



PHONOLOGICAL APPROACH TO THE ANDIJAN DIALECT

Satimboyeva Onorkhon Anvarjon qizi

Assistant teacher of the "University of economics and pedagogy"
Independent researcher of the UzSWLU

Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 8 th March 2025 Accepted: 6 th April 2025	This article presents the views of linguists on the Andijan dialect of the Uzbek language. In addition, the phonological features of this dialect are studied based on a phonological approach.

Keywords: *Vowel, long vowel, consonant, sound system, dialectal area*

When zoning the Uzbek language massives, 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 a number of linguists. In this regard, Alimbekova Vazira Halimjon kizi provides the following information [1]: The Andijan dialect has been studied by many linguists, including 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-membered dialects, and according to F.E. Korshk, it belongs to the mixed or eastern group. According to the classification of I.K. Borovkov, it belongs to the γ group of the σ group. According to the classification of V.V. Reshetov, it belongs to the Fergana part of the Karluk, Chig'il, Uyghur dialects.

Sobirjon Ibrohimov deeply studied the Andijan dialect. Not only did he leave valuable information based on his own research, but he also studied the theories and data of several linguists who studied this dialect. In particular, the German linguist Stefan Wurm indicates the number of vowels in this dialect as high as 14. In this regard, he conducted research by recording the pronunciation processes of representatives of the Andijan dialect on a plate and writing data based on this, but he made some significant mistakes.

In the book "Andijan dialect of the Uzbek language" by Ibrohim Sobirov, written in 1967, on the history of the study of the Andijan dialect, not only information about the language is provided, but also facts about the history, nationality, and ethnic origin of this region. Another scientist who left his thoughts on the Andijan dialect is Abdi Mamatov. This scientist has contributed to the development and study of the Andijan dialect with many articles, and in 2009, with the book "The use of cognate terms in Andijan type dialects," he made a

great contribution to the development of our vocabulary.

The Andijan dialect is considered to belong to the Qarluq dialect, but some regions also speak the Kipchak dialect. Speakers of the Kipchak dialect cover 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 in 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 the dialects of other Kipchak dialect representatives. In this dialect, the use of the suffix -lak, which means negation, 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 (Abdullabiy, Ilich, Okhunbobayev, Marks).

The Andijan dialect is considered to belong to the Karluk dialect, but some regions also speak the Kipchak dialect. 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 were the majority in this region. In the Kurgan-Tepa, Khojaabad, and Jalaquduk districts located in the southeastern region of Andijan, speakers of the Kipchak dialect are the majority, and lip harmony prevails in this region, which distinguishes it from the dialects of other representatives of the Kipchak dialect. Of particular importance in this dialect is the use of the suffix -lak, which means negative, i.e. -boralak (may not go). This was previously widespread in Altai and Kyrgyz dialects. Until now, this situation has persisted in districts such as Kurgan-Tepa (Dardoq, Kurganchek, Kyzyltoqay, Dehkanchek, Yangiyul), and Jalaquduk (Abdullabiy, 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 (palatal) is a narrow, unlabial vowel, and 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.

There are also cases where representatives of the Saray dialect around Andijan pronounce the word *ikki* (two), which is pronounced as *ekki* (two) in the literary language. There are also cases where two words are combined and pronounced as *ohek* in the pronunciation of the compound number twelve. This situation can be observed not only in Andijan but also in Samarkand and Jizzakh dialects. In literary pronunciation, the word *o'nek* should be pronounced with the accent on the *i* sound, but in Andijan dialect, the *i* sound is pronounced half-pronounced. In words borrowed from Russian, the pronunciation of the vowel *i* is dropped in some stressed syllables or pronounced unstressed (*komandir* - Russian *командир* - in Andijan dialect), and in some words it is pronounced with an excessive elongation, for example, in the word *kino*.

Now, if we talk about the vowel *e*, this vowel is considered a mid-high vowel in the Andijan dialect [2]. Stefan Wurm, who studied the pronunciation of the Andijan dialect, made a big mistake by saying that Andijan people pronounce the sound *e* like *i*, that is, the pronouns *men* (I), *sen* (You) are pronounced like *min*, *sin*, but this is not true. In this regard, professors A. K. Borovkov and V.V. Reshetov said that the vowel *e* is pronounced like the Russian *e* sound, and this idea is justified. Also, representatives of the old Andijan dialect sometimes changed the *e* sound used in the pronunciation of some words imported from the Russian language, for example, *телефон* (Russian literary form) *telefon* (in the Andijan dialect), *телеграм* (Russian ad. form *телеграф*), *телеграм* (Russian ad. form *телеграм*). Another vowel sound is the *u* vowel, which is very narrow and belongs to the group of sounds with a pre-lingual lip. In this case, the participation of the tongue

and lips is high, especially when it is accompanied by sounds such as *ч*, *ш*, this situation is even more pronounced. In the pronunciation of representatives of the Andijan dialect, the *u* vowel is pronounced with a relatively slight difference. That is, when it is pronounced with deep tongue back *q*, *g*, *x* sounds, it is pronounced completely differently when it is pronounced with middle tongue *g*, *k* sounds (*kul-kul*, *g'ul-gul*, *g'ur-g'ur*, *khur-hur*).

The vowel sound *o* is a back, unlabial, low-rising wide vowel. The pronunciation of *o* is pronounced alternately with the sound *a* in some words. For example, *ayoq* (*ayaq*), *oyi* (*aya*), *oynak* (*aynak*), *inaq* (*inaq*). Also, in the Andijan dialect, when verbs with an open syllable at the end are formed by adding the sound *q* (deep back of the tongue) to the end, the *o* in the second syllable is pronounced as *-a*, for example *taraq* (*taraq*), *boyaq* (*boyaq*), *tarqaq* (*tarqaq*). Also, unlike some dialects, the vowel *a* is more often pronounced as *o*. That is, *adash* (*odash*), *aldash* (*oldash*), *aldamchi* (*oldamchi*), *almash* (*olmash*), *arazlash* (*orazlash*), *atoqli* (*otokli*), *palapartish* (*polopartish*).

There is also a concept of a long vowel in linguistics, that is, there are cases where some vowels are pronounced as they are and even longer, which results in long vowels. For example, *teri* (when it means animal skin, it is long), *ter* (when it means verb, action) is not pronounced long. There are different views on the existence or absence of a long vowel in Turkic languages. Some linguists have expressed the opinion that the Uzbek language does not have a long vowel, and that some sounds are added to words that have come from abroad, which is why there are long and short vowels.

K.K. Yudakhin, F.A. Abdullayev noted that there is a natural long vowel in Turkic languages, while M.Ryasanye said that the long vowels in Turkic languages mean that this word came from abroad. In the Khorezm dialect of the Uzbek language, almost every vowel has a long variant.

The vowel *e* in the Andijan dialect is also pronounced long in some places. It is pronounced long mainly in repeated words. For example, *ne:-ne:* people passed by, there is no *he:miriyam* (coin, money) next to it. The vowel *e* is also pronounced long, when the first compound verb is combined with the verb to read and give, a long vowel is formed in order to facilitate the speech process, for example: *oqiy beradi- o'qu:radi*.

The long *o* sound is pronounced long by representatives of the Andijan dialect due to the omission of the trembling *r* sound that follows it, for example: *bo:medi* (*bormedi*), *bo:mesan* (*bormesan*). In cases where the first component is a vowel ending with the components



a, b, ib, and the second part ends with words such as *ber*, *ol*, the *o* sound is pronounced long, for example: *keto:rdi*, *kelo:rdi*. In cases where the auxiliary verb part of compound verbs is combined with the word *ol*, the *a* changes to the *o* sound and is pronounced long, for example: *keta oldi-keto:ldi*, *boraalam-boro:laman*. Also, cases where the long *o* is pronounced can occur when emotion is added to the sentence.

In conclusion, it should be noted that, in addition to the fact that the Andijan dialect of the Uzbek language is very close to the norms of the literary language, there are some changes in pronunciation. These changes are mainly related to vowels, and the addition of emotion to the sentence, and the changes in the pronunciation process of some compound words are a clear example of this. This, reflecting the colorful features of the dialect, arouses the interest of linguists to study it.

REFERENCES USED

1. Alimbekova Vazira Xalimjon qizi. *Dialektologiya sohasida andijon shevalarining o'rganilishi*. Ilm-fan va innovatsiya. Ilmiy-amaliy

[konferensiyasi.in-academy.uz/index.php/si](https://www.konferensiyasi.in-academy.uz/index.php/si). 84-86-b.

2. Ibrohim Sobirov. *O'zbek tilining Andijon shevasi*. 18-b.260 B.
3. Jahongirova (Mahmudova) Diyoraxon Bahodirjon qizi. *Andijon viloyatidagi tojikqishloq shevasi bo'yicha ayrim mulohazalar*. Research focus | volume 2 | issue 5 | 2023 issn: 2181-3833 ResearchBip (14) | Google Scholar | SJIF (5.708) | UIF (8.3).
4. lex.uz.
5. Satimboyeva Onorxon Anvarjon qizi. *The role of uzbek dialects on pronunciation of English language, problems and solutions*. American journal of multidisciplinary bulletin issn: 2996-511x (online) | researchbib (if) = 9.512 impact factor volume-1| issue-2| 2024 published: |25-08-2024|.
6. Бартольд В.В., *История материальной жизни Туркестана*, – Л., 1917. 90-с
7. Якубовский А.Ю., *Ўзбек халкининг юзага келиши ҳақида*, – Т.: ФАН, 1941. 10-б.