

## PHONETIC MANIFESTATIONS OF THE REDUCTION

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### ABSTRACT

*This article focuses on the phonetic stages of the saving direction or reduction. The aim of this work is to analyze the austerity movement of language tools. Manifestations of the saving action of the phonetic view in the basic and artificial words, the reasons for its emergence are organized on the basis of texts belonging to the fiction.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Phonetics, Morphology, Saving Method Or Reduction, Vowels And Consonants, Live Speech, Syllable.*

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### INTRODUCTION

#### DISCUSS AND MATERIALS:

With the help of language, the idea is expressed, the content finds its expression. Based on the continuous connection between content and its form, people understand each other through a specific set of sounds. Sometimes a form of a word with a definite meaning may slightly change its ideal form in the flow of speech, that is, some of the sounds in it may not have their full articulation. However, this form, which has changed in the flow of speech, is perceived by the listener as an ideal form. The reason is that although the shape changes slightly, the meaning of that shape is preserved. Thus, this change did not pose any difficulty for communication. It is not a mistake to assume that such a phonetic contraction of words is a form of austerity that occurs in the phonetic stage of linguistics. Concepts about the phenomenon of saving have a long history. The English philosopher and sociologist Herbert Spencer made this point in 1862 in his book on the philosophy of language. In his view, language strives from complexity to simplicity throughout its natural development. Long words become short, multi-word sentences become single-word sentences. If the language itself tends to simplify, the speakers will also influence the language's aspiration.

In his book *The Principles of the History of Language*, written in 1880 by Hermann Paul, he devoted a special section to the Economics of Linguistic Units. In particular, the section "Differentiation of meaning" provides feedback on the phenomenon of savings.

The issue of sound saving during speech was also studied by I. A. Boduen de Courtenay. He wrote extensively on the phenomenon of austerity in his 1890 article, *On the Causes of Linguistic Changes*. He justifies the reduction of the sound of the word for psychophysiological reasons. In particular, it connects the occurrence of phonetic phenomena such as metathesis, assimilation, dissimilation with the phenomenon of saving.

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V. A. Bogorodicki also expresses his views on the phonetic forms of the phenomenon of saving. He says of phonetic changes, "... at the heart of all these changes is an attempt to speak comfortably and concisely, in other words, sound changes are made to save energy."

E. D. Polivanov also asked, "What are the causes of the evolution of language?" In his article, he says that the decline in the number of voices in the word is due to the desire to save labor energy.

The phenomenon of saving in Turkology has been studied by several scholars. In particular, A. Samoilovich, J. Dani, N. A. Ochmarin, N. F. Katanov, E. D. Polivanov, N. K. Dmitriev, E. V. Sevortyan, N. P. Thick and long whip, V. V. Reshetov, A. Ğ. Gulomov, A. N. Kononov, F. A. Abdullaev, A. M. Sherbak, A. A. Akhundov, N. D. Dyachkovskiy, L. N. Kharitonov, Sh. X. Oqbaev, G. Sadwaqasov, Sh. Shoabdirahmanov, A. Ichaev, A. Yu. Oliev, B. Juraev, Ğ. Ulamov has been studied by a number of scholars.

The study of the phonetics of the phenomenon of saving in Uzbek linguistics has already begun. One of the linguists, A. Nurmanov, defended his dissertation entitled "Principles of Economics in the phonetic changes of the Uzbek language" almost 45 years ago.

The dissertation describes in detail the phenomenon of falling sounds in the Uzbek language. In particular, the scientist identifies its types as follows:

1. The economics of some umlaut sounds.
2. Vowel's economy in unstressed syllable.
3. Intervocalic consonant's economy.
4. The economy of vowels due to the predisposition of the preceding vowel
5. Haplology
6. Economics of some sounds due to adaptation to the phonetic structure of the Uzbek language.

The scientific work is divided into chapters on the above events. The author examines each case by means of a comparative-historical method and makes extensive use of the facts of the Uzbek spoken style, Uzbek dialects and other Turkic languages.

Although the phonetic forms of the phenomenon of saving in Kazakh linguistics are not the subject of special research, the monograph of Kazakh scientist A. Oygabilov "Morphology of the Kazakh language" deals with the reduction of vowels, omission of consonant sounds, morphological phenomena based on apocopic and haplological phenomena.

In Karakalpak linguistics, academician A. Dáwletov's textbook "Modern Karakalpak language" (Phonetics) for students of linguistics of higher education institutions focuses on some phonetic phenomena in word construction, reduction, elision.

The phenomenon of saving in the field of phonetics of the modern Karakalpak language is explained in linguistics by the reduction of vowels and consonants in words. They occur in the following cases.

1. Reduction of vowel sounds.

Academician A. Dáwletov's textbook on phonetics says that in some phonetic cases the articulatory shortening and weakening of sounds in some phonetic cases is called a reduction

phenomenon, and in some phonetic cases the phenomenon of falling sounds is called a gamonism- he commented. In particular, the Kazakh scientist A. Oygabilov in his monograph "Reduction means weakening. In the modern Kazakh language it is represented by the terms full reduction and at the same time partial reduction. Full reduction refers to the lowering of the sound, while partial reduction refers to the weakening of the sound, which is not fully uttered. We preferred to take this event as a single view of the saving event."

This phenomenon was first described in the Turkic languages by O. N. Betling in his work On the Yakut Language. "When you add a vowel to these words, the vowels fall." This idea is repeated in the works of N. I. Ilminsky, V. V. Radlov, N. I. Ochmarin, and other scholars who studied Turkic languages. V. A. Bogorodicki agreed with the above point, noting that by nature short vowels are reduced to zero when they come in an unstressed syllable, and that after a consonant I in the second syllable of a three-syllable syllable, it can sometimes fall completely out of the syllable.

It was developed by most scholars after V. A. Bogorodicki's ideas about the unstressed syllable. All scholars have explained in Turkish that stress falls on the last syllable, that when a word is added to a syllable beginning with a vowel, the stress changes its position to the last syllable and the lower syllable at the base is dropped. For example, the stress of falling on the second syllable of the second syllable in the word "orını" assumes that the vowel ı between the r and n sounds will fall as n moves to the syllable.

In his book Phonetics of the Literary Language of Turkish, E. V. Sevortyan states that the reason for the decline of voices is not only in the unstressed syllable, but also in the open syllable. At the same time, most scholars point out that the omission of vowels does not occur in all words, but in some phonetic cases, and in some places, the words are used with sound. But in spoken language, there must be a definite law.

Academician A. Dáwletov on the weakening or reduction of vowels: "Vowels are more reduced when they come in unstressed syllables. Neighboring consonant sounds, syllable quality, which part of the word (at the beginning, middle, end) of the vowel sound affects the reduction of vowels, i e the reduction of their viscosity. In particular, the short vowels ı, i, u, ú are briefly stressed by their volatility and are most likely to be reduced due to various phonetic conditions. Reduced votes may fall over time. "

Kazakh scholar A. Oygabilov gives several examples in his monograph. For example: moyın-moyını, but not shoyın-shoyını, xalıq-xalqı, but the words balıq, salıq, tolıq are not pronounced as balqı, solqı, tolqı. We can cite many such examples. So how can one explain the absence of such uniformity, this phenomenon which is said differently? The scientist answers this question as follows: The speaker tries not to use too much force to convey his thoughts to the listener, and to keep them as concise as possible in places that do not affect the meaning. It's going to be a talk show. "We also agree with this opinion.

The decrease in the number of vowels is not one, but at least two due to the arrival of a series of syllables. The first can be a single-voiced A or a two-voiced BA voiced syllable, while the second becomes an open-voiced syllable (BA only). And it has no effect that the syllable that comes after it is an open, closed syllable.

For example: o-rı-nı – ornı, qo-yı-nı – qoynı, qu-rı-lıs – qurlıs. We observe that this situation can be found not only in our language, but also in many Turkic languages. For instance: in the ancient turkish language: *iañılıq- iañlıq* (jañılıw DTS-234), aquruw – aqru (tıñış DTS-49), buyırıq – buyırq (buyırq DTS-121)<sup>1</sup>. This is also proved by the examples of I. V. Stebleva, who in connection with the omission of the vowels in the lyrics of the song in the vocabulary "Devanu luğat at-turk" by M. Kashkari. For example: ótúner – ótner (ótiner), iúkúnúp – iúknúp (júginip), esitur – estur (esiter), sevnalim – sevnalim (súyenemiz), satulub - satlub (shatılıp)<sup>2</sup> in his words also corresponds to the appearance of syllable BA-BA-BAB. However, in modern Turkic languages, too, we observe a reduction or decrease in the number of vowels. In turkish: dushurulmek – dushrilmek, oğul – oğlu, balx: qarını – qarnı, abuzı – abzı, tat: boyunu – boynu, burunu – burnu, sikresh – sikresh, jógóram – jógram; tuva: arını – arnı (júzi), kórunup – kórnup (kórinip); túrkmen: gelini – gelni, oyuni-oynı; uyğırsha: qoyıruq – qoyruq (quyırq), ayırım – ayırım<sup>3</sup>.

So, when it comes to the appearance of (B) A- BA- BA (B), what is the reason for the fall of the vowel in the second, sometimes third syllable? The reason for this, I think, may be the length of the open syllable, as U.Sh. Baychura puts it, and the weak pronunciation of the closed syllable, or the clear, short pronunciation of the closed syllable. For example, in the process of uttering words, such as a juldızdıń, qasqırđıń consisting of three closed syllables, each syllable is distinguished by a clear, distinct sound, with no process of falling vowels. In particular, a person always tries to convey his little idea in an understandable and clear way. It therefore tries to pronounce open syllables through other syllables.

Individual words that are not divided into any morphemes and are used in a single root can be pronounced with the same consonant sounds, as in the case of the example we have given above. When we said the following words, we noticed that the vowels ı and i in the word structure were omitted. For example: : badray (badıray), alasapran (alasapıran), badraq (badıraq), baqray (baqıray), baqrawıq (baqırawıq), baqrash (baqırash), baqris (baqırıs), janwar (janıwar), naqrat (naqırat), sañraw (sañıraw), ıdratıw (ıdratıw), ısrıp (ısrırap), áshrepi (áshırepi), bejrey (bejırey), mákriw (mákiıriw). All of these words are used in spoken language.

## 2. Reduction of consonant sounds.

Reduction of consonant sounds is not often appeared in the morphemes. In the Karakalpak language, pronouns like ol, sol are said like o, so in spoken language. For example:

1. So biz chempion bolsaq qazıwdan bolarek. 2. So gápti kim aytqanın bilmey júrmen, bilsen ólgenshe sabay jaqpan! 3. Usı jerde qonaman?! Q qalay! (Sh. Seytov. "Xalqabad". – "Qaraqalpaqstan"-1989-jil, 445, 471-betler). This situation is probably related to the etymology of the origin of the pronouns. According to most scholars, the first pronouns consisted of only three words, they are: u, bu, shu and other types of pronouns were increased by them.

Another manifestation of the pronunciation of consonant sounds is related to the difficulty of pronouncing consonant sounds in a row. This situation results in a consonant in the words and a simple, evening pronunciation of the word. For example, in the Arabic-Persian language, the ending of the words dost, qast, rast, waqt is pronounced as dos, qas, ras, waq, and it leads to the consonance of the sounds in the words.

For example: 1. Bay-bay, sol waqta aytsań boy ma? 2. -Ketken wagıńdı jazıp qaldım. 3. – Qay waq bir waq juwabın berseń boldı. (Sh. Seytov. “Xalqabad”. –“Qaraqalpaqstan”-1989-jil, 56, 190, 364-betler). It is also noticeable in Russian words. For example: artist – artis, poezd –poyız, razyezd – razyez, syezd – syez, jurnalist – jurnalis. Sol saparı Sayımbetke prezidiumdağılar “artis” degen at taqtı. (Sonda, 26-bet).

### 3. Apocope and assimilated words.

Studies have shown that apocalyptic phenomena, which are associated with the loss of sound, are related to words that come from the outside. For example words from russian minut – minuta, sigaret –sigareta, gazet – gazeta, citat – citata, cifr – cifra, kontor – kontora, ismin – smena h.t.b.

For instance: gazet – gazeta. Gazet degen hıkimettiń tili. (Sh. Seytov. “Xalqabad”. – “Qaraqalpaqstan”-1989-jil, 259-bet). Al keńse – kancelyariya, shıt –sitec, kát – krovat sózlerindeki bir emes, bir neshe seslerdiń túsirilip qollanılğanın kóremiz. Mısalı: kát – krovat. Anaw kátti bılay ısırıń da, edenniń astındağı bankın xatlań! (Sh. Seytov. “Xalqabad”. – “Qaraqalpaqstan”-1989-jil, 335-bet).

In summary, in the phonetic aspect of the modern Karakalpak language, the saving has the following form.

1. In words from vowels *ı, i* vowels and words from other languages, the open vowel *a* falls from words.

2. The consonants *l, t, d* and some vowel complexes fall from the consonants.

Almost all of the examples given are used in the process of simple speech. The sounds in the words are abbreviated only in places where the meaning of the word is not impaired, and the word is short, concise, and leads to the consonance of the sounds.

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