

DIALECTS IN TURKISH

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Abstract

Dialects of Turkish are dialects spoken in different regions with distinct characteristics. These dialects have different pronunciation, vocabulary and grammatical features from the main language of the Turkish language, each reflecting the cultural and historical identity of their territory. Through dialects, information can also be obtained about the social, cultural and historical States of the region.

Keywords: Turkish, sheva, sentence structure, dictionary, sheva, culture, pronunciation, grammar, dialects.

Introduction

The dialects of the Turkish language are mainly divided into three main groups. The first group are northern dialects, spoken mainly in the northern and central regions of Turkey. In these dialects, the pronunciation of certain sounds is done in a unique way, for example, the sound "k" sometimes becomes the sound "g" or "h". In northern dialects, suffixes are more commonly used at the end of words, and the sentence structure can be much more complex. The second group is the southern dialects, which are common in the Southern and southwestern regions of Turkey. In these dialects, the pronunciation is much softer and smoother, and many words are shortened or modified. In southern dialects, there are significant differences, especially in the pronunciation of consonant sounds and the tone of words. Dialects in these areas often include loanwords from Arabic and Persian, increasing their vocabulary wealth. The third group is the eastern dialects, spoken in the Eastern and southeastern regions of Turkey. Eastern dialects are characterized by their harsh pronunciation and sometimes grammatical features. The dialects retain many ancient words that reflect the historical development of the Turkish language. Eastern dialects have a distinct tone and rhythm, forming a strong cultural identity among the inhabitants of the area.[1]

The main differences of dialects in Turkish are manifested not only in pronunciation, but also in vocabulary and grammar. For example, some words may have a completely different meaning in a dialect or may not be used at all. Suffixes and verb forms are also differentiated by dialect. This creates difficulties for translators and linguists because it is difficult to translate properly without a complete understanding of the specifics of the dialects. Dialects are also relevant as a lively and dynamic part of the language. Through them, the inhabitants of the region preserve and transmit their cultural heritage from generation to generation. Dialects are often performed orally and expressed through folk tales, songs, poems, and stories. This further increases their cultural significance.[2]

The study and documentation of Turkish dialects is one of the important areas in linguistics. Through the study of dialects, a deeper understanding of the historical development, regional

differences and cultural identities of the language can be generated. This work is necessary for the preservation and development of language, especially when there is a risk of language homogenization in the context of globalization. The influence of Turkish dialects is felt not only in oral speech, but also in written literature. Many writers and poets use dialects in their works to reflect regional colorfulness. This helps students to better understand the culture of different regions. At the same time, dialects expand the vitality and expressive possibilities of language in literature. The social significance of the dialects is also significant. Through them, people express their regional identity and strengthen ties within the group. Dialects often indicate the identity of people, their origin and social status. Some dialects, on the other hand, are common among people of a particular social group or profession, becoming their distinctive jargon.[3]

Turkish dialects can also be interesting and useful for language learners. By learning dialects, language learners learn not only the standard language, but also the regional variety of the language. This will help them understand the language more deeply and be more productive in communication. One of the problems with dialects is their interaction with the standard language. Dialects sometimes influence the standard language, introducing new words or forms of pronunciation. On the other hand, standard language puts pressure on dialects, putting them at risk of being lost. Therefore, special events and programs are necessary for the preservation and development of dialects. The future of Turkish dialects depends on many factors. Technological progress, urbanization, and the influence of the media are contributing to the spread and change of dialects. As a result of the younger generation preferring a more standard language, the role of dialects in everyday life can be reduced. At the same time, interest in dialects and attention to their study is also increasing, which contributes to their preservation. Dialects of Turkish are also of great importance as cultural heritage. Through them, the historical and cultural characteristics of the region are preserved. The study and promotion of dialects contributes to the development of regional culture and increases the richness of the language. Therefore, the study and focus of dialects is an important task for linguistics and cultural studies.[4]

Conclusion:

In conclusion, dialects of Turkish are an important phenomenon that reflects the regional variety of the language. They are of great importance not only for linguistics, but also for culture, social life and history. Through the study, preservation and development of dialects, the richness and cultural heritage of the language is preserved and conveyed to future generations. This ensures that the language remains vibrant and dynamic.

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