

## **PHONETIC PHENOMENA RELATED TO VOWELS**

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### **Abstract**

The article analyzes the phonetic phenomena related to Uzbek vowel sounds and their importance for the speech process.

**Keywords:** combinatorial and positional changes, accommodation, assimilation, dissimilation, dieresis, epenthesis, haplology, prosthesis, metathesis.

Phonetic phenomena occupy a special place in the study of the phonetic system and phonetic laws of the language. The Uzbek language is distinguished by its unique phonetic structure in the Turkic language system. In the Uzbek language, the position of the sounds in the word is the position of the sound. Oral speech tends to shorten the sound composition of words and phrases, to facilitate the work of the speech organs as much as possible. Simple and light pronunciation depends on several methods - various combinatory and positional changes of vowels and consonants. This change causes contraction (shortening) of word forms and the occurrence of assimilation phenomena [1,122].

A sound change according to the combinatory case is a change of another sound under the influence of a certain sound of a word in speech.

Positional sound change is the change of the speech sound according to its position in the word. In this case, the positional position of the sound becomes important, in which the influence of the sounds in the interaction in the speech will not have any value [2, 33].

All speech sound changes in the Uzbek language take place according to this positional and combinatory system.

Phonetic changes in the structure of words occur mainly as a result of the interaction of sounds. In the process of pronouncing words, vowels, voiced and unvoiced consonants change towards similarity or dissimilarity based on certain phonetic rules, resulting in combinatory and positional sound changes.

a in the development of the theory of sound exchange I.A. Beaudoin de Courtenay and N.V. Khrushchevskiy occupy a special place. They are the first in the history of linguistics to study sound changes and exchanges in a different way. I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay divides all sound alternations in the language into two categories: combinator-specific alternations and tradition-based alternations. He recommends that alternations of the first type should be included in phonetics, and those of the second type in morphology.

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In Uzbek linguistics, attention was paid to the phonetic phenomena in the speech process already at the time when the first descriptive and scientific grammars of the Uzbek language were created. Notes on the formation of shortened variants of words, word forms and affixes as a result of sound reduction in the Uzbek language V.N. Nalivkin N.P. Ostroumov, A. Fitrat, E.D. Polivanov, A.N. Kononov, O. Usman, F. Kamol, A. Gulomov, V.V. Reshetov, F. Abdullaev, S. Mutallibov, S. It appears in the works of A. Ferdous, A. M. Shcherbak, A. Ishaev, Kh. D. Doniyorov, R. Q. Kongurov, S. Otamirzaeva, A. A. Mahmudov, A. Nurmonov and many other researchers and addresses various aspects of the problem. opinions are expressed. This issue has been partly reflected in textbooks and manuals published under the general title "Grammar of the Uzbek language" in different years, as well as in some collective studies.

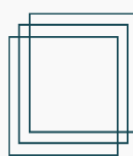
Various changes that occur in the speech process do not affect the lexical meaning of the word, that is, they do not turn it into a completely new, different unit representing a new lexical meaning. These changes affect only the formal side of the word. In the middle of the last century, such changes were first studied by the linguist scientist A. Gulomov [3,45-95].

Combinatorial changes of sounds in speech include phonetic phenomena such as accommodation, assimilation, dissimilation, dieresis, epenthesis, haplology, prosthesis, metathesis.

Accommodation phenomenon is the adaptation of a vowel in a word to a consonant or a consonant to a vowel. The vowel in the phonetic composition of the word is affected by the consonant that is adjacent to it: in the words "village", "nail", "meadow" the vowel "a" changes to the "back vowel a" under the influence of the deep tongue "back" consonant. Such changes are called phoneme shades. According to L.V. Shcherba, phoneme shades are the real pronunciation of phonemes.

Assimilation is when a certain sound in a word becomes the same as another sound according to a certain point of view or points of view. Assimilation is observed between consonants and between vowels in a word. Usually, the term assimilation is applied to the alignment between consonants in a word. There is also adaptation, that is, harmony between vowels, which is studied under the term synharmonism and umlautization [4,286].

The phenomenon of harmony has existed in Turkic languages for a long time, and it provides harmony and harmony in sounds. Usually, when talking about tonality, we often talk about pre-lingual and mid-lingual vowels, as well as labiality and unlabiality. However, the phenomenon of harmony does not end there. Labiality, that is, lip harmony, is a phenomenon characteristic only of vowel sounds. But according to the law of palatal harmony, the pre-tongue and inter-tongue characteristics of sounds are taken into account. Such separation existed not only in vowels, but also in consonants if we look at the history of our language. For example: qag`anqa-hoqonga, alm —olim, soqum-so`qim, kozum-ko`zim etc.



Melody existed even in the period of the old Turkic language, and Mahmud Koshgari first commented on this process in the history of Turkic languages. The scientist emphasizes that depending on the root character of Turkic languages, suffixes are differentiated into hard and soft. A.M. Shcherbak shows that in the period of the old Uzbek language, the first type, i.e. palatal harmony, has preserved and broken cases, and the second type, i.e. lip harmony, has a broken state. Doctor of philological sciences, academician A. Rustamov concludes that the Uzbek literary language of the 15th century has all three laws of synharmonism, i.e. palatal harmony in vowels and sonority and unsonority in consonants: atas (rabg`)-otasi, oturmaz (ХИИИ)-o` tirmas, qatla (MN)-qatla, so`lo`k (Attuhfatuz)-o`zlo`klo`k, yo`zo`ndin (MN)-yuzingdin, to`shdi (xИИИИ)-tushdi, ulug`lug` (XSh)-ulug`lik, kəҗo`l (MN)-ko`ngil kabi [13,77].

The reason for various changes in sounds during speech is the desire for brevity in the speech, the stress falling or not falling on the syllable, pronouncing in haste, difficulties in pronouncing words borrowed from other languages. Such phonetic phenomena include assimilation, dissimilation, prosthesis, reduction, elision, metathesis, apacopa, syncope [5, 61].

Phonetic phenomena related to vowels in the language are also found in written sources created in long periods of the language's history. It seems that the history of phonetic phenomena in the language is inextricably linked with the history of the language. It is known that the vowel a is found in various syllables of words in the Turkic languages, and its adaptation with the vowels u and o is often found in the written sources of Old Turkic, Old Turkic, and Old Uzbek languages: anlar (TF, 45-b)// unlar (TF, 24) – ular; alar (Nav., MQ,19)// ular (Lutf.,17-b).

The adaptation of the back row a and the labial back row mid-wide vowel o can be found in some places in the old Turkic written sources: qavurmach (MK,И,454)//qog`urmach ((MK,И,454)-qovurmoch.

Although the mutual harmony of vowel sounds has not been preserved in the modern Uzbek literary language, it is used in oral speech and Kipchak dialects. In some Turkic languages (for example, Karakalpak, Kazakh) and Kipchak dialects, front and back vowels are counted as two independent sounds, as in the old Uzbek language. For example, representatives of the Kipchak dialect pronounce these two sounds with pride: тыш (tashqari), tish (inson tanasidagi a'zo); ыс (qurum), is (hid); сыз (chizmoq), siz (ИИ shaxs kishilik olmoshi).

In the Uzbek language dialects, like other Turkic languages, it has been determined that there is harmony of the sound structure of the root of the word, i.e. palatal synharmonism. From the point of view of synharmonism, the vowel sounds of the Uzbek language are divided into the following two categories: soft (front of the tongue) and hard (back of the tongue). Each root should consist of sounds of the same type in terms of sound composition, softness, hardness.



The sound composition of the suffixes is combined depending on the soft or hard root, therefore, the suffixes also have two types of sound composition: soft and hard variants. Usually, the phenomenon of intonation plays an important role in ensuring comfort in speech and creating a standard in pronunciation. At the same time, the same standard in pronunciation helps to create a certain music, tone formation in speech.

According to the law of synharmony, vowels in the affix correspond to vowels in the base. If the vowels in the base are back (hard), then the vowels in the suffix are also back (hard), on the contrary, if the vowels in the base are "soft" (front), then the vowels in the suffix must also be "soft" (front). Accordingly, that is, depending on the character of the basic vowels, in languages with the law of synharmonism, suffixes always have at least two variants (i.e. with the presence of a front vowel and with the presence of a back vowel).

Synharmony is a special type of harmony of sounds. This adaptation of sounds is closely related to agglutination. In Turkic languages, words and word forms are often formed by adding certain affixes. There is an order in the addition of these affixes to the constituent base. Word-forming affixes belong to the material part of the word, the part expressing lexical meaning. Therefore, they are added before formative affixes. Form-forming forms that do not express a syntactic relationship are added before those that express a syntactic relationship: base + word-forming affix + form-forming affix that does not express a syntactic relationship + form-forming affix that expresses a syntactic relationship. It can be seen that in Turkic languages the word is lengthened by morphemes representing lexical and grammatical meaning. Such serial growth of affixes determines the sound form of Turkish words: they consist of words that are maximally close to each other. The results of the historical-typological study of languages show that synharmonism is characteristic only of Turkic and Finno-Ugric languages. This phenomenon in Turkic languages attracts the attention of not only Turkologists, but also a number of general linguistic specialists.

The phonetic system of the Uzbek literary language is the product of a long historical development: its sound structure has its own characteristics, in addition to the general features and laws characteristic of all Turkic languages, which are preserved in most modern Turkic languages. Among the common features of the phonetic system of all Turkic languages, one can include synharmonism and stress phenomena. Baudouin de Courtenay was the first to notice how important they are typologically: "In Turanian languages, vowel harmony can be said to be the cement that glues or binds syllables together in a word... and in European languages, the task of uniting syllables into words is primarily performed by stress. In these languages, it is not possible to talk about a word until certain syllables and combinations of sounds, roots, affixes, and in general prefixes and endings are combined with an emphasis specific to one of them. In the Turanian languages, some syllables and complexes (sound combinations) should be considered part of a word, if they keep a specific vowel in a phrase that does not obey the harmony of vowels.

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If they are connected according to the law of vowel harmony, then instead of several monosyllabic words, they form one polysyllabic word" [14].

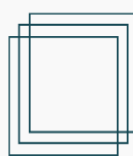
Synharmonism is a specific phenomenon of Turkic languages, which has existed since ancient times. But its preservation level in Turkic languages is different. In the main urban dialects of the Uzbek language, the phenomenon of synharmonism has almost lost its power, but it is preserved in many Kipchak dialects. Nevertheless, a group of linguists point out that there is no perfect rule in the literature devoted to Turkic studies, that the term is not described in detail as a linguistic phenomenon, and that it is nothing more than a type of assimilation [6]. In our opinion, the law of Singormanism is a phonetic phenomenon specific to Turkic languages, preserved in Kipchak dialects with special characteristics, and it has its own laws.

Sound processes are usually the most beautiful, independent laws of language, not accidental phenomena. Therefore, sound processes, on the one hand, ensure the melodic-musicality of words, and on the other hand, determine the inner nature of words.

The phenomenon of synharmony is the coordination of vowels in a word from a certain point of view, N.K. Dmitriev explained that it is "one of the manifestations of assimilation of sounds [7,18]". It is considered to be one of the unique laws of Turkic languages, and it is reflected in all Turkic languages, and it is noted that all dialects of Uzbek, whose literary language is non-synharmonistic, are synharmonic, except for some urban dialects [8, 37].

Professor A. Nurmonov Abdurauf Fitrat has shown that there are 23 consonant and 9 vowel phonemes in the Uzbek literary language, that the phonemes x, h, f are not original Turkish, they reflect the law of synharmonism that exists in all Turkic languages to one degree or another, and it is Persian-Tajik in urban dialects. states that it was corrupted under the influence of the language, therefore, it is very correct to rely on the rural dialects that have preserved more of the common Turkic phonetic character, and on this basis, the signs of "thick" and "thin" vowels in the Uzbek language serve as a distinguishing sign and indicate that vowels are divided into two lines according to this sign [ 9,272].

The appearance of synharmonism as a rudiment in the Uzbek literary language, its specific linguistic features in Uzbek dialects, its use in "y" and "j" Kipchak dialects V.V. Reshetov i, u, o', a interval in Uzbek emphasizes that the vowels are based on the pronunciation of the Tashkent dialect, and this phonetic classification of vowels is given by comparison with the vowels of the Russian language. In our opinion, when V.V. Reshetov thought about intermediate (indifferent) vowels, he approached the phonetic-phonological system of the Uzbek language from a diachronic point of view. He argued that in the current Tashkent dialect of the Uzbek language, according to the old series, the conflicting vowel sign has disappeared, and intermediate vowels have been formed.



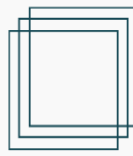
That is why these vowels were united under the name of convergents with the idea that they were formed from the convergence of vowels in two lines. The same opinion is found in Professor F. Abdullaev [10,41].

It should be noted that in all studies on the vocalism of Turkic languages, the line mark and the lip part mark are considered as distinguishing marks for the classification of vowels. The linguist scientist E. Umarov objecting to the basis of such a classification in the Uzbek literary language, states that the answer to the question whether Uzbeks speak with the front or the back of the tongue is "no", expresses his opinion that it is appropriate to classify vowels according to the degree of opening of the mouth and the participation of the lips [11, 5-8].

In fact, no one disputes the fact that Turkic languages have palatal and labial synharmony for some dialects, and the palatal harmony is tuned according to the vowel series. Although synharmonism is not valid for the current period of the Uzbek literary language, it is recognized by almost all dialectologists that it is preserved in Uzbek dialects. At the same time, in the Uzbek dialects, which preserve the contradiction according to the series, the presence of correlators in the same place with the difference of meanings according to the series [12,34] makes it possible to distinguish the series as a distinguishing sign for vowels.

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