



## Brief Analysis of Kipchok Dialect of Uzbeki and Altai Language Lexemas

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**Abstract:** The article reveals some of the features of the Altai literary language. As part of the work of N.A. Baskakov "Altai language", special attention is paid to the history of the language, its dialectal division and differences that developed in the Oirot period. Some words were compared with the words of the Kipchak dialect of the Uzbek language using a comparative-historical method and conclusions were drawn.

**Keywords:** Altai language, Kipchak dialect of the Uzbek language, comparative study, singharmonic, ethnos, lexeme.

**Introduction (Introduction).** Turkic languages are related languages that have a single basis and are close to each other in all respects. However, all of these languages have changed to some extent during the complex evolutions that have occurred in history. Some of them completely changed lexically-semantically under the influence of other languages and moved away from other Turkic languages. The Altai language was also separated from other Turkic languages during the Oyrot period, and in the following centuries it became a somewhat incomprehensible language for the neighboring peoples.

The lexical-semantic difference of the Altai language from other languages is due to the fact that the Altai people were under the control of the Mongol and Jungian khanates for many years, and were influenced by the Russian language in the last century. Altai people are one of the few Turkic peoples who have not accepted Islam. For this reason, words from Arabic and Persian have not been adopted into this language. Even in their words of greeting and introduction, a pure Turkish word was preserved. They say to each other, "Are you okay?" or "ezen (are you safe)?" they greet. For several centuries, the Altai have called their language "Oirot language" along with the Mongolian and Kalmyk languages. In fact, the Oyrot language is the language of the 4 uluses of the Mongol-Kalmyk clans, such as Choros, Derbet, Khoshout and Targ'aut, which are part of the Western Mongols, that is, the language of the tribes with the same name. The Altaic language is completely different from these languages and is considered related to Turkic languages.

The Altai literary language is the language of the Altai people, the indigenous people of the Altai Autonomous Republic of the Russian Federation. N.A. According to Baskakov's classification, the Altaic language belongs to the Kipchak-Kyrgyz group of Turkic languages, and is closer to the Kyrgyz language, and both languages together are considered to be the eastern dialect of the Kypchak-Kyrgyz group. The Altai language is closely related to the Kipchak dialect of the Uzbek language. Common lexical features that are not characteristic of other Kipchak languages, including Kazakh and Karakalpak languages, are common between these two languages.

Analysis of literature on the topic (Literature review). The Altai literary language was first formed in the 19th century. It was mainly influenced by missionary priests who preached Christianity in Altai. The written foundations of the Altai language, including the alphabet, were formed in 1840 with the addition of the letters H, Ж, Ö, Ü to the Cyrillic alphabet, on the basis of the dialect of the Teleuts, who made up the majority in terms of number. In 1869, the grammar of the Altaic language was published for the first time in Kazan, and in 1884, the spelling dictionary was published. In 1928, the Altai script was transferred to the Latin alphabet for a certain period, and in 1938 it was returned to the Cyrillic alphabet.

In the development of the Altai literary language, missionary and enlightener writer M. V. Chevalkov's services are great. In his work entitled "Chevalkov's life" (alt. Chobolkopyn jurumi), Chevalkov writes down a number of scientific comments on the grammar and phonetics of the Altaic language. Also, in the scientific study of the Altaic language, V.V. Radlov, N.P. Dyrenkova, N.A. Linguistic scientists like Baskakov have great services. Especially N.A., who directly studied all the northern dialects of the Altai language. Baskakov's book "Altai language" published in 1958 laid the foundation stone for the formation of the Altai literary language.

Today, the Altaic language is divided into two groups. The first is the Southern Altai dialect, which consists of the dialects of clans such as Altai Kizhi, Teleut, Tolangit, and Tobalar, and currently about 60,000 (55,720 in 2010 data) Altai people speak this dialect. The second includes the Northern Altai language, the dialects of the Tobalar, Kumandin, and Chelkan ethnic groups, and 10,000 Altai people speak this language.

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Altai since 2006, the Altai language has received the status of the state language along with the Russian language. Although the Altaic language is divided into two groups, the Southern Altaic language has been accepted as a literary language, and currently TV and radio broadcasts are conducted in this language, socio-political, scientific and fiction literature, books, newspapers and magazines are published. "El-Altai" TV channel, "Altaydyu cholmony/Altay cholponi", "Aydin uni/ Davr ovozi", "Ulagannyn solundary/ Ulagan news" newspapers are among them.

The Altai language is taught as a separate subject in schools and preschools of the Altai region and the Altai Republic. At the Mountain Altai University, specialists are trained in 050302.00 - "Altaic language and literature", "Altaic language and literature teacher specialty", 050302 - "Altaic language and literature" additional "preschool education" specialty.

N. in the analysis of the Altaic language. The use of Dyrenkova's work "Sayon-Altai Turks" is very useful in studying the history of the Altai language. However, due to the fact that Cayon-Altaic ethnography, Shore language and Oyrot language are generally researched in this book of the scientist, it creates difficulties in determining the classification of a separate Altai language. Also V.V. Although Radlov's work "Examples of folk literature of the Turkic tribes living in the deserts of South Siberia and Jung'or" focuses on the Oyrot, that is, the Altaic language, the comparative analysis of all Turkic languages, not the Altaic language, is more prominent. About this, altaologists A. A. Ozonova, A. R. Tazranova, N. N. Fedinalar also wrote "The Altai language and its dialects V. V. In the article "Radlov's research", it is mentioned that Radlov comparatively analyzed the Altai Kiji, Teleut, Chelkan and Tuba dialects, as well as folklore texts written in different genres in the Shor and Tuva languages.

**Research methodology (Research Methodology).** The comparative-historical (comparative) method is useful in comparing the Altaic language with the Uzbek language. Because through this method language families, languages and dialects are studied within a certain language. In addition, this method is considered the most important tool for learning the history of the language. Therefore, when comparing these two languages, it is appropriate to base the Teleut and Tolangit dialects, which are the southern dialects of the Altai language, and the Kipchak dialect of the Uzbek language as a basis. If we take into account the fact that representatives of the Tolangit clan live in Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions, as well as the presence of the Yuz and Karga clans in the Toba ethnic group, it can be seen that the language affinity is related to ethnicity. The exact

similarity of the names of the Uzbek Kipchak clans and the Altaic clans calls for a re-study of the history, language and culture of these two peoples. Because, although the Altai language is close to the Kyrgyz language, there is no commonality between the Altai and Kyrgyz clans. In particular, Tolangit or Teleut seeds are not found among Kyrgyz seeds. On the contrary, the Kyrgyz ethnonym is found among the Oirots.

In the comparative study of two languages, N.A. It is convenient to use Baskakov's book "Altay til" published in 1958. Because N. Dyrenkova and V.V. Unlike Radlov's works, this book is distinguished by the fact that it was written in the second half of the 20th century, when some language rules and standards were fully formed. The work "Altai language" is systematic and comprehensive, in which general information about the Altai language, its differences with the outdated Oyrot variant are shown. Also, this work studies the Altaic language as a Kypchak group of Turkic languages, a Kypchak-Kyrgyz dialect, referring to all its dialects from a linguographic point of view. In particular, he compares the southern and northern dialects and sociolinguistically unites the two dialects into one language under the same standards. It proves the superiority of the Teleut dialect as the basis of the modern literary language. It covers the internal structural structure of the language, linguistic character, grammar, phonetics and aspects of connection with other languages. Therefore, in the comparative analysis of the grammar and lexemes of the Altaic language with the Uzbek language, it is appropriate to use the work "The Altaic Language" by N.A Baskakov.

**Таҳлил ва натижалар (Analysis and results).** Research methodology (Research Methodology). The comparative-historical (comparative) method is useful in comparing the Altaic language with the Uzbek language. Because through this method language families, languages and dialects are studied within a certain language. In addition, this method is considered the most important tool for learning the history of the language. Therefore, when comparing these two languages, it is appropriate to base the Teleut and Tolangit dialects, which are the southern dialects of the Altai language, and the Kipchak dialect of the Uzbek language as a basis. If we take into account the fact that representatives of the Tolangit clan live in Surkhandarya and Kashkadarya regions, as well as the presence of the Yuz and Karga clans in the Toba ethnic group, it can be seen that the language affinity is related to ethnicity. The exact similarity of the names of the Uzbek Kipchak clans and the Altaic clans calls for a re-study of the history, language and culture of these two peoples. Because, although the Altai language is close to the Kyrgyz language, there is no commonality between the Altai and Kyrgyz clans. In particular, Tolangit or Teleut seeds are not found among Kyrgyz seeds. On the contrary, the Kyrgyz ethnonym is found among the Oirots.

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**Table 1.**

Affix	word	Translation	A new word	Translation	In Kipchak dialect
чак/ чек	бөрү	бўри	бөрү чек	Бўри боласи	Бўритой
аш/ еш	аяқ	финжон	аягаиш	финжонча	-
даш/ деш	айыл	овул	айылдаш	қўшни	овулдош

чы/чи	анг	хайвон	анчы	ОВЧИ	ОВЧИ
лык/лик	бай	бой	байлык	бойлик	бойлик

The features of the verb in the Altaic language are close to the features of the Kyrgyz language. This is especially evident when spoken in the imperative mood. For example: Skip - pass, remove - remove. This form of the verb is actually related to the ancient period of the history of the language, in which the suffixes forming imperative words were not well formed. The same form is preserved in the Kipchak dialects of Jizzakh, Samarkand, Surkhandarya and Qashqadarya, and their use in the passive case is observed: Tutqila, shakela, turkila, jutqila

Also, in the Altaic language, the formation of interrogative sentences by means of interrogative suffixes, including the suffix *mi* in imperative sentences, is not observed at all. Instead of *him?* affix is used. Also, other interrogative adverbs differ from Uzbek.

**Table 2.**

In Uzbek literary language	In Altai language	In Kipchak dialect	Affixes
Олдингми?	Алдынба?	Олдингма?	Ми, ба, ма
Улар келганми?	Олор келген не?	Ўлар келганма?	Ми, не, ма

In Altai, the conjunctions *and*, *however*, *but*, are not used either. Instead, conjunctions such as *da/de*, *la/le*, are used.

Tende min - you and me

Böryle hare – hare with a wolf

Even is used instead of the conjunction *with*. It also means social unity. Even in Altai, it is used in the sense of family. This feature of the Altai language also corresponds to the dialect of the Uzbek Tolangit clan. In the Tolangit dialect, possessive phrases are formed not with "ning", but with *ding*: "Bizding kishlaq", "otding iyari", "oning kelgeni"

The Altaic language is very close to the Kyrgyz language compared to the Uzbek language according to the features of the vowel system and the general laws of lip synharmony. Altai language has 16 vowel letters, 8 short and 8 long, which are used to make words.

Short vowels *i* *ü* *y* *u* and *e* *ö* *a* *o*. The long ones are written as *ii* *yy* *uu* and *ee* *öö* *aa* *oo* and are pronounced in Kypchak-Kyrgyz dialect as mentioned above.

Consonant letters are voiceless *b* *p* *d* *t* *g* *k* *q* formed in lip-lip, lip-tooth, lip-front palate, tongue-back palate, throat-damp and throat *ts* styles, fricative sliding voiced *d* *ch* (*ts*) sonor, nasal. It consists of letters such as voiced, voiced (*v*) (*f*) *z* *j* *s* *sh* *y* *g'(x)* affricative voiced and voiceless *д* *ч* (*ts*) sonorous, nasal, voiced and voiced *м* *н* *л* *р* *һ*.

Counting words in Altai have the same form as numbers in Uzbek, and numbers up to ten are pronounced almost the same. Decimal counting differs sharply in the pronunciation of forty, fifty, sixty and seventy numbers. In Altai, numbers from forty to ninety are formed by connecting the word *ten* to the singular numbers. For example, numbers in the form of "fourteen" instead of "forty", "five" instead of "fifty", "six ten" instead of "sixty" are used. Instead of "ninety" in Uzbek, "toqqizon" worked. Although there are certain differences in the pronunciation of numbers in both languages, there is a similarity in content. In addition, the numbers two (*eki*), seven (*jeti*), nine (*nine*) are pronounced the same.

Pronouns in Altai are also formed according to all Turkic languages:

**Table 3.**

Altai language	Uzbek language	The Uzbek language is in the Kipchak dialect
Мен	мен	мен
Сен	сен	сен
Ул	у	ўл



Бис	биз	биз
Слер	сиз	Сиз, слар
Ўлор	улар	ўлар

In the Altaic language and the Kipchak dialect of the Uzbek language, the commonality is mainly seen in the pronunciation of the lexeme "I". Neither pronunciation uses the lexeme "man" or "san". Despite the fact that the Altaic language is close to the Kipchak dialect of the Uzbek language, the pronunciation is very complicated. In pronunciation, the last syllable of almost all words is stressed. Vowels can be extended up to six sound units. There are also big differences in cases where the letter "j" is used instead of the letter "y" in the Uzbek language. However, such a situation is much rarer compared to the Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Karakalpak languages. However, it is easy for Kipchak speakers to learn this language. It should be remembered that "dy" is used instead of "y" and "dj" is used instead of "j" in conversation. For example: Good - dyakhshi, jo'l - dzhyol.

The lexeme "man" is not used in the Altaic language. The lexeme kishi(kiji) is used instead. The naming of family members is also close to the common Turkic naming, and the Uzbek language is very close to the names of the Kipchak dialect. Altaic people call the sons' children and grandchildren "bala", and the daughters' children are called "baqra". For this reason, in general, grandchildren are treated as "children".

Table 4

Altai language	Uzbek literary language	The Uzbek language is in the Kipchak dialect
бала	бола	бала
бақра	бола	бақра

The Kypchak dialect of the Altaic language and the Uzbek language are also onomastically similar. In particular, many commonalities are observed in toponyms, hydronyms and astronyms. The way of life of Altaic people was connected with nomadism. Therefore, it was very necessary to name places, water bodies and stars clearly and to understand them in the same way for all tribes.

Table 5.

Toponyms	Алтай	Бий	Турачак	Улаған	Қаратау	Бешағач	Қорған
Hydronyms	Энесай	Қатин	Чуй	Алтинкол	Қизилсай	Коксай	Кўраган
Astronomers	Кок	Кўн	Ай	ЎЛТЫЗ	Чолмон	Улькер	қантар

Hundreds of words such as Bovatov, Koganni, Kapchigoi, Ortovul, Jetimsay, Karasuv, Chuya, Jirindi, Jetagan julduz, Ulkar are pronounced the same in both languages. It is true that in the Altaic language, any flowing river or gorge that flows only when it rains is called a "brook". The most important thing is that the Altaic language is the closest to the original Turkic language from the onomastic point of view.

**Summary.** In general, the Altaic language does not differ much from the Kipchak dialect of the Uzbek language, but when learning the Altaic language, you should try to try to understand the meanings of the Turkic roots by approaching them. Sharp differences between these two languages are mainly related to the words that have been adopted into the Uzbek language from Arabic and Persian languages, and to the Altaic language from the Mongolian, Kalmyk and other languages, and the words introduced from Russian, English and other European languages or international words are almost indistinguishable in the pronunciation of the two languages.

The research of the Altaic language allows to identify the ethnolinguistic parallels characteristic of the ancient Turkic people, including the values of the Uzbek people and the Altaic people's life. Values such as matchmaking, heavy payment, bride price, and begging are formed in the same way in both nations.

The commonalities and differences between the two languages reflect the linguistic syncretism of the Golden Horde. Inchanun, commonalities can be seen in the words that appeared in the period of the

history of Turkic languages before the 14th century, and the differences are due to the active integration of Arabic and Persian words into the Kipchak dialect of the Uzbek language and other Kipchak languages.

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