

## Phonetic Patterns Associated with Vowels in Namangan Dialects

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**Abstract---** At present, there are all opportunities and opportunities for the Uzbek linguistics in the implementation of reforms for the development of our society. At the same time, the study of the features of Uzbek dialects based on theoretical foundations of range linguistic research has been identified as one of the priority areas of historical-comparative and ethno linguistic research. The field consists of imperfect, simple descriptive and visual aspects, and there is an urgent need to study and fill the abstract positions on the basis of new perspectives.

The study of the Turkic language initiated by Mahmud Kashghariy by means of iral-typological and are-linguistic methods, the study of the poems, their peculiarities, is the starting point of any linguistic theories and concepts. The emergence of Areal linguistics has opened the way for a new assessment and solution of new problems and concepts in the field of dialectology. The fact that historical, comparative and ethno linguistic research has been identified as one of the priority areas for integrating the language system into the theoretical foundations of dialects and dialects imposes new responsibilities on Uzbek linguistics and Uzbek linguists.

The article discusses the peculiarities of Namangan kipchak and early dialects, the historical genesis of the vowel system, the distribution and range of action. The phonetic-phonological linguistic characteristic of dialect and the processes of occurrence of regularities are described in comparative-historical terms. It contains thoughts on the singularize of the kipchak dialects related to the Turkish vowels and the events of umlaut in the dialects of old age.

**Keywords---** Ethnic Language, Dialect, Kipchak, and Dialect, Historical Change in Phonetic, Lexical and Grammatical Content, Singonism Law, Umlaut, Labial, Phonetic Weakness, Palate and Lip Harmony, Nasalization.

### I. Introduction

One of the important tasks of Uzbek linguists is the study of dialects, their specific features, language by areal-typological and areal-linguistic methods, which are the starting point of any linguistic theories and concepts. The arrival in the field of areal linguistics opened a wide path to a new assessment of some aspects that remained stagnant in the field of dialectology, concepts of the essence, characteristics, interactions of dialects and dialects, their classification and description, as well as to solve them in a new way.

In world linguistics, areal linguistics has become a rich field, since areology has absorbed the studies of Italian neolinguists, world linguogeographers and linguists representing the direction of the language union. As a result of the analysis and generalization of the phased development of areal language concepts on the basis of research, the expediency of studying dialects as an aspect of general linguistics has been proved. The study of dialects on the basis of areological principles and linguistic research methods was set as an important task. Therefore, the study of the dialect and dialect areas is of great importance in a comprehensive study of the language system.

At the moment, in the course of the implementation of the reforms carried out for the development of our society, all opportunities and conditions are being created to fulfill the tasks set for Uzbek linguistics, and, as a result, the results of scientific research on the problem of a comprehensive study of our language are at the international level.

It should be noted that the historical-comparative and ethno-linguistic study of the features of Uzbek dialects on the basis of the theoretical foundations of local history linguistic research should be defined as one of the priority areas of scientific processes. There is a need to study and fill in many abstract places of the field, consisting of imperfect, simple descriptive and descriptive aspects based on new views, from a mental point of view.

In their scientific views, representatives of the field of world areology proved that it is more effective to study the national language as a whole, comprehensively, based on the principles of linguistic geography and areal linguistics. Their scientific views and works revealed the essence of the concept of isogloss (isophoneme is a

phonetic feature, isomorpheme is a morphological feature, isogloss is a lexical feature) on a linguistic map showing the territorial distribution of a particular linguistic phenomenon.

Since the 50s and 60s of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Turkologists have also paid attention to linguistic geography and the problems of creating linguistic maps. The works of such scientists as N.A. Baskakov, M.M. Shiraliyev, N.Z. Gadzhieva, E.V. Sevortyan, Sh. Shoabdurakhmonov, A. Shermatov, N.B. Burganov devoted to this problem appeared.

Uzbek folk dialects express various characteristics. Areal features and their distribution allow linguists to study many issues deeper and more thoroughly, such as the historical development of linguistic phenomena and patterns, the processes of formation of the Uzbek national language, and the development of the literary language.

The study of the spread of linguistic phenomena at a certain latitude and interlingual (interdialect) relations based on the methods of linguistic geography, the main principles of which are the description of the territorial division of linguistic features and the interpretation of isoglosses, the interaction between dialects, languages and areal communities (language unions). In the field of areal linguistics, which consists in determining secret areas (areals), in modern Uzbek linguistics many tasks are performed.

Scholars such as A. Joraev, K. Mukhammadjonov worked effectively on the study of the Uzbek language from a territorial point of view. Particularly in this area, the merits of Professor A.B. Dzhoraev, who explained in detail the theoretical foundations of local history of the Uzbek language, deserve special attention.

A hardworking Uzbek linguist, an ascetic of our native language, a popularizer of linguistics, Professor Abdulhamid Nurmanov, in his article "The Formation and Development of Uzbek Dialectology", in the study of local Uzbek dialects, wrote "Chigatoy Gurungi". According to this, "the literary character of our language is not in its Arabic character, but in itself, so we must check this", "we must take the rules of our language not from Tatar or Ottoman, but from our language itself." That is why he decided that "it is necessary to collect and check the words of the people, folk literature and proverbs." As a result, he decided to study the unique features of the living folk language" [Nurmonov, 425]. At the end of the scientist's reflections on scientists and their works, who made a significant contribution to the development of Uzbek dialectology: "The development of Uzbek dialectology on a wide front created the possibility of linguistic cartography of the Uzbek language. It also created favorable conditions for conducting linguo-geographical and local history research. [Nurmonov, 426] showed that the publication of A. Shermatov's linguistic geography and A.B. Joraev's studies on areal linguistics is a great achievement of Uzbek linguistics.

In fact, it should be recognized that the effective scientific research of A.B. Dzhoraev is of great importance as the only work carried out in the field of Uzbek areal linguistics.

In fact, the theoretical foundations of the Uzbek areal linguistics came to the fore along with Mahmud Kashgari's *Devoni Lughot-it Turk* and Alisher Navoi's *Mukhokamatul Lugatain*.

The study of Uzbek dialects based on areal linguistic methods began with the collection of materials on the dialects of the Fergana Valley by Professor A.K. Borovkov. But at that time, the absence in the republic of a single center uniting dialectological work did not allow developing these materials and transferring them to maps. After some time, the task of mapping the characteristics of Uzbek dialects and determining their ranges again appeared on the agenda.

Such linguists as E.D. Polivanov, G.O. Yunusov, I.K. Yudakhin, A.K. Borovkov, V.V. Reshetov, Sh. Shoabdurakhmanov enriched the field of Uzbek areal linguistics with their scientific works and reliable sources, contributing to its development and improvement, have made a worthy contribution. Particularly noteworthy are the merits of Professor V.V. Reshetov in mapping and studying the range of Uzbek dialects. He conducted a dialectological study in the Angren district of the Tashkent region and mapped the phonetic, lexical and grammatical differences found in the dialects of the Okhangaron oasis. He was the first in Uzbek dialectology to compile 49 linguistic maps of Uzbek compound dialects. For some reason these maps have not been published [Shermatov, 4].

Language, which acts as direct communication between people, is expressed through sounds or a complex of sounds. As the Uzbek linguist M.M. Mirtodzhiev rightly noted: "The expression of meaning or purpose in a certain sound or complex of sounds is a lexical unit, a dictionary, a lexicon. The introduction of this vocabulary into communication on the basis of certain grammatical laws is speech, that is, language. Here we are talking about a three-stage component of the language: the material source of the language - sounds; transportation of this source of material by their own means - vocabulary, dictionary; grammar is the rule of mutual communication of that vocabulary for people to communicate... Sound is the material that manifests the language". Therefore, interest in the phonetic side of the language and ongoing scientific, theoretical and practical research in this regard have a long history.

The "Theses" of the Prague Linguistic Circle speaks of studies specific to the sound side of the language, and emphasizes the need for the priority of acoustic symbols that realize the goal of the speaker in linguistic research.

In fact, the physical shell of any expressed thought is made up of acoustic units. If the whole object of thought is a sentence (speech), then the object of this sentence is the totality of sounds and sounds. The sound shell of the word is perceived with regional and even individual-personal differences. This case serves to showcase the unique aspects of some regional languages.

In the "Theses" of the circle of linguistics: "the phonetic-phonological description of all languages is an important problem of linguistics". the opinions expressed are also relevant for Uzbek linguistics, and the elucidation of aspects of the phonological structure of our dialects that have not yet been touched upon will inevitably be put on the agenda. The gradual evolutionary development of any science is not new. In the East, the cornerstone of Turkic studies, especially dialectology, was laid back in the 11th century by Mahmud Kashgari ("Devoni lughat-it Turk"), later by Alisher Navoi ("Muhokamat-ul lughatayn"), and even now for us their scientific views are a guide as a beacon of Uzbek linguistics.

The scientific study of Turkic languages occupies an important place in the development of Uzbek linguistics, in particular the field of Uzbek dialectology. Professor on this occasion [Baskakov, 121-135]. Of particular importance in the development of Turkology and Uzbek linguistics are the scientific and theoretical concepts of many other Turkologists. In the study of Uzbek dialects, Professor E.D. Polivanov carried out significant theoretical and practical work and was one of the first to classify Uzbek dialects [Polivanov, 17]. Professor K.K. Yudakhin was deeply interested in linguistic interference, which is of great importance in the genesis of the Uzbek dialects, in particular, he paid special attention to the deep study of the relationship between the Uzbek-Uyghur and Kyrgyz-Uzbek-Tajik languages. A number of his works are devoted to the study of the Karabulok, Vodil, Lailak dialects that have preserved the ancient Turkic continuations and ancient morphological forms, the study of the sound structure of the Chigatai language. In the scientific works of Professor A. K. Borovkov, special attention is paid to the interaction of the Uzbek-Tajik languages, the classification and description of Uzbek dialects, the phonetics of Uzbek dialects.

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In the scientific works of Professor A. K. Borovkov, special attention is paid to the interaction of the Uzbek-Tajik languages, the classification and description of Uzbek dialects, the phonetics of Uzbek dialects [Borovkov, 58-74;164-175].

VV Reshetov explained the phonetics, transcription of Uzbek dialects, the dialect basis of the Uzbek national language and a number of other important issues of Uzbek dialectology. He carefully studied the dialects of a number of large cities of our republic, such as Tashkent, Margilon, Namangan. As a result of his scientific research, he scientifically substantiated the relationship of the Tashkent and Fergana and other Uzbek dialects to the literary language, which is the basis of the modern Uzbek literary language, and their specific features. The scientist did not limit himself to the study of urban dialects, but studied in detail the specific features of the Kypchak dialects. He managed to determine the scientific basis of the compositional genesis on the basis of materials collected during the study of the linguistic features of the compositional dialects of the Tashkent region, and thoroughly classify the specific features of the compositional dialects, especially at the phonetic level. Reshetova, 3-14]. Studying the phonetics, vocabulary and grammar of the Uzbek dialects by our dialectologists, such as they successfully worked on this. Results Section Here it should be said that Uzbek dialectology has its own traditions, its own principles and foundations in the study of Uzbek dialects and their phonetics. Traditions and directions initiated by E.D. Polivanov, G.O. Yunusov, A.K. Borovkov, V.V. Reshetov to study the phonetics of Uzbek dialects on a scientific basis, Sh.Ibrokhimov, A.Ishaev, A. Aliyev, N. Radjabov, Sh. Nosirov, S. Otamirzaeva, Kh. Uzokov, S. Tulyakov and other scientists continued. In the field of Uzbek dialectology, the scope of scientific research on the phonetics of dialects has increased. Including A. In Ishaev's studies on the phonetics of the Mangit dialect [Ishaev, 103;52;465]. The features of the Mangit dialect, phonemes and sounds, the phenomena of sound change and syllable are given in detail. F. Abdullaev's dialectological research on the phonetics of Uzbek dialects [Abdullaev 421]. This is important because of its weight and scientific value. His substantiated scientific and theoretical views and conclusions about the speech sounds of the Uzbek dialects and their changes, word stress became a turning point in the study of dialect phonetics. Research by S. Otamirzaeva on the phonetics of the Namangan dialect [Otamirzaeva, 132]. It is aimed at studying the phonetic structure of the Namangan urban dialect based on experimental analysis, revealing its unique features, different from other Uzbek dialects. In addition to them, the phonetic structure of the dialects of the Balykchi group of A. Turgunov [Turgunov, 19], the Uzbek language of Kh. Khamroev, the main

phonetic features of the Kashkadarya dialects [Khamroev, 22], the Uzbek language of D. Abdullayeva], phonetic structure of Uzbek dialects, processes associated with phonetic phenomena, phonetic laws.

Recently, despite the fact that Uzbek dialectology has emerged as a very perfect branch of Uzbek linguistics, the scale of scientific research in this area has slowed down.

It cannot be said that all Uzbek dialects and their linguistic features have been analyzed from the point of view of linguistic geography and areal linguistics. In particular, the regional study of the dialects of the population living far from the central and densely populated large cities of Uzbekistan has not yet been completed. The study of dialect facts allows us to determine the ethnic, mental, spiritual and cultural characteristics of the national representatives of our people. After all, the language is the priceless value of the nation, as the First President emphasized: "the soul of the nation lives in the language".

Obviously, folk dialects are an older historical source than written monuments of the literary language. Linguistic facts that are not found in the written monuments that have come down to us have been preserved in dialects. Therefore, the study of dialect materials makes it possible to reveal the ontological nature of the language.

In fact, the Uzbek folk dialects have preserved many features that are not in the current literary language, and their scientific study allows us to draw very important historical and linguistic conclusions. Such phonetic, lexical and grammatical facts and foundations in folk dialects, according to P. M. Melioransky: "... serve as a kind of guideline in the understanding and linguistic analysis of ancient monuments" [Melioransky, 3]. Synharmonism and umlaut.

Synharmonism and umlaut is a unique linguo-legal phenomenon of the Turkic languages, practiced since ancient times. But the level of its preservation in the Turkic languages is different. In the main urban dialects of the Uzbek language, these phenomena have almost lost their force, but are preserved in many Kypchak and Garluk dialects. Nevertheless, a group of linguists points out that there is no perfect rule in the literature devoted to Turkic studies, the linguistic phenomenon of the term is not described in detail, it is nothing but a kind of assimilation [Kashgari, 69; Bogoroditsky, 13; Iskhakova, 23; Reshetov, 295-299; Abdullaev 74-82; Tenishev, 93-96].

In our opinion, both singormanism and umlaut are practiced in the area of Namangan dialects with their own separate linguistic features and have their own laws.

Synharmonism is the union of vowels in a word from a certain point of view, which N.K. Dmitriev explained as "one of the manifestations of the assimilation of sounds" [Dmitriev, 38-40]. It is considered one of the unique laws of the Turkic languages, and it is reflected in all Turkic languages, it is even noted that all dialects of the Uzbek language, whose literary language is not synharmonious, are synharmonious, with the exception of some urban dialects [Shcherbak, 50-55].

Professor A. Nurmonov Fitrat showed that there are 23 deaf phonemes in the Uzbek literary language, that the phonemes x, z, ph are not originally Turkish, they reflect the law of synharmonism that exists in all Turkic languages to some extent different, and in urban dialects it is called Persian. that it was corrupted under the influence of the Tajik language, therefore it is very correct to rely on rural dialects that have retained more common Turkic phonetic features, on this basis, the feature of "thick" and "thin" vowels in the Uzbek language states that it functions as a distinctive feature and indicates that vowels are divided into two rows according to this feature [Nurmonov, 272]. On the appearance of vowel harmony as a rudiment in the Uzbek literary language, its specific linguistic features in the dialects of the Uzbek language, the patterns of its use in the "y" and "zh" languages, Kypchak dialects, the Uzbek literary language mentioned in studies, scientific papers and manuals devoted to phonetics and the phonology of its dialects [Reshetov, Shoabdurakhmanov, 184-188; Kononova, 38-41; Abdullaev, 74-82; Atamirzaeva, 15-18; Mirtozhiev, 306; Dzhamolkhanova, 32].

V.V. Reshetov claims that the intermediate vowels u, u, o', and in the Uzbek language are based on the pronunciation of the Tashkent dialect, and this phonetic classification of vowels is given by comparison with the vowels of the Russian language [Nurmonov, 273].

In our opinion, when V.V. Reshetov was thinking about intermediate (indifferent) vowels, he approached the phonetic-phonological system of the Uzbek language from a diachronic point of view. He argued that in the current Tashkent dialect of the Uzbek language, according to the old series, the sign of conflict vowels disappeared, and intermediate vowels were formed. That is why these vowels were grouped together under the name convergent, with the notion that they were formed from the convergence of vowels in two rows. The same opinion is found in Professor F. Abdullaev [Abdullaev, 41].

In world linguistics, N.S. Trubetskoy explained by example that in many languages of the world, for example, in Eastern and Western Belarusian, such a state of vowels has lost its historical phonological significance, but in some cases it has been preserved at the level of dialects. [Trubetskoy, (23) 31-36]. It seems that in all studies on the vocalism of the Turkic languages, the dash sign and the labial part sign are considered as distinctive features for the classification of vowels.

The linguist E. Umarov, objecting to the basis of such a classification in the Uzbek literary language, states that the answer to the question whether Uzbeks speak the front or back of the language is “no”, and vowels are determined by the degree of opening of the mouth and involvement of the lips indicates expediency of classification according to [Umarov, 15-18].

In fact, no one disputes the fact that the Turkic languages, their palatal and labial harmony for some dialects, palatal harmony are tuned according to a number of vowels. Although vowel harmony is not valid for the modern period of the Uzbek literary language, almost all dialectologists admit that it is preserved in Uzbek dialects. At the same time, in the Uzbek dialects, which retain a contradiction in rows, the presence in one place of correlators with a difference in meaning by rows [Trubetskoy, (23, 34)] makes it possible to separate the row as a distinctive sign for vowels. For example, in the Andijan dialect [from] - the human body, the verb *otmak* - [from] grass, fire, [or] mow the grass - [or] comb hair, the pronoun [oz] - [one's] tread, [sound] sound - [flour] milling wheat. Discussion section.

There are opinions that the symbol of the line has lost its phonological meaning for the vowel phonemes of the modern Uzbek literary language, therefore this symbol cannot be the basis for the classification of vowel phonemes of the modern Uzbek literary language [Nabieva, 3].

In some dialects of the Uzbek language, in particular, in the Namangan dialect, another form of synharmonism is observed - adaptation of root vowels to the character of affixal vowels, and not adaptation to the root phonetic characteristics of affixes. Such a coincidence is an umlaut.

Umlaut is characteristic of the Uighur language and some rural dialects of the modern Uzbek language of the city of Namangan, Uychi, Chortok, Yangigurgan and Uchkurgan regions [Aliev, 14]. Although the Yangigurgan and Uchkurgan regions are close to the borders of the Kyrgyz Republic, the influence of synharmonism is not observed. We explain this by the fact that the center of the Yangigurgan region, its environs and the inhabitants of the village of Kaiki are located near the city of Namangan, and representatives of the Umlaut dialect moved there.

Linguistic literature states that there are three types of umlaut: palatal, labial and lingual.

In the first round, the wide back vowel of the first syllable is influenced by the narrow non-labialized vowel of the next syllable and becomes a front vowel. For example, in the dialect of Uychi city of Namangan region, Chortok city, Kaiki village of Uchkurgan region: [tash'] stone, [bəsh'] head, [gash'] koshi, [shəl'] rice, [səv'p] cool, [səg'p] milk, [əl'vər//ɔvər] pick up, [ɔtvər//ət'vər] shoot, [yɔzvər//yɔz'vər] write down, [qɔshqɔldɔ:] *haskaldak*, [tav'p] doctor, [berp] go and write [yəzip] like.

In the second type, the wide non-labialized vowel of the first syllable is labialized under the influence of the labialized vowels of subsequent syllables. For example, (Namangan district, Uychi district, Chortok district): [tənür] tandoor, [ɔ: dərytti] *ag'daryapdi*, [ɔdɔwüldü// əshüldü] hello, everything seems to be over.

For example, in the dialect of Uychi city of Namangan region, Chortok city, Kaiki village of Uchkurgan region: [tash'] stone, [bəsh'] head, [gash'] koshi, [shəl'] rice, [səv'p] cool, [səg'p] milk, [əl'vər//ɔvər] pick up, [ɔtvər//ət'vər] shoot, [yɔzvər//yɔz'vər] write down, [qɔshqɔldɔ:] *haskaldak*, [tav'p] doctor, [berp] go and write [yəzip] like.

Note that the first and second type:

**[Shəl' 'k'shkə yərgə yer t'kisləshkə chiqvətydy, bəmed', təsh' ja: kupaka:.. Təshl' ja:da shəl' yaxsh' buma:di, əmələ:k't'n, to'za su: ichkən'da:(n) shəl' zryləd'. Ishlan' t':zəda tugatsa:, shəl'n' s'pvərəddy**

(We go out to plant (sow) rice and plow the land (around) the ravine, but this is impossible, because there are too many stones (land). Rice does not grow well in rocky places, and therefore drinks clean water, rice is excellent (yielding).) will be. If we finished the work (land leveling work) quickly, we would sprinkle rice).

In the third round, the degree of mouth opening changes. Under the influence of the narrow vowel of the next syllable, the front wide vowel of the first syllable becomes a medium width vowel. For example, in Uighur: [kasysh] cut out, [katti] left. However, in the umlautized dialects of the Namangan region, the appearance of the third type is hardly observed [Atamirzaeva, 26].

Umlaut exists to some extent in the dialects of some Turkic languages, even in dialects belonging to the Kypchak group. It is inversely proportional to vowel harmony and is a relatively late phenomenon in the Turkic languages. According to some linguists, [Polivanov, (17) 35;(18) 33; Borovkova, 63; Reshetova, (20) 60; Reshetov, (21) 122] the umlaut arose under conditions of widespread development of assimilation and specific stress. According to a group of linguists, umlaut is associated with a weakening of synharmonism.

Both palatal and lip harmony in the Namangan Kypchak dialects are stronger than in other dialects of the region. But it is weak compared to the Altaic, Khakass, Bashkir and Kirghiz languages. Here it is appropriate to rely on the opinion of N. S. Trubetskoy [Trubetskoy, (23) 352, (24) 31-36].

Palatal harmony in the southwestern Namangan dialects has the following forms: a) if the language is one of the back vowels in the first syllable of the stem, then in the last syllables of the word the language is a back (or hard) vowel; b) if the first syllable of the root begins with one of the prelinguistic (soft) vowels, then the following syllables of the word also have prelingual soft vowels.

Note:

[zakand', dəyrən' bəlig'i ko'ldə bəqilg'ən bəlihtən sh'r'n bo'ldi. Bəlihlər o'tindi cho'qidə p'sh'r'lsə, ya pəhtə yəg'idə qəvirilsə, zo'ro'ldi, məzzə qibiys'z. Bəlixti qətiqqə qo'ship yəvo'miydi, o'shəng'ə qətihti məntig'ə qo'sh'p yiyish kerək, yo'məssəm ədəm əqrip ketəd']

(zakan (a hydronym in the dialect of underwater sizzling waters), river fish is sweeter than fish grown in an (artificial) lake. fish is sweeter when cooked on charcoal or fried in cottonseed oil (you cannot eat fish with kefir, so you have to eat kefir with mantami, otherwise the person will turn pale (appearance of white spots on the skin)).

The above dialectological text was written down from a representative of the Namangan "u"-speaking Kypchak dialects (Zhoravoi Nizomov, born in 1932, Mingbulok v.). The text is an example of palatal harmony.

The pattern of palatal harmony in the Namangan Kypchak dialects has the following forms:

1. The root part of the word - in the main lexical forms. In polysyllabic words, the vowels of the remaining syllables correspond to the vowels of the first syllable.

Such ward harmony can be clearly seen in the dialects of residents who speak "zh" and "u" Kypchak dialects in many villages of Namangan, Torakorgan, Mingbulok and Pop regions of the dialect area. For example: [bəliq] fish, [mənti] praying mantis, [qətiq] yogurt, [chəchik] towel, [chumeli] ant, [təg'ərcə] togora, [sumələk] sumalak, [zambar] zambil, [tə'r'is/ /tə'rvis] tarvuz, [səmsə] somsa, etc., vowel harmony has retained its validity in many root words.

2. When adding a suffix to the main part co'z. In the Namangan Kypchak dialects, vowels in suffixes have posterior and anterior lingual variants, as a result of which posterior lingual hard and anterior lingual soft versions of affixes are formed. Many derivational and formative adverbs have their own opposed pairs.

a) When adding a derivational suffix or in compound words: [pərmə+lə+v+g'ch] driller, [üy+mə+lə+mə] stacker, [səvə+ch+p] savag' ich, [memə+xəncə] hotel, [səmsəx+piyəs] garlic onion, [kəz+ mək] glasses, [dümələq+yumələq], [sə'r+tərcəsh+xəncə] barbershop, [Sinharmonism retained its legitimacy in many simple artificial and compound words, such as nən+təxtə, qiymə+ təxtə].

b) When adding syntactic formative adverbs:

- Accusative and accusative [-di//d', -t'//ti:] [bunn'// münn'] nose, [qəzəndi kuləgı], [qəzəndi kə'tər] pot ear, pick up, [dədəmd'picəhləri], [enəmd' kəynəhler'] my father's knives, my mother's dresses, [bəg'lərđi dərcəxləri], [səvchilərđi gəpler'] garden trees, suitors' words, [təshı tageda]. In almost all the Kypchak dialects of the dialect area, the accusative and accusative suffixes are practically indistinguishable in pronunciation.
- Appointment convention [-g'o// -g'ə// -ngə, -g'a// -gə, -qa// -kə]: in "y" and "j" dialects [numəngə // numəvg 'ə] why, why, in mixed dialects: [numəngə] why, why, [qayg'ə// kəyng'ə] where, [toyg'ə// toyg'a// to' ygə] for the wedding, [terəhti uch'gə chiht'] went to the top (the highest place) of the poplar, [təg'ərcəg'ə sə:] put him in a circle, [əriqqə chüsh] went down into the ditch, [terəkkə chihti] went to the poplar, [əjivəeg'ə kett'] as if he had gone to the transport.

## II. Nasalization

In Namangan dialects, strong nasalization is observed [Mirtodzhiev, 306] when the suffix of withdrawal is added to words with nasal sounds in the stem. Nasalization is the addition of a resonator tone that is formed in the nose during the articulation of vowels. This is mainly observed in vowels that are in contact with the sonant pronunciation formed through the nose: such as [numəngə, numəvgə, numəng]. Because the articulatory recursion of the previous sound is equal to the articulatory excursion of the next sound. Therefore, the continuation of the vowel in the previous sound is combined with the next sound, and the resonator tone of the nasal sound is also added to the resonator tone of the next vowel. As a result, the tone of the nasal resonator is also recorded in the articulation of vowels. This is called nasalization. Although it is considered normal in the Namangan dialect, it is wrong to say that it is characteristic of Tashkent, Fergana or other dialects. In other dialects of the Uzbek language, nasalization of vowels under the influence of the sonant is much less pronounced. S. Otamirzaeva noted in her studies that it is common in the dialects of Namangan and its environs [Atamirzaeva, 108-111].

- Local conjugation [-da//do// -də, -ta//tə]: [kəchədə] on the street, [yydə] at home, [təmdə] on the roof, [keldə tui] o 'girda tui, [malledə] at the skirt, [dəhchedə] on the shelf, [səhət beshə] at five o'clock, [esh'khtə] at the door, as outside.
- Exit agreement [-dan// -dən, -tan// -dən// -ton// -dən// -nan// -nən]: [ukəmdən] from brother, [siyn'mdən] from sister, [from the edge] outside, [əlmədən] from an apple, [səmsədən] from a somsa, [bəshqədən] from another, from someone, [terəhtən] from a poplar tree, [esh'htən] from a door, [ətən] from a horse, [kəurmədən] from date, [əshtən] homonym: from hunger, from soup, [bəshqətən] again, again, [g'ləmnən] carpet [enəmnən] as from mother. If the word stem ends in nasal consonants or additional nasal consonants that form a syntactic form with the stem, nasalization increases and the prelingual plosives [d] and [t] [n] and It change to the sound [ng]: [nonnon] from bread, [enəmdən] from my mother, [kól'mənədən] he grabbed my hand,

[chəch'ngtən tərət] did he pull your hair?, [bəshingnən oğirvər] turn it over your head, [qən't'ng 'zdən sətʋələmən] like I'll buy sugar from you.

- Unit of possessive suffixes [-(')m//-(i)m;-(')ng//-(i)ng;-(s)//-(s)i] is added: [bunn'm//münn'm] my nose, [qənnim] my stomach;[chach'ng] scatter, [bəshing] head;[enəs'] mother, [ətəsi] father;plural [-(')mis//-(and)mis;-(and)ngiz//-(and)ngiz;-'/ -ləri// -lori]: [kel'n'mis] our bride, [kašimīs] our spoon;[et'g'ngis] your shoe, [etə:ngis] your skirt, [your daughter] your daughter;[qo'hnilordi p'chəg'] like neighbor's knives, [sövzi] carrots, [pichochlori] knives.
- When a unit of suffixes of the number of persons is added [-(')m//-(i)m;-(')ng// -(i)ng;-t//-(di): [keld' m] I came, [did] I did;[bərđing] you saw, [bərđing] you went;[əytt'] said, [did] did;plural [-m's//-(i)m;-(')ng//-(i)ng;-s//-(s)is/siz, -nər//-(i)nər;-'/ -ləri// -lori]: [ɔ: ng] take, [keng] come, [keləmis] we will come, [qinəməymis] we will not suffer, [o'yələymis] we will think;[keləs's] you come, [bərəsis] you leave, [oynəysis] you play, [chiqinnar] come out, [kennər] come, [bərinnər] go;Like [kelad'] comes, [kelals] come, [bredilor] go.  
 When adding lexical formative adverbs: - adverbs pl.'orələr] fools, [blankets] blankets, [qərəvillər] guards, [böllər] children, [töllər] willows, [dɣvöllər] walls.
- Adjective suffix [-gan//-(i)gan;-qan//-(i)qan]: [d'gən] said, [əytkən] said, [chiqqən] left, [bərg'ən] went.
- Adverbial suffixes [-(i)p;-g'əni// -gən// -kən]: [get up] speak, [read] read;[strangled] strangled, took [male], hit [female], left [male], went [male], [saw ' ] saw.

### III. Conclusion

Therefore, many derivational and inflectional affixes have their own contrasting pairs in the Namangan Kypchak and Karluk dialects.If there is a back vowel in the stem, then the vowel in the suffix is also hard, and if there is a front vowel, then it has a soft pronunciation.

Lip harmony.It is known that according to the law of labial harmony, if one of the vowels in the first syllable of the stem is labial, then in the last syllables are also labial.

In the Namangan Kypchak dialects there is a law of lip harmony, although there is not much of it.The phenomenon of labialization is noticeable in the first and second syllables, and its transition to the third and last syllables is sporadic.But lip harmony differs sharply from the well-preserved Altaic and Kyrgyz languages.In these languages, affixes differ not only in hardness and softness, but also in whether they are labial or not [Iskhakov, 42].

	In the Kypchak dialects of Namangan	Literary language
u – u	uryv, syyyq, tuvshqon	uruv (hitting the wall), liquid, born
ə – ɣ	qurydi, ərym, əkyn, əkylota	dried, trimmed (hair), trimmed, authority
ɣ – ɣ	kykyn, tygyr, ygyr	powder, knot, run
ɣ – ə	kyvəv, syvəv'	son-in-law

Namangan Kipchak dialects have only hard and soft variants of affixes and are not systematized.

Note:

It seems that in the Namangan Kipchak dialects there are only [u-u, u-u, u-u] and partially [u-u] manifestations of labial harmony, and the rest [v-v, u-u, u-u, u-y] types do not exist, does not occur.The previous ones are also very limited and only used in a few words (mainly in the "j" vowels).

Labialization occurs when a suffix is added to monosyllabic words with a labialized vowel: [ur + duk] (hit), [tur + ung] stand, [yur + up] walk, [tel + up] as in full.

In the Kypchak dialects of Namangan, it is observed that in sporadic cases, the phenomenon of labialization passes to the second and third syllables: [yuguruk] yugurik hand, fist, [kuyunuk] sad, sad, [prayer] joy, [blur] foggy murder, [slider] shirguruch,[pupurchuk,], [tuturuk] like.The possibilities of lip harmony are limited.

So, in the area of the Namangan Kipchak dialects, the law of synharmonism operates on the basis of the peculiarities of the phonetic-phonological structure.Differences in the quality and quantity of vowels in the Karak dialect group and branches of the dialect area, the anatomical and physiological aspects of sounding and the ethnogenesis of the dialect led to the emergence of the umlaut phenomenon.

The branch of the Namangan urban dialects is a completely different non-phonemic phenomenon - the umlaut is clearly visible in the urban dialect due to its emphasized longitude.

Synharmonism creates special differences in the number of vowel sounds, the place of articulation and pronunciation in the Namangan Kypchak dialects.The strength of nasalization in a dialect makes synharmonism even more obvious that in speech realization the quality of vowels is determined by consonants, and the quality of consonants, in turn, is determined by vowels through syntagmatic relations.

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