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'atitturk", 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.

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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 Абдурасулов Ё. Туркий тилларнинг киёсий-тарихий грамматикаси. -Тошкент. Фан. 2009 25 бет

Uzbek and Kazakh are different branches of the same family. In this sense, the phonetics of these two sister languages are historically closely related. Both languages have evolved over the centuries, sometimes based on and influenced by the Arabic, sometimes Uyghur, and sometimes Cyrillic and Latin alphabets. To date, the number of sounds in the Uzbek and Kazakh languages varies, which is partly due to the fact that the phenomenon of synharmonism is preserved or not.

"Despite the closeness of the Turkic languages, each Turkic language has its own phonetic development process. Therefore, while the Turkic ancestor had the same consonant in the language, different consonants were used in certain Turkic languages. In this regard, the use of consonants y-j-d-c is especially characteristic:

oʻzb. qoz.

*yil, yoʻq jil, joq*³

Of course, different uses of the same consonant sounds as above are also found in Uzbek. However, this situation is preserved only in the dialects:

adabiy tilda shevada

yur, yoʻl jur, joʻl

The study of speech sounds is unique to each language. Sounds produced by human speech organs are speech sounds. Professor M. Mirtojiev says: "In the organs of speech, for use in speech, mainly flour and noise are created. Speech sounds, on the other hand, are considered to consist of vowels and consonants. As they are divided into vowels and consonants, attention should be paid to their content..."⁴

Indeed, the participation of sound and noise is of particular importance in distinguishing speech sounds into vowels and consonants. It is known that only sounds made up of vowels are vowels, and sounds made up of sounds and noises are consonants. The famous encyclopedist Abu Ali ibn Sina was one of the first to mention this in his work on phonetics, Asbobi Hudut al Huruf (Reasons for the Limitation of Sounds). The play distinguishes between sounds and speech sounds and explains why they occur. Ibn Sina divided speech sounds into vowels and consonants, and defined vowels as 3 and consonants as 28. Ibn Sina also said, "The discovery of a phenomenon called correlation in modern phonology (the organization of oppositions into a system based on a distinctive sign) also belongs to Ibn Sina"⁵. This, in turn, affected the development of phonetics.

"The modern Uzbek literary language is based on the Southeast (Qarluq) group. The Kipchak dialects are the oldest, preserving synharmonism and a system of 8 phonemes. On the contrary, the sound system of the Uzbek literary language, formed on the basis of Qarluq dialects, has undergone some changes under the influence of Iranian languages, and the number of phonemes has decreased to six. The Kazakh language, formed under the influence of the Nogai and Kazakh dialects, has 12 vowels, unlike the Uzbek language.

The number of vowels in Uzbek is not a problem that arose today or yesterday. In the 20s and 30s of the last century, a number of Jadids expressed different views on this issue, and many debates and discussions took place. Some Jadids argued that the number of vowels should be between 9 and 17, and that this should be reflected in the alphabet. "After 1925-1926, the idea that the vocalism of the Uzbek literary language should be based on the characteristics of synharmonic

³ Dadaboyev X. A., Xolmanova Z. A. Turkiy tillarning qiyosiy-tarixiy grammatikasi. –Toshkent: Tafakkur boʻstoni, 2015, 32-bet

⁴ Миртожиев М. М. Ӯзбек тили фонетикаси. -Тошкент: Фан, 2013. 57 б.

⁵ Жамолхонов Х. Узбек тилининг назарий фонетикаси. -Тошкент: Фан, 2009. 64 б.

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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, ϑ , e, ϑ , ϑ , ϑ , ϑ , 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 $\Re(a, o, \varphi, \omega)$ and $\Re(a)$ and $\Re(a)$ and $\Re(a)$ between the language $\Re(a)$ between t

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. Узбек тилининг назарий фонетикаси. -Тошкент: Фан, 2009. 75 б.

⁷ Ашурали Зохирий. Тил, атама ва имло баҳслари // Кизил Узбекистан. 1929, 31 март (№73).

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

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