

VOCALISMS AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION IN COMPARATIVE PHONETICS

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Anotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada o'zbek tili va turktilida mavjud bo'lgan unlilar va ularning tasnifi, singarmanizm hodisasi, ikki tildagi unlilarning o'xshashlik va farqli tomonlari haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: Fonetika, unli tovushlar, vokalizm, singarmanizm, qalin unlilar, yumshoq (ingichka) unlilar, intervokal holat

Annotation: This article discusses the vowels existing in the Uzbek and Turkish languages, their classification, the phenomenon of syngermanism, and the similarities and differences of vowels in the two languages.

Keywords: Phonetics, vowels, vocalism, syngermanism, hard vowels, soft(thin) vowels, intervocalic position

Linguistics is a field that has been studied and researched since ancient times, and the first steps in its study begin with the Department of Phonetics. Phonetics (from the Greek "phone" - sound, "tykos" - box, i.e. "sound box") is a section of linguistics that studies the methods of formation and acoustic properties of speech sounds, syllables and parts of speech separated by pauses. It is studied in four groups. In particular, there are general, specific, comparative and experimental phonetics.

1. General phonetics - introduces the laws and phenomena common to the sound side of all languages.
2. Specific phonetics - provides information about the phonetic system of a specific language: Uzbek phonetics, Russian phonetics, English phonetics, etc.
3. Experimental (instrumental) phonetics - the physical-acoustic and articulatory aspects of speech sounds are studied using special devices (pneumograph, oscillograph, phonograph, spectrograph, etc.).

4. Comparative phonetics. This type of phonetics is used in related languages (for example,

This allows us to identify common and specific features of the phonetic system (Uzbek, Turkish, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkmen and other Turkic languages).

Comparative phonetics studies, classifies and analyzes the speech sounds present in these two languages, comparing and contrasting them. Below we will learn about the vowels in the Uzbek and Turkish alphabets, their classification, similarities and differences. According to the Law "On Amendments and Additions to the Alphabet", approved by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on May 6, 1995, the current Uzbek alphabet consists of 29 letters and 30 sounds. Of these, 6 are vowels and 24 are consonants. Vowels in the Uzbek alphabet:

Aa, Ee, Ii, Oo, Uu, O‘o‘

The Turkish alphabet, like the Uzbek alphabet, is based on Latin letters and was adopted on November 1, 1928. The Turkish alphabet has 29 sounds, of which 8 are vowels and 21 are consonants. Vowels in the Turkish alphabet: Aa, Iı, Oo, Uu, Ee, İi, Öö, Üü

Among them are hard vowels: Aa, Iı, Oo, Uu

Soft vowels: Ee, İi, Öö, Üü

Vowels are sounds that are pronounced in the mouth and throat without any obstacles and consist of voice (practically without noise). Each language has its own vowel system. The vowel system in a language is called vocalism (Latin vocalis - vowel sound). The number of vowel sounds in different languages is different. For example, in the modern Uzbek literary language there are 6 vowel sounds, while in other Turkic languages there are 8, 10 or more.

Vowels are classified depending on the participation of the lips, as well as the horizontal and vertical movement of the tongue. These classifications can be considered using the example of 6 vowel phonemes (a, e, i, o, u, o') of the Uzbek language.

Table of vowel classification in the Uzbek language

By the degree of mouth opening, the involvement of the lips, and the horizontal movement of the tongue.	
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	Non-labial vowels	Labialized vowels
	Front vowels	Back vowels
High short vowels	i	u
Medium length vowels	e	o'
Low broad vowels	a	o

Table 1 above can be interpreted as follows.

I. By the degree of lip involvement:

1. Labial vowels: u, o', o;
2. Non-labial vowels: i, e, a

II. By horizontal tongue movement:

1. Front vowels: i, e, a;
2. Back vowels: u, o', o

III. By the degree of mouth opening:

1. Narrow vowels: u, i;
2. Medium-wide vowels: e, o';
3. Wide vowels: a, o

Vowels in Turkish are classified slightly differently. There are 8 vowels in the Turkish alphabet, 4 of which are back (hard) and 4 are front (soft). Hard and soft vowels are subject to one of the most important rules of the Turkish language - the rule of palatal harmony, that is, the harmony of large and small vowels (singular harmony). For this reason, hard and soft vowels are of great importance in the Turkish language. Vowels that are pronounced at the back of the tongue in the oral cavity are called thick vowels or back vowels. Vowels that are formed at the front of the tongue in the oral cavity are called soft vowels (ince ünlüler) or lingual vowels.

Kalın ünlüler (qalin unlilar): a, ı, o, u;

İnce ünlüler (yumshoq unlilar): e, i, ö, ü

Lablarning ishtirokiga ko'ra:

1. Düz ünlüler (lablanmagan unlilar): a, e, ı, i

2. Yuvarlak ünlüler (lablangan unlilar): o, ö, u, ü

Düz ünlüler

Labial vowels are vowels that are pronounced with flat and wide lips, while labial vowels are vowels that are pronounced with rounded and elongated lips.

By degree of mouth opening:

1. Geniş ünlüler (broad vowels): a, e, o, ö

2. Dar ünlüler (short vowels): ı, i, u, ü

Geniş ünlüler (broad vowels) are caused by an elongated lower jaw and a wide oral cavity.

Narrow vowels (narrow vowels) occur when the lower jaw is slightly protruded and the oral cavity is narrow.

Classification of vowels in Turkish

	Düz		Yuvarlak	
	Geniş	Dar	Geniş	Dar
Kalın	a	ı	o	u
İnce	e	i	ö	ü

Although the vowels in Uzbek and Turkish are classified in the same way according to the participation of the lips and the degree of opening of the mouth, they differ in other respects, for example, according to the vowels kalın (thick) and ince (thin) in Turkish. Because the vowels in Uzbek are not classified in this way. However, since Uzbek and Turkish have been related languages since ancient times, in the history of the Uzbek language, there are also 8 vowels in the Old Turkic vocalism, which are classified as thick and thin vowels. For this reason, the phenomenon of singormanism was observed in Old Turkic and Old Uzbek. In the modern Uzbek literary language, this phenomenon is not observed. However, the phenomenon of singormanism (Ünlü Uyumu) in Turkish still exists.

In linguistics, vowel harmony is also known as palatal harmony or singormanism. It is also called. "Synharmonism" (a Greek word meaning "harmony") refers to the pronunciation of the vowels in the root of the word and the vowels in the suffixes to the vowels in the root. This situation is considered a phonetic phenomenon in linguistics.

In Turkish, the combination of hard (back) vowels followed by hard (back) vowels and soft (front) vowels followed by soft (front) vowels in syllables within a word is called vowel adaptation (ünlü uyumu). Since this feature is unique to the Turkish language, vowel harmony is the most important phonetic rule of the Turkish language. According to vowel adaptation, the sequence of sounds is adapted according to thick and thin vowels as follows. For example:

A - a, ı - alçak, açık; E - e, i - ekmek, ekin; I - a, ı - ıslak, ıslık;
İ - e, i - içecek, içki; O - a, u - ocak, okul; Ö - e, ü - özel, öykü;
U - a, u - uçak, uyku; Ü - e, ü - üçgen, ütü

This phenomenon of vowel harmony is one of the important rules of Turkish phonetics, which helps to make pronunciation beautiful and smooth. Vowel harmony in Turkish is divided into two types depending on the participation of thick and thin vowels.

1. Büyük Ünlü Uyumu – Rule of capitalization of vowels

2. Küçük Ünlü Uyumu –rule of minor harmony in vowels

Büyük Ünlü Uyumu (rule of major vowel harmony) - this is the adaptation of vowels according to the back row (thick) or front row (thin), and if the vowel in the first syllable of a word is a front vowel (e, i, ö, ü), the vowels in the following syllables will also be front vowels. For example: iğne, yüzük, deniz, bilezik.

If the vowel in the first syllable of a word is a back vowel (a, ı, o, u), the vowels in the following syllables will also be back vowels. For example: step, mouth, foot, neck, lip, door. Küçük Ünlü Uyumu (minor vowel harmony rule) – this vowel harmony depends on whether the vowels are labial (rounded) or labial (smooth). If the vowel in the first syllable of a word is a non-labial vowel (a, e, ı, i), the vowels in the following syllables will also be non-labial vowels. For example: fish, cat, cow, river. According to minor vowel harmony, if the vowel in the first syllable of a word is a labial vowel (o, ö, u, ü), the vowels in the following syllables will be u, ü or a, e. The sounds ı and i do not occur after labial vowels. For example: firewood, coal, grapes, small, shovel, stove

The law of vowel vowel harmony applies not only to vowels in the stem, but also to any suffix added to the stem. Depending on the vowel in the last syllable of the stem, a suffix containing the corresponding vowel sound is added. That is why in Turkish each suffix has two or more variants. For example: the plural suffix -lar in Uzbek has two variants in Turkish: if the last syllable of the word contains back vowels (a,ı,o,u): -lar (kitaplar, okular) if the last syllable of the word contains front vowels (e,i,ö,ü): -ler (defterler, üzümler). The suffix -lik, which forms a noun in Uzbek, has four variants in Turkish, and this suffix is also based on the rule of syngormism. In particular, if the last syllable of a word contains a,ı, -lık (yazlık, anahtarlık); If the last syllable of a word contains e or i, it ends in -lik (gecelik, iyilik); If the last syllable of a word has o or u, then -luk (morluk, mutluluk); If the last syllable of a word contains ö or ü, then it is written in the form -lük (çöplük, sözlük). However, there are words in Turkish that do not exhibit the phenomenon of syngormism. These words are Turkish, loan words and compound words. Another phenomenon that occurs in the vocalism of both related languages, Uzbek and Turkish, is the intervocalic case. Intervocalic state is a phenomenon of phonetics (alternation of sounds) in a consonant sound that occurs between two vowel sounds. Intervocalic state is not only a phenomenon of vocalism, but is also associated with constantinism due to the participation of consonants. In Uzbek, -im, -ing, -i are possessive; Adding declension suffixes to the main word leads to intervocalic state. For example, heart - my heart, to the heart; desire - my desire, wish; wrist - my wrist, wrist; village - my village, like a village. In this case, we can observe how the sound "k" changes to the sound "g", and the sound "q" changes to the sound "g".

Intervocalic vowel sounds are used to express emotions and feelings of the listeners (p - b, ç - c, t - d, k - g, k - ğ). This occurs when - and a possessive suffix are added. For example,

p → b : dolap - dolabı, çorap - çorabı, dip - dibi, sebep - sebebi, cevap - cevabı, kap - kabı;

ç → c : ağaç - ağacı, güç - gücü, uç - ucu, sonuç - sonucu; nç

In all words ending with nc sounds, these sounds become nc: genç - genci, çeşitir - çeşitir, sevinc - sevinci, çeşitir - çeşitir, çeşitir - çeşitir;

t → d : kanat - kanadı, yurt - yurdu, senet - senedi, dört - dördü, vücut - vücudu;

k → ğ : çiçek - çiçeği, sokak - sokağı, bebek - bebeği, etek - eteği, mutfak - mutfacı, kulak - kulağı.

If a word ends in the -HK sound and a suffix beginning with a vowel is added, then k becomes g:

k → g: we can observe the following: renk - reng, ahenk - ahengi, kepenk - kepengi, çelenk - çelenge. However, as in the case of singing, there are some exceptions in the intervocalic case. In particular, this does not happen in proper names, some paronymic words, words borrowed from foreign languages, and words in which the final consonant in Turkish does not change.

Conclusion. Comparative phonetics is an important and integral part of linguistics, which helps in the study, analysis, classification and research of the sound systems of two languages.

Comparative phonetics classifies the uniqueness, similarities and differences of related and unrelated languages based on the method of comparison and contrast. Comparative phonetics not only explores, but also provides the student with a certain clarity and convenience in learning new languages.

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