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ON THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF PHONETICS OF THE TURKIC LANGUAGES

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Abstract:

The article describes the specific linguistic features of Turkic languages, in particular, the theoretical views of Eastern scientists on the phonetics section, their place and significance in Turkic linguistics.

Keywords: phonetics, sound, letter, phoneme, phonological unity, sound type, solid softness of sounds

Phonetics is related to other areas of the language, because without sound, accent, and tone, there would be no syllable, word, phrase, or sentence. Because of this, phonetics is considered as a stage of language associated with vocabulary, morphology, syntax, and stylistics.

The phonetic system is second only to vocabulary in terms of its variability among the building blocks of a language. This is due to the fact that the internal laws of language development, the external environment-neighboring languages, the development of society and science, the penetration of new words-quickly affect the phonetic structure of the language.

Changes in the language do not occur immediately – over a period of one to two years, but gradually over a long period. Phenomena that initially occur in the number ten, phonetic variants, and side applications gradually become natural. Therefore, the language of each epoch seems unchangeable and stable to the native speakers of this language. However, the process of progress and change in the language never stops. The Uzbek language has gone through several periods of development, and each epoch has its own laws, its own phonetic system. Such issues as the restoration of the phonetic system, description, characteristic for each period of development, are also studied in the history of the Uzbek language.

Uzbek linguistics has a long history. Our scientists who worked in the field of linguistics not only enjoyed the scientific heritage of the world's scientists before them, but also made a worthy contribution to the development of world linguistics.

Uzbek linguists have made a particularly great contribution to solving philosophical issues of linguistics, determining the phoneme-letter ratio, highlighting the content of language units, developing the method of organic analysis, and defining the principles of compiling dictionaries based on the alphabet and subject field. The opportunity to study the cultural heritage left by our ancestors, to truthfully present the universal scientific discoveries created by them, arose only thanks to independence.

The study of Turkic languages has its roots in ancient times. A specific linguistic feature of the Turkic languages, the features of only this language during the Caliphate (Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, etc.).Makhmud Kashgari, Makhmud Zamkhari, etc.), the Karakhanid period (Makhmud Kashgari, Makhmud Zamkhari, etc.).(Alisher Navoi, Zahiridin Muhammad Babur), the khanate period (Abulgazi Bahodirkhan), the Shur period(Mahmudkhoja Behbudi, Abdullah Avloni, Abdurauf Fitrat), and the years of independence are described in detail in the scientific literature.

Abu Nasr Farabi believes that the science of language consists of two parts: the first is memorizing the words that exist in a given language and knowing what it expresses, and the second is knowing the laws that govern these words. He states that the content of linguistics consists of six sections, each of which has its own object of verification. One of them is the science of the laws of a simple word. This science studies, first of all, speech sounds (letters), the place of formation of consonants, vowels and their properties, phonetic changes that occur when adding suffixes to a word, the phonetic model of a word, simple and compound words, examples (models) of word formations, changes in nouns and verbs (changes in person, number, time), difficult to pronounce words and ways to facilitate their pronunciation.

From the founder of medical science Abu Ali Ibn Sina came not only the linguistic work "the instrument of Khudut Al Huruf", which highlights the physiological and acoustic properties of sounds.

In this section, the author describes how he divided the booklet into the following six chapters::

1. Causes of sound appearance.

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2.Pins for the occurrence of speech sounds.
3. AnatomiI throat and tongue.
4. Featuresand origin of some Arabic sounds.
5. It's about speech sounds that are similar to sounds.
6. Audibility ofsounds in non-speech movements.

The idea of the appearance of sound, given in the first chapter of the treatise, has still remained virtually unchanged and continues to be repeated in scientific literature and textbooks. He argued that any sound occurs as a result of undulating vibrations in the air. The classification of sounds given in the literature was based on the definition given in the treatise of Ibn Sina. The author distinguishes between physical sounds and speech sounds and uses two different terms for both. The first is called "savt", and the second-through the term "letter". In modern linguistics, sounds are divided into two types-natural and speech. Ibn Sina believes that sawt and writing have common and at the same time specific features in their origin. What is common is that both are formed due to air vibrations caused by compressing or opening an object. A distinctive feature is that the letter is pronounced by the speech organs. Although speech sounds with natural sounds have, as Ibn Sina pointed out, a common feature, speech sounds differ in their specific features, such as formation with the participation of speech organs and differentiation in meaning.

The three aspects that make up speech sounds that Ibn Sina pointed out (the air wave moving through the diaphragm and chest muscles, which occurs in the chest; the meeting of an air wave with an obstacle at different points of the speech organs; the resonator, which gives the sound a different timbre and forms a different acoustic sign), are repeated to this day in works devoted to phonetics.

When classifying speech sounds, the author distinguishes between vowels and consonants: he uses the terms musannita for vowels and Samita for consonants. It distinguishes twenty-eight consonants, three vowel phonemes in Arabic.

Abu Ali Ibn Sina's work "Causes of speech sound formation" fruitfully uses distributional, comparative, physiological, and acoustic methods of phonetic research: in this work, he analyzes the material of Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, examines the participation of the speech apparatus and organs in sound formation, identifies quantitative and qualitative features of sounds, and characterizes the distinctive features of consonants through distributional analysis.

Ibn Sina also discovered the phenomenon known in modern phonology as correlation (the systematic association of opposites based on a single distinctive feature). His claim that "dol"reacts to" dol " and " dol "reacts to "dol".K" in the same way that "Zod"reacts to" sin " is proof of this.

Abu Rayhan Beruni's work" Saidana " refers to the shortcomings in the Arabic script, to eliminate which special letters for the sounds r, h, j, and g were introduced into the Arabic alphabet (using the Persian language). His remarks about the proximity in the pronunciation of the v - v phonemes in the Persian language, that these sounds easily alternate with each other, are also important from the phonological point of view.

The first perfect theory of the Turkic languagesThis is reflected in the Kashgar work "Devonu lugotit Turk". Therefore, M. Kashgari is celebrated as the father of comparative-historical linguistics, phonetist-phonologist, lexicologist, lexicographer, linguogeographer, founder of the Turkic languages and Nakh science. S.Mutallibov noted that the work "Devonu lugatit turk" created by Mahmud Kashgari was a great event not only for that time, but also for modern Turkological science. He is considered to be the founder of the science of Turkology.

Although written works in the field of special fonetik Kashgar "although Devonu lug'atit Turkish" in the game "care letters in English words are processed in electronic format, the structure of the application called" Nothing special in this section, If the sound level that is used in Turkic languages distinguish the meaning and function, the operation of the application, letters expressed in Arabic with letters will give you valuable information about the relationship between the sound of the Turkic language. First of all, he very well distinguished the phonological unit, the sound type, which in modern linguistics is called phoneme. Therefore, the author pays great attention to the phonological function of the smallest phonetic unit — the function of differentiation by origin and meaning in the word structure. When determining the types of sounds, the main criterion is the semantic function of sounds. Based on this criterion, Turkic languages determine the number of phonemes.

Mahmoud Kashgari in Devon, as a scholar who had for his time, first of all, high knowledge in the field of phonetics, was able to express valuable theoretical ideas. The scientist's ideas, theories, and views in this area have not lost their value in the modern phonetics of Uzbek linguistics. This opinion can be justified as follows:

First, for the first time taking the average meaning of the word turkiyshunoslikda me'zon was defined by specific thoughts and sound phonemes ["ningbo work "- sound, pronunciation of hard and soft," dig "in okayut," ishmom " – pronunciation of soft or thin," g'unna " – ng[h] sounds like a combination," xayshum "- nose, dimog' sounds, " muhmad" - sounds

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of consumption [words] and brief information. [5]. The scientist found that there is a boundary between the phoneme and the variant. He pointed out the situation in the formation of speech organs. Grouped speech sounds by position and movement of the speech organs.

Consequently, the scientist also defined the phoneme and letter to some extent in Turkology for the first time. Secondly, linguistics scholars considered the issue of spelling and orthoepy to be exclusively a problem point in phonetics. That is why most phonetic scientists do not avoid it. They also directly or indirectly expressed their attitude to this issue.

Mahmoud Kashgari also expressed his views on this area, although he did not set up a special writing department in Devon. Most notable is the interpretation of spelling problems in connection with orthoepy, which shows that such a method is of great help to the source in solving some theoretical aspects of spelling. At the same time, he emphasizes that in Turkology, the principles of spelling are established based on the laws of orthoepy.

For the first time in Turkology, Mahmud Kashgari showed that the alphabet based on the Arabic script is powerless over the Turkic language due to the expression of sounds in spelling pronunciation. After all, he himself was the first to designate some letters to fill in the gap in writing: "the letters used in the writing of Turkic languages are designated 18. Taking into account that the Turkic language cannot fully reflect the sound of speech with these letters, it lacks another seven letters to give the sounds used in the language.

Third, for the first time in Turkology, Mahmud Kashgari specifically observes sounds and studies them from a scientific point of view. Determines the akistic and physiological position of sounds as a result of their combination. The scientist discovered many innovations in the field of phonetics, enriched this area with more and more new rules.

It reveals patterns in the designation of vowels, in particular consonants, and their distinction, as slang and slang, in cases of breadth and narrowness, length and brevity in them. Justifying these features in sounds, the author defines the common in the Turkic languages and the particular between them.

For example, Mahmud Kashgari, describing the vowels of Turkic words, writes: "pronunciation of vowels with lengthening or contraction will not harm the word" [5]. Elsewhere, he writes even more clearly: yīgāch can be said, yīgach can be said. This variant [yigach] was used in four languages [6]. From this it can be seen that the oblong vowel was not used equally in the tribal languages of that time, it existed in some tribal languages, and in some oblong was not used. It is characteristic that the question of primary longitude in the Turkic language is a thankless phenomenon. Scientists suggest that in those times when the oldest written monuments of the [common Turkic language] – Turkic words-have not come down to us, long and short vowels were distinguished. However, the sources do not have a clear opinion on this issue. The above thoughts of Mahmoud Kashgari serve to clarify this issue.

Fourth, Mahmoud Kashgari acknowledges that the phonetic process involves an exceptional number of cases. Therefore, its consistent and correct analysis also gives it great opportunities. The scientist used it for this purpose. He also notes that phonetic processes in many cases help determine the etymology of words. In Devonu Lugoti Turk, Mahmud Kashgari defines the etymology of many words using this method. This, of course, is extremely important for modern universal and Uzbek linguistics on the way to determining the etymology of words and, in particular, compiling etymological dictionaries. Examples in Devonian resemble the Precambrian and Melian languages of the 6th century: Arkady-alkadi [5], "Irra – izza – uish [5], aznadi [5] - ainidi, kedin-after [5], azri-Airi [5], azaklig u - foot [5] in examples such as" r > z; r > l, d > z, z > y and X. Phonetic features are observed.

In Turkology and Uzbek linguistics, there are different opinions about the consonant pair in Turkic languages, whether consonants can occur in pairs or not. While some scholars do not recognize that consonants are repetitive, some call them oblong consonants. Some have pointed to this as an influence of other languages. Mahmoud Kashgari's analysis of this phonetic process may also shed light on his views. The scientist notes that binarity in sounds occurs for different purposes. The reason may be the goals of exaggeration, reproach, or reinforcement.

Sometimes the absorption of one sound by another also causes this phonetic process. Putting forward the idea that the pairing of consonants is a phonetic process that occurs in the language after, he notes that they also differ in the genders of words. Mahmoud Kashgari ruled this process by saying that there are no two repeated words with the same letter in the Turkic languages. It only appears in verbs with the last letter "T". And in the names, this circumstance indicates that there are very few of them.

Until now, the theoretical views of Mahmud Kashgari on linguistics, in particular, on phonetics, are not fully understood, and the perfect study of Devon serves as an important source for Uzbek linguistic research. This helps not only controversial views on the phonetics section of linguistics, but also to find a

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correct and reasonable solution to disputes concerning all sections.

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