

Signs of the Consonant Positions in Turkic Languages (The Examples in Namangan Area Kipchak Dialects in Republic of Uzbekistan)

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Abstract---The article is about the consonants in the Namangan area kipchak dialects, their strong and weak positions, comparing them with Turkic protolanguage and other Turkic languages in the world.

Keywords and Word Expressions--- Phonological Opposition, Correlation, Phoneme Tents, Distribution, Invariant, Variant Strong and Weak Position.

I. Summary

It is known that a phoneme is a unit of phonology. It is recognized as a linguistic unit in all phonological concepts. The basis of the theory of phonology is the phonological teaching of I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay, the founder of the Leningrad phonological school. Phonological concepts as a scientific subject were formed in the Prague linguistic circle and were reflected in the work of N.S. Trubetskoy [9.216;14.001-352]. N.S. Trubetskoy showed the need to approach the phoneme as an abstract unit, defined specific sounds as a material sign of the phoneme, which are realized through several sounds that are variants of phonemes. The scientist claims that any phoneme in the system of phonological opposition has a certain structure, due to which it acquires a certain phonological meaning [14.001-352].

Regarding the logical validity of contrasts, according to the interpretation of A.A. Reformaty, words and morphemes constitute important units of the language, and in order to distinguish phonemes, they should be opposite to each other. Such a contrast is called a phonological contrast [11.211;12.74-95]. In the literature of linguistics, phonological contrast is defined as follows: phonological contrast is the comparison of two phonemes according to one characteristic or the contrast of phonemes according to their phonological properties [5.39].

Phonological contrasts are classified by N.S. Trubetskoi as follows:

1. Regarding the opposition system: one-dimensional, proportional, multi-dimensional and isolated opposition.
2. According to the relationship between the members of the opposition: the opposition that differs from the other by the presence/absence of a sign in one of the members (private); based on the level of opening of the speech apparatus.
3. With movement in different positions: permanent and neutralized. [14.72-83].

Professor A. Abduazizov emphasizes that a large number of consonant phonemes are opposite to each other, and such paradigmatic relations require their convenient classification. In this regard, he prof. V.A. Vasilev, because it creates favorable conditions for applying the opposition classification by N.S. Trubetskoi. In addition, taking into account the above, he presented the classification of consonant contrasts in the Uzbek literary language. According to A. Abduazizov, according to the classification of V. A. Vasilev, each phonological opposition should be defined between two phonemes (n-t, t-k), if there is one characteristic, then it should be considered as a "single opposition" should, if so. two signs - "double opposition", if there are more than two - "multiple oppositions". Paradigmatic relations between consonant phonemes are manifested in binary oppositions consisting of two members. [1.120].

L.V. Shcherba, a representative of the Leningrad Phonological School, also noted that the semantic function of a phoneme is its main distinguishing feature. He focuses on the functional side of the phoneme, relegating its articulatory-acoustic properties to the background. The scientist also noted the ability of phonemes to form a system of opposites. [15.185-186]. In the phonological theory of L.V. Shcherba, the doctrine of phoneme shades is important. Shades are the actual pronunciation of a phoneme, all truly pronounced sounds are shades (variants).

Phoneme variants (tones) are classified differently by different scholars. According to the theory of the Prague Linguistic School and the opinion of L.V. Shcherba, one shade does not appear in place of another in the speech environment. In American linguistics, this phenomenon is called additional distribution [8.239-241].

It can be seen that the paradigmatic relations of consonant phonemes are complex and diverse, and it should be noted that a deep study of phoneme properties from a syntagmatic point of view helps to identify many options.

In world linguistics, there is a large number of tract invariant and variant theories of phonemes, the application of which can lead to new scientific conclusions on Uzbek and Turkic dialectology.

The scientist linguist D. Nabieva, touching upon the issue of invariance and variance in the Uzbek language, notes that particulars, united by a common feature and differing in particular features, form invariants of variants, and variants are units, united by common features and forming a certain group. According to the scientist, the invariant relation is a variant. It is typical for units of all layers of the language, and variants are considered units that affect the phonemes of feelings, by comparing the options, the substance is revealed, on the basis of which the invariants are determined [6.14-37].

Indeed, the phoneme is an invariant unit and is used in several ways in the process of speech. Therefore, phoneme variants are the smallest segmental units.

According to the theory of the Prague Linguistic School, variants are divided into positional, combinatorial and stylistic.

Mandatory options are divided into: positional, combinatorial and stylistic.

Positional options are the form of the phoneme in relation to stress, the nature of the word, the melody of speech.

Combinatorial options are a form formed under the influence of phonemes in the rows.

Stylistic options for linking with the style of pronunciation.

Variants that appeared as a result of dialect differences, alternating in one position without changing the meaning of the word, are called optional variants. In addition to the above options, there are individual options due to the speech characteristics of the speaker.

The study of the peculiarities of the sound system of the Turkic dialects, in particular the Uzbek language, is carried out based on the theoretical provisions of the world phonological schools.

It is known that the problems of the phonological layer on the material of the Turkic languages are covered by A.M.97].

The well-known Turkologist A.A. Baskakov, by comparing four models of the phonetic structure of one-compound words, determines the phonetic structure of similar words in the Turkic proto-languages.

The phonetic-phonological system of dialects of the Turkic languages, in particular the Uzbek language, based on the principles of phonological theory, is presented in the works of such linguists as A. Fitrat, Sh. Rakhmatullaev, I. Kuchkartaev, V.V. Reshetov, F. Abdullaev. The works of these scientists provide information about the phoneme and its variants in the dialects of the Turkic and Uzbek languages. A position that is little influenced by surrounding sounds, differential from the perceptual side, is considered a strong position.

Options for a strong position are divided into two groups: 1) Basic Positional Options (Allophones); 2) Weak Combinatorial Positions (Allophones).

In the classifications of the position of phonemes, it is different that a position that is strong in one feature may be weak for this phoneme in another feature [10.240-241].

In the teaching of the Moscow Phonological School, phonemes are considered as an integral part of the words of morphemes, and when they are distinguished, the concept of position is considered an important feature.

A.A. Reformatsky divides weak positions into perceptual weak ones (from the side of cognition) and significantly weak ones (from the side of discrimination) and notes that the first means the formation of phoneme variations, and the second its variants [13.74-95].

For consonant phonemes of the Uzbek language, the intervocalic position and the position of the end of the word are a weak position, that in this position they are prone to change.

Phonemes can have correlative and non-correlative basic features. Features common to two phonemes that are present in one and absent in the other are considered correlative features [8.19].

Unlike the literary language, this process occurs differently in the composition of consonant dialects. It is these phonological features that express the originality of dialects.

The initial information about the opposition and correlation of phonemes is presented in the works of prominent thinkers of the East Muso al-Khwarizmi, Abu Ali ibn Sino, M. Kashgari, A. Navai, in "Baburnama" by Z. M. Babur [8.19; 5. 39].

In the Kypchak dialects of Namangan, consonants on the basis of sonority / deafness are also correlative pairs: b - p [bɔnɔ] yakinda (recently) // [pɔnɔ] pona (wedge), s - z [sɔmɔn] (straw) // [zɔmɔn] zamon (time), etc.

The consonants of the Kipchak dialects of Namangan mostly retain their correlative features at the beginning of the word and have a strong position. For example: [bɔv] - god (bunch), [bɔvlyk] - boglik (connected), [polɔpɔn] polopon (little bird), initial b and p have a strong position, and in words [kɔvɔp] - kabob (kabab - barbecue), [sɔvɔp] - savob (noble deed), [k'tɔpym/ktovim] - kitobim (my book), [sɔv] - sopi (handle) b and p in the intervocalic position are in a weak position.

The phonemes x, d, m, n, l, r in the literary language on the basis of voicedness / deafness do not have correlative relationships and form pairs according to this attribute. As in other dialects, in the dialects of the Kypchak dialect of Namangan, different optional variants of phonemes form a correlation (pair), and without changing the meaning,

alternate. For example, s-x: [enəxʲ] - onasi (mother); w-h: [əxnəkə] ana shunaqa (like this); h-h: [həvdysh] choyzhush (kumgan), etc. As a result of the next stage of the development of the parent language, the sounds s, sh, h, z are used instead of h in the modern Bashkir and Yakut languages. In particular, h is voiced in the intervocalic position in the Yakut language. c-h in Bashkir: [hoz] - so'z (word), [hər'] - yellow (yellow), [hhz] - you (you), [hon] - sung (after), [böhə] - bwlsa, (to be), [həv] -health; w-h in Yakut language: [öhə] - osha (that), [khhn] - winter (winter); h-h: [phah] -knife (knife).[16.81]. In the Kipchak dialects of Namangan, regardless of whether this word is Turkic or assimilated, the consonants h, sh, s, h are alternated: [enehb], [ehneqe]. This phenomenon can be considered as one of the manifestations of proto-language tools in dialects. In the Kipchak dialect of Namangan, there are combinatorial variants of the phonemes r-l: [duvəl]-devor (wall), r-y: [tuyn] node (hair). under the influence of surrounding phonemes.

In a weak case, the characteristic features of a correlative pair may fall. This phonological process is called neutralization.[6.14-37]. As noted by the well-known Turkish scientist A.M. Shcherbak, the phonetic and phonological features of the Turkish proto-language are gradually adapting to modern conditions. In native Turkic and some Turkic languages, voiced and unvoiced consonants may have a strong position, but this phenomenon does not seem to be phonologically significant.[16.88-89].

Compare:

азарб.	тюркск.	тюркм.	тувинск.	татарск.	узбекск.	диал. Намангана
дабан	тебән	дәбан	даван	табән	тавән	тэвән
дэйъб	тайъб	тэйъб	дэйъв	тэйъп	тэйиб	тэйгэньп
дүрнә	түрнә	дүрнә	дүрйәйә	дөрнә	турнә	түрнә
төрпак	тәпрәк	төпрәк	дубурак	түфрәк	тупрәк	турпәк
табақ	табаг	тәбаг	тавак	табәк	тәвәк	тәвә://тәвәк
тук	түй	түй	дүк	түк	тук	түк

According to the evolutionary development of the sounds and phonemes of the Turkic languages in scientific researches related to Turkology, the existence of a scale that preserves the characteristics of the mother tongue is different, especially in the Chuvash language, Khakas, and Shoor languages, compared to the stop-plosive phoneme b, its opposite deaf pair [n] has a strong position.[16.93]. For example:

Хакасск.	Тюркск.	Казахск.	Узбекск.	диал. Намангана
пақ	баг	бав	бәғ	бәв
пақа	бақа	баке	бақа	бәқә
палих	бәлх	балх	балық	бәлық
палта	балта	балте	бәлтә	бәлтә
пар	вар	бар	бәр	бәр
пос	баи	бас	бәш	бәш

В других тюркских языкахв анлауте также в литературных словах может быть использовано фонема [n].
Например:

тюркск.	тюркменск.	уйгурск.	узбекск.	диал. Намангана
пус	пүс	пүс	пис (яширинмоқ)	пүс
-	-	пәлчәк	балчиқ	бәлчық//пәлчық
-	палта	-	болта	бәлтә
-	-	пака	бақа	бәқә
пут	пүт	пут	оёқ	пүт//эйсқ
-	-	пат	бот	бәт
бичен	бичән	пичан	пичан	бәчән

The presence of b>p, b>v, b>m indicates the presence of an inseparable connection between the Turkic parent language and modern Turkic languages.

As was distinguished above, according to A.M. Shcherbak, in the proto-language, strong and weak voiced and deaf had no phonological significance. The use of deaf in place of voiced and or noisy in place of sonorants forms a representation, i.e. alternation. He also notes that the consonant phoneme m etymologically appeared as a result of the correlation of n in sonority and noise and explains it as follows: P(b) →β/M [16.97].

According to some researchers, the sonorous sounds m, r, l, n were not used at the beginning of a word. The initial sound m as a result of voicing [p], i.e. its transition into [b], and [b], respectively, passed into [m]. The Uzbek linguist H. Nematov shows the development of labial consonants as follows: П>(Ф)→Б>в, в(w)→М [7.61-66].

As in some Turkic languages, in the Kipchak dialects of Namangan, a strong phoneme of the literary language [b] is pronounced as m [murn] - breaker (nose), [muyn] -buyin (neck), [mnərsə] birnarsa (something). Although in

most Turkic languages the initial b/n are used as in the original, in some they switched to the correlative m.
Compare:

<i>тюркск.</i>	<i>азерб.</i>	<i>киргизск.</i>	<i>уйгурск.</i>	<i>хакассск.</i>	<i>узбекск.</i>	<i>диал. Намангана</i>
<i>бъз</i>	<i>бъз</i>	<i>мъз</i>	-	<i>Миз</i>	бигиз	<i>бугуз</i>
<i>батир</i>	<i>батир</i>	<i>батыр</i>	<i>батур</i>	<i>матир</i>	ботир	<i>бэтыр</i>
<i>балта</i>	<i>балта</i>	<i>балта</i>	<i>палта</i>	<i>малта</i>	болта	<i>бэлтэ</i>
<i>балчих</i>	<i>балчих</i>	-	-	<i>малчах</i>	балчик	<i>бэлчық</i>
<i>буйук</i>	<i>буйук</i>	-	-	<i>мүзек</i>	буйук	<i>улық</i>
<i>борсук</i>	<i>борсук</i>	-	-	<i>морсук</i>	бўрсик	<i>бөрсық</i>
<i>бен</i>	<i>бен</i>	<i>мен</i>	<i>мэн</i>	<i>Мин</i>	мен	<i>мэн</i>
<i>дана</i>	<i>дана</i>	<i>музоо</i>	<i>мозай</i>	-	бузоқ	<i>бүзэв</i>

The analysis of examples shows that phonetic and phonological features of consonants belonging to the middle period of proto-language development have been preserved in most Turkic languages. In particular, some morphological indicators of the ancient language are also found in the Kipchak dialects of Namangan: p/b - [unaqa+bas] unaqa+(e)mas (not like this), [kecha+bass] kecha+(e)mas;(not yesterday); s / s / r - [rem + as + tm] - go + ar + dim (went), [kel + as + tm] - come + ar + dim (would come).

In conclusion, it can be said that the syntagmatic relations of the Namangan Kipchak dialect consonant system have their own characteristics. The study of positional-combinative variants of Uzbek language dialectic consonants from the point of view of invariant and variant concepts allows to develop special scientific conclusions about Turkic languages and their phonetic-phonetic features, phonological structure.

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