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CLASSIFICATION OF UZBEK VOWELS

Summary: In this article analyzed classification of Uzbek vowels. As we know vowel sounds, it sounds pure musical tone, when pronouncing the vocal cords tense and vibrate, exhaled air freely escapes through the mouth, without meeting on the way are no barriers to the passage of air a wide, muscular tension is distributed throughout the speech apparatus. When pronouncing consonants (consonants) exhaled air meets the full or partial obstruction that occurs at the same time the friction of the air stream of the barrier wall creates noise, the presence of which is a fundamental difference between the vowels from consonants. The vocal cords vibrate when pronouncing voiced consonants and sonants, in the pronunciation of voiceless consonants they are passive and do not participate in the articulation. Muscle tension is concentrated at the site of obstruction. The intensity of the noise consonants depends on the width of the passage: the narrower the gap, the greater the noise. Voiced consonants, when pronouncing that a musical tone prevails over noise, called sonants or sonorous, the remaining consonants are called noisy. The proposed classification differed significantly from each other, as has been based upon a variety of basic principles: the position of the lips and tongue, longitude and short, simple or complex structure. Speech sounds, the articulation of which the flow of air in the mouth comes up against the barrier and breaks it, or passes through the gap, called consonants (consonants). The principal difference between consonant vowel is the presence of noise that occurs when braking the air flow in various parts of speech apparatus. Speech sounds are divided into apicals (forelingual), velar (mediolingual) and velar (backlingual). In the formation of coronal consonant or a barrier created by the tip of the front part of the language that can touch different parts of the upper palate. Depending on the place of education barriers distinguish interproximal (interdental), alveolar (alveolar), zadnealveolyarnye (post-alveolar), palatal alveolar (palato-alveolar) consonants.

Key words: sounds, speech, classification, consonant, vowel, pronouncing.

Modern Uzbek language belongs to the Turkic language of the Altai language family. However, different linguists classify different Turkic languages based on various signs, which sometimes are not always obvious. Traditionally the Uzbek language belongs to the eastern (Karluk) group of the Turkic language group. Along with Turkish and Azerbaijani languages, Uzbek language is considered one of the most widely spoken languages in the group.

ON. Baskakov highlights the Uzbek language as a part of a subgroup Karluk-Khwarezmian language and emphasizes the following specific features, allowing it to carry this subgroup: presence of labialized "a" in many dialects, six vowel phonemes; no vowel harmony in the majority of the urban dialects of Uzbek language.

According to the classification V. A. Bogorodis, the Uzbek language is part of the Central Asian Turkic group of languages together with Uighur, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Karakalpak languages.

According to V. Radlov, the Uzbek language refers to a group of Central Asian Turkic languages.

According to its grammatical structure and vocabulary composition of the Uzbek language in the first place closely associated with the Uighur language, and Turkic language, its other characteristic features have been borrowed from Persian, Arabic and Russian languages.

In phonetics, grammar and vocabulary of Uzbek, observed a strong influence of the Persian language in the Karluk tribes and reigned in 9-12 centuries BC.

Scientists consider the Uzbek language as a direct descendant or a late form of Chagatai language - Central Asian Turkic literary language that was used during the reign of Chagatai Khan, Timur (Tamerlane) and Timurids and separated from other Central Asian Turkic languages in the early 14th century. In the 15th and 16th centuries, to protect the old Uzbek language Uzbek stood thinker and activist Mir Ali Sher Navoi, efforts which old Uzbek language became united and developed literary language, which preserved the traditions and norms until the end of the 19th century. Based on the version of Turkic languages Karluk old Uzbek language contains a large number of words borrowed from Persian and Arabic. By the 19th century, he became less and less used in literature works. The term "Uzbek", in relation to the language at different times mean different things. Up until 1921 the Uzbek and Sart languages were treated as two different dialects. Uzbek language called Kipchak dialect characterized by singarmoniy (harmony of vowel sounds), which was the language of the descendants of the tribes in the 16th century settled in Transoxania with Sheibani Khan and lived mostly near Bukhara and Samarkand.

In one version of the scientists, "Uzbeks" was called the residents living in the realm of Sultan Muhammed Uzbek Khan (1313-1341), the ninth khan of the Golden Horde, and a descendant of Genghis Khan, in whose honor was named the Uzbek language.

the vocabulary as there are numerous borrowings from Arabic and Russian languages.

A specific feature of the Uzbek language is agglutinative system, which means that the word formation in a given language is carried out by agglutination - accession to the root or base of the word affixes, each of which is unambiguous and is your own grammatical meaning. The term "agglutinate" comes from Latin and is set to "blend", "stick together". The central elements of word-formation in the Uzbek language are suffixes that, by virtue of said grammatical uniqueness, extend or alter the meaning of the words. For the basis of a single word can be added to the set of suffixes, and all suffixes follow one another and have clear boundaries, that is, do not merge with the root of the word, or other suffixes. Thus, Turk word length may be increased depending on how much information they carry.

The main phonological feature of the Uzbek language is the lack of vowel harmony (vowel harmony), characteristic of the Turkic languages. The explanation for this is the fact that the basis of the literary language is Uzbek Ferghana dialect, which differs lack singarmonii. This phenomenon has been preserved only in some dialects closest to Oguz and Kipchak group of languages. Another phonetic feature that distinguishes the Uzbek language from other Turkic languages, is a typical "Okan".

It is assumed that the Turkic peoples settled along the basin of the Amu Darya river, the Syr Darya and Zarafshan early as 600-700 AD and gradually replaced the tribes who spoke the Indo-Iranian languages, primarily living in Sogdiana, Bactria and Khorezm. The first ruling dynasty of this region was Karakhanids Dynasty, is one

Sart language called Karluk dialect, common among the ancient settlers of the Ferghana Valley, Kashkadarya region and, in part, Samarkand region; This dialect was different impurity large number of Persian and Arabic words and the lack singarmonii. Sarti living in Khiva, also spoke Oguz dialect, which was heavily irony.

Uzbek scientist Ismoil Abdulhamid wrote an essay "On the Uzbek language philosophy", which analyzed the most notable features of the Uzbek and specific morphology and tried to explain them in terms of the Uzbek mentality.

As is known, the composition of the parts of speech in a particular language can be compared with the structure of knowledge. For example, nouns denote this or that object or phenomenon, pronouns - subject's face, etc. Some morphological features of the Uzbek language is directly related to the specifics of national mentality, which is reflected in the language.

Perhaps most important for the Uzbek people have a relationship "I-thou" structure, as evidenced by the distinction between these two forms (eg, "senlar" - plural form of "you"; "Siz", "Siz", "Sizlar" - polite form of "you") that are emphasized also the end of all the other parts of speech, as opposed to the figure of the 3rd person, which has a zero affix. This emphasis on the different parts of speech using the pronoun endings that, in general, repeated itself pronoun, underscore the special importance attached to a particular person in the field of attention. Another feature of the nouns in the Uzbek language is varied

affixation. In fact, the whole vocabulary of the Uzbek language is a combination of many specific bases with different meanings and functions affixes.

This linguistic phenomenon can also be explained by the national feature of Uzbek consciousness unvarying basis combined with the stability of the application, with the result that all the changes together.

Having considered the affixation system, it is possible to note a certain sequence of various affixes in the case of simultaneous use of several affixes. The Uzbek affixes usually follow the following procedure:

- affix used for word formation;
- affix having multiple values;
- affix denoting personal belonging;
- affix expressing the category of case.

Of course, it is difficult to determine whether multiple categories is really more important than the category Accessories, for all these categories present in the Uzbek language and, moreover, is used independently of each other. And yet, if necessary, refer to several categories corresponding affixes should follow this scheme, and the most important in this situation is the last element. Each previous affix simultaneously performs the function of the determinant for following it and affix determined for the preceding. And in this sense to the words of case category is more important than the identity, and defines a plurality of membership.

After 1921 the concept of the Soviet regime abolished the term "Sart" as humiliating and decided that from now on all the Turkic population of Turkestan was cited as "Uzbeks", despite the fact that many people do not even have a real Uzbek origin. However, despite the vehement protests of the Bolsheviks Uzbekistan (among which belonged Faizullah Khodzhaev), written in 1924, the literary language of the new republic was not recognized as the pre-revolutionary Uzbek language, namely Sart language, common in the Samarkand region.

Modern Uzbek language, which is common in the middle of the Turkic-speaking area, has a complex structure of dialects. Among the most well-known dialects Crafted Afghan Uzbek language, Fergana, Khorezm, Turkestan, Chimkent and Surkhandarya dialects.

Dialects majority Uzbek urban centers (Tashkent, Fergana, Karshi, Samarkand, Bukhara, Turkestan, Chimkent) relate to the southeast (Karluk) group of Turkic languages, which is why to this group and include the Uzbek language as a whole.

Also says secrete a group of Uzbek language, which belong to the Kipchak group (they are used on the whole territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan), and Oguz group, which includes the dialects of Khorezm surrounding areas located in the north -West Republic, including two dialects in Kazakhstan.

According to the territorial principle are four main dialect groups:

North-Uzbek group dialects of southern Kazakhstan South-Uzbek dialects' of central and eastern Uzbekistan and northern Afghanistan, as well as major urban dialects Uzbeks resettlement centers. This group is represented fully and partially iranizirovannymi dialects, which include Ferghana, Tashkent, Samarkand, Bukhara, Karshi, Turkestan, Chimkent dialects. Long-term influence of Persian dialects (especially the Tajik language) strongly manifested not only at the level of vocabulary, but also in the phonetic characteristics.

Qypchaq dialects of Uzbek language with Western Turkic features and close to the Kazakh language. These dialects are common not only in Uzbekistan, but also in other Central Asian republics, including Kazakhstan. This group also includes Surkhandarya dialect. The dialects of this group have historically arisen among nomadic Uzbeks.

Oguz group, which includes similar to Turkmen language Khorezm dialect and other dialects of the southern and north-western parts of Uzbekistan (including two dialects in Kazakhstan). ON. Samoylovich describes these dialects like Khiva and Khiva-Sart-Uzbek adverbs and combines them into Kypchak-Turkmen group.

Scientist AK Borovkov classifies dialects of Uzbek language and phonetic basis and divides them into two groups: dialect of Tashkent, Bukhara, Samarkand and other surrounding areas and dialects, which, in turn, depending on the use of initial consonant "J" or "Г", are divided into two subgroups. The basis of modern literary Uzbek language is Tashkent-Fergana group "okayuschih" dialects other than the lack of vowel harmony and the presence of six instead of nine vowel phonemes in other dialects.

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