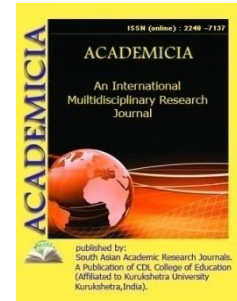




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INTERPRETATION OF PHONETIC EVENTS IN UZBEK AND TURKISH LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

In the article, we tried to cover the study of the sound system of Uzbek and Turkish languages, the interpretation and comparative analysis of phonetic phenomena in them. As well as reductions and concomitant phenomena associated with it, we analyzed the phenomena of prokopa, Singapore, apocopa, elizia, syneresis, phraseology in both languages, showing similar and different aspects. The vowel in the stressed syllable is manifested by its acoustic superiority over the unstressed syllable, the height of the voice, its strong intensity and the length in quantitative terms. And the vowel in the unstressed syllable is pronounced weak, that is, it is pronounced in intensity and shorter in quantity. The phonetics and phonology of the Uzbek language are inextricably linked with the literary pronunciation and language culture of the language. The linguist includes the following phonetic phenomena that occur due to reduction and are associated with: procopa, syncope, apocopa, elision, syneresis, haplogy. Of these reduction-related events, we considered only syncopane as a complementary type of distribution.

KEYWORDS: *Phonetics, Phonology, Phoneme, Invariant, Correspondence, Strong Position, Weak Position, Acoustics, Reduction.*

INTRODUCTION

On the slope of each language, first of all, the field of phonetics and Phonology occupies a wide place. When we compare Turkic languages with each other, we see their most distinctive side through the sound system. Especially with other Turkic languages, the phonetic-phonological level of the Uzbek language has its own peculiarities, which can be explained by the fact that the Uzbek language is not subject to *singarmonism* and the existence of the law of *singarmonism* in almost all other Turkic languages. As you know, according to the classification of Turkic

languages, Uzbek belongs to the *qarluq* group, while Turkish belongs to the *Oguz* group, it is necessary to study the current state of these languages, especially the current features of phonetic and grammatical levels, to clarify the laws of the development of these languages. To this end, lexical-semantic changes in the development of Uzbek and Turkish languages were studied in the following years as an object of a number of studies.¹

Main part

In Uzbek linguistics, a lot of scientific research on phonetics and Phonology has been carried out. Of them A.G'ulomov, H.Abdurahmonov, A.Abduezizov, H.Jamolhonov, J.Mamatovlar's his works are especially noteworthy.² It is known that the inseparable connection of Sciences is one of the constant requirements of science. In Particular, S.Otamirzayeva studied phonetics and medicine in her studies.³ The works of Turkologist E.V. Sevortyan also contain some ideas about comparative phonetics.

Uzbek is one of the largest Turkic languages in the world. The phonetics and phonology of the Uzbek language are inextricably linked with the literary pronunciation and language culture of the language. Along with the great achievements of Uzbek linguistics today, there are many areas that have not yet been scientifically studied. In particular, phonetics and phonology have not been studied in a comparative aspect, and the field of neurolinguistics has not been developed as a cause of sound changes.

If we look at the history of phonetics and phonology of Turkic languages, we realize that many scientific views have existed since ancient times. For example, the great scholar Abu Rayhan Beruni studied languages centuries ago in a phonological comparative aspect, noting that there is a big difference in the phonological system of Hindi and Arabic and that there is some difficulty in giving Indian words in Arabic. To overcome this difficulty, he made a number of changes to the Arabic alphabet. Adds four letters (*p, ch, j, g*) using partial Persian. He also draws attention to the fact that in Persian the phonemes *b* and *v* can be freely exchanged at the beginning of a word, and thinks about the origin of some words on the basis of this exchange.

For example, the twelfth article is dedicated to *Abhal*. He points out that the Greek *barutanun* and *barutun*, the Syriac *barusa*, the Persian *burs* and *vurs*, the *zabulcha vurs* are called *gunda*, and that the pronunciation of the *b-v* phonemes in Persian is close to each other, so that they are often easily interchangeable.⁴ It should be noted that Beruni's above-mentioned ideas are about the type of free exchange of the phenomenon of distribution, which means that the phenomenon of distribution was actually studied by our scientists in the IX-X centuries.

Abu Ali Ibn Sina's views on phonetics are reflected in his work *Asbob*. Although this work is devoted to the phonetics of the Arabic language, Persian, Turkish, and other language materials are also used in many places, especially in Chapter V. That is why Ibn Sina's work differs from other works in its coverage of phonetic issues. The "instrument" differs from the tradition of Arabic linguistics in that it does not address the issue of phonetic changes, but studies the physiological and acoustic properties of sounds. The play reveals similarities and differences between consonants that are close by articulation and differ in acoustic sign. For example, *k-g, q-g*. This suggests that correlative consonants were distinguished by Central Asian philologists centuries before N.S. Trubetskoy and used as a guiding principle in the definition of consonant phonemes.

In Ibn Sina's work, in direct observation, the abstract stage generalization (invariant) of this variant differs from the variant pronounced with various changes. In particular, the sounds r-r', l-l' state that there are two different forms of commonality. This is due to the change in the sounds that occur in the contrast type of the distribution. Ibn Sina explains his treatise in the following chapters:

1. About the causes of noise;
2. About the causes of speech sounds;
3. About the anatomy of the throat and tongue;
4. On the peculiarities of the emergence of some Arabic sounds;
5. About speech sounds like these
6. These sounds are heard in non-verbal movements⁵

For the first time in Mahmud Koshgari's work "Devonu lug'atit turk" phonetics of Turkic languages were studied in a comparative aspect. In this game, the phonetic discrepancy in the pronunciation of the Oguz and Kipchak tribes is shown. In particular, the phonetic aspect of the word "y" "in the beginning is indicated by examples of its alternation with" "j" in Oguz and clams:

<i>Turks:</i>	<i>O'g'uz's va qipchoq's</i>
<i>Yelkin(musofir)</i>	<i>elkin</i>
<i>Yinju (marvarid)</i>	<i>jinju</i>
<i>Yug'du (tuyaning uzun juni)</i>	<i>jug'du</i>

Mahmud Kashgari phonemes have different options in the speech process, as well as provide information about various phonetic phenomena.

Including, ishbo' (hard and thick pronunciation of sounds), imola (crochet pronunciation of sounds), ishmom (soft or thin pronunciation of sounds), g'unna's two views (ng, ng'), hayshum (nazalizatsiya), the arrival of the series of two vowels (geminatsiya), Sound Exchange (metateza), thinks about assimilation, dissimilation, drop in volume and increase in volume.⁶

XIX century Boduen de Kurtene correspondence⁷ about the phonetic phenomenon that he divided as Mahmoud Koshgari gave information in the XI centuries, that is, between the Turks and the Oguz and the Kipchaks m-b(men-ben, mun-bun"sho'rva"), t-d (teve-deve"tuya") also showing that there is a phonetic compatibility such as.

While phonetics is a bottleneck to every facet of the field of phonology, we have no choice but to bring the theories of Trubetskoy. N.S.Trubetskoy through his work "osnovi fonologii" extensively studied phonology. As the scientist gives the classification of sounds, he brings two, three, four variants and oppositions of each sound. For example, such as b-p, g-k, d-t. It bases the opposite cases of hens into four types. Trubetskoy links the position of the hounds with their distributive status.

- i. the sound in a strong position is that the core differs from each other by one vowel, without any addition to the word: *сам- сом*;
- ii. And the sound in the weak position is its aksi, that is, the difference of the sounds in it by accents after the addition of the suffix: *сома-сама, нога-нага, рок-род*.

Words in Turkish languages were originally a syllable.⁸ Gradually, some words began to move to the affix, with the occurrence of multi-syllable words, prosodic opportunities began to arise, which intertwined prosodic.

One of these possibilities was the word females. As a result, the sounds in the stressed syllable are stronger from the acoustic side, while the unstressed syllable becomes relatively weak.⁹

The effect on the surface of the flour is very strong.¹⁰

In a word, the vowel of the stressed syllable is strong and pronounced, pronounced longer, and retains its full existence¹¹. The vowel in the stressed syllable is manifested by its acoustic superiority over the unstressed syllable, the height of the voice, its strong intensity and the length in quantitative terms. And the vowel in the unstressed syllable is pronounced weak, that is, it is pronounced in intensity and shorter in quantity. Therefore, the syllable vowel, which is also unstressed, that is, weak from the acoustic side, began to undergo reduction. So, one of the main factors that makes the reduction in Turkish is the occurrence of multi-syllable words and, as a result, the appearance of the word bitch. In other words, the phenomenon that caused the reduction is a change in the number of joints in the word. Thus, the reduction of vowels, which seems to be simpler than superficial, is a phonetic phenomenon that has arisen in the historical process of language development. Such words as *to'la, bolta, so'ngal, so'gal* in the current Uzbek language of literature are written in the style of *tolu, boldu, sonatuk, sogul* in the "Devoni lug'otit turk". In these words, the reason why there was no reduction, or rather a vowel, is unknown. Most likely, the specific mood for the *tolu, boldu, so'nuk, so'g'ul* circumstance associated with the dissimilation of vowels in the consonant model. With the loosening of the singarmonism of the lab in the Uzbek language, the influence of the accent on it can be labelled, that is, it began to apply a (wide vowel) instead of a vowel, that is, it could have caught the accent of this vowel. This is also evidenced by the fact that in the Uzbek literary language the phenomenon of singarmonizm begins to disappear and the position of the word female is over.¹²

Reduction-reduction¹³ of vowel sounds occurs in the old Turkic and old Uzbek languages as a legality in the loss of their own length of vowels in the words with an elongated vowel obtained from Arabic and Persian: *andisha > andesha; pisha > pesh*.¹⁴

Linguists engaged in historical phonetics of the Turkish language¹⁵ reduction event *ünliü daralmasi* they give the term and write in such a way that they compare the historical appearance of words as well as the current appearance: At the end of the words, the corresponding wide vowels (a, e) are reduced mainly by the addition of the suffix "yor", and i, w, u, ü go to the narrow vowels. This is called a vowel reduction (reduction) :

bekl-e-yor > bekl-i-yor (kutyapti)

kalm-a-yor > kalm-ı-yor (qolyapti)

in the examples, one can see the reduction of the vowel “yor” does not have the property of narrowing any additional sound except for the suffix "yor". Only one syllable “de-, ye-” verbs can be narrowed due to the suffix “u”, which comes after itself:

deyor > *diyor* (aytayapti)

de-yerek > *di-yerek* (aytib)

Biroq ba'zi hollarda unli qisqarmasligi mumkin:

De-y-ince > *de-y-ince* (aytayotib).

Turkologist E.V .Sevortyan closed the letter **i** in the Turkish reduction

Emphasizes the transition to **i or e** and gives the following examples:

yani yan $\frac{i}{e}$, belki belk $\frac{i}{e}$, haydi hayd $\frac{i}{e}$, artık art $\frac{i}{k}$.

In some words, the vowel is pronounced weakly:

sarımsak > *sar^omsák* (sarimsoq)

sarılmak > *sar^olmák* (quchoqlamoq)

yanılmak > *yanılmák* (yengilmoq)

kalıpçı > *kalⁱpchi* (qolipchi)

babasına > *babasⁱná* (otasiga)

açılacak > *achⁱladják* (ochiladi)

verilecek > *verⁱledjék* (beriladi)

düşürülmek > *dush^urulmék* (yiqitilmoq)

The linguist says that this is mainly due to the fact that the emphasis is on the end of the word.¹⁶

Turkish linguists Z. Ko'rkmaz and H. Zulfikar have a similar opinion, that is, they explain the phenomenon of reduction mainly by stress as follows: Middle syllable stress in Turkish because it is weak, the stresses in this joint sometimes narrow or fall off: *tasarıla* > *tasarla* (loyihalashtir), *besileme* > *besleme* (tarbiyala), *yalınız* > *yalnız* (yolg'iz).¹⁷

As you know, positional sound changes involve a number of phonetic processes. Linguist J. Mamatov explains this as follows:

It is true that the role of sound in the occurrence of these events, of course, has a great influence. However, in the occurrence of the above phonetic phenomena (procopa, syncope, apocopa, elision, syneresis), the phenomenon of stress and reduction plays a key role. The linguist includes the following phonetic phenomena that occur due to reduction and are associated with: procopa, syncope, apocopa, elision, syneresis, haplology. Of these reduction-related events, we considered only syncopane as a complementary type of distribution. This is because in the cases of procopa, apocopa, syneresis, elision, and haplology, there are cases of sound and syllable drop, and in the cases of reduction and syncope, the vowel in the word weakens as a result of stress, resulting in an oppositional variant of this sound.

*Syncope is a high stage of reduction in which the unstressed vowel in the middle of the stem weakens in the speech flow and eventually falls off. This phenomenon is also associated with oral speech.*¹⁸ In the unstressed syllables of words such as *kipik*, *puchuk*, *hushyar*, which are involved in the experiment, their sounds are not reflected in the oscillogram (experimental method). They have neither quantity nor quality. When we pronounce these words, these sounds sound the same. In fact, they are missing - syncope.

*Siqiqlatish*¹⁹ – shortening of a vowel in a word and loss of a syllable in a word - occurs when a second vowel is added to a two-syllable word with a narrow vowel beginning with a vowel will be: *yaqishiq* > *yaxshi*; *siñilim* > *siñlim*.²⁰

Turkish linguist prof. M. Ergin explains the phenomenon of syncope as follows:

Some with two syllables, the first syllable (a, e, o, ö), the second syllable with a narrow vowel (ı, i, u, ü) If a suffix beginning with a vowel or consisting of one vowel is added to Turkish and masculine words, the narrow vowel in the second syllable of the word becomes unstressed.

hece düşmesi or *orta hece ünlüsünün düşmesi* *ağz* > *ağzı* (og‘zi), *burun* > *burnu* (burni); *ilerilemek* > *ilerlemek* (ilgarilamoq), *kokulamak* > *koklamak* (hidlamoq), *kavuşak* > *kavşak* (chorraha), *uyu* > *uyku* (uyqu), *devir* > *devril* (ag‘dar).

In some cases, wide flours may fall:

nerede > *nerde*, *burada* > *burda* > (bu erda), *şurada* > *şurda* (shu erda).²¹

CONCLUSION

In summary, Eastern thinkers, like other branches of science, have explained a lot of information and views through their pamphlets several centuries ago from Western linguists in the field of phonetics and Phonology. The phonetic levels and phonetic processes of both languages have been extensively studied, but at the same time, there are many important objects waiting for them to be studied. We think that phonetics and Phonology of the two languages and the study of phonetic processes in comparative aspect serve to cover both general and special aspects of languages

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