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Some Feedback About Linguistic Knowledge

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ABSTRACT

The phonetics of Turkic languages is unique. The presence of 4 to 8 variants of vowels and the existence of the law of synharmonism are characterized by the fact that they are rarely used in some languages (Uzbek). The fact that hardness and softness are not used in the Uzbek language violates the nature of the Turkic languages and we unknowingly cover it. The presence of 2 to 32 variants of the appendices is also due to the nature of the Turkic languages. The fact that our grammar is based not on phonetic principles but on morphological principles does not sufficiently shed light on the nature of language. Today it is necessary to increase the importance of knowledge and study of comparative-historical grammar. In order to perfect the theory of modern Uzbek linguistics, it is necessary to be aware of the comparative-historical grammar of Turkic languages.

KEYWORDS: Comparative-historical phonetics, divergence, convergence, synharmonism, classification of languages, genealogical classification, wave theory, bobotil theory, typological classification.

When studying the theoretical knowledge of the grammar of Uzbek linguistics, there are some opinions and examples that require us to observe. In such cases, comparative study of language units gives good results.

Without knowing the comparative-historical phonetics (QTF) of sister languages, no philologist can explain the changes that exist and occur in the current phonetic system of their mother tongue (or established language). In addition, experts in the study of languages with a long writing culture and a very complex dialectal structure, such as the Uzbek people, or education in educational institutions, are not familiar with QTF materials in our literary language, historical monuments and dialects. have the skills to explain to students the causes of existing differences, normative and non-normative phenomena, to correctly understand and explain our written monuments, to use historical forms and views appropriately they will not. For example, why don't I come to our language without the word form, why do the forms show and show have the same meaning? An expert unfamiliar with QTF misinterprets such events. For example, a number of

textbooks and manuals on the modern Uzbek language have historically included only one word in the chapter on word formation in the category of nouns and adjectives. an additional -g ' / g' / q / k ' / w / ig' / i'g' / iq / i'k / ug' / uq with up to sixteen (even 32) phonetic variants / u'g / u'k; gin / qin / k'in / g'in / g'un / qun / g'un / k'un; g'I / qi / g'I / k'I / g'u / qu / g'u / k'u are separate word-formative affixes - one form is interpreted as a noun and the other as an adjective. However, there are only three additions to this series. It is also important to know QTF in order to know the history of our language, its uniqueness, the reasons for the differences between dialects and to explain it to the learners.

Language is a social phenomenon, the formation and expression of the views of members of society, interaction - the main means of communication - the nature of continuous change and development in connection with the development and progress of society. If language were not flexible and adaptable to the needs of society, it would not be able to function as a means of communication. However, the four basic levels of language, such as lexicon, phonetics, morphology, and syntax, are not the same in relation to variability and development, and specific variability is a series of hierarchies. This series has the following order, based on the tendency to stability - less variability than rapid variability:

Vocabulary → phonetics → morphology → syntax.

The fastest, easiest, and easiest way to change a language is to create a lexicon. The variability in the lexicon of a language is so great and rapid that works written almost every 10-15 years differ lexically from one another, and it is not difficult to determine at what period the work was created on the basis of its lexical features. Just remembering the changes in the active lexical structure of our language over the last 30 years is a clear indication of how fast the language lexicon is changing. First of all, these twenty years should be divided into two relatively large periods:

1. Pre-independence period;
2. The period after national independence.

In the active lexicon of the first period we find such words as soviet, party, communist, party committee, raykom, gorkom, obkom, rayon, oblast, secretary, minister, ostanovka, kolkhoz, sovkhoz, revolutsiya ... at every step. For the second period, these words themselves become archaisms, but for the lexicon of the previous period, hundreds of words, such as governor, minister, secretary, revolution, district, province, merchant, trade, company, owner, which are archaism, are new souls and discovering new meanings, becoming one of the active words, dozens of new words appear, such as business, axis, entrepreneur, marketing ... The development of our language in the post-independence period can also be divided into several internal periods according to lexical features. Every change that happens and happens in life is immediately reflected in the lexicon of our language. For example, after the issue of national ideology was raised in our society, until 1990, such associations as national idea, national ideology, which were considered alien to our society, became more active. ldi.

With the advent of electronic computers - modern computers and computer technology in the life of the Uzbek people, this phenomenon was immediately reflected in our language, and hundreds of new terms related to it have entered the active lexical system and are developing day by day. . If 20 years ago the meaning of the words internet, or mail, semees, file, was clear to narrow specialists, today they are known to first-graders as well.

Language change is constantly evolving, evolving. Today, sometimes with the regret of the nationalists of the past, today's Uzbek child in the language of his grandfather and in the literature of that time was actively involved in the animal (for example, the horse and its equipment, car parts) or various professions. he preaches sermons that children are left behind by their grandparents, saddened and saddened by the loss of this wealth, not knowing hundreds of words about it. The "nationalist" who wants to drag our people into the past does not take into account the fact that today's child is a modern animal that could not even imagine his grandfather - more than forty types of cars with different names, naming hundreds of field practices for new professions actively uses modern needy words - what a child finds is ten times more than what they did not get (lost) from their grandfather! Therefore, the development of language is always on the rise, even if it is driven by certain things. It is the urgent duty of specialists to consistently record the names of spontaneous phenomena in dictionaries and special studies, to give detailed descriptions of them, and to pass them on to future generations; the general public, not students.

Lexical level variability is also reflected in comparative-historical lexicology (QTL). Today, the lexical system and richness of almost every Turkic language is unique and determined by dictionaries. In many cases, even the names of relatives and body parts belonging to the ancient strata have their own meaning in each Turkic language. For example, Uzbek. The concept of the word ota is expressed in Turkish by the word tur.baba, and in Uzbek by the word tur dede. Nevertheless, the Turkic peoples, who have a lot of lexical commonalities and are close to each other, can easily understand each other after a little preparation - Uzbek and Turkmen, even Uzbek-Turkish, or Azerbaijani without an interpreter. can replace.

Phonetics, the sound system of a language, is second only to lexicon in variability. The system is very stable, and often one or two generations will not notice its change. Proof of this is the speech of today's children of those who emigrated from Uzbekistan in the 20s and 30s of the last century; Although there are many lexical differences in their speech in the Uzbek native dialect in relation to the current state of that dialect, in the pronunciation of sounds, accents, melodies, etc. the generality in phonetic phenomena is very strong. Therefore, changes in the phonetic level of the language can be felt when comparing the phonetic features of different monuments, which are hundreds or two hundred years apart. For example, the phonetic features of the Uzbek language in the time of Mir Alisher Navoi are very different from the modern Uzbek language.

Morphological stability is stronger than phonetics. Therefore, there is a significant difference between the morphology of the language of the Muqimiy-u Furqat period and the morphology of the modern Uzbek language:

- a) in phonetic variants of suffixes (-di → -dir / dur; -im → um ...);
- b) that all forms and words used in Mir Alisher's works can be used in accordance with nineteenth-century norms;
- c) the introduction into the modern Uzbek literary language of forms that are still rarely used in some dialects (I will not come in Uzbek).

A similar phenomenon can be seen when comparing sister Turkic languages - the stability of the morphological system. For example, despite the fact that the word form of the Uzbek Turks has the form of Kyrgyz in the Kyrgyz language, there is no linguistic difference - all the differences are only phonetic.

The level of syntactic construction of a language is more important than morphology. Therefore, there is a great deal of stability in the syntactic properties of sister languages. In the 16th century history marked by the written monuments of the Turkic languages - if we exclude devices derived from contiguous and related languages and partially assimilated in a particular language as foreign influences - completely foreign to the ancient period, specific to today's language (or, conversely) syntactic phenomenon and regularity can not be determined yet - all the work done on the topic of "syntax development":

- a) formal changes in syntactic functions (ie, morphological changes in the true sense of the word; morphological difference);
- b) the expansion of the position of the all-Turkish possible syntactic device under the influence of syntactic phenomena of another language (for example, in Uzbek there are many types of subordinate clauses with subordinate clauses); devoted to the description of related events.

Because language levels have different approaches to variability, QTM and comparative-historical linguistics are mainly concerned with the study of QTF and only partially with the study of comparative-historical morphology (QTM); All of the laws of QTM listed above also apply to the phonetic system.

Now we will talk about the general typological features of Turkic languages. When it comes to the peculiarities of Turkic languages, the following features are usually listed:

- Turkic languages are suffix agglutinative languages according to the typological classification;
- There are two types of stress in Turkish words, strong stress is usually in the last syllable and weak stress is in the first syllable; as a result, usually in three-syllable words, the vowel in the second syllable is greatly reduced (reduced), and elysia - a complete loss of sound;
- In Turkic languages, vowels consistently differ in hardness and softness and form pairs;
- Synharmonism in Turkic languages - the phenomenon of adaptation of the sounds in the affixes to the sounds in the core, their harmony;

therefore, the semantic function of sounds is largely determined by the core of the word;

- The first all-Turkish core has the phonetic form of CVC;
- In Turkic languages, the subordinate clause precedes the ruling clause;
- Semi-predicative (with its own executor / subject, subject) extended combinations of adjectives, adjectives and positive devices (accusative) are widely used in Turkic languages;
- In these languages, the cut usually comes at the end of a sentence.

Among these common Turkic typological features, which are familiar from the disciplines "Introduction to Turkish Philology", "History of the Uzbek Language", "Uzbek Dialectology", "Modern Uzbek Language", the nature of the two principles in the Turkic bobotil is debatable today. . These are :

- In Turkic languages, vowels consistently differ in hardness and softness and form pairs;
- Harmony of vowels in Turkic languages - the phenomenon of adaptation of vowels in suffixes to the sounds of the core, their harmony; therefore, the function of vowels in distinguishing meanings is determined mainly by the core of the word.

Both features are typical of modern Turkic languages (even in the Uzbek literary language, although they do not exist as a rule, they are specific to their history and dialect). But are these features also specific to the Turkic Babylonians, that is, to the Turkic languages? Proponents of the bobotil theory in genealogical relations do not hesitate to answer the question: "Same!" Some linguists, especially scholars of ancient Turkic languages, argue that caution is needed. This issue is rarely discussed in the scientific literature, and is not covered at all in the educational literature.

Initially, it is a matter of consistently distinguishing between hardness ~ softness in flours. This is a very strict rule in Turkish today for everyone except Uzbek. However, if we delve deeper into the history of Turkic languages, especially in the V-VII and earlier periods, we can see a completely different situation when comparing the semantic function of vowels and consonants in Turkic cores (phonological significance / value, phonological load): indicates that the vowels in the stems are in a position to be variable and mainly adapted to the consonants, a phonetic medium serving to connect the stems and suffixes to each other, consisting of relatively stable consonants. Evidence of this can be found in the following:

First, while the ancient Turkic runic script had about 70 consonant-letters for consonants, there are very few consonant-letters for consonants — even though they are usually hard and soft, and sometimes even wide and narrow sounds; the hardness or softness of the vowel is determined by the hardness / softness of the consonant, which has separate graphic forms and is clearly reflected in the text. Accompanied by soft consonants, vowels are pronounced softly, surrounded by hard consonants - the nature of hard vowels, the pronunciation is adapted to the consonant;

Second, runic writing does not represent a graph of vowels in anlaut and inlaut;

Thirdly, if we compare the Turkic languages, both ancient and modern, we see that the vowels in the core are very variable, and in many cases such exchanges are not governed by any strict rules;

Fourth, Turkic languages do not have a single vowel, but a large number of words with one common consonant and four different vowels; for example, i't / u't / ot / a't - "it is a dog", "on / u'n / a'n - 'on / number /". Words with the same meaning and the same consonant, but with four different vowels, can be found in the presence of many consonants.

It can be assumed that in Turkic languages, as in a number of other Eastern languages (including Semitic languages), the function of semantic differentiation is concentrated in consonants. Combining morphemes in a word, which combine the function of carrying the main meaning and consist of consonants, vowels that serve to weld them together are stable and non-permanent - in ancient languages, in different ethno-regional groups, such welding means each different - one may be broad and labial, the other broad and labial, the third narrow and labial, the fourth narrow and labial. The reason why vowels are not graphically represented in ancient runic writing can also be hidden. The only correct way to write it in a form that is understandable to all Turkic ethno-regional groups is to write only the consonant itself, without expressing the vowel, and our ancient ancestors used this effectively.

Of the ancient philologists, only Mahmud Kashgari mentions in one part of the *Devoni* that each of the forms "bardim / bardum / bardam" meaning "bardim" is specific to the speech of different categories of Turks.

As a result of the intermingling of different ethno-regional groups, the current situation in Turkic languages - the occurrence of the same stem / suffix with different vowels, as well as the discovery of new meanings of phonetic variants - Turkish bobotil - if it existed as a relatively cohesive language - it is quite possible that

its morphemes were a language composed of consonants and welding vowels. Therefore, a consistent distinction between hardness and softness in vowels is not a feature of the Turkic bobotil, but is the result of the development of the Turkic languages after their separation from the bobotil, i.e., a secondary phenomenon.

The second phenomenon - the harmony of vowels is also inextricably linked with the previous issue - in Turkish babotil there was synharmonism - the harmony of sounds, but it was only between consonants - more precisely between hard and soft consonants. Therefore, affixal morphemes had two variants - hard and soft, and which option to add to the stem depended on the hardness / softness of the consonant in the stem. and rhinitis may have been associated with the leadership of which type of flour in the ethno-regional group.

These hypotheses also call into question the much-debated principle in Turkic studies that "the first all-Turkish core has the phonetic form of CVC." Indeed, it has already been proven in Turkic studies that in many CVC-constructed nuclei, the last consonant has historically been added and simplified to the nucleus. In the scientific literature, the historical productivity of more than three hundred modern nuclei with CVC construction V.Radlov, S.Malov, G.Ramstedt, M.Resenen, Willi Bang (1869-1934), Anne Marie Gaben (1901-1990 /? /) , Ervand Sevortyan (1901-1978), Andrey Kononov, Bolot Yunusaliyev (1913-1970), Sh.Rahmatullayev (born.1926 -) v. b. shown by

The scientific hypotheses briefly described above are crucial in the study and interpretation of the QTF and QTM of the Turkic languages, as they determine what and how the essence of the main source is; development, what is the primary source for change, and what the whole research is based on and what it leads to. As mentioned above, both the last generalization on comparative and historical grammar, edited by E. Tenishev, and the manual compiled by Y. Abdurasulov, as well as the works of Nikolai Dmitriev, Nikolai Baskakov, Iristoy Kochkartoev are based on the theory of Babylonian - Turkish. based on the assumption that bobotil is 8-16 volatile and synharmic. Elements of wave theory can be seen in the works of Andrei Kononov and Alexander Shcherbak.

In conclusion, in interpreting any language unit, it is necessary to study it comparatively with the dialects of the language or the language belonging to the family of the language, focusing on its historical development. Moreover, in the process of linguistic interpretation, research by a single principle or method alone is not effective enough.

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