

THE SOCIAL NECESSITY OF LANGUAGE CONTACT AND THE STUDY OF SCIENCE (For example, Uzbek and Kazakh languages)

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ABSTRACT

In world linguistics, attention has increased to the issue of language contact. As is known, the development features of historically connected languages and dialects and the increase in population migrations in the world are opening a wide path to language contact. This problem has occurred at all stages of human society, but its scientific study was associated with the emergence of comparative-historical linguistics in the world in the 19th century. The “wave theory”¹ that emerged during this period proved the naturalness of the contact between languages. Language contact has been called differently in world linguistics. Among them, the concept of “language union” is popular, which continued in subsequent periods. Although the concept of “language contact” does not completely replace the concept of “language union”, it can combine their common features. This raises an urgent issue for every linguistics, including Turkology, which is the basis of our research work.

In world linguistics, several types of language contact are noted: language contact, bilingualism, word acquisition, interference, substrate, etc. Taking them into account in this work, it is relevant to study the issue of the reflection of the features inherent in the Uzbek language in the Kazakh literary literature created in the conditions of bilingualism in the area of these peoples as a result of a new process, namely, the contact of the languages of the Uzbek and Kazakh peoples, who historically lived in the same space¹. Also, theoretical research is being developed in the science of texts that are the result of research on language contact in terms of lexical-semantic, syntactic-semantic, functional-stylistic, communicative-pragmatic and other aspects. Now, along with the theoretical study of the features of language contact, there are also works devoted to its new direction, which we are promoting, namely, the influence of the leading language in the dialectal zone on the language in contact and their use in the work of writers who have grown up in this area¹, but the issue of the use of the Uzbek language and its dialect-specific features in the works of writers who have grown up in the Republic of Uzbekistan and were formed in the spirit of Uzbek dialects has not been the object of research so far. This problem is the current issue of our research work.

В мировой лингвистике усилилось внимание на вопрос контакта языков. Известно, что особенности развития исторически связанных языков и диалектов, а также усиление в мире миграции населения прокладывают широкую дорогу контакту языков. Эта проблема существовала на всех этапах человеческого общества, но научное изучение в мире связано с появлением сравнительно-исторической лингвистики в XIX веке. “Волновая теория”¹, которая появилась в этот период, доказала естественную связь среди языков. В мировой лингвистике контакты языков назывались по-разному. Среди них известно понятие “союз языков”, оно продолжилось и в последующих периодах. Хотя понятие “контакт языков” не может полностью заменить понятие “союз языков”, оно может объединить их общие свойства. Это ставит актуальный вопрос перед любым языкознанием, в том числе и перед тюркологией, и эта проблемы является основой данной исследовательской работы.

В мировой лингвистике отмечается несколько видов контакта языков: контакт языков, билингвизм, заимствование слова, интерференция, субстрат и другие. В данной работе учитывая их, актуально изучение нового процесса, то есть вопроса отражения свойственных узбекскому языку особенностей в художественной литературе на казахском языке, созданной при условиях двуязычия в ареале этих народов в результате контакта языков узбекского и казахского народов, исторически проживающих на одной земле. Также в науке развивается теоретическое исследование текстов в лексико-семантическом, синтаксически-семантическом, функционально-методическом, коммуникативно-прагматическом и других аспектах, которые являются результатом исследований языкового контакта. Сейчас, наряду с теоретическим изучением особенностей языкового контакта¹, появляются и работы¹, посвященные продвигаемому нами новому направлению, а именно влиянию ведущего языка в диалектной зоне на языки контакта и их использованию в произведениях писателей, выросших в этой области, но вопрос использования узбекского языка и его специфических особенностей в творчестве писателей, выросших в Республике Узбекистан и сформировавшихся в духе узбекских диалектов, до сих пор не является объектом исследования. Данная проблема рассматривается как актуальный вопрос данной диссертационной работы.

INTRODUCTION

There is no language in the world that is not in contact with other languages. Such contacts are an objective reality, which has been the basis for constant scientific research in linguistics¹, and this problem has not yet been removed from the agenda. This issue has acquired a new meaning in areal linguistics, which is now being dealt with by a special section - contactology, that is, languages and dialects in contact have become the object of the contactology section. There are various interpretations of linguistic contactology in science. This problem is inherent in contact linguistics. Contact linguistics or linguistic contactology has become a common problem in both areal linguistics and general linguistics. Thus, while general linguistics is mainly concerned with language contact, areal linguistics, as noted above, studies both linguistic phenomena, language contact and dialect contact.

All the problems are reflected in its main categories, namely, language contact, bilingualism, word acquisition, interference, substrate, superstrate, convergence, divergence, code-switching, pidgins and creoles. Of course, the concept of language contact plays a central role in this².

The nature of language contact was interpreted by W. Weinreich as follows:

1) casual, that is, non-permanent, accidental contact; this occurs due to the infrequent contact of languages, as a result of which not so many words are acquired;

2) permanent, that is, constant and close contacts, which are intensive contacts of languages³. The contact of the Kazakh-Uzbek languages in the area we are studying can be included in the list of subsequent contacts, since the Kazakh-Uzbek language contacts in this area are ancient and permanent⁴.

W. Weinreich also says: "... when we observe the language situation, the interrelationship between the socio-cultural conditions and the phenomenon of language becomes clear"⁵. So, he is emphasizing the socio-cultural situation of the area.

It should be noted that in the external historical development of languages, the role of language contact is special. They are more or less mixed, since they are in contact with other languages, especially neighboring ones, to one degree or another. This process is most clearly visible in the areas where two peoples live together. As a result, firstly, it gives rise to various types of assimilation; secondly, it forms convergent languages (they can also be related languages); thirdly, it forms "generally auxiliary" languages; fourthly, it leads to the assimilation of languages.

Language contact is a complex and multi-stage process related to the development of society. To explain it further, language contact is determined by extralinguistic factors, that is, cultural, economic, and ethnic factors play a leading role in it⁶.

Another source emphasizes that the influence of two or more languages in the emergence of language contact is taken into account, and the active economic activity of different ethnic and linguistic groups, their political and cultural relations are important. It is emphasized that the concept of "language contact" should be understood in its natural form, that is, it should be taken into account that the contact is not carried out by force and does not harm anyone, and it contradicts the concept of "language conflict"⁷.

At the same time, it is also said that interference, which is considered a result of language contact, does not seriously affect the structure of the language, but, on the contrary, under favorable conditions, it leads to changes in the structure of the language system and its internal structure.

Information systems also provide information about the one-way nature of language contact. Examples of this include the strong influence of Chinese on Japanese and English on Hindi.

It is also mentioned that in many cases language contact leads to mutual mixing. An example of this is the mixing of the French region of Switzerland with the German variant of the German language. In many cases, language contact is said to have an impact on the dialects, jargons, and language styles of the languages. Several examples are given. One of these is the dominance of the French language among the nobility in Russia in the first half of the 19th century.

It seems that the concept of language contact remains one of the most controversial and still unresolved issues of our time. Of course, the fact that the Kazakh and Uzbek languages came into contact with each other within the Uzbek language further complicates this issue.

This issue has also been the subject of discussion in Kazakh literature. In particular, the long-standing relationship between the Kazakh and Uzbek languages has undoubtedly left its mark on the vocabulary of these languages, and this process continues to this day.

Our research is relevant for a comprehensive study of historical language relations, which are little studied scientifically and theoretically, and the problems of contemporary language continuity, language activity processes, linguistic contactology problems, the processes of penetration and assimilation of lexical elements, and language relations based on the Kazakh and Uzbek languages.

The exact causes of language changes are one of the most complex and controversial issues in language theory in contactology. An important step in solving this problem is to distinguish between internal and external causes of language changes. Various changes occur as a result of the interaction of elements of the language system or internal processes outside the consciousness and will of the speaker. In this case, attention should be paid to the internal factors of language development. Sometimes language changes are influenced by social relations, economic and cultural development, and other factors outside the language of the people. One of the factors leading to language changes is the relationship of a language with another language. The relationship between languages is closely related to linguistic, psychological, social, ethno-historical, and other reasons. This is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. The economic, social, political, and cultural life of a people in a certain period, its relations with other countries, and its customs are clearly felt, first of all, in its language and the meaning of words.

The uniqueness of a language depends on two factors: the emergence of the language and its interaction with other languages, through which linguistic relations are carried out.

Multinational peoples living in close proximity to each other and in the same country influence each other's language and culture because of their interaction. Not all related languages can be in close contact, but only neighboring related languages can be in contact and language contact occurs.

Currently, special attention is paid to the science of contactology. Contactology is a branch of linguistics that studies the types, emergence, and development of language contacts. The field of contactology emerged in the 1950s and was formed as a separate direction in linguistics⁸.

Linguistic contactology is a separate linguistic discipline that studies the mechanism of communication between two or more languages in a given socio-historical situation, examining the extralinguistic (social, psychological, ethnological, etc.) factors of

¹ Ashirboyev S. Areal lingvistika. – Tashkent: Bookmany print, 2023. – B. 66.

² Богана Ж., Хапилина Е.В. Контактная лингвистика. – М.: Флинта, 2016. – С. 10.

³ Вайнрайх У. Языковые контакты. – Киев. Вища школа, 1979. – 255 с.

⁴ Айдаров Т. Лингвистикалық география. – Алматы: Мектеп, 1977, – Б.144.

⁵ Вайнрайх У. Языковые контакты. – Киев. Вища школа, 1979. – 255 с.

⁶ Языковые контакты. www.wonlib.ru

⁷ Языковые контакты. www.wonlib.ru

⁸ Жеробило Т. В. Термины и понятия лингвистики: Общее языкознание. Социоллингвистика: Словарь-справочник. – Назрань: Пилигрим, 2011. – 280 с.

interlanguage interaction and the phenomena that link the linguistic processes of language contact.

The theory of contactology, as noted above, is closely related to substrate, superstrate, adstrat, bilingualism, interference, convergence, divergence, and other important phenomena.

General language contact occurs when representatives of two different languages or dialects speak or write to each other. In other words, speech contact between two or more language communities is language contact. For example, when Kazakhs and Uzbeks speak to each other, that is, when they come into contact, Kazakh-Uzbek language contact occurs. One of the languages that come into contact, that is, the main language, is called the "contact language". When Kazakhs and Uzbeks, which are the objects of our research, speak, the contact language is Uzbek. However, they can also speak Russian. In this case, Russian is the third language used as a means of contact, which is called the "mediator language".

Studying the theory of contactology, we focus on the processes of interference in bilingualism based on the relationship between the Kazakh and Uzbek languages.

As mentioned earlier, in a number of regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Kazakhs live side by side with Uzbeks. Although their native language is Kazakh, they are fluent in Uzbek and use it in everyday life. In other words, Kazakhs live in a bilingual environment.

The Uzbek language has had a phonetic, lexical-semantic, morphological, syntactic, and stylistic influence on the Kazakh language. This will be discussed below.

It is worth noting that the regional features of Uzbek dialects in Uzbekistan are reflected in the speech of Uzbek Kazakhs and are even used in the works of local Kazakh writers.

A work of art is a complex phenomenon, imbued with national identity. The various linguistic phenomena found in the text of a literary work are drawn from all branches of the national language.

Literary masters use the materials they need from the life of the people, from the language of the people. Consequently, along with the literary language, there are also the specific characteristics of a particular region.

In prose, dialect features are used mainly in the language of the characters and sometimes in the author's speech. Writers often use dialect features to show the lifestyle of the representatives of the region, to convey the characteristics of the material and spiritual culture characteristic of a particular region, and to realistically describe the nature and psyche of the people⁹.

It is known that language contact occurs due to the influence and interaction of two or more languages and language forms. Contact between language forms, that is, the contact of dialects with other dialects, occurs in areas where languages are mixed and adjacent. Language contact is also referred to as languages in contact.

The literature suggests that languages have been in contact with each other since ancient times¹⁰. J. Bogana and Y. V. Khapilina emphasize that language contact is an important extralinguistic factor in the formation of certain innovations in language, and that each language experiences the influence of neighboring languages in its diachronic process¹¹.

As you know, there are different approaches to the issue of the influence of languages on each other: substrate, superstrate, and adstrat¹².

The result of the contact between the Kazakh and Uzbek languages in Uzbekistan can be more closely linked to the concept

of adstrat, that is, the fact that these peoples have lived in the same area for many years and are in constant language contact with each other has led to mutual influence in their languages and created a layer of similarity.

The interaction of two peoples in the same area is a social necessity and is manifested in all spheres of activity of these two peoples: first in their economic activities, then in their cultural life and, of course, in their language. In the areas where Kazakhs and Uzbeks live, daily communication, the use of radio, information media, television and public meetings in the Uzbek language, meetings and business transactions in the Uzbek language are factors determining contacts. For us, their language contacts are important, and this is not just a simple contact, but a contact that has an intralinguistic nature.

The influence of one language on another is primarily in the field of lexis and syntax. There is an opinion that the morphological and phonetic influence of a language on a language¹³ is weak. In our opinion, it is inappropriate to rush to express a definitive opinion on this issue. True, the influence of phonetic laws and processes may be relatively weak, but the interaction of affixes in the morphological structure and the morphophonological cases in the process of their incorporation into words is a phenomenon that is being noted.

K. Kh. Rakhimjonov, who studied language contact, considers its occurrence to be the result of the mixing of two languages and connects it with the anthropocentric theory "language in human activity" and "man and his language".¹⁴ He also identifies three directions (channels) of contact in the speech activity of the Kazakh and Russian languages, namely oral, oral-written and written. The oral direction is realized in everyday life, and the oral-written form is realized in cultural life, namely spiritual communication, translation, literary contacts, etc¹⁵. He also connects this issue with the concept of regionalization and writes: "Regionalization in the language is the presence and interaction of languages within a certain area and within the framework of an ethnos and its socio-territorial unity, which is characterized by the specific features of national culture and languages operating within a certain region." We would equate this with the concept of a certain language area. Q. Kh. Rakhimjonov discussed the Kazakh-Russian contacts. He called the local words that passed from Kazakh to Russian in this process Kazakhisms. The question of the viability of this term, of course, remains open. In addition, the term Kazakhisms would have its correct status if it was used not in a regional plan, but in a general language plan. The application of this term to Kazakh words used by one author, in our opinion, is an artificial "term" and does not give the expected result.

It is known that language contact has been proven to cause bilingualism. This issue has been studied in detail in science, and a special dissertation has been defended on its features in fiction¹⁶. In particular, the above-mentioned Q. Kh. Rakhimjonov defended his dissertation on this very topic. It is emphasized that it has many forms and factors of application in practice, one of which is the interaction of two languages in a particular region and its reflection in the work of writers who came from this area. In this regard, the materials of the topic under study are a product of the features of bilingualism in all respects.

K. Rahmonberdiev explains language contact very simply: "... language contact is speech communication that occurs between

⁹ Богана Ж., Хапилина Е. В. Контактная лингвистика. – М.: Флинта, 2016. – С. 10.

¹⁰ Благова Г. Ф. Языковое контактирование в тимуридских государствах по данным ареального исследования // Тюркское языкознание. – Ташкент: Фан, 1985. – С.37.

¹¹ Богана Ж., Хапилина Е. В. Контактная лингвистика. – М.: Флинта, 2016. – С. 10.

¹² Рахмонбердиев К. Ўзбек тил контактлари. – Тошкент: Фан. 1989. – Б.5.

¹³ Рахмонбердиев К. Ўзбек тил контактлари. – Тошкент: Фан. 1989. – Б. 5.

¹⁴ Рахимжанов К. Х. Языковые контакты и их отражение в региональной художественной литературе (на материале творчества писателей павлодарского прииртышья): Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Алматы, 2005. – С. 10.

¹⁵ Рахимжонов К. Х. Кўрсатилган автореферат, – С. 10-11.

¹⁶ Рахимжонов К. Х. Кўрсатилган автореферат. – С. 14

representatives of two or more languages”¹⁷. This idea was formed on the basis of existing ideas in the literature, but there are also some misconceptions in this matter, namely, one cannot agree with his opinion that languages diverge from each other during language contact¹⁸. However, when he discusses Uzbek language contacts, he does not mention the Uzbek-Kazakh language contact, but rather focuses on phenomena related to the contact of Russian and Tajik languages.

It was previously stated that linguistic contactology has such forms as word acquisition, interaction, adoption of another language function, linguistic hegemony, and “language alliance”. The following types of them are described:

word borrowing. This phenomenon is evident in languages and dialects that are in direct contact, but word borrowing also occurs from languages that are not in contact.

It is known that the Uzbek language has many sources of word acquisition. These include Persian (Tajik), Arabic, Russian, and English. In ancient times, words were borrowed from Persian, Chinese, and Greek, and they are used in the current Uzbek language as our native words. We can also say the same thing about the Kazakh language, but word acquisition from Chinese, Greek, and Arabic is not the result of contact. Currently, Russian and Tajik are considered languages in direct contact, while English is the language of international communication, and Arabic has a place as the language of our religion and the language of enlightenment. Word acquisition from these languages into the Uzbek language continues at different rates, and such acquisition has its own laws, which are dealt with by the linguistics of each nation. The borrowing of words from languages in contact with each language, including Uzbek, gives this language certain distinctive features compared to other related languages.

Also, the pattern of word adoption into the literary language and word adoption in dialects is not exactly the same, that is, when a word is adopted from one language or another into the literary language, it adopts the literary form of the source language, and the orthographic and orthoepic norms of that language are preserved.

interaction. In this case, languages have a bilateral, rather than one-way, influence. It is known that the Uzbek language and its dialects have been in contact with Turkic and non-Turkic languages, since they are located in the same area and border each other. These languages have been in contact for many centuries, ensuring the uniqueness of the languages in this zone, as well as the uniqueness of the dialects of these languages. In such zones, the population is bilingual, that is, the study of the politically dominant language and its dialect is widespread. The authors of “Kazakh Dialectology” see a significant influence of the Uzbek language in the language (dialect) of the Kazakhs living in Uzbekistan or neighboring Uzbekistan, but they do not consider it an influence of the Uzbek language, but interpret it as a feature of the Kazakh dialect.

linguistic hegemony. As a result of the internationalization of languages, the widespread use of English, French, German, Portuguese, Russian, and other languages in the world ensures the functionality of these languages and leads to the development of contacts, and these languages even rise to the level of statehood, including in India, where English is used as the state language, and now there is an attempt to use English as a third state language. The hegemonic language can also be linked to the concept of an international language. In this regard, the dominance of English is well known.

The dominant national language in political processes first becomes the hegemonic language and then the dominant language.

At first glance, it seems that linguistic hegemony can be applied to dialects, that is, to the base dialect of the literary language. This view is erroneous, since the concepts of base dialect and literary language norm are not correlative. The base dialect takes only some important elements of the literary language, in other words, it does not consist of all the features of the base dialect. Therefore, it cannot be hegemonic, but some features and laws of the base dialect can be hegemonic, including dialects that have lost synharmonism in the Uzbek literary language, but one dialect cannot be hegemonic over another. Only when the literary language is built on the basis of one dialect, can it be thought about dialect hegemony.

victorious language. This occurs as a result of political actions. In this case, one language replaces another in the population's circulation. In this case, the defeated language leaves the circulation and leads to its disappearance. Such contact is seen in the transition of the ancient Khorezm language to the Turkic language. It can also be attributed to the displacement of a number of languages in America by the English language.

One of the most striking manifestations of linguistic contact is interference. This phenomenon occurs in the area where languages are adjacent. In this case, the isoglosses of the two languages interspersed mix, and in this zone an intermediate phenomenon arises that is partially similar to both languages, but actually differs from them. In this respect, that is, due to mutual influence, there is a commonality in this zone. Of course, if one of the languages of the contact is studied as a foreign language, interference cannot accurately reflect the normative status of the language and creates difficulties in language learning. Interference is studied only as a process and result of contact.

Linguistic contact occurs not only in areas where languages are adjacent, but also between dialects belonging to different ethnic groups. An example of this can be found in the study of Azerbaijani dialects from the Turkic languages. M.Sh. Sheraliyev reports that among the Azerbaijani dialects, the Geokchay dialect has been influenced by the eastern and western dialects, and the Jebail dialect has been influenced by the western and southern dialects, becoming an intermediate dialect¹⁹.

The issue of dialect mixing of the Kipchak and Karluk dialects of the Uzbek language was studied by T. Kudratov²⁰ on the example of the Kashkadarya dialects. Thus, “language union” within one language, as a result of the interaction of dialects, ultimately leads to the emergence of intermediate dialects.

It should be noted that the concept of language contact cannot be correlated with the concept of language learning, and it would not be correct to call the language being studied and taught a contact language, regardless of the language. In this sense, the use of the concept of the spread of English in Uzbekistan is also incorrect²¹, because the spread of a language means the acquisition of this language by the population, and not the learning of a group of individuals or another language as a result of contact.

The contact of a particular language with other languages on the territory of Uzbekistan is also noted without using this term. For example, I. Kuttimuratova, in her research work entitled “The Kazakh dialect in the Kungirat district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan”, discusses the influence of the Karakalpak, Turkmen, and Uzbek languages on the dialect of the Kazakhs in this district²². The conclusion is that most of the words in the works of local writers, adopted through the Uzbek language, are characteristic of the present day. In fact, Kazakh-Uzbek language contacts in this area are ancient and permanent²³.

In conclusion, it should be said that, as noted in the literature, language contact is a complex and multi-stage process associated with the development of society. If we explain it further, language

¹⁷ Ўша асар. – С. 16.

¹⁸ Биз К. Х. Рахимжоновнинг диссертацион ишини назарда тутмоқдамиз.

¹⁹ Ширалиев М. Ш. О проблеме языка и диалекте // Вопросы диалектологии тюркских языков. – Баку: ИАН АЗССР, 1963. – С. 39-40.

²⁰ Қудратов Т. Ўзбек тилининг оралиқ шевалари: филол. фан. канд. ... дис. – Тошкент, 1968. – Б. 19-20.

²¹ Рахимов Ғ. Х. Инглиз тилининг Ўзбекистонда тарқалиши: Филол. фан. докт. ... дис. автореф. – Тошкент, 2018.

²² Қуттымуратова Ў. А. Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси Қўнғирот туманидаги козоқ шеvasи: Филол. фан. ... дис. автореф. – Нукус, 2018. – Б. 21.

²³ Айдаров Т. Лингвистикалық география. – Алматы: Мектеп, 1977. – Б. 144.

contact is determined by extralinguistic factors, and cultural, economic and ethnic factors play a leading role in it. This theoretical principle was also reflected in this research work. Also, the productive use of the Uzbek language by local writers was due to the fact that they received education in Uzbekistan, were aware of the Uzbek-language press, read the works of Uzbek writers, and, in addition, the commonality of the media, and the joint participation of representatives of the two peoples in public events.

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