
Territorial Characteristics of Communication Behavior in Tilavoldi Joraev's "Villagers"

Muminov Sidikjon Mirsobirovich

Professor at Ferghana State University, Doctor of Science in Philologi (DSc)

Jo'rayeva Shahnoza Mo'ydinovna

1st year Master of Linguistics (Uzbek language) at Fergana State University

Annotation: The article illustrates the phonetic, lexical, and grammatically analyzed examples of rural dialects related to the territorial specificity of communication.

Keywords: communication, dialect, regional adaptation, phonetic change.

Introduction

Thanks to the wise policy of the President of the Republic, a new Uzbekistan, a year of bold steps to build a new Renaissance, was written in golden letters. After all, this year great work is being done for the present and future of our country. It would be wrong to say that the reform of the language policy is leading at the forefront of the innumerable reforms that make the nation a nation, the state.

"Today, we undoubtedly rely on the vitality of our native language to achieve our noble goal of building a new Uzbekistan, a new Renaissance." President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev's "Holiday Greetings to the Uzbek People" on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the official status of the Uzbek language continues: "Because caring for the development and future of our mother tongue, which has been passed down to us from our ancestors for centuries, means understanding the identity of the nation and fighting for its spiritual maturity. The prestige of the state language is the prestige of the whole nation, the whole society" [1] The field of speech culture, which has been of interest to people for centuries, has been recognized as a scientific problem and the need to implement it has been widely accepted. The people of Uzbekistan have begun to build a new Uzbekistan, which is strengthening its independent state in all respects. It is important that people of all nationalities learn the phonetic, lexical and grammatical features of the language, as well as the practical use of language units, the social and territorial features of communication with Uzbeks.

The main part

The problem of communicative behavior cannot be studied without knowing the specific customs, values and traditions of the national character of the nation, because communicative behavior is an integral part of the character of the nation and they are closely interrelated. We talked about it in detail. The results of the socio-linguistic study show that not only people of different nationalities but also people of the same ethnic group living in different regions have different Behavioral Behaviors.

For example, communication between urban and rural residents is very different. The

communicative behavior of Uzbeks living in the villages of Fergana region is vividly described in the collection of short stories by the writer Tilavoldi Jorayev, entitled "Villages". It is clear from the characters' speeches that most of the events in the collection take place in the villages around Margilan. This can be understood, first of all, from the dialectal and verbal words that are often used in the speech of the protagonists, such as "akez", "gaplariz", "koysez-chi!", "ishlatishkin". The author introduces the work of the villagers as it is, without changing it. In the examples given, we can see the phenomena of sound change in linguistics

"Qishlag'da do'xtirxona yo'q, telponam yo'q. Paryodimni kimga aytay. Atrop yorug' tepamda bitta kampir o'tiripti. Xadep bitta gapdi qaytaradi. Xapa bo'ma bolam, endi o'zingni, bollaringni umrini bersin, nimayam qilamiz, umri qisqaykan, o'ziga keragakan..."

The word "qishloq" in this passage is pronounced in the form *qishlag'*, that is, "o" is transformed into "a" by changing the sound "q" to "gh". The pronunciation of the word "doctor" as "do'ctor", "telefon" as *telpon* shows the purity of communication in a simple way of speaking.

The enrichment of the Uzbek language, of course, depends on internal and external sources. It is based on internal sources, such as dialects, argon, jargon, barbarism, and vulgarism. The simple style of speech in speech culture also preserves the purity of language.

People living in different regions should be aware of the differences between the main tasks of dialect and the field of sociolinguists who deal with it before entering into the main issue of communication behavior, first of all, because it is manifested in the dialect of their spoken language. have to go through. Linguists say that Uzbek dialectology has not developed a special concept of dialect. The terms Sheva, dialect, and dialect were created in Russian dialectology under the influence of the terms *govor*, *dialect*, and *narechie* [8, 51].

"Sheva," explains academician SH. Abdurahmanov, - the smallest part of a language with its own phonetic, lexical and grammatical features: dialect - a set of dialects that combine these features. The term dialect is often used in dialectological literature in the sense of dialect, sometimes in the sense of dialect. Recently, in Uzbek dialectology, the term dialect occurs both in the sense of dialect and in the sense of dialect (sum of dialects) [11, 6]. Each region has its own style of speech, of course, for example, the style of speech in the city of Kokand and the surrounding villages are radically different from each other. For example the words *bo'ling*, *oling*, *qiling* there pronounces in the form of as *bo'ng*, *ong qing*, the word 'zini ong' qing, in the territory of Altariq the words *kelyapti*, *olyapti*, *qilyapti* it is pronounced in the form of as '*keyapti*', *oyapti*, *qiyapti*. It is through such territorial adaptations that dialects are formed, and gradually the internal source of the language expands and the richness of the language increases.

The writer Tilovoldi Jorayev also described the forms of communication between the people of Yazyovan district of Fergana region and the surrounding villages. Here is another example. *"Xuddi mashetta Rais aspal sahnini ko'rsatdi, moshindan shopirga makkam ushab tur dedim. Bo'g'oltir chiqdi, kastir chiqdi, ag'dan- bag'dan bo'lib besh- o'n kishi tomoshabin ko'peydi. Bola turipti, g'am yemiyydi, padaringga la'nat. Pelimni bilatta, yengini ko'ziga ishqab, ko'zini siydigini oqizib kelyapti. Yaxshi bo'ldi dedi, bir buvisini oldida adavini beray! Bo'g'oltirga buvisini yaqinlashtirma, ushab tur, dedim. Kastir bilan xoramini ushab turgan shopirga: Yotqiz, bos aspalga, qo'lini qayir! Dedim. Shu zahoti tappa bosishdi"*

Words such as *mashetta*, *bugoltir*, *kastir*, *pel*, *aspal* in this passage are examples of regional characteristics of communication behavior. At the same time, the use of these words without any color or modification further reveals the popularity of the work.

Language is inextricably linked with society. Without language there is no society, and without society there is no language. Sociolinguists have done a lot of work on language and society, in particular D. Polivanov points out that the next tasks of sociolinguistics are:

1. Defining language as a socio-historical fact...
2. Sociological description of languages and dialects...
3. Analyze language as a tool of communication.
4. To study the causal relationship between socio-economic and linguistic phenomena
5. Analyze language and some of its aspects as a means of struggle for survival
6. Draw the evolution of the general typological scheme of language in relation to the history of culture
7. Coverage of practical issues of sociological linguistics [7]

The comparison of the main tasks shows that "in many respects a sociolinguist can consider himself the heir of dialectologists [7]. Because the study of dialects focuses on the speech habits of social groups that differ from other members of society in terms of their language, many sociolinguists imagine their field to be closely related to dialectology. However, dialectology is very different from modern sociolinguistics in terms of its main interests. He approached the issue mainly from a diachronic point of view, asking, "How does this dialect relate to other dialects historically?", "What relatively old forms of literary language have survived in this dialect?" was interested in finding answers to questions such as. The emphasis is on the tradition of "focusing on direct forms and corresponding expressions, not on the verbal habits of the speakers" [8] That is why Professor P.M. Melioransky noted that the dialects and dialects of each language serve as a very rare source, as they contain words and forms that have not reached us. Professor A. Gulyamov notes that it is impossible to create historical grammar without a thorough study of Uzbek dialects.

We can see the uniqueness of the writer in the works of T. Jorayev. We only know the style of speech of the villagers, which is specific to that area. The words we are using as an example are not dialectal words, of course, it would be wrong to say that one word is a variant of a word used in another region. We can learn from the words in the example below. *"Kuch kirib qoganakan xoramiga uch kishi, yo'q, eplab, qo'lini orqaga yotqizishdi. O'zini hadeb ko'tarib uryotovdi, kastir belidan bosdi. Buvisi dodlayotovdi,"O'chir ovoziyni", dedim. Shu topda valasepetta sartarosh kep qoldi. To'xta, opke ustareyni, kallasini optasha manavi xoramini!", dedim. Ha qo'rqmaysan-a. Ko'zi kasasidan chiqib, og'zidan oq ko'pik kep ketti, boshini ag'dan- baqa tasheydi, xolos. Shoshilganidan ustani qo'luga chach oladigan moshina kiripti. Menga qarovdi, "Ol chachini, moshinkeyni sol!", dedim, Uyam o'ylab o'tirmey— qani, gapimi ikki qip ko'rsin!—moshinkani boshini orqasidan sob, peshonasigacha bir op chiqdi. "To'xta!", dedim, bir fikr kep qoldi."Endi u qulog'idan bu qulog'igacha ob o't, ana o'shanda kress bo'ladi!", dedim. Usta aytganimni qildi,- deya xixiladi rais".*

Conclusion

From the words in this passage we can see that the simple dialectic style typical of the countryside is that the words quoted in the work are words specific to the literary language only.

References

1. Mirziyoev. O'zbekiston xalqiga bayram tabrigi // Xalq so'zi, 2020-yil 21-oktyabr
2. Абдуазизов А.К. Типологии фонологических систем. Автореферат дис...док. филол. наук. М.,1974
3. Abdurahmonov G'.Hozirgi o'zbek tilining adabiy uslubi haqida// O'zbek tili va adabiyoti,1992,5-6- son, 28-36-b
4. Abdurahmonov H., Mahmudov N. So'z estetikasi.- Toshkent: Fan,1981.59 b
5. Begmatov E. Nutq madaniyati problemasining paydo bo'lishi va asoslanishi // Nutq madaniyatiga oid masalalar.- Toshkent: Fan,1973.
6. Begmatov E. O'zbek nutq madaniyati masalalari // O'zbek tili va adabiyoti,1980. N 4 54-59- b
7. Джураев А. Теоретические основы ареального исследования узбекоязычного массива. – Ташкент: Фан,1991. с. 220.
8. Jo'rayev B. O'zbek adabiy tili va dialektlari.- Toshkent,1968, 46- b
9. Jo'rayev T. Qishloqliklar. Toshkent: Navro'z,1993.
10. Mo'minov S.M. O'zbek muloqot xulqining ijtimoiy- lisoniy xususiyatlari. Monografiya. Farg'ona, 2021. 137-173- b
11. Reshetov V. V., Shoabdurahmonov Sh. O'zbek dialektologiyasi.-Toshkent: O'qituvchi,1978.231-b
12. Hakimov M. Yozuvchi va xalq tili.-Toshkent: Fan, 1971.175 b
13. Муминов, С. (2021). LINGUOPROETIC FEATURES OF ENGLISH DERIVATIONS IN LITERARY TEXT. *МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ЯЗЫКА, ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, ПЕРЕВОДА*, 4(2).
14. Mo'Minov, S. (2022). MEMUAR, BAG 'ISHLOV VA MARSİYALARDA RAHBAR MULOQOT XULQIGA XOS QIRRALARNING NAMOYON BO 'LISHI. *Oriental Renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2(2), 689-694.
15. Мўминов, Ш. С. (2022). РАҲБАР НУТҚИНИНГ ТАЪСИР ЎТКАЗИШ УСУЛЛАРИ. *Central Asian Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies (CARJIS)*, 2(3), 418-426.
16. Mo'minov, S. (2021). ЯНГИ ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА РАҲБАРЛИК ВА УНГА ЁНДОШ ТУШУНЧАЛАР СЕМАНТИКАСИГА ДОИР. *FarDU. ILMIY XABARLAR*.
17. Муминов, С. М., & Мўминов, Ш. С. (2022). ШАХС МАЪНАВИЯТИНИ ЎСТИРИШДА РАҲБАТНИНГ ЎРНИ ВА УНИНГ РАҲБАР МУЛОҚОТ ХУЛҚИДА НАМОЁН БЎЛИШИ. *Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences*, 2(Special Issue 23), 689-696.
18. Mo'minov, S. (2022). Мулоқот ва замонавий раҳбар маънавияти. *Scienceweb academic papers collection*.
19. Muminov, S. (2020). Минбар салобати. *Бадий адабиётда нутқ ва услуб муаммолари*.

20. Mamatjonov, M. (2019). Фольклор асарлари персонажлари исмларининг дискурс релеванти сифатида қўлланилиши. *Буюк шайхон йўлида фольклор санъатининг ривожланиш жараёнлари*.
21. Muminov, S. (2016). Замонавий раҳбар ва унинг тинглаш маданияти. " *Нутқ маданияти ва тилишуносликнинг долзарб муаммолари*" мавзусидаги республика илмий-амалий анжумани.
22. Mo'minov, S. (2020). Мутолаа маданиятининг лингвокультурологик тамойиллари. *FarDU. ILMIY XABARLAR–НАУЧНЫЙ ВЕСТНИК. ФЕРГУ*.
23. Мўминова, Т. (2016). Танбеҳ бериш одоби. " *Нутқ маданияти ва тилишуносликнинг долзарб муаммолари*" мавзусидаги республика илмий-амалий анжумани.
24. Mohigul, A., & Sidiqjon, M. (2022). TILSHUNOSLIKDA VERBAL VA NOVERBAL MULOQOT. *RESEARCH AND EDUCATION*, 1(2), 429-432.
25. Ҳасанова, Д. (2016). Раҳбар фаолиятида кечиримлиликнинг ўрни. *Замонавий услубшуносликнинг долзарб муаммолари*.
26. Ҳошимова, Ф. (2017). Темур тузукларида сўз кудрати. *Замонавий услубшуносликнинг долзарб муаммолари*.
27. Mirsobirovich, M. S. (2022). Linguopoetic Features of the Language of Isajan Sultan's Novel" Alisher Navoi". *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 17, 78-84.
28. Mirsobirovich, M. S., & Tavakkalovna, N. M. (2022). On the Use of Paraphrases in the Works of Malika Mirzo. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 17, 72-77.
29. Kuldashv, N., Avazbek, D., & Parviz, A. (2022). Opinions of Our Ancestors on Language and Speech Purity. *Journal of Ethics and Diversity in International Communication*, 2(4), 10-16.
30. Ibragimova, E. I., Zokirov, M. T., Qurbonova, S. M., & Abbozov, O. Q. "Filologiyaning dolzarb masalalari" mavzusidagi Respublika ilmiy-amaliy internet-konferensiya materiallari: Ilmiy ishlar to'plami.–Farg'ona, 2018.–113 sahifa.
31. Turdaliyevich, Z. M., & Farhod, I. (2022). Loiq Is the Successor of the Great Figures Of Tajik Literature. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 14, 51-55.
32. Maftuna, G. (2022). Methodology of Organizing Problem Lessons in Higher Education. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 14, 72-77.
33. Khamrakulova, S., & Zokirov, M. T. (2022). Phraseological units expressing old age of a human being in the English and Russian languages. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 1(105), 280-283.
34. Zokirov, M. T. (2019). About the general characteristic of bilingualism. *Scientific Bulletin of Namangan State University*, 1(10), 260-265.
35. Zokirov, M. T. (2021). ABOUT THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF LINGUISTICS AND PSYCHOLOGY. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (4), 422-425.
36. Turdaliyevich, Z. M. (2022). Actual Problems of Bilingualism in a Multi-Ethnic Environment. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 13, 17-23.
37. Zokirov, M. (2007). Lingvistik interferensiya va uning o'zbek-tojik bilimimizda namoyon bo'lishi. MDA-Toshkent.

38. Zokirov, M., & Isomiddinov, F. (2020). December. ABOUT THE HOLES OF LANGUAGE LANGUAGE DICTIONARY. Конференции.
39. Kuldashv, N. ., Parviz, A. ., & Avazbek, D. . (2022). Fazli Namangani's "Majmuai Shoiron" Review Zullisonayn Issue. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 6, 429-433.
40. Gulrux, J. ., Maftuna, G. ., E'zozxon, O. ., Muhabbat, U. ., & Abdumalik, S. . (2022). The Method of Onomastic Conversion in the Formation of Toponimes in the Fergana Region. *Spanish Journal of Innovation and Integrity*, 6, 451-456.
41. Porubay, I. F., & Ibragimova, E. I. (2021). ABOUT THE FEATURES OF SOCIAL MEDIA DISCOURSE (BASED ON THE EXAMPLES OF RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES). *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (12), 482-486.
42. Ibragimova, E. I. (2020). Aesthetic function of relationships of the addressant. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 05 (85), 101-104.
43. Hakimov, M. (2001). Pragmatic interpretation of the text in Uzbek language. Author's abstract of the dissertation of the doctor of philological sciences. *Tashkent*.
44. Абдурахмонова, Н., & Абдувахобов, Г. (2021). О 'QUV LUG 'ATINI TUZISHNING NAZARIY METODOLOGIK ASOSLARI. *МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ИСКУССТВО СЛОВА*, 4(6).
45. Abduvahobov, G. (2021). About the concept of computer lexicography. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 06 (98), 664-668.
46. Қўлдашев, Н. А. ТИЛ ҲОДИСАЛАРИГА ЭКОЛОГИК ЁНДАШУВ. *УЧЕНЬИЙ XXI ВЕКА Учредители: Общество с ограниченной ответственностью Коллоквиум*, (2), 22-24.
47. Qizi, G. S., & Umarova, N. R. (2021). The use of anthroponyms and pseudonyms in alisher Navoi's gazelles. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(9), 349-353.