PHONOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation. *Learning the Uzbek language has become a trend among young people, and more and more young people are showing a strong interest in foreign languages. It is difficult to estimate exactly how much each part of everyday human communication is involved. But most people believe that in terms of understanding, reading and listening can achieve more communication than listening. Much more communication can be achieved compared to writing. The most important thing in learning a language is pronunciation. Only correct and fluent pronunciation ensures good communication with each other. Nowadays, the network information age makes it easier for people to learn a foreign language through the network. However, the uneven quality of foreign language teaching videos on the net poses a major problem for foreign language teaching.*

The purpose of this study is to compare and analyze the features of phonological letter changes between foreign and Uzbek languages, and to study similarities and differences between Uzbek learners of a foreign language and foreign Uzbek learners. Is to help you understand Uzbek words.

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Phonemes live inside words and morphemes. Thus, phonemes have a mutual syntagmatic relationship as discrete elements within words and morphemes. Each language has certain types of phonetic structure of words and morphemes. But this issue has not been sufficiently studied in linguistics until now. At the same time, a certain word can consist of several morphemes, and a certain morpheme can appear as different allomorphs in different morphemic contexts. For example, in words such as qizil+ar-qizar (il-Sh), sarig'+ay-sarg'ay (i- Sh), bilak+i-bilagi (k-g),sarig'-sarg', bilak -bilag morphs are different variants of the same morpheme specific to a certain position. In this case, phoneme exchanges do not perform any phonological function.

I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay and N.V. Khrushevskyi occupy a special place in the development of the theory of sound exchange in the history of linguistics. They are the first in the history of linguistics to study sound changes and exchanges. I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay divides all sound exchanges in the language into two categories:

1) Alternatives characterized by combinatorics;

2) Alternatives based on tradition.

He recommends that alternations of the first type should be included in phonetics, and those of the second type in morphology.

It is appropriate to divide sound changes into vowel changes and consonant changes. Vowel changes include vowel reduction, vowel lengthening, vowel labialization, and vowel delabialization.

Assimilation

It is a common phenomenon in Turkic languages, in particular in Uzbek, that in the material chain of speech, that is, in the sequence of sounds, two dissimilar consonants are similar due to the speaker's desire for ease of pronunciation according to a certain sign is to be converted into a consonant. It seems that two consonants that conflict on the basis of a certain sign in a certain lexeme lose their conflicting sign and become the same consonants due to the effort to eliminate the pronunciation inconvenience. As a result, a colloquial variant of the lexeme – a stylistic variant – appears. For example, tarnov – tannov, shirmoy non – shirmonnon, badtar – battar.

Metathesis

Metathesis belongs to both diachronic and synchronic state of any language. The Uzbek language is no exception to this situation.

In the Uzbek language, metathesis can lead to the change of the lexeme nomema between two periods of this language. For example, o'granmoq- o'rganmoq, yog'mir-yomg'ir. At the same time, a variant that has not undergone metathesis may still be preserved in some Uzbek dialects. This leads to the differentiation of historical and dialectal variants.

Along with this, there are variants of the lexeme nomeme formed by metathesis, which are used in the current state of the Uzbek language. For example, daryo-dayra, faryod-payrad, tuproq- turpoq, to'g'ramoq-to'rg'amoq, kirpik-kiprik, etc.

In lexemes, two or more consonants cannot appear in one syllable. The only exception is the row of consonants lt (yilt-yilt, qult- qult, milt-milt), st (ost-ust), rt (ort, turt, to'rt) at the end of monosyllabic lexemes.

Most of the words with two or more consonants at the beginning and end of the lexeme are derivatives. Therefore, there is an effort to adapt the phonetic structure of such derived words to the phonetic structure of Turkish words in oral speech, thus striving for ease of pronunciation.

Due to such an action, verbal variants of non-words of derivational lexemes appear. They consist of:

Due to the difficulty of pronouncing two or more consonants at the beginning of the Russian language and the lexemes passed from other European languages through this language, the nomes of these lexemes are phonetic to ensure ease of pronunciation in oral speech. The structure is adapted to the phonetic architecture of Turkish lexemes. As a result, a stylistic variant of these lexemes, characteristic of spoken speech, appears.

Two consonants appearing in one syllable at the beginning of a lexeme are divided into two syllables in the following way, and by converting a series of

consonants in one syllable into two syllables, Turkish the lexemes of the languages are adapted to the phonetic architecture of the nonemmes.

1. A lexeme in the phonetic structure is converted into a nomeme. For example, sta-kan – is-ta-kan, stol – us-tol, stul – us-tul.

2. First-syllable non-words with phonetic structure are converted into first-syllable non-words with phonetic structure. For example, tractor – ta-rak-t()r, trolleybus – ta-ra-la-bus.

1. Russian language and lexemes passed through this language, two or more consonants appearing in one syllable at the end of the lexeme nomeme, after the row of consonants at the end of the lexeme nomeme, the series of consonants in the same syllable are changed by adding one vowel. -sent to other joints. For example, the lexemes bank, tank have variants banka, tanka. As a result, there are two variants of one lexeme.

Two or more consonants can appear in the last syllable of a series of derivatives passed through the Persian-Tajik and Russian languages. However, these consonants that appear in one syllable are adapted to the phonetic laws of Turkic languages in oral speech and are left with one consonant. For example, go'sht-go'sh, g'isht-g'ish, barg-bak, vaqt-vaq , etc.

2. Another feature of the phonetic structure of the lexemes of Turkic languages is that two vowels cannot appear in the same place. Therefore, it is necessary to drop one of the vowels in the non-names of the lexemes related to one's own lexeme, as well as one of the vowels in the non-names of the lexemes related to the acquired lexicon in oral speech, that is, by turning the vowel in the row into one vowel or by changing two vowels in the row by adding one of the consonants y, v, h to the middle of the vowel, it is tried to adapt to the phonetic architecture of Turkish lexemes. As a result, there are several stylistic variants of one lexeme – variants specific to the style of written and oral communication.

The problem of the increase of lexeme variants as a result of the matching of sounds at the beginning of the word was first described by Mahmud Kashgari. In particular, he compares Kipchak and Oghuz languages with the Hogan Turkish language, and states that the consonant [y] at the beginning of Hogan Turkish lexemes always turns into [j] in Kipchak languages, and zero in Oghuz languages. For example, Turkish jinji, Kipchak jinji, Ughuz inji.

This phonetic compatibility between Turkic languages is also expressed in today's Uzbek dialects. As a result, mandatory and facultative variants of one lexeme are formed. For example, jilon-yilon-snake; gizum-yuzum-grapes; yirik-irik; jur-yur; yog'och-Agoch and others.

According to N. S.Trubetskoy, in one phonetic encirclement, the second is used, and if the meaning does not differ, then such phonetic units are different variants of one phoneme.

Elizia is the phenomenon of the fall of one of two vowels of different types that come in a row. In the case of syneresis, when the vowels that come in the row come together and become one vowel, in the case of elysias one of these vowels falls2. With these characteristics, these phenomena differ from each other.

The vowel at the end of the first word is the phenomenon that falls as a result of a collision with a vowel at the beginning of the second word elizia.; For example, borolmoq<bora olmoq, yozolmoq<_yoza olmoq, echkemar echki emar, bekoyim<beka oyim, oltariq<oltiariq, oltoziq<olti oziq, «to'qqiz yoshli ot», yettozik<.yetts oziq, «o'n yoshli ot», mang'it shevasida yashulli<yoshiulli «yoshi katta», xo'jeli<xo'jaeli and etc.

Another of the phonetic phenomena that occur due to the tendency to eliminate the discomfort in the pronunciation of two vowels that come from the line within the lexeme nomems is apheresis.

Apheresis is a contraction of one of two rows of vowels, just like elizia. In the case of Elysia, when the first of two different vowels that come in the same place are reduced and lose their own articulation, the reduction of the second vowel under the same conditions is apheresis. For example, narsa<na ersa, nechun<ne uchun etc.

Below we will dwell on the reasons for the appearance of two-vowel lexeme nomems that came in a row, as well as the increase in methodological options due to the tendency to eliminate the emerging phonetic discomfort.

1. In lexeme nomems, one way to become a single vowel of two vowels that come in a row is the phenomenon of syneresis.

Syneresis is the phenomenon of the transformation of two vowels into one vowel, from which the series comes. Syneresis is the phenomenon of the transformation of two vowels into one vowel, from which the series comes.

Syneresis may appear in Uzbek as part of the lexeme nomeme, as well as nomemes in the range of two lexemes. The emergence of the phenomenon of syneresis between two lexeme nomems leads to the simplification of lexeme nomems – to the transformation into a lexeme nomeme. As a result, several stylistic variants of one lexeme appear – variants characteristic of the style of written and spoken speech.

The series vowel with the name of one lexeme can be found in two cases: 1) as a result of the fall of an interval consonant in lexemes associated with its own lexicon; 2) in the composition of the derived lexemes nomems.

Two vowels formed as a result of the fall of an intervocal consonant with the name of one lexeme are joined among themselves, turning into an elongated vowel. As a result, secondary elongated vowels are formed.

It is not necessary to have two identical consonants to undergo dissimilation. Two consonants, similar to a specific sign, may also need dissimilation. For example, since the consonants m and b in the location lexeme are similar according to the sign of labiality, the first consonant language obtained in order to ensure ease of pronunciation in the speech process is replaced by the sonor consonant.

The agglutinative nature of the Fusian Turkic languages is known to everyone. As important distinguishing signs of agglutination from Fusia, such signs are distinguished as the expression of each grammatical meaning using forms, the expansion of a word from left to right with an increase in grammatical forms representing grammatical meaning, the separation of the joint stitching of lexical and grammatical morphemes. Addition of grammatical forms

The last sign is inextricably linked with the synharmonic character of the word morpheme structure, in addition to the analytical addition of Turkic languages. Because the combinatorial variants of grammatical forms are realized in accordance with the phonetic composition of the root morpheme. In other words, the grammatical morphemes on the right side of the lexical morpheme adapt to the phonetic structure of the lexical morpheme that occupies the left border of the word form and is called the root morpheme. In some cases, deviations from this general principle characteristic of Turkic languages, elements of fusion are noticeable. In particular, when grammatical morphemes are added to a lexical morpheme, a change occurs in the phonetic structure of the root (lexical) morpheme. For example,ong –angla, qashi-qashla, singil-singli, qizil-qizar. As a result, one invariant lexical morpheme directly manifests itself in the speech process through several combinatory variants such as ong –angla, qashi-qashla, singil-singli, qizil-qizar.

Accommodation-(coordination). Harmonization of the articulation of adjacent consonants and vowels; bir-biriga uyg'unlashuvi; i—u, k—g; kiyik, sigir, bugun, gul. I—u, q —k; qiyin, g'ujum, g'ijim.

Apocopa. Dropping of the last vowel or consonant in the root of the word; like friends, happy. These phonetic processes in the Uzbek language serve for the convenience and economy of speech.

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