



Phonetic Distribution In Uzbek And Turkish Languages

Guzal Mirzayeva

Independent Researcher, Editor Of “Tongpress Print” Publishing House, Uzbekistan

Journal **Website:**

<http://theamericanjournals.com/index.php/tajssei>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes

ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the some phonetic features of Uzbek and Turkish languages. To make it clear, in this piece of scientific work numerous example of the comparison of phonetic distributions in Uzbek and Turkish language are analyzed and provided with examples.

KEYWORDS

Glottochronology, phenomenon, phonetics, phonology, American linguistics, Uzbek linguists, contrast distribution, free exchange, vowels, constants.

INTRODUCTION

The term distribution was introduced into linguistics by the American School of Linguistics. According to I.S. Stepanov, the term was first used in 1934 by M.S. Svodesh, the founder of the method of

glottochronology in American linguistics [1, p. 203].

A lot of research has been done on the phonetics and phonology of the Uzbek

language. The works of A.Abduazizov, A.Gulamov, H.Abdurahmanov, H.Jamolkhonov, J.Mamatov are especially noteworthy [2]. However, in Uzbek linguistics, we have seen that the phenomenon of distribution has not been studied as a separate object of study. We did not find any detailed information on distribution, although it was briefly mentioned in some publications [3].

Although the phenomenon of distribution has not been studied as a separate object in Turkish linguistics, it can be seen in some literatures that it has been studied in addition to sound phenomena. For example, the Turkish linguist O. Demircan describes distribution as “bilgi dağılımı”, “bilgi yapısı” and considers it as an event of emphasis. The linguist emphasizes that what creates the distribution is primarily a state of stress and unaccented, and says that the pronunciation and pronunciation of the word cause the stress to fall on different syllables in the word. For example, when the words okul (school) and anne (mother) are used alone, it is useless to discuss their emphasis. However, when they are combined with other words to form a sentence and add to it, depending on the tone of the sentence, it is determined which part of the word the emphasis falls on:

Oku'l > okulla'r > okullarda'>okullardadi'r;
Anne' / a'nne > annee'r > a'nneler [4, pp. 141-151-153-157]

As can be seen, a different situation occurred in both words, i.e. as a result of the addition of the first word, the emphasis shifts to the last syllable, to the tone of the second word depending on both the emphasis shifts and remains in the first syllable itself. This shows

that the phenomenon of stress in Turkish differs from the Uzbek language, because in Uzbek the stress falls mainly on the last syllable: kito`b - book, bola` - child, ota` - father, shaha`r - city etc.

Demircan's view of distribution cannot be fully agreed, of course, that in certain types of distribution emphasis is important (for example, in additional distribution), but it is necessary to study this distribution within the emphasis does not give a conclusion. In short, a linguist, unlike other linguists, studies distribution in terms of word stress and speech stress.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

H. Jamolkhanov, one of the Uzbek linguists, according to the phonetic nature of the accent (dynamic, quantitative, typical accent, tonic musical accent); according to location (emphasis on link, free emphasis); differentiated according to the sign of movement (moving stress, non-moving stress) [5, pp. 85-86]. E.V. Sevortyan, on the other hand, focuses on only one type of distribution in Turkish; free exchange, which includes combinatorial and positional sound changes, as well as the exchange of vowels and consonants [6, pp. 80-83]. In our view, the free exchange type of distribution in both languages cannot be considered to be equally relevant to positional and combinatorial processes, since distribution is important because of its similarities and differences, and this type of distribution is characterized by an assimilation event in both languages can be added.

When we observe distributive events in both languages and linguistics in general, it

becomes clear from distributive analysis that some types of positional and combinatorial sound changes in phonetics are distributive, and we will try to explain this situation with examples in both languages below. . In the course of observing the views of the linguists on distribution above, the following types of distribution were identified:

1. In contrast distribution, it is understood that two elements can come together at the same time and perform the function of distinguishing meaning: the letters at the beginning of the words boy-soy-moy-loy come together at the same time and serve to differentiate the meaning in words is doing. Since the semantic differentiation of sounds is studied at the phonological level, this type of contrast distribution can be studied at the phonological level, and we will discuss this in more detail below;
2. In an additional distribution or supplementary distribution, it is understood that two elements cannot replace one in the same position. For example, in Uzbek, the sounds i and y are used in pronunciation, but in writing they can never replace one;
3. In the distribution of free exchange, it is understood that sounds can be used in place of one without affecting the meaning, for example, the sounds j and dj can often be used in place of one;
4. In a partially equivalent distribution, two different elements can sometimes be used interchangeably. For example, instead of q in taroq word, tarog‘ g’ is used.

When we look at the four models of distribution, we see that they belong to both

the phonetic level and the phonological level. To substantiate our opinion, we consider the distribution models related to the phonetic level of the Uzbek and Turkish languages.

In the process of observing the complementary, free variation, and partially equivalent types of distribution above, these four elements can be identified as specific to some types of combinatorial and positional sound changes that are phonetic processes.

If one of the two elements does not occur where the other meets, they are called complementary disturbs. For example, consonants (p), (t), (k) are aspirated before vowels, between two vowels and at the end of a word, and aspirated when they occur elsewhere. This means that with and without aspiration, the first sounds (p), (t), (k) do not occur where the first sounds occur. Therefore, these sounds are allophones of the phonemes (p), (t), (k). Complementary distribution is sometimes not helpful in identifying phoneme variants. For example, in Uzbek the ng phoneme often comes at the end of a word and is an independent phoneme: tong, ong, tingla. When it comes in the middle of a word, it splits into two syllables, and the consonant combination is n-g: singil - sister, ko‘ngil - heart.

This means that the ng sound cannot participate in the complementary distribution. Considering the complementary distribution, the vowels i and i can be allophones of the same phoneme. For example, we cannot use the sound that is pronounced ы in bilan – with words instead of i. In Turkish, vowels are grouped as follows:

Muharram Ergin classification [7, pp. 40-41]

		Dilin Durumuna Göre			
		Ön Ünlüler		Art Ünlüler	
Ağız Açıklığına Göre		kapalı (dar)	açık (geniş)	kapalı (dar)	açık (geniş)
Dudakların Durumuna Göre	düz	i	e	ı	a
	yuvarlak	ü	ö	u	o

It can be seen that the existence of the phenomenon of synharmonism in language has created its own opposition to each vowel. The absence of the phenomenon of

synharmonism in the Uzbek literary language has led to the following classification of vowels:

H.Jamolkhonov classification [8, p. 53]

№	According to the vertical movement of the tongue	According to the horizontal movement of the tongue and the presence of the lips	
		The front row is unlined	The back row is lip-smacking
1	High narrow vowels	I	U
2	Medium wide vowels	E	O'
3	Bottom wide vowels	A	O

As can be seen, if the Turkish vowels are classified according to their thickness and softness, and this creates an oppositional variant of each vowel in the Turkish language, the Uzbek language's disobedience to synharmonism means that there are no opposition variants of the vowels (except dialects). Therefore, there are some problems with the Uzbek language in distributive analysis. We found that the additional (complementary) type of distribution includes reduction, which is a change in positional sound in Turkish and Uzbek, and some related sound phenomena. Below we explain our idea based on examples.

In Turkish, words were originally single syllables [9, p. 4]. With the gradual transition

of some words to affixes and the emergence of multi-syllable words, prosodic possibilities began to emerge that combined affixes and stems.

One of those opportunities was emphasis. As a result, the sounds in the accented syllables are stronger acoustically, while the sounds in the unstressed syllables are relatively weak [10, p. 26].

The emphasis is on the surface of the flour [11, p. 13].

The vowel of the accented syllable is strong and clear, is pronounced longer [12, p. 330], and retains its fullness. The vowel in the

accented syllable is characterized by acoustic superiority over the unstressed syllable, loudness, strong intensity, and quantitative length. The vowel in the unstressed syllable is weaker, that is, it is pronounced shorter in intensity and quantity. Therefore, the unstressed, acoustically weak joint flour began to be reduced. So, one of the main factors that lead to the reduction in Turkish languages is the formation of multi-syllable words and the resulting accent. In other words, the event that causes the reduction is a change in the number of syllables in the word.

Thus, the reduction of vowels, which at first glance seems simple, is a phonetic phenomenon that occurred in the historical process of language development. Words like *to'la*, *bolta*, *so'ngal*, *so'gal* in the modern Uzbek literary language are written in *tolu*, *boldu*, *so'nuk*, *so'g'ul* ways in the “Devoni Lugotit Turk”. It is unknown why these words did not decrease, but expanded. Probably, this is due to the dissimilation of vowels in the Kashgar heart > *kunal*, song > *qo'shaq*. With the disappearance of lip synharmonism in the Uzbek language, as the effect of stress increased, the use of *a* (broad vowel) instead of *u* vowels began to be used. This indicates the disappearance of the phenomenon of synharmonism in the Uzbek literary language and the strengthening of the position of the accent [10, pp. 28-29].

Abbreviation - The reduction of vowels occurs in Old Turkic and Old Uzbek as a rule in the loss of vowel length in words with long vowels derived from Arabic and Persian: *andisha* > *andeshā*; *pisha* > *pashā* [13, p. 85].

Linguists [14] in the field of historical phonetics of the Turkish language describe the phenomenon of reduction in *ünlü daralması* terms and compare the historical appearance of words with their present form:

The wide vowels at the end of words (*a*, *e*) are shortened mainly by the addition of the suffix "yor" and pass to the narrow vowels *i*, *ı*, *u*, *ü*. This is called flour reduction:

bekl-e-yor > *bekl-i-yor* (waiting)

kalm-a-yor > *kalm-ı-yor* (leaving)

özl-e-yor > *özl-ü-yor* (missing)

soll-a-yor > *soll-u-yor* (running up)

In addition to the suffix “yor”, which can be seen in the examples of vowel shortening, no additional sound has the property of narrowing. Only one-syllable verbs “*de*-, *ye*-” can be narrowed by the suffix “*u*” that follows:

deyor > *diyor* (telling)

de-yerek > *di-yerek* (telling)

de-yen > *diyen* (told)

However, in some cases the flour may not be shortened:

De-y-ince > *de-y-ince* (while telling).

Turkologist EV Sevortyan, on the other hand, points out that in the Turkish reduction, the letter *i* changes to closed *y* or *e*, and gives the following examples:

That is *yan* $\frac{i}{e}$, *belki* *belk* $\frac{i}{e}$, *haydi*
hayd $\frac{i}{e}$, *artık* *art* $\frac{i}{k}$.

In some words, the vowel is pronounced weakly:

sarımsak > *sarómsák* (garlic)

sarılmak > *sarólmák* (to embrace)

yanılmak > *yanılmák* (to lose)

The linguist says this is mainly due to the fact that the emphasis is on the end of the word [15, pp. 80-83]

Turkish linguists Z. Kurkmaz and H. Zulfikar have a similar opinion, that is, they explain the phenomenon of reduction mainly by stress: The stress of the middle syllable in the Turkish language because it is weak, the emphasis in this joint sometimes narrows or falls: *tasarıla* > *tasarla* (designed), *besileme* > *besleme* (nurtured), *yalınız* > *yalnız* (alone) [16, p. 75].

As you know, positional sound changes involve a number of phonetic processes. Linguist J. Mamatov explains it as follows:

It is true that the role of sound in the course of these events has a great influence. However, in the occurrence of the above phonetic phenomena (procopa, syncope, apocopa, elision, syneresis), the phenomenon of stress and reduction plays a key role [17, p. 80]. The linguist includes the following phonetic phenomena that occur due to reduction and are associated with: procopa, syncope, apocopa, elision, syneresis, and haplology. Of these reduction-related events, we considered only syncope to be a complementary type of distribution. This is because in the cases of procopa, apocopa, syneresis, elision, and haplology, there are cases of sound and syllable drop, and in the cases of reduction and syncope, the vowel in the word weakens as a result of stress, resulting in an oppositional variant of this sound.

Syncope is a high stage of reduction in which the unstressed vowel in the middle of the stem weakens in the flow of speech and eventually falls off. This phenomenon is also associated with oral speech. The *i*, *u* sounds in the unstressed syllables of words such as *qipiq*, *puchuq*, *hushyor* in the experiment were not reflected in the oscillogram (experimental method). They have *na* quantities and *na* attributes. These sounds sound the same

when we pronounce them. In fact, they are missing - syncope.

Compression is the shortening of a vowel in a word and the loss of a syllable in a word occurs when: *yaqishiq* > *yaxshi*; *sinjilim* > *sinjlim* [18, p. 86].

Turkish linguist prof. M. Ergin explains the phenomenon of syncope as follows:

Some with two syllables, the first syllable (*a*, *e*, *o*, *ö*), the second syllable with a narrow vowel (*i*, *ı*, *u*, *ü*) If a suffix beginning with a vowel or consisting of a single vowel is added to Turkish and masculine words, a *hece düşmesi* (syllable drop) to the narrow vowel drop in the second syllable of the word that becomes unaccented *orta hece ünlüsünün düşmesi* (fall of the middle syllable vowel) is also called: *ağız* > *ağzı* (mouth), *burun* > *burnu* (nose); *ilerilemek* > *ilerlemek* (to advocate), *kokulamak* > *koklamak* (to smell), *kavuşak* > *kavşak* (crossroad), *uyu* > *uyku* (sleeping), *devir* > *devril* (turn down).

In some cases, wide vowels may be dropped:

nerede > *nerde*, *burada* > *burda* > (here), *şurada* > *şurda* (there) [19].

Thus, from the phonetic processes that occur in the position of sounds in the additional (complementary) distribution, we found the phenomenon of reduction in both languages, and the phenomenon of syncope only in Uzbek. Because in Turkish this process is different from Uzbek, because the sound is a process of pronunciation and the complementary type of distribution is not a phenomenon of sound, but a phenomenon of change of pronunciation of two elements we did not find.

The distribution of free exchange is mainly observed in the process of assimilation from combinatorial sound changes, which are phonetic processes. Assimilation is the interaction of sounds in the same category

(e.g., consonant and consonant) [20, p. 73]. For example, like *ketdi<ketti, tuzsiz<tussiz, terakga<terakka, shanba<shamba*. The phenomenon of assimilation in Turkish is related to the strict consonants in the language, and the important thing is that in Uzbek, the adaptation of consonants, which occurs only in pronunciation, occurs in both pronunciation and writing in Turkish, giving rise to the laws of synharmonism.

Apparently, in Turkish, hard consonants are *f, s, t, k, ç, ş, h, p* and synharmonism is expressed through these consonants. The phenomenon of synharmonism in the consonants of the Turkish language is called *ünsüz uyumu*, and their assimilative state is classified as follows:

1. If words ending in a soft consonant are followed by a suffix beginning with the consonants *b, c, d, g* the consonant at the end of the word remains soft: *kardeş, sürgün, yaygı, kuralcı, okulda, bilgin*;
2. Both vowels and consonants are synharmonic, and if a suffix beginning with *b, c, d, g* is added to words ending in a solid consonant, these consonants are replaced by *p, ç, t, k*: *meslektaş, açtı, aşçı, baktım, çiçekten, kitapçı, dışçı, ocakta, bitkin*.

In Turkish, the assimilation phenomenon is referred to as *ses benzeşmesi* [21, pp. 79-80-100].

Hence, the type of free exchange of distribution can include the assimilation phenomenon related to the combinatorial process in both languages.

In a *partially equivalent* distribution, two different elements can sometimes be used in the same place. In this case, one element is considered as a free allophone of the other and is representative of another sound class. For example, in Tashkent dialect, *taroq* words are pronounced as *tarogʻ, chalgʻu<cholgʻu, boyvaccha<boyvochcha*. The exchange of

sounds in them does not change the meaning of the words. This includes dissimilation, a combinatorial process in Uzbek and Turkish.

Dissimilation is the transfer of one of the same or similar sounds in a word to another sound: : *birorta> birona (ror>ron), kissa> kista (ss>st), zarur> zaril..* In Turkish, the phenomenon of dissimilation is referred to in *benzeşme* – *ayrılma* [21, 81] terms: *tepme>tekme, kırp>kırk, Sansun>Samsun, muşamma>muşamba, attar>aktar, murdar>mundar*.

This means that the phenomenon of dissimilation in both languages is similar and can be attributed to the partially equivalent type of distribution.

The study of the phenomenon of phonetic distribution in the Uzbek and Turkish languages leads to the following conclusions: in the study of the distribution of works in linguistics, we have seen that this phenomenon is considered only as a method. Although the distribution event has not been studied as a separate study object, we have observed four types of distribution: *contrast, complement, free exchange, and partially equivalent distribution* events through phonetic processes.

Contrast distribution was considered a type of distribution that studied the phonological processes in both languages because the opposition of sounds came together and served the function of semantic differentiation.

CONCLUSION

From the phonetic processes that take place in the position of sounds in the *additional (complementary) distribution*, the reduction phenomenon can be found in both languages, and the syncope phenomenon can be found only in Uzbek. Because in Turkish this process is a process of sound pronunciation in contrast to Uzbek, and the complementary type of

distribution is not a phenomenon of sound, but a phenomenon of change of pronunciation of two elements, the phenomenon of syncope in Turkish is related to distribution was not found.

The distribution of free exchange in both languages can include an assimilation event involving a combinatorial process.

1. Since the *partially equivalent* distribution represents the opposite of a free exchange distribution, the dissimilation event in both languages was found to apply to the equivalent distribution.
2. In Uzbek, the sounds in some words have different meanings, but they are treated as homonyms, and these sounds are invariant, even though these sounds are in fact oppositions, not variants of one sound. The law of synharmonism in Turkish, on the other hand, creates an opposition to these sounds and forms paronyms, not homonyms.

REFERENCES

1. Stepanov Yu.S. (1975) *Methods and principles of modern linguistics*. – Moscow: - p. 203 (Степанов Ю.С. Методы и принципы современной лингвистики. –Москва,1975. С.203)
2. Abduazizov A. (1992) *Phonology and morphology of the Uzbek language*. – Tashkent; Gulyamov A. Ur in the Uzbek language. Tashkent “STU” -1947; Abdurahmanov H. From the history of Uzbek phonetics // Uzbekistan, Tashkent, 1963 №2; Jamolhonov H. Phonetics. Text of lectures. – Tashkent: TSPU Publishing House, 1999; Mamatov J. Reduction in the Uzbek language. NSU, Tashkent-2009. (Abduazizov A. O‘zbek tili fonologiyasi va morfonologiyasi. Toshkent – 1992; G‘ulomov A. O‘zbek tilida ur‘u. Toshkent “SAGU” -1947; Abdurahmonov H. O‘zbek fonetikasi tarixidan // O‘zTA, 1963 №2; Jamolhonov H. Fonetika. Ma‘ruzalar matni. T.:TDPU bosmaxonasi,1999; Mamatov J. O‘zbek tilida reduksiya. NDA , Toshkent-2009.)
3. Nurmonov A. (2010) *Methodology and methods of linguistic research*. – Tashkent; Abduazizov A. (2010) *Phonology and morphology of the Uzbek language*. – Tashkent: (Nurmonov A. Lingvistik tadqiqot metodologiyasi va metodlari. Toshkent- 2010; Abduazizov A. O‘zbek tili fonologiyasi va morfonologiyasi. Toshkent – 2010.)
4. Demircan Ö. *Türkçenin ses dizimi*. İstanbul -2001. – pp.141-151-153-157.
5. Jamolkhonov H. (2004) *Modern Uzbek literary language*. – Tashkent: - pp. 85-86. (Jamolxonov H. Hozirgi o‘zbek adabiy tili. – Toshkent, 2004. B. 85-86.)
6. Sevortyan E.V. (1955) *Phonetics of the Turkish literary language*. – Moscow: - pp. 80-83. (Севортян Э.В. Фонетика турецкого литературного языка. – Москва, 1955. С. 80-83.)
7. Muharrem Ergin. *Turk Dil Bilgisi, Boğazici*, Yayınları, İstanbul, 1985. 16. Baskı, - pp. 40-41.
8. Jamolhonov H. (1999) *Phonetics*. Text of lectures. – Tashkent: - p. 53. (Jamolhonov H. Fonetika. Ma‘ruzalar matni.- Toshkent,1999.b.53.)
9. N.A. Karakalpak language. - Tashkent. II. 1. M. - p. 100; Shoabduraḥmonov Sh., Ishaev A. *About a phonetic phenomenon. Experience in experimental and structured language learning*. Tashkent, 1982 p. 4. (Н.А. Каракалпакский язык. Т. II. 1. М, 1959, С. 100; Шоабдурахмонов Ш., Ишаев А. Об одном фонетическом явлении . Опыт экспериментального и структурного изучение языка. Ташкент, 1982 С.4.)
10. Mamatov J. (1988) *From the history of reduction of vowels // Uzbek language and literature*. – Tashkent: №3 – pp. 26. (Mamatov J. Unlilar reduksiyasi tarixidan // O‘zbek tili va adabiyoti. Toshkent – 1988. №3 B. 26.)

11. Gulyamov A. (1947) *Accent in Uzbek language*. – Tashkent: – p. 13. (G'ulomov A. O'zbek tilida urg'u. Toshkent, 1947. B. 13.)
12. Malov S.E. (1951) *Monuments of ancient Turkic writing*. – Moscow: – p. 330 (Малов С.Е. Памятники древнетюркской письменности. М., 1951, С. 330)
13. Nematov K. (1992) *Historical phonetics of the Uzbek language*. - Tashkent: Teacher. - p. 85. (Ne'matov Q. O'zbek tili tarixiy fonetikasi. Toshkent. O'qituvchi, 1992. B.85.)
14. Özdem R. Tarihsel bakimdan öztürkçe ve yabancı sözlerin fonetik ayrıçları. İstanbul: Universitet yayınlari, I, 1939/B.234-236; Orhun Anıtlari üzerinden araştırmalar. <http://www.turkdilidergisi.com/>.
15. Sevortyan E.V. (1955) *Phonetics of the Turkish literary language*. – Moscow: - pp. 80-83. (Севортян Э.В. Фонетика турецкого литературного языка. – Москва, 1955. С. 80-83.)
16. Kokrmaz. Z., Zulfikar H. v.b. *Türk Dili ve Kompozisyon* – Ankara. 2005. –p. 75.
17. Mamatov J. (2008) *Reduction and related events // Uzbek language and literature*. №4. – p. 80. (Mamatov J. Reduksiya va u bilan bog'liq yondosh hodisalar // O'zbek tili va adabiyoti. 2008, №4. B.80.)
18. Hojiev A. *Explanatory dictionary of linguistic terms*. – Tashkent: Teacher, 1985. p.-75. (Hojiev A. Lingvistik terminlarning izohli lug'ati. T.: O'qituvchi, 1985. B.-75.)
19. Nematov H. (1992) *Historical phonetics of the Uzbek language*. – Tashkent: Teacher. – p. 86. (Ne'matov H. O'zbek tili tarixiy fonetikasi. T.: O'qituvchi, 1992. – B.86.)
20. Ergin M. Orhun Abideleri. <http://www.turkolilidergesi.com>.
21. Jamolkhonov H. (2005) *Modern Uzbek literary language*. – Tashkent: Talqin. – p. 73. (Jamolkhonov H. Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili. – T.: Talqin, 2005. B. 73.)
22. Demircan Ö. Türkçenin ses dizimi. İstanbul -2001. S.79-80-100.