined to create new words. This is a common process in cases of languages contact, and is evident in Bukhara Tajik, where new words are often formed by combining elements from Persian, Turkish, and Arabic. Let's consider these morphological features on the basis of the following verb conjugations.

Conjugation forms of the verb to come

Singular	Plural	Person
Kelotibman	Kelotimmiz	I person

Kelotipsan	Kelotipsiz	II person
Kelotipti	Keloptilar	III person

The level of vocabulary of the Bukhara dialect is unique and it is no exaggeration to say that it was formed on the basis of three methods.

The Bukhara dialect has a strong Persian core vocabulary, reflecting its historical ties to Persian culture and language. Many words have been taken from Turkish and Arabic languages, showing the historical and cultural ties of the region, and this situation is directly referred to as "borrowing" in linguistics. This borrowing is evident in many everyday words, terms related to religion, governance and cultural practice [2]. Regional changes are also evident in the uniqueness of the dialect, in which there are subtle differences in the vocabulary and pronunciation of the regions of the Bukhara region. In particular, if we observe the lexicon specific to Alat district of Bukhara region, its uniqueness is clearly visible. For example:

Number	Word	Equal word in uzbek literary language
1	Jo`rob	Supurgi
2	Bilgashli	Atayin, jo`rttaga
3	Ho`kki	Bukri
4	Inak	Sigir
5	Tursh	Nordon, taxir

We can also encounter sociolinguistic features in the Bukhara dialect. This is directly related to the multilingual situation of the region. In the Bukhara region, Uzbek (the official language of Uzbekistan), Russian (the former administrative language) and Persian are often spoken together with other languages. This creates a complex linguistic landscape where speakers often code-switch between different languages depending on the situation. At the same time, the Bukhara dialect is facing a difficult situation. It is considered endangered because the younger generation is fluent in Uzbek and Russian, the dominant languages in education and mass media. Such a change in language dominance threatens the continuation and use of the Bukhara dialect.

The Bukhara dialect has a rich literary tradition, especially in poetry and prose. It played a major role in the development of Tajik literature, and many poets and writers used the dialect to express their cultural identity and artistic vision. Bukhara literature reflects the ongoing evolution of the language and its interaction with other languages in the region. It provides valuable information about the linguistic history of the Bukhara region and the dynamic nature of language changes. Learning the Bukhara dialect helps us understand the rich linguistic and cultural heritage of the Bukhara region and its people. In addition, it provides valuable insights into the interaction and development of languages in communication.

In conclusion, the Bukhara dialect has a fascinating and complex language system that reflects the historical and cultural ties of the Bukhara region. Its unique combination of Persian, Turkish and Arabic influences makes it a fascinating example of language communication and evolution. The preservation and study of this dialect is necessary to understand the linguistic heritage of Central Asia and the dynamic features of languages.

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