

PHONETIC PHENOMENA

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ANNOTATION: This article analyzes phonetic phenomena, which are an important branch of phonetics. In linguistics, detailed information is provided about the changes in speech sounds, their interaction with each other, differences in pronunciation, historical and modern phonetic phenomena, as well as their forms of manifestation in different languages. The linguistic nature of phenomena such as assimilation, dissimilation, elision, metathesis, gemination is approached on the basis of a theoretical and practical approach.

Keywords: phonetics, phonetic processes, assimilation, dissimilation, elision, metathesis, gemination, speech sounds, pronunciation, linguistics.

АННОТАЦИЯ: В статье анализируются фонетические явления, которые являются важным разделом фонетики. В лингвистике дается подробная информация об изменениях звуков речи, их взаимодействии друг с другом, различиях в произношении, исторических и современных фонетических явлениях, а также формах их проявления в разных языках. На основе теоретического и практического подхода рассматривается языковая природа таких явлений, как ассимиляция, диссимиляция, элизия, метатеза, геминация.

Ключевые слова: фонетика, фонетические процессы, ассимиляция, диссимиляция, элизия, метатеза, геминация, звуки речи, произношение, лингвистика.

ANNOTATSIYA: Ushbu maqolada fonetikaning muhim bo'limi bo'lgan fonetik hodisalar tahlil qilinadi. Tilshunoslikda nutq tovushlarining o'zgarishi, ularning bir-biriga ta'siri, talaffuzdagi farqlar, tarixiy va zamonaviy fonetik hodisalar, shuningdek, ularning turli tillarda namoyon bo'lish shakllari haqida batafsil ma'lumot beriladi. Assimilyatsiya, dissimilyatsiya, eliziya, metateza, geminatsiya kabi hodisalarning lingvistik tabiatiga nazariy va amaliy yondashuv asosida yondashiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: fonetika, fonetik hodisa, assimilyatsiya, dissimilyatsiya, eliziya, metateza, geminatsiya, nutq tovushlari, talaffuz, tilshunoslik.

We know that the phoneme manifests itself in various tones in the speech flow, and that there are combinatory, positional or mixed (combinatory-positional) and other factors involved in the occurrence of such tones. Phonetic phenomena also actually occur as a product of these factors. Their main types are as follows:

I. Phenomena occurring under the influence of combinatory factors:

1. Assimilation is the mutual adaptation of sounds of the same category (for example, a consonant with a consonant). There are the following types of such adaptation:

a) progressive assimilation - the adaptation of the previous sound to the next sound: كتى > كتى (td > tt),
ekgan > ekkan (k g > k k),

كيشلگان > كيشلگان (qg > qq) like;

b) regressive assimilation. The adaptation of the next sound to the previous sound: tuziz > tusiz (zs > ss), birta > birta (rt > tt);

d) complete assimilation. In this case, the sounds in the strong and weak positions

exactly adapt to each other (neutralization occurs between them):

nonvoy > novvoy (nv > vv), terakga > terakka (kg > kk);

e) incomplete assimilation. In this case, the sounds in the strong and weak positions

partially adapt to each other: tanbur > tambur (nb > mb), shanba > shamba

(nb > mb). In these words, the "n" (lingual-teeth consonant) is adapted to the labial "b" only in terms of the place of articulation (it is transformed into "m"), but

other signs are not adapted. Compare: "m" is sonorous, "b" is noisy;

"m" - a nasal sound with a closed focus (nasal sound), "b" - a pure plosive

like;

f) contact assimilation - the mutual assimilation of sounds located in a row (examples above);

g) distant assimilation - the mutual assimilation of sounds located far from each other in a word structure: sichkón > čichkón, soch > choch.

In the Uzbek language, assimilation of vowels in the root and affix also occurs.

This type of assimilation is also called synharmonism (vowel harmony). In this case, the harmony of vowels is manifested in the form of lip harmony and tongue harmony (lingual harmony). For example: keldi -

«e» front row), «i» (front row). In this case, both vowels in the root and affixes are front row (lingual harmony); koldi - «o» (back row), «i» (back row). In this case, the front row "i" in the affix adapts to the back row "o" in the root

and the back row tone of "i" occurs (this is also considered linguistic harmony); labial harmony occurs more in dialects: о'г'лим (in the literary

language) - улум (in the dialects of the Kipchak dialect), ко'зим (in the literary language) - ко'зум

(kezym: in the Kipchak dialect) In this case, the

labial adaptation of the vowels in the root and suffixes occurs. This type of assimilation is almost not found in the current Uzbek literary language.

In assimilation, a combinatorial tone of the phoneme occurs

(since the change is a result of the interaction of sounds).

2. Accommodation - adaptation that occurs due to the interaction of sounds of different categories, for example,

a vowel and a consonant.

For example: kisht is the front row consonant of "i", which is adapted to the shallow back consonant "k" - qish (qish: the back row consonant of "i", which is adapted to the deep back consonant "q"). Sometimes, not to a vowel, but rather to a consonant adapts to the vowel. For example, the labio-dental consonant "f" can become labio-lab "f" under the influence of the labialized vowel

"h". Compare: only

(«f» — lab-tish), nufuz ("f" — lab-lab), aft ("f" — lab-tish), ufq ("f" — lablab), saf ("f" — lab-tish), tuf ("f" — lab-lab) etc.

Accommodation is divided into the following two types according to whether the interacting sounds come before or

after each other:

a) progressive accommodation. In this case, the previous sound affects the following sound:

as in the word kulmoq, the shallow tongue turns the back consonant "k" into the front "u" of the back row. Compare: kul ("u" - back row vowel) - kul ("y" - front row vowel), kul ("o" - back row vowel "o") -

ku'l ("o" - front row vowel "o");

b) regressive accommodation. In this case, the next sound affects the previous sound. For example: in the word to'k, the back consonant "k" of the shallow tongue turns the back row vowel

"o" into the front row "o". As in assimilation,

accommodation also occurs with a combinatorial tone of the phoneme.

3. Dissimilation - the transfer of one of the same (or similar) sounds in the word to another sound: biorta > biorta (ror > ron), kissa > kista

(ss > st). This phenomenon can be called the opposite of assimilation.

There are two types of dissimilation depending on the direction of the dissimilation phenomenon:

a) progressive dissimilation. In this case, the next sound changes: as in zarıl > zarıl;

b) regressive dissimilation. In this case, the previous sound changes:

as in maztanmoq > maztanmoq.

According to the degree of sound change, dissimilation is further divided into two types:

a) complete dissimilation. In this case, one of two identical sounds turns into a dissimilar sound: as in kissa > kista (ss > st);

b) incomplete dissimilation (partial dissimilation). In this case, only some of the articulatory properties of the sound change. For example, as in tük > ushta

(ch > sh): both the consonants “ch” and “t” are explosive, but under the influence of “t”, “ch” has changed to a gliding “sh”.

Dissimilation is also of two types in relation to the distance between sounds:

a) contact dissimilation. In this case, one of the adjacent sounds changes: kissa > kista, for example:

b) distant dissimilation. In this case, the sounds undergoing dissimilation are located further from each other. For example: birorta > birorta.

4. Nasalization - under the influence of the sonants of the word, the vowel used next to these sonants is pronounced with a resonator tone, for example: non,

nok, men, meng. In such cases, a combinatorial

tone (vowel appearance) of the phoneme also appears.

II. Phenomena occurring under the influence of positional factors:

1. Reduction - weakening of the vowel phoneme in an unstressed syllable:

bilan - blan. biroq - broq. In this case, the positional accent of the vowel "i" occurs, which is pronounced weakly,

shortly (not clearly)

2. A slight expansion of narrow vowels in the open syllable at the end of the word:

bordi > borde. In this case, a slight expansion of the narrow vowel "i" occurs.

3. The sonorous -b > and "d" consonants at the end of the word become voiceless:

maktab > maktap (b > p), savod > savot (d > t). This situation also occurs in the sonorous

j, j (dj), z consonants: massage > massash (j > sh),

dilkhiroj > dilkhiroch (j > ch), saskih > sakkis (z > s). All of the above. In some cases, the phonemes b, d, j, j (dj), z are used with unstressed positional tones. In Uzbek, there are also cases where the explosive, unstressed

«q» is pronounced as a sliding,

«g'» at the end of a word in multi-syllable words: baliq > baligortok > o 'rtog', taroq > turog', etc. III. Adaptation to the traditional phonetic structure of Turkic words. The following types of such adaptation are found in the Uzbek language:

1. Prothesis - the addition of a sound at the beginning of a word: a) rus > o'ris, ro'za > o'raza,

ro'mol > o'ramol. It is known that in the ancient Turkic language, the sonorous sound "o" was not used at the beginning of a word, which means that there was no habit of using it at the beginning of a word, which led to the addition of a vowel before the sonorous "o" at the beginning of words borrowed from other languages, thus the phonetic composition of the borrowed word was subject to the laws of the Turkic languages;

Like шкаф > ишқоп, stakan > истакан: in Turkic languages, consonants cannot combine with each other at the beginning of a word or syllable (positional factor), this same law led to the addition of a vowel at the beginning of the above-mentioned Russian borrowings, which means the creation of a form of these words adapted to the laws of the Turkic language.

2. Epenthesis - the addition of a sound in the middle of a word. This phenomenon also occurs mainly in words borrowed from other languages - their phonetic structure is adapted to the laws of the Turkic language (a vowel is added between two consonants at the beginning of a word or syllable: plan > pilon,

klubnika > kulupnay, tractor > tiraktir).

As is known, two vowels are not used side by side in the structure of Turkic words. This is why Arabic borrowings such as Said, oila, saat are pronounced in the living language as Sayid, oyila, sogat (with a consonant added between two vowels).

3. Epithesis (austeza) - the addition of a sound at the end of a word: this phenomenon occurs more often after the consonants sk, nk at the end of a word:

otpusk > otpuska, kiosk > kioska, tank > tanka, blank > blanka. In this case, the positional-syntagmatic factor (the absence of the combination of consonants sk, nk at the end of a Turkic word) was more fundamental.

IV. Other types of phonetic phenomena:

1. Dropping of sound. The failure to pronounce certain sounds in the root of a word or in suffixes added to it under the influence of a certain phonetic environment or position. There are the following types of this phenomenon:

a) prokopa, ankopa - dropping of the sound at the beginning of a word:

like snake > snake, tree > tree > tree, needle > needle. In this case, factors such as the dominance of the sound in the middle of the tongue

"y", that is, its proximity to the vowel, and its absorption into the following vowel, are affected. Prokopa is mainly a product of a historical process and does not occur in the current Uzbek literary language;

b) syncope - the dropping of a sound in the middle of a word. This phenomenon is more common as a continuation of reduction - when an affix morpheme is added to the root morpheme, the stress moves to the last syllable, and the vowel in the root is weakened and dropped: burun > burnim, burning, burni;

like o'g'il > o'g'lim, o'g'ling, o'g'li. The dropping of a vowel in the middle of a word sometimes occurs in a historical (diachronic) plan and may not be noticeable now: olcha < olisha, keliyapti < keliyapti. Syncope of consonant sounds also occurs in the Uzbek language: pastqam > pasqam, pastda > pasda.

Some of their types can be considered only in a historical plan: erdi > edi;

d) apocope - the dropping of a sound at the end of a word or a compound word Dropping of the component: baland > balan, khvard > khursan,

g'isht > g'ish, go'sht > go'sh, obro'u > obro' , padshoh > padshho, etc. Dropping of the compound

word component occurs mainly in Russian lexical borrowings: metropoliten > metro, kilogram > kilo, taksomotor > taxi.

The reasons for dropping a sound or component include positional (reduction in an unstressed syllable) and syntagmatic (absorption of adjacent sounds), as well as factors such as saving phonational

energy, achieving compactness;

2. Elision - the dropping of one vowel sound as a result of the addition of a word beginning with a vowel to a word ending in a vowel.

For example, ayta ordi > aytoldi, Dili orom > Dilorom. This phenomenon is a form of vowel assimilation. See also: syneresis.

3. Sandhi phenomenon - phonetic changes that occur as a result of the compaction of analytical forms. For example: things were > things were working, went > went. This phenomenon is very close to elision by its nature.

4. Apheresis - the dropping of the sound (or sounds) at the beginning of the next word under the influence of the last sound (or sounds) of the previous word: why > why, mulla aka > mullaka. This phenomenon is just a form of sandhi.

5. Haplology - the omission of one of two identical syllables in a made-up word. This phenomenon also occurs more on the basis of compaction, saving energy. For example, tragicomedy < tragicomedy. Since this word consists of two identical syllables

(«KO» - the third syllable and «KO» - the fourth syllable), one of them was omitted in pronunciation, and this condensed form of the word became the norm for the literary language. Such a phenomenon is also observed in the words mineralogy < mineralogy, morphonology < morphophonology.

6. Change of place of sounds (metathesis). This phenomenon is more characteristic of live speech, especially dialects, and is rarely found in the literary language:

tuprak > turpok (in the Tashkent dialect), daryo > dayro (in the dialects of the Kipchak dialect), торпамок > topрамок (in some dialects).

The sounds that undergo a change of place can be located close to each other in the word structure or far away, accordingly, two types of metathesis are distinguished:

a) contact metathesis - the change of sounds located next to each other:

tup > turpoq (pr > rp), ahvol > avhol (hv > vh);

b) distant metathesis - the change of sounds located far from each other: aylanayin > aynlayin (in this case, there is a vowel "a" between the sounds "l" at the beginning of the second syllable and "n" at the beginning of the third syllable).

Some words in which the metathesis phenomenon has occurred have risen to the level of standard in the modern literary language:

yog'mir (etymological form) > yomg'gir

(form in the modern literary language).

7. Gemination - the overlapping of two identical consonants in the word structure:

muddat, izzat. Such a layering can also be created for certain stylistic purposes: For example, maza (one "z", in which there is no stylistic coloring) - mazza (two "z". In this form of the word, the meaning is enhanced).

Compare again: yashamagur > yashshamagur, uchalasi > uchchalasi,

rosa > rossa, juda > judda. The phenomenon of gemination also occurs in word formation: achimoq (verb) - achis (adjective), isimoq (verb) - isisb (adjective), to harden (verb) — like hard (adjective). Gemination also occurs in the intensive

forms of adjectives: like white > white, healthy > healthy.

Degemination — the loss of gemination in a word:

men+ning > mening, you > you > you; where > where.

8. Syneresis — the

diphthongization of two vowels used together in a word — becoming one long vowel: like mutolaa > mutola:

matbaa > matba: saodat > so.dat. This phenomenon can also occur due to the loss of a consonant between two vowels: like poison > za:r,

shahar > sha:r.

9. Spirantization is the transition of some explosive consonants between two vowels to a sliding consonant: bora ber > bora ver

(b > v), kebab > kebab (b > v), po'stloq > po'stlog'i (q > g'), taroq > taroq'i

(q > g'). In this phenomenon, along with the positional factor (intervocal position), the

combination factor (the influence of vowels on the consonant) also participated.

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