

Some Discussions about Phonetic Properties of Uzbek and Kazakh Languages

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Abstract: This article discusses the sound system of Uzbek and Kazakh languages, in particular, vowels, their peculiarities, similarities and differences. At the same time, attention is paid to the historical processes of formation of vowels in the Uzbek language and some of the problems that are waiting to be solved today. It focuses on the amount, teaching, general and specific aspects of vowels in Uzbek and Kazakh languages.

Keywords: speech sounds, vowels and consonants, typology of languages, Turkic languages, phonology, correlation, synharmonism qarluq, kipchak, nogai, alphabet, spelling, thick vowels, thin vowels.

Each language undergoes certain changes as a result of the change of periods, goes through stages of development. However, any language, no matter how it develops, as it moves away from its historical roots, will gradually lose its national identity.

It is known that in modern linguistics the study of similarities and differences of world languages is called "typology of languages". Comparative typology studies some features of languages in two or more related or non-related systems. Therefore, the comparative-typological features of languages can be observed even among sister language groups belonging to the same language family¹.

After all, the language embodies the history, traditions and customs of the nation, as well as the subtle signs and symbols that are unique to it. There are many similarities and differences between languages that live in the same area and belong to the same family. In this regard, we found it necessary to focus on some of the problems of our language when comparing the sound systems of the Uzbek and Kazakh languages.

Each language has its own sound system. In particular, the formation of Uzbek sounds goes back a long way. Many works of the famous encyclopedist Mahmud Kashgari, such as "Devoni lug'atit-turk", Abu Ali ibn Sino "Asbobi hudut al xuruf", Alisher Navoi "Muhokamat ul-lug'atayn" serve as valuable sources. does.

Over the centuries, many languages, especially Arabic, Persian-Tajik, and Russian, have influenced the development of our language to one degree or another. It should be noted that none of the above languages belongs to the Turkic language family. It is this aspect that causes a number of problems in the field of Uzbek phonetics today (especially in the system of vowels). Indeed, Turkic languages have their own peculiarities, which are fundamentally different from Arabic, Persian-Tajik and Russian, which are inflected languages. "Accordingly, the sounds of speech have peculiarities not only among the persons interacting, but also between the cognate languages of the same system of the same structure: tash-tas, b'ag-bav, kel – gel such as"².

¹ Kadirova B.I. Comparison of terms on morphological structure and word structure of words (on the basis of Uzbek and Kazakh school text books) // *Academicia: an International multidisciplinary research journal*. Vol.10, Issue 7, India, 2020. – P. 323.

² Абдурашулов Ё. Туркий тилларнинг қиёсий-тарихий грамматикаси. -Тошкент. Фан. 2009 25 бет

rural dialects began to prevail, on the basis of which it is concluded that the literary language also has thick and thin pairs of vowels. These are 10 in the alphabet for vowels (A, a, ə, e, o, o, и, y, σ, i), even 12 (a-ä, o-ö, u-ü, i-ï, iy-ïy, and e and uv) letter designation is recommended⁶.

Enlighteners such as Elbek and Ashurali Zahiri were supporters of this idea. Ashurali Zahiri comments on this: Therefore, our spelling is based on synharmonism, and without opening our mouths about it (by default, whether it is or not), and it is illogical to talk about the need to shorten it, and not to understand the basis of being nine...⁷, Elbek says there are 16 vowels. However, at the Republican Congress on the Alphabet and Spelling held in Tashkent in 1934, a decision was made to reduce the number of vowels of our literary language from 9 to 6, and this is still being considered. It is true that phonetics in schools, especially in the teaching of phonetic sounds, is still different, and in some areas the sounds i and e, o 'and u are not pronounced or pronounced differently at all. That is why it is no exaggeration to say that spelling has become one of our most painful points today. Because most of the errors in the speech of students, even teachers, and especially in writing, are related to the vowel sounds. This means that the 6 vowels in the alphabet are not enough. This can be clearly seen in the example of Kazakh, which is a close and sister language to us. The 12 vowels in the Kazakh language are somewhat justified in the expression of words in the language, as well as words that have entered and assimilated through Arabic, Russian and other foreign languages. It is clear that the two nations, living in the same geographical area and sharing the same traditions, religion and culture, naturally have similar linguistic features.

The single classification of vowels in Uzbek and Kazakh also shows that there is a commonality between the languages. For example, in Uzbek, vowels are pre-vowels according to the horizontal position of the language (i, e, a), *tongue back vowels* (u, o', o) to be studied. Vowels in Kazakh also depend on the presence of the language *жуан дауысты* (a, o, ұ, ы, (y)) and *жіңішке дауысты* (ə, e, ү, i, ө, э, u, (y)) divided into flours. In the Kazakh language *жуан дауысты* (*thick flours*) to the back vowels of the Uzbek language and *жіңішке дауысты* (*thin vowels*) correspond to pre-vowel vowels⁸.

Our observations show that the Uzbek and Kazakh phonetic systems have many common systems. This is determined by the commonality of their origins. Since the roots of these languages go back to the same ancestral language, it is advisable to compare the two languages, study the aspects that need to be studied, and take into account the possible aspects of sampling.

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⁶ Жамолхонов Х. Ўзбек тилининг назарий фонетикаси. -Тошкент: Фан, 2009. 75 б.

⁷ Ашуралӣ Зоҳирӣ. Тил, атама ва имло баҳслари // *Кизил Ўзбекистан*. 1929, 31 март (№73).

⁸ Қодирова Б.И. Ўзбек ва козоқ тилларидаги фонетик терминларнинг қиёсий-типологик таҳлили // *Хорижий филология: тил, адабиёт, таълим*. – Самарқанд, 2020. – №3 (76). – Б. 112

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