

**STUDYING INTRA-INFLUENCE OF
TURKIC LANGUAGES (TURKMEN,
UZBEK, KARAKALPAK, KAZAKH) IN
KARAKALPAKSTAN**



Linguistics

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Abstract

In this article, A. Kurtchaev pays attention to the three aspects of the issue: First, the Turkic peoples are already living together in the past, and secondly, their traditions are very close, the relationship of kinship ties to ancient times, the characteristic features of literary communication, literary influence, – the implication of the imprint on the current state of affairs, and, thirdly, the sociolinguistic principles of language, change the language in terms of a word, a sound, an annex. The author also tried to prove with clear evidence that the language was a social phenomenon, the laws of their development, and the works of scholars deeply studied evolutionary progress.

It is well known that for centuries Uzbeks, Karakalpaks, Kazakhs, Turkmens live geographically in mixed form. This process is still continuing today, and it has been instrumental in strengthening the kinship ties between nations. It is divided into republics with national independence, and the state tradition is established. The Karakalpak, Kazakh, Uzbek and Turkmen ethnicities of the Turkic-speaking peoples are the majority in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, which is part of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The question of the influence of these peoples' languages of communication, as well as their kinship, is studied in sociology. This subject was studied in linguistics by Stefan Wurm, Karl Menges, S.E.Malov, E.D.Polivanov, N.A.Baskakov, and also Karakalpak linguists D.S.Nasyrov, O.Dospanov, O.Bekbaulov. In the scientific researches of these scientists, dialectical peculiarities of the Karakalpak dialect are often defined.

Academician A. Dauletov describes the factors of the similarity of the Turkic peoples living in Karakalpakstan to three types: "The genealogical origin of the Karakalpak, Uzbek, Kazakh and Turkmen languages is based on the fact that these people live on the dialect, and typologically all these languages are kinship universal quality, and many similarities in the language structure, and prove their solidarity because of their proximity" [4, p. 7]. And also about the peculiarities of the peoples in the language of speech later in the day prof. N.A.Baskakov admits: "The principles of unity and solidarity among the tribes are one of the main features of the development of Turkic languages" [1, p. 23].

The formation of the vocabulary of the Turkic-speaking peoples in Karakalpakstan and the study of their peculiarities are based on the following factors:

- to the history of nation-forming nation;
- peoples of the geographical location have their own history, art and literature;
- for centuries the people live immemorial to geographical situation and relative living in a timely manner;

- the level of use of the national language according to the achievements in society;
- the language of nationality in a society in which the language is spoken.

Turkologists are advised to use different techniques to study the interrelated and influential issues of Turkic languages. For example, a Tatar-language researcher I.A.Bogoroditsky developed the linguistic geographical method, E.D.Polivanov's lexical structure, historical-genetic study, V.V.Reshetov concludes that it is expedient to study the genetic makeup of the nations.

The interaction of the Turkic languages in Karakalpakstan shows that the researchers are one of the most basic words of the Uzbek, Karakalpak, Kazakh and Turkmen languages, as well as the use of word-by-word expressions [2, p. 13].

Karakalpak scientists from Karakalpak, A.Dauletov, D.Nasyrov, O.Dospanov, A.Bekbergenov, Q.Pahratdinov, Uzbek linguists E.Yu.Orozov, A.Madaminov, A.Ishaev, Turkmen researchers S.Arazkuliev, A. Shikhiev, a Kazakh linguist, B.Beketov and other scientists studied the impact of Turkic languages as a monographical plan.

When discussing the interaction between languages, linguist A.Dauletov, in his article "Enriching each other through the interactions of the Turkic languages," often refers to the similarities of these languages and the appearance of the place. Scientist concludes that "the reason for this is that updates, which are related to the interaction of languages, are not the same as in the literary language. The question of the effectiveness of language proves that it is directly related to some of the principles that are directly related to the mixing of languages". A striking example of this is the peculiarity of languages in the northern and southern regions of our republic.

It also describes the language structure of the word as a result of the interactions between the words used in the article. The fact that this process occurred after independence was proven by the author. For example, he learns how to use words from Karakalpak into Uzbek in two ways. Firstly, the impact of the Uzbek language on the translation of terms into the national language (*medsestra – hamshira, alleya – xiyobon* and etc.), and secondly, is the emergence of new words directly from the Uzbek language into the Karakalpak language.

According to A.Bekbergenov and K.Pahratdinov, the languages depend on one another on social facts, on the structural-typological features of different languages, on the number of speakers, on the language of service. Analyzing sociological research, scientists A.Bekbergenov and K.Pahratdinov observe the effects of languages on two dimensions:

1. Differentiation process, that is division of one language into several separate languages.
2. The integration process, that is the addition and accumulation of languages" [13, p. 14].

It is concluded that these processes are related to the history of Turkic languages and are not in use today.

The interaction between languages also defines the language as the development of words and phrases from the second language. According to the sociolinguistic information provided in this article, the influence of the Uzbek language on the Karakalpak language is considerably stronger and the Turkmen and Kazakh languages living in the region do not have any influence on the Karakalpak language. Indeed, the influence of the Karakalpak language on the Turkmen language (the influence of the Karakalpak language on Turkmen is little, the influence of the Karakalpak language on the Turkmen language in the Khodjeyli and Shumanay districts is strong) and the Kazakh language (Muynak, Takhtakupir, Kungrad districts).

Interpretation of the languages in the article is based on geographical location. A.Madaminov studied the interaction of the Uzbek and Karakalpak people in the Khodjeyli district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Research on this subject, i.e. the influence of the Karakalpak language on the spoken language of Uzbeks living in Karakalpakstan, was examined in monographs by E.Orozov and A.Ishaev. The composition of Uzbeks spoken in the territory of Karakalpakstan is analyzed in districts (Beruni, Mangit, Ellikkala, Turtkul).

Together with them, Uzbek, Kazakh, and English are strongly influenced by the Turkmen language of Khojeyli, Shumanay, Turtkul, Beruniy, Elkkala districts and the Mangit city. This issue was specifically studied by S.Arazkuliev (from Turkmenistan), A.Arazov and A. Shyhyev (Karakalpakstan) in linguistics. Comparing with the literary language of the Turkic dialects in Karakalpakstan, their phonetic, lexical, morphological peculiarities can be traced.

One of the researchers in the Kazakh language of Kazakhs living in Karakalpakstan, B.Beketov, suggests that the Kazakh language is influenced by the Karakalpak language directly" [3, p. 36].

In summary, looking at the study of the influence of the language of the Turkic-speaking peoples living in Karakalpakstan, it can be concluded that the influence of the Karakalpak language on the Turkic languages in that region is quite high. It should not be forgotten that the languages are interconnected, the specific terms of the speech, the language, the religion, the closeness of the tradition, and the mentality. These studies are still one of the issues that should be studied before. It is important to study the dialectic glossary of Turkic languages in this area and to study the influence of the Karakalpak language on the Turkmen language on the districts. It is important that both theoretically and practical significance is in our center. Because of the survival of the epochs, the most important features of the language, combined with the harmony of the local people's lifestyle. Until the centuries, scholars have been in the center of attention by similarities in the language of the great Turkic peoples. Scientists have found a certain level of

groundbreaking research in the language, culture, traditions, and behavior of people who have lived on the basis of long-standing brotherhood.

References

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