

Phonological System of Modern Uzbek Language

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Abstract: The problem of phonological systems of the Uzbek literary language, the structure of vocalism of the modern Uzbek literary language is interpreted in different ways. One of the main tasks facing us is to get acquainted with the fact that the number of phonemes in the modern Uzbek literary language varies from source to source, and on this basis to identify the reasons for the different number of phonemes. One of the most pressing issues is the creation of a system for the transcription of vocalism and consonantism in the modern Uzbek literary language. The article argues that the study of the social nature of speech sounds at the phonetic-phonological level is associated with transcription problems.

Introduction

The social nature of a language determines the social nature of its constituent units. This feature is also typical for units of the phonetic-phonological level of the language.

One of the linguists who paid special attention to the study of the social nature of speech sounds at the phonetic-phonological level of the language was Ivan Alexandrovich Baudouin de Courtenay. In his master's thesis "On the Old Polish language before the XIV century" (On the Old Polish language before the XIV century), written in 1870, the physical nature of speech sounds does not correspond to the role of these sounds in the linguistic mechanism, which means that some minimal units in the language determine, that such minimal units serve as a function of distinguishing between the meanings of words and morphemes. Later, I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay and his student Nikolai Vyacheslavovich Krushevsky called "minimal units" in linguistic phonemes.

I. A. Boduen de Kurtene describes the phoneme as "etymologo-morphological phenomenon", "phonetic integral slova", "dvijushchiysya component morphemes", "sign of a certain morphological category", "postoyannoe representation of sound in human psychology". Ya. A. Boduen de Kurtene describes the phoneme as "etymologo-morphological phenomenon", "phonetic tselostnyy plast", "dvijushchiysya component morphemes", "sign of a certain morphological category", "postoyannoe representation of the sound of psychology".

Thus, similar views of I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay subsequently led to the emergence of phonemic theories of various directions: theories developed at the Leningrad phonological school, the Moscow phonological school, and the Prague linguistic circle. For example, the founder of Leningradskoy phonological school L.B. In his master's dissertation in 1912, the title "Russian glasnye s tochki zreniya kachestva i kolichestva" . introduces new scientific representations of "phonemic ottenke", "semantic differentsiruyushchix funktsiyax fonemy". Takie vzglyady vposledstviy poluchili razvitiye v drugix ego rabotax, takix kak «Fonetika frantsuzskogo yazyka» (Phonetics of the French language, 1937) i «Sleduyushchie problemy yazykoznaneya» («Ocherednye problemy yazykovvedeniya», 1945). In them, L.B. Shcherba approaches the sounds of speech from three different points of view - physical (timbre, length, height, strength, etc.), Biological (movement and position of speech organs) and linguistic (social), as well as science "Isolation". speech sound "." In which it refers to the smallest part of the word, that is, to the

"sound type" (phoneme), such sounds can be removed from the word or, conversely, included in the word or otherwise say that it can form zni or another significant part of the word : park, par, pa, a; Like Shura, Mura, Fura, Dura, Kura. Ottenki phonemes, L.B. По словам shcherбы, oni ne protivopostavlyayutsya drug drugu, potomu chto yavlyayutsya lish realnymi proiznosheniyami odnoy i toy je fonemy, a kontrast svoystvenen raznym fonemam.

Взгляды Л. Б. Щербы на фонемные оттенки, противоположные решения фонем, легли в основу теории ленинградской фонологии. Важным аспектом этой теории является подведение итогов:

- a) the phoneme serves to distinguish the meanings of words or phrases;
- b) the phoneme appears in speech in the form of its various shades, which means that there is a connection between the phoneme and its shades as a whole (phoneme) and specificity (shades);
- v) phoneme - naimenshaya edinitza rechi, kotoraya ne yavlyaetsya lingvisticheski nedelimoy;
- j) sostav opredelennykh yazykovyx fonem istoricheski izmenchiv, no takoe izmenenie postepennoe;
- d) the division of speech into phonemes occurs only in the linguistic (linguistic) aspect, and in the acoustic and articulatory aspects, the division of speech extends to the syllable, and the syllable is the smallest indivisible part of speech;
- e) The definition of certain phonemes of a language requires the presence of at least pairs of words in this language: volume-volume. Ves-ves, (in Russian); tol-tom, tosh-tor, bor-bor, bor-bir, bir-ber (in Uzbek);
- j) phoneme contrast requires differential signs;
- h) the system of phonemes is based on the differential properties of phonemes and contrasts and correlations formed on their basis;
- i) the process of learning a foreign language (with other languages) can affect the development of the structure of certain written phonemes.

Sut teorii moskovskix fonologov zaklyuchaetsya v tom, chto oni interpretirovali fonemu v strukture morphemy, strukture morphemy vmeste s morphemoy, prodoljaya, takim obrazom, vzglyad I. A. Boduena de Kurtene na fonemu kak morfologicheskuyu kategoriyu. I agree with them:

- a) The phoneme occurs in a different phonetic position within the morpheme. These positions are characterized by strengths and weaknesses. For vowels, the stressed syllable is the strong position and the unstressed syllable is the weak position. In a strong position (in a stressed syllable), opposite vowel signs are preserved to the maximum (as in "o" in the valley), in a weak position (in an unstressed syllable). Consonants - weak position: cat and code (for example, cat and cat in pronunciation) In consonants, the end of a word is a weak position. ladi. in this case, the consonant sign, opposite to another sound, remains up to the maximum: water, trouble (the resonant sign "d" is preserved).
- b) The concept of position forms views on variations and variants of phonemes, for example, the appearance of a phoneme in a weak position is a variant of the appearance of this phoneme in a strong position. For example, the middle wide lip-shaped "o" is the sound of the back row in Russian. This feature persists when used next to strong consonants (strong position): fleet, block When used next to soft consonants (in a weak position, the front row "O" seems thin) (on the face it is represented by the grapheme "yo"): as a rally. These two occurrences of "O" (o and yo) are two variations of the same phoneme "o". We see the same thing in consonants. In one of these two cases (in a strong position) "b" retains its resonant sign (pronounced in position "b"), and in the

second case (in a weak position), the resonant “b” changes to a voiceless “p”: dub> as dup.. Therefore, “b” and “p” in these two words are two variations of the same “b”, but the result of neutralizing two different phonemes in a weak position is not a variation, but a variation: prud> prut (such as rod and rod in pronunciation). In these examples, the pronunciation of “d” and “t” in the same form (like “t”) is a variation of “d” and “t”, and “d” / “t” is a hyperphoneme. The Uzbek word tub vat ap is pronounced as a soundless “p” at the end (in a weak position): as tup vat ap. So, in both words, the hyperphoneme b / p is expressed as “p”.

N.C., renowned member of the Prague Linguistic Circle. According to Trubetskoy, a phonological system is a set of phonological oppositions (phonological contradictions) that serve to distinguish between lexical and grammatical meanings. He argues that the main role in phonology is played not by the phonemes themselves, but by their semantic function. According to him, a phoneme is an abstract unit, and concrete sounds are material symbols of a phoneme. Such characters are considered variants of phonemes. The options are required, optional, and custom. Mandatory options are divided into combinatorial and positional. N.S. Trubetskoy's “variants” correspond to the “shade” in the theory of the Leningrad school, but does not deny the neutralization of phonemes: his views correspond to the “variants” in the IMF. Thus, in the theory of N.S. Trubetskoy, the term “variant” refers both to the concept of a variant and to the concept of variation.

The problem of phonological systems of the Uzbek literary language, the structure of vocalism of the modern Uzbek literary language is interpreted in different ways. According to a group of linguists, there are 6 phonemes in the modern Uzbek literary language. According to the second group of linguists, the number of vowels in the modern Uzbek literary language is 8-9; There are also linguists who believe that the number of vowels is 14. Birinchi guruh tarafdorlari qatorida quyidagi tilshunoslar borligini ko‘ramiz:

Professor Reshetov V.V. “The modern written literary Uzbek language has 6 qualitatively distinct and quantitatively undifferentiated vowel phonemes” - i, t, a, o, o', u ...” (27,112-b.)

Professor M. Mirzaev «Shest fonem in modern Uzbek language: I, e, a, o, o', u ...» (p. 21.54)

Professor Mukhtorov J. «In the Uzbek literary language 31 phonemes, 6 from kotoryx glasnye: o, a, e, o', u, i ...» (p. 28,17)

F.f. p. Kamolov F.K. "There are 31 phonemes in the modern Uzbek literary language, 6 of which are vowels: o, a, e, o', y, and ..." (p. 31,13)

Professor Abduazizov A. "Consonant phonemes in the Uzbek language (25) are four times more than vowel phonemes (6)" (pp. 1.54 and 66)

Professor Makhmudov A. "... distribute the articulation of sounds according to the ix value of the output response in increasing order, but indicate the following ix orders: [y], [o'], [o], [i], [e]" (18.54-b.)

Professor A. Nurmonov “In the phonological system of the modern Uzbek literary language, phonemes are divided into 6 vowels and twenty-four consonants in accordance with the distinctive features of the elements included in this system of words and morphemes” (pp. 25,15-16).

Professor H. Doniyorov and Associate Professor B. Toychibaev are leading representatives of second linguists. For example, Professor H. Doniyorov says:

“It is usually considered that there are 6 eye phonemes in the Uzbek literary language, but in fact the ix number reaches 7-8 (but this is not reflected in the spelling). (7.103-b).

In the textbook of the candidate of philological sciences B. Tychibaev "Stages of development of the Uzbek language" diachronic (historical) plan shows the path of the speech system from the ancient Turkic and ancient Uzbek languages to the modern Uzbek literary language. came to the conclusion that all 9 vowels are preserved in the modern Uzbek literary language. (Pp. 30.8-25).

We see that in the textbook of Professor M. Mirtozhiev "Phonetics of the Uzbek language" there are 14 sounds of Uzbek vocalism (22, 17-20-s).

The fact that the number of vowel phonemes in the modern Uzbek literary language is expressed in different ways in the sources requires a close acquaintance with these sources and, on this basis, identifying the reasons for the different indication of the number of phonemes.