



## PHONETIC ANALYSIS OF SANSKRIT BORROWINGS IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE

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### Abstract:

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This article deals with the analysis of phonetic adaptation features of Sanskrit words that played a certain role in the enrichment of the vocabulary of the Uzbek language.

**Keywords:** Sanskrit borrowings, phonetic change, positional and combinatorial changes, word-initial sound drop, word-final sound drop, mid-word sound change.

**INTRODUCTION.** It is known that over the centuries, Sanskrit lexical units entered the languages of the European and Eastern peoples, including the Uzbek language, which had contact with the Indian people. On this problem, a number of scientific works of European linguists such as G. Buler, F. I. Knauer, W. Morgenroth, A. F. Stenzler, M. Coulson, M. A. Monier-Williams, M. Mayrhofer, and Russian scientists such as F. F. Fortunatov, V. A. Kochergina, T.Ya. Elizarenkova, O.A. Voloshina, A. A. Zaliznyak, V.V. Ivanov, V.N. Toporov and A. Ribakov, have been published. In Uzbek linguistics, the first study of Sanskrit is associated with the name of the great Khorezm scholar, Abu Rayhan Beruni [1]. After Beruni, scientific fundamental works on the Sanskrit language were hardly carried out. In some of the works that have been subjected to scientific analysis, the aspects of our national language historically related to the Sanskrit language and its owners are emphasized, and some Sanskrit adaptations in our language are mentioned. B.B. Abdushukurov mentions that he found 4 words related to the Sanskrit language in his research entitled "Qisasi Rabguzi" lexicon [2]. And Z. Dosimov in his monograph entitled "Toponyms of Khorazm" [4] emphasizes that 3 words are originated from Sanskrit. In the annotated dictionary of the Uzbek language [16] 8 words related to the Sanskrit language are recorded. In Uzbek linguistics in later periods, specific works were carried out based on concrete written monuments about the Avesta language, which is closely related to Sanskrit, Turkic mythologies, and its role in the development of our national language [5,6,7,8,9,12,13,14,15,17].

### MAIN PART:

It is known that in linguistics, special attention is paid not only to the meanings and forms of words adopted from one language to another, but also to the study of their spelling and pronunciation. In this sense, if we look at the history of Sanskrit spelling (graphics), it consists of a number of alphabet types and forms of writing, for example, it is noted in the sources that

there are varieties based on the Brahmi script such as *kharoshthi*, *gupta*, *nagari*, *kushon* [10]. The pronunciation of this language is also unique. Features of Sanskrit sounds and their pronunciation are as follows:

1) (vocalic/non-vocalic); 2) (consonantal/non-consonantal); 3) (compact/diffuse); 4) (voiced/voiceless); 5) (nasal/oral); 6) (discontinuous/continuant); 7) (checked/ unchecked); 8) (grave/acute); 9) (sharp/ plain) [10]. These specific features are hardly noticeable in the pronunciation of our people, their pronunciation is fully assimilated, adapted to the language of our people.

It is known that Sanskrit words have undergone various phonetic changes during their long-term adoption into the Uzbek language, and they have arisen due to different pronunciation, dropping, and sometimes adding a sound, adaptation of one sound to another, the position of adjacent sounds and their interaction. Such changes are characteristic of acquisitions in all languages, and they are studied in two ways in linguistics:

1. Combinatorial changes are changes that occur as a result of the interaction of sounds during the speech process. This includes phenomena such as assimilation, dissimilation, accommodation, haplology, syneresis, elision.
2. Positional changes are the phenomenon of pronunciation of sounds caused by their place in the word, the effect of stress, etc. This includes phenomena such as reduction, prosthesis, epenthesis, epithesis, procope, syncope, apocope, metathesis. These events can be involved in the phonetic process individually and in combination [11,3]. We will try to prove our ideas with the analysis of practical examples.

We will start the analysis with letter combinations that contain the letter "h" (sound), which is one of the most specific aspects of Sanskrit spelling and pronunciation and is foreign to our language. With



the letter "H" in Sanskrit there are consonant combinations such as "kh", "gh", "ch", "jh", "ṭh", "ḍh", "th", "dh", "ph", "bh" and they are expressed as "kha", "gha", "cha", "jha", "ṭha", "ḍha", "tha", "dha", "pha", "bha" in the Sanskrit alphabet. The sound "H" is pronounced like a soft "h" in Uzbek. It is noteworthy that this sound dropped during the assimilation of the above-mentioned consonant combinations into the Uzbek language (Sansk. *khara* → Uzb. *har* (donkey); Sansk. *badh* → Uzb. *bad* (bad)). During the assimilation of Sanskrit words into the Uzbek language, the vowel "a" was lost (apocopa event) (Sanskrit *ganja* → Uzb. *ganj* (treasure); Sanskrit *anguri* → Uzb. *angur* (grape); Sanskrit *karu* → Uzb. *kor* (profession)). The analysis of phonetic changes in borrowings also shows that not only some sounds, but also whole head morphemes are lost in the process of acquisition (Sansk. *chārman* → Uzb. *charm*; Sansk. *pancan* → Uzb. *panj* (five)). In the following examples, a simplification phenomenon (Sanskrit *ṣarkara* → Uzb. *shakar*) and a complication phenomenon (Sanskrit *kunci* → Uzb. *kunjut*) are observed. In some borrowings, there are cases of vowel change at the end of the word (Sansk. *tamakhu* → Uzb. *tamaki*; Sansk. *bhanga* → Uzb. *bangi*). There are also cases where vowels change in the middle of a word. They are found in the names of family members (Sanskrit *pitar* → Uzb. *padar*; Sanskrit *bhratar* → Uzb. *birodar*). In the Uzbek language, there are many acquisitions that have not changed in spelling and pronunciation, and we will show some of them (Sanskrit. *jala* → Uzbek. *jala* (rain); Sansk. *ṣali* → Uzbek. *sholi* (type of grain)). It is known that cases of voiced or unvoiced consonants are common in cross-language acquisitions. In the examples in our inventory, we observed only the transition of a voiceless sound to a voiced one.

It is known that cases of voiced or unvoiced consonants are common in cross-language acquisitions. In the examples in our inventory, we observed only the transition of a voiceless sound to a voiced one. They are, first of all, the transformation of the consonant "y" into "j" (*yoga* - *jogī*, *yuvan* - *juvon*), which is characteristic of most languages, and the transformation of consonants "p", "t", "k" into "b", "d", "g", which is characteristic of Germanic languages. (*ap* - *ob*, *tap* - *tob*, *harit* - *xarid*, *kuśala* - *beautiful*). It is noteworthy that the change of these sounds occurs not only at the end of the word, but also at the beginning of the word (*pūy* - *bo'y*, *dhūma* - *tuman*, *ḍāla* - *tol*). This phenomenon occurs mainly in Turkic languages. For example, *Polat* - *Bolat*, names are still pronounced this way (*Erbolatov Rashit*). In addition to these, the pronunciation of the consonant "s" is "z"

(*haras* - *xoroz*), the consonant "ç" (sh) is "s" (*kóça* - *kosa*, *ácman* - *osmon*), "ç" (sh) is "ch" (*dárça* - *darcha*), there are cases of pronunciation of "c" (ч) in "j" (*sucí* - *suji*) style.

**CONCLUSION:** Summing up the thoughts on the phonetic analysis of Sanskrit borrowings, it can be said that they are fully adapted to the spelling and pronunciation rules of the Uzbek language. It is a difficult matter to claim that a Sanskrit pronunciation or spelling has been preserved in any appropriation, or to cite any word as an example. After all, the common people do not distinguish these borrowings at all, although they feel something different about our national language, they assume that it is a product of the Persian language. Only linguists understand that these words are etymologically Sanskrit, they notice that their spelling and pronunciation have fully adapted to our national language.

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