



NEIGHBORHOOD RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN RELATIVE LANGUAGES

P. Urazboyev

Teacher of the Uzbek Language

Department of Nukus State Pedagogical Institute

Annotation

This study of Turkic languages contributes to a deeper understanding of the historical development of the modern Uzbek literary language and its current development. Because the dialects of modern Uzbek literary language are connected with the languages of Kipchak, Oguz and Qarluq groups of Turkic languages. It is known that the number of Turkic-speaking peoples is second only to the Slavic-speaking peoples.

Keywords: Turkish, Karakalpak, Uzbek, sister languages, method, pedagogical technology.

Introduction

The comparative study of fraternal Turkic languages will help to improve the knowledge of the language, to identify the general and specific features of the languages, as well as to correctly address the existing theoretical ideas. In short, this science aims to study and analyze the specific phonetic, lexical, morphological and syntactic features of the Turkic languages, which are genetically related to each other, on the basis of a comparative-historical method. yadi. Such a study of the Turkic languages contributes to a deeper understanding of the historical development of the modern Uzbek literary language and its current development. Because the dialects of modern Uzbek literary language are connected with the languages of Kipchak, Oguz and Qarluq groups of Turkic languages. It is known that the number of Turkic-speaking peoples is second only to the Slavic-speaking peoples.

Although the ethnic composition of the Turkic peoples is complex and diverse, their languages are very close to each other in terms of genealogy and typology.

Communication between languages is one of the most important factors in determining language development. In this area, especially the relationship between related languages, effectively influences the overall development of all languages in the system. The interaction of Uzbek, Karakalpak, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Turkmen languages in Central Asia and Kazakhstan is a vivid example of this.



Note: When it comes to language relationships, it is important to distinguish between related languages, sister languages, and non-native languages. In all of these relationships, there are interactions and changes in the partial phonetic system, grammatical structure, and more lexical structure of languages, but the nature of these changes differs to some extent.

Related languages are languages of the same ethnic origin, belonging to the same family. The connection between such languages is ancient and literary, for example, between Uzbek and Karakalpak, Uzbek and Azerbaijani, Uzbek and Altaic.

The relationship of sister languages is the relationship between the languages of two or more ancient allies, peoples who have lived in harmony for a long time, territorially adjacent peoples. The connection between the Uzbek and Tajik languages can be called such a connection, because these two peoples have been living together for many centuries, and their languages are in constant contact with each other. It has been enriched and changed due to the Uzbek language.

Communication between non-native languages is based on a policy of coercion and domination. In doing so, one country establishes its own policy of domination over another country or countries that have been invaded, and restores the dominance of its own language over the languages of the oppressed peoples in order to strengthen this policy of domination. For example, in the past, Arabic and Uzbek, Arabic and Forstogic, then Russian and Uzbek, Arabic and some Caucasian languages, and vice versa, under the influence of which the relationship between Turkic and Indian languages is such a policy of violence. built on. An important aspect of such a mismatch between languages is that there is no interaction between languages, but the effect is only one-sided, like the influence of Arabic on Uzbek. The relationship between related languages is even more pronounced when comparing these languages.

The comparison of related languages is essentially the same, except that they belong to the same family, except for some phonetic system, lexical structure and grammatical structure. These differences are more pronounced in the phonetics and lexicon of related languages and are less noticeable in the grammatical structure, as the lexicon of a language is highly variable and changes in grammatical structure occur slowly.

The morphology of Turkic languages, in particular, the lexical-semantic, morphological and syntactic features of word groups have been studied on a scientific basis. Categories of nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and verbs were studied. A lot of work has been done on the syntax of Turkish languages. Fundamental research on the



syntax of phrases, simple and compound sentences has been created. Regular scientific conferences on the dialectology of Turkic languages, publication of the collection "Issues of dialectology of Turkic languages" on the phonetic, lexical and grammatical branches of dialectology. serves to highlight its importance in problem solving. Due to the monographic study of dialects and dialects of Turkic languages, phonetic, grammatical and lexical features that are important for the comparative-historical grammar of Turkic languages have been identified.

The construction of dialectological atlases by dialectologists of the Turkic-speaking republics is one of the important steps in the development of the field.

A number of dictionaries on the dialects and dialects of the Turkic languages have been compiled on the basis of factual materials. The mentioned researches and works are important as sources on the subject of "Comparative-historical grammar of Turkic languages". In recent years, a number of new studies have emerged in the field of Turkology. Research is being conducted on the study of the oldest Sughd, Blue Turkic (Orhun-Enasov, Turkic run), ancient Uyghur (Turkish) inscriptions. The Bugut mangutoshi created during the Blue Turkish Khanate, the history of its restoration, the interpretation of the Sogdian script preserved in the monument, the theoretical views on the Arab conquest of the Sogdian language, the Blue Turkish inscriptions, the blue Turkish script. Unique features, spelling features, textual interpretation of the inscriptions Tonyuquq, Ongin, Kul tegin, Bilga khogan, Suji, which have reached us in the blue Turkish script important information about the emergence of the official style, stages of development, types of documents on the basis of Turkish written monuments. The Orkhon-Enasay written monument is one of the oldest monuments in the study of the lexical layer of Turkic languages. However, some Turkologists do not agree that the language of these monuments is considered to be the "ancestral language" for Turkic languages, citing the fact that archaic elements in modern Turkic languages are not found in the Orkhon-Enasay stone inscriptions. These memoirs rightly point out that the language is not a common Turkic language, but a small part of it. It is true that written sources reflect the features of the period as closely as possible, but the language of monuments is not the language of the period itself. Research into the ancient history of the Turkic languages is currently underway. However, there are many complex and pressing issues in the history of Turkic languages that have not yet been resolved.

The issues of chronology of the history of Turkic literary languages, comparison, the process of development after the general stage of development, the relationship between the dialects of the Turkic languages, the analysis of similarities and



differences are important. Comparing the grammar of Turkic literary languages, the international Turkic language and the style of literary biblical language in different historical periods, taking into account the role of internal-intralinguistic factors, the influence of external-extralinguistic factors, the importance of writing and the level of cultural development purposeful. The connection between the Huns, the Khazars, the Bulgars, and the Chuvash and Yakut languages of the ancient Turkic tribes is also pending. In order to solve these problems in a positive way, it is necessary to refer to the factual materials of pre-inscription inscriptions of the Orkhon-Enasoy inscription.

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