

RESEARCH OF PRIMITIVE WORDS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE AND THEIR PHONOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

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ABSTRACT:

This article discusses the root words of the Uzbek language and their phonological problems: how phonemes differ from each other in terms of number, width, and whether they are labial.

KEYWORDS: root words, phonological problems, narrow-width, labial, linguistics, phoneme, front of the tongue, back of the tongue.

INTRODUCTION:

One of the natural phenomena that has aroused the interest and admiration of linguists around the world is the harmony of vowels in Turkic languages with the law of synharmonism. This law does not bypass Uzbek phonemes as well. Let's take a look at one such phoneme, 'o', and the activity of the words in which it participates. In order to check the derivation of the root word with the phoneme "O", it is necessary to dwell on the phoneme itself. According to the official law of the modern Uzbek literary language, adopted in the Soviet period and still unchanged, "o" is one sided, medium-wide, labial, back row phoneme. In fact, according to G.Abdurahmanov and A.Rustamov: "In the ancient Turkic language there were eight vowel phonemes (that is, the phoneme "o" has always been two phonemes in the front row and back row - F.Sh). it varies according to whether it is labialization "(1). This fact has been proved by our Kashgar and Navoi linguists with some changes. Even today, there is a view that the phoneme 'o' is a dialect, and

that the language is a separate phoneme with a back pronunciation. According to X.Doniyorov, N.Shukurov, B. Yuldashev, the letter "o" used in our current writing serves to represent two independent sounds in practice (the letter "u" is the same). One of these sounds is tongue-tied, a soft phoneme, and the other is a tongue-back hard vowel (2). According to N.Turniyozov and F.Shodiev, the sounds "o" and "u" are paired phonemes. In our view, the preservation of this four-vowel phoneme is an internal need of our language. They differ in almost all Turkic languages "(3). According to B.Tuychibaev: "Since they have the ability to distinguish clear meanings, it would be expedient to interpret them (both phonemes of tongue front and alatter 'o' the language - F.Sh.) not as a variant, but as a separate phoneme" (4)

Now, let's turn directly to the root words and their derivatives in the modern Uzbek literary language, which are attached to one stem, but in fact have different "o" phonemes. Such words are pronounced as o't(gallblader), o'r(plait), to'r(front side of the room), bo'l(separate), bo'z(material), o'z(self), o'y(thought), o'n(ten), o'l(die), o'ch(desire), which are pronounced in front of the tongue, and o't(grass), o'r(mow), to'r(fish net), bo'l(be happen), bo'z(cry), o'z(leave behind), o'y(pinch), o'n(grow), o'l(Turkic version of gain something), o'ch(switch off), which are pronounced behind the tongue, lexemes are included (5).

The word "O't." The word in the form of O't is four separate words, the pre-

pronunciation verb and the body part, are also used in the meanings of the back-pronounced as grass and fire of the tongue. The following derivatives are formed from the word verb in the verb sense: as o'taketgan, o'talmoq, o'tamoq, o'tar, o'tar – o'tmas, o'tatmoq, o'tacha, o'tashmoq, o'tgan, o'tgan – ketgan, o'tilmoq, o'timli, o'timsiz, o'tinmoq, o'tinch, o'tirilmoq, o'tirish, o'irishmoq, o'tirmoq, o'tiritmoq, o'tirg'izmoq, o'tirg'ich, o'tish, o'tishmoq, o'tkazgich, o'tkazdirmoq, o'tkazilmoq, o'tkazishmoq, o'tmish, o'tmoq, o'tov, o'troq, o'troqlashmoq, o'tkazdirmoq, o'tkazilmoq, o'tkazmoq, o'tkazdirmoq, o'tkazilmoq, o'tkazishmoq, o'tkizmoq.

In this regard, Professor M. Mirtojiev comments: "The denial of singormanism in the Uzbek language is only within the framework of literary language. The formalization of literary language is subjective "(6)

Thus, the author of the pamphlet "Stages of development of the Uzbek language" said that "the Uzbek language did not have a six-vowel system at any stage of development. The eight-decimal system in the early period of the Turkic languages is a gradual continuation of the nine long historical stages in the whole period of the history of the Uzbek language. So, by itself, the modern Uzbek language also follows the system of nine vowels "(7) concludes the practical and realistic demand of many.

A word of "O'y". When the word thought is pronounced in front of the tongue, it means to think, to imagine, and its derivatives: as o'yin, o'yinboz, o'yinchi, o'yinchiq, o'yinchoq, o'yinlararo, o'ylamoq, o'ylamsiramoq, o'ylantirmoq, o'ylatmoq, o'ylashmoq, o'ynamoq, o'ynatilmoq, o'ynatmoq, o'ynovchi, o'ynoq, o'ynoqi, o'ynoqlanmoq, o'ynoqlatmoq, o'ynoqlashmoq, o'ychan, o'ychi.

When the word "o'y" is pronounced in the back of the tongue, it represents the verb to

carve and its derivatives: o'ydim-chuqur, o'ydim-chuqurlik, o'ydirilmoq, o'ydirmoq, o'yilmoq, o'yima, o'yimakor, o'yimakorlik, o'yimalamoq, o'yimalatmoq, o'yimoq- o'yimoq

The word "o'y" and some of its derivatives clearly show their nature when written according to the law of synharmonism. For example, from the point of view of small syntax, the word "o'yin" has the following etymological meaning: o'y + un = o'yun ?! We will briefly comment on these considerations. The Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek Language states that "o'y" and "un" have the following meanings:

"O'y"(thought) 1. The process of thinking about someone or something; having an opinion, thinking in the brain; thought, imagination.

2. The plan, intention, purpose for which the idea is intended.

3. Thinking ability, intellect.

"Un". 1. Sound, voice.

2. In a figurative sense: scream, moan.

So "o'y" means thought, where there is thought there is intellect, where there is intelligence there is magic, where there is magic there is miracle, where there is miracle there is divinity...

Un. means sound, the combination of sounds means word, where there is a word there is both magic and miracle, and there is also divinity.

Apparently, the word of "o'yun" which is related to divinity (in the sense of sports) embodies a number of noble virtues, such as mental perfection, mental training, physical health, healing, exercise, and miracles. Through the "o'yun"(game or physical activity), our ancestors trained their children physically and mentally. That is why "El" (people) says: A healthy body is a healthy mind! The scholar Abdullah Qadiri was well aware of the original meaning and harmony of sounds in the word

“o’yun”(game) and used it appropriately: Kumushning so’z o’yuni or Otabek Kumushning so’z o’yuniga ajablanar va hoy shayton, deganidek unga qarar edi (i.e. game-game) (8).

The words which are used above such o’t, o’z, o’y, is artificially attached to a root, with different pronunciations and different meanings, such as o’r-o’r, to’r-to’r, bo’l-bo’l, bo’z-bo’z, o’n-o’n, o’l-o’l, o’ch-o’ch, lexemes also have many derivatives. It is not possible to quote their derivatives in full in this article. It is obvious that the phoneme "o' " in the Uzbek literary language is bilingual, and the language has a back pronunciation. The root words in which they participate also need separate vowel characters (letters) depending on their pronunciation and meaning. H.Doniyorov, N.Shukurov, B.Yu Idoshevs: “It is difficult to enumerate such shortcomings in our speech (related to the phoneme“ o’ ”-F.Sh.). The only way to get rid of such confusion is to use the language in the alphabet, and the language is to express the back "o’ " with a separate sign (letter).

CONCLUSION:

In Turkish languages, including Uzbek, any speech sound is a phoneme, so it must be represented by a separate sign (letter). After all, artificiality is a relative of nature. Sound is closely related to letter, letter to word, word to word, speech to language, language to national

identity. Indeed, the phoneme ‘o’ helps to delve deeper into the original words and their derivatives, eliminating the artificialities that have entered our language. Indeed, ecolinguistics has shown more deeply that the natural purity of language must be preserved, and that it must not be deliberately interfered with in its life. Research in this area is still ongoing.

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