r all, language is a dynamic.

ational language, developing it in its
ts development have not
unds and come to certain
ction for the further development of the

a need to study dialect and dialect areas in the holistic
conclusions about them. Consequently, since there is
through scientific gro
relevant to study the syllables in a timely manner
impact on the language. Therefore, it is always more
conditions and changes in social life have a significant
char
history, culture, national character, character
moment, it is an important source that embodies the
perfection of its sath units in a specific way.

ature of the territory opens. This will serve the
thorough in
of any national language is dialects. On the basis of a
individual, in the world of
language of the nation in the spiritual and cultural rise

radically increase the prestige and position of the
Republic of Uzbekistan"[15,55
strategy of a
the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the
study of language and society relations, the decree of
President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the
strategy of the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan"[15,55-72] on measures to
radically increase the prestige and position of the
Uzbek language in the quality. In addition, Dialect
branch of Tashkent Uzbek language and literature
University named after Alisher Navoi and "Center for
research and education coordination of Uzbek
dialects" and its branches in the Republic of
Karagalpakstan and regions were established. The fact
that these practical works are aimed at maintaining the
purity of our national language, developing it in its
original form, developing the fields of dialectology,
linguistic geography and areal linguistics shows how
important the study of dialects is.

In fact, the development of the language of the
nation and the issues of its development have not
always and always lost its relevance. From this point
of view, ethnolinguistic, mental, nation and
personality spirituality, linguist approach to the
research of the fields of linguistics have increased to
the required level. After all, language is a dynamic
phenomenon that is constantly growing, developing [8,61]
It is known that the dialects reflect the very ancient way of life, customs, material and spiritual culture of the peoples of the world, formed over the centuries. The phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax and lexicon of dialects and dialects within each language are p factors that ensure the development of the sphere in a complete and systematic way. The peculiarity of Uzbek dialects is that these dialects differ sharply from each other.

The mature specialist of Uzbek shevashun science E.D.Polivanov said: "not one of the Turkic languages is so sharply distinguished as the inter-dialect Uzbek language. This, by the way, finally aggravates the issue of predicting a dialect for a natural, literary language" [11,112]. Already there are common tools that serve as the basis for the formation and development of any language, these tools show the spirit of the nation, the charm of this language and the richness of the dictionary. The phonetic-phonological nature of the dialect lexical is polished in words, in grammatical forms. The linguistic edges of a particular dialect area, different from other dialects, are more prominent in its lexical layer." [6, 148].

The Uzbek national language consists of three main dialects, consisting of the sum of similar dialects existing in the territory and widely distributed. The main part of it is the Crimson dialect.

As noted by the scientist of Uzbek linguist – Khudoyberdi Donyorov: "I want to be the leader of the Azerbaijan people"...the largest component of the Uzbek nation in terms of number and content is Kipchak – Uzbek. The main part of this component was added to the composition of the Uzbek nation from the historical chronological point of view, but at the same time the name "Uzbek", which remains the only and common name of the members of the whole nation, was brought by this component" [1, 115; 7,8-9].

It would not be a mistake if we say that the words specific to the dialect are an important tool in the development of language, which, along with being an internal source, determines the identity of the nation to which it relates, its historical development, its attitude to other languages, as well as its future destiny. Because the life span of each nation depends on the language life, to what extent it can maintain its purity.

Current linguistics requires more extensive and deeper classification of territorial limited words, analysis of their relationship to each other, study on the basis of existing linguistic research techniques, the implementation of solutions to the issues of rapid development of the sphere of areal linguistics is an important and key factor in the development and development of language development.

The study of dialects allows linguists to hear with their own ears how the heart of the language beats (G.Ostgov, K.Protman). These views are true of the owners. Because dialecticalist walked directly among the people, taking a breath with him, putting into operation their own possibility, power and strength...people write out specific words from their mouths to dialect, giving her a gloss and trying to leave it to the next generation [4, 112].

Scientific research on the language, in particular, the identification and analysis of words specific to the dialect of our Uzbek national language, has been carried out by philologists since ancient times. When it comes, it can be noted that Mahmud Qashgari's "Devonu lugut-turk" and Mahmud Zamakhshari's "Muqaddimat ul-adab" are the first sources for comparing and studying Turkic dialects. Then the mature specialists of the industry have further developed this activity and will continue to do so consistently. A new study has come to the field, which is comprehensively focused on each dialect and their analysis. The number of targeted works devoted to the issue of comprehensive study of linguistics has increased. In particular, the study of the dialects of the Namangan region is no exception.

In the works devoted to the research of Namangan dialects in Uzbek linguistics, linguistic features of Namangan city and Uychi district dialects have been widely studied [3.15; 2,54; 12,112]. At the same time, chortok, Pop, Uchkurgan and Namangan region dialects of Namangan region were also partially research objects. Since other dialect areas of the region are not studied in detail, there are few opinions about them, information – materials.

In the specific formation processes of the Namangan city dialect of the administrative center of the region, phonetic, lexical and grammatical signs of not only the Turkic, but also the Persian language played an important role. In these aspects, the distinctive linguistic features of the Namangan urban dialect differ from other Uzbek dialects E.D.Polivanov, A.K.Borovkov, V.V.Reshetov, G.A.Silent [9,9-15; 5,3-39; 10,44; 14,36] like scientists planted, classified and analyzed. As a result, fundamental stops were made about the linguistic features of dialect.

Turkish and non-Turkic language of the local language, through typological and areal-linguistic methods, the sources of ethnogenesis and uncertain cases of dialect have been clarified as a result of their study based on scientific-linguistic materials [9, 20-21].

In the dialect regions of Namangan region, the dialect of karluq and kypchak is actively consumed. The kypchak dialect is a dialect that, with its lexical and phonetic features, has kept its literary language and interpersonal relationship relatively strong. In particular, the suffix-yap, which forms the present tense verbs in the literary language, is used unchanged in almost all regions where this dialect is distributed. For example, in the karluq dialect, this suffix is pronounced in the form in which it undergoes radical
phonic changes (−ut: kelutti; −vot: kelvotti,− vat: kevatti; −v: kevetti;−vit: kevittii style). Or there is the use of words that are characteristic of the ancient Turkic language period – lar without the form of consonants, which denote the meaning of respect. For example, ота, эн, чумали, сўғиқ, сўта, кулчагой, бўча, боалона, бошвок, пўпанак, пўспис, сагир, алича, изгимоқ, изилламоқ, истига, изм, чилким, уйкаш.

It is observed that some household lexicons differ from the lexical field in the following aspects:

1. Regional accent is a household word and derivative words that have undergone a phonetically strong phonetic change, changing its form:

   1.1. чунуқ – чунуқ бўзў(о)в 
   1.2. сун – сунуқ 
   1.3. чўнақ – чўнақ уйкаш, чўннеқ – чўннеқ бўзў(о)в – бузў(о)в

2. Householder word – terms that do not meet in the lexical field, but are inherent only in dialect: 

   2.1. хавт – томорка (ховлidan ташкирни ер), мардак – макказхўррининг дони олинганидан суғиқ колган асос кисми, азизмалар – тўғри йўлдан адаштирилган, халвалари (аввали) – нордон таъмли олча меваси ва ўсиллик дарахти, ката – бобо, пўша/бувак – чакалок, гўдак, палла/увуз – оғиз сути, жўн ион

3. In literary language and dialects, the form is the same household word – terms with a difference in meaning:

   3.1. чеңнама – чеңнама уйкаш; қўрарк – қўрарк эки майдондан фарқли равишда кейинги маёндага кават сув ўтни учун алоқа қилинган (морафон акрик)
   3.2. ардонабек – ардонабек (морога), ардонабек/ўзданавек – корк ва кеккайдан олам, шоти – шоти нарвон, чини – чинида тайёрланган коса(пиёла ёки товон эмас);
   3.3. қун – қунда сабзавот сакловчи жой; қулқоқ – бир ариқдан иккинчий икки ариқ сув олинадиган жой;
   3.4. чопол – солдан тайёрланган идиш турлари, пажир – чехал, она – она, аке/ака – ота, донжение.

Apparently, the household ethnographic-historical linguistic process left a deep imprint on the lexical-semtic system of the Namangan nettle dialects. As a result, in the speech of representatives of the kypchak dialect there were different and similar features of the Uzbek language than other dialects. A visual analysis, like the above, reveals some aspects of the study of the hip dialect only. Therefore, the identification of such features, the study of the causes of their occurrence, socio-household conditions and circumstances are great importance in the research of the internal development of the national language.

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