Phonetic Characteristics of Oguz Dictionary

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ANNOTATION: The phonetic characteristics of the Oguz dialect are discussed in this article. Phonetic processes such as reduction, assimilation, dissimilation, spontaneous alterations, syncope, and related phenomena are studied in the dialect of several districts of the Oguz dialect (Turtkul, Ellikkala, Hazarasp, Khiva).

KEY WORDS: reduction, elision, syncope, repetition of consonants, spontaneous changes, anacopa, narrowing of word forms, sound compatibility, assimilation, dissimilation, metathesis.

Because Uzbek is a multilingual language, dialectology is becoming increasingly popular. The phonetic, lexical, morphological, and syntactic features of these dialects were discovered by E. D. Polivanov, K.K. Yudaxin, A.K. Borovkov, V.V. Reshetov, and other scholars studying the Uzbek dialect. At first glance, these characteristics may appear to be quite simple and uncomplicated. However, it is worthwhile to investigate it further. Consider the Oguz dialect, where the speakers' language differs significantly from the literary language. Doctor of Philology, Professor Fattoh Abdullayev has written several publications on the Khorezm dialect. It's fascinating to see what phonetic alterations and peculiarities appear in the words of persons who speak this dialect. The Oguz dialect has the following phonetic features:

a) the presence of contrasting pairs of vowels, as in the Uzbek Kipchak dialects;

b) Distinguish between short and long vowels, ie the presence of ancient Turkic long vowels (first degree long vowels), as in Turkmen;

c) The sound of tandk at the beginning of a word: d'l, gel

d) In the Oguz dialect, the consonants q, g, and x are pronounced at the back of the tongue, not behind the deep tongue.

e) The Oguz dialect has primary long vowels. This feature distinguishes them from Kipchak and Qarluq group dialects. At the same time, it differs from the Uzbek literary language in this respect.

f) In the Oguz dialect, the nasal sound is қ louder than in the Kipchak dialect: мəннəнъеттъ, санъяэттъ
g) The Oguz dialect, like the Kipchak dialect, follows all three laws of melody. In particular, the language in the sounds is backwards and forwards and the consonantal and non-consonantal sounds are expressed in the speech: *Dyzsoramaqadsı, surksoramaqaysylgorak.* [2:58]

h) In the literary language and Kipchak dialects, the transition of the *e* sound to the first syllable is very characteristic of the Oguz dialects. *əl, əx, kəs, maq, ən, əd.*

i) In Oguz dialects, in some words, the sound *q* changes to *x*: *vax, maxsat, xatar, tavax*[1: 137].

The Oguz dialect (especially the Khiva dialect) differs from the Qarluq-Uyghur dialect by the completeness and complexity of its vowel and consonant sounds, the preservation of sound harmony and long vowels. It is also a feature of the dialect that the representatives of the dialect say the consonant *q* in the form *k*.

In the dialect of the regions of the Oguz dialect, we can see different phonetic processes in the pronunciation of words. We can see reduction, elysis, sound compatibility, consonant repetition, spontaneous alterations, anacopa, and other phonetic changes in the dialect of the regions included in this dialect. First and foremost, in order to comprehend the phenomena of reduction, we must first comprehend what it is.

**Reduction** is the weakening of the position of certain sounds in a word. For example: *kelibdī-gölbdə, borasammi-bərasammt, Sharif-Shərəf, uyqu-ух, ifloş, tartıbsiz – palps*[4:115]. As we can see, the position of the *i* sound in words is written in the form of *and b* as a result of a pronounced decrease, which led to the phenomenon of reduction. If we look at the examples, we can see that the word came is used in the form gelbd, that is, the *s*ounding pair becomes the consonant *g*. We call this phenomenon spontaneous change in the language of science.

**Spontaneous changes (resonance).** It does not occur under the influence of any sound, but is associated with the historical development of the dialect.*Turibdi-dyrbdə, kechiradi-gechırədə, tuz-dyz, toʻshak – doshək.*

**Elysium** is a drop of vowels and consonants, which has two forms, i.e., the drop of vowels in the previous word in the pronunciation of two words (compound words) [6: 126]. For example:*koʻra olmaydi - gorəlmudə, bora olmaydi- borəlmudə, kela oladi - golədsə* and the drop of a weakened consonant in a word:*keldilar- golələ, bizlar- bəzə, tashladi – tashəd.*

There is also the phenomenon of syncope, which on the surface may resemble the phenomenon of elision, but it must be distinguished. First of all, let's find out what the syncope is.

The onset of syncope is directly related to stress. The fall of monosyllabic phonemes in unaccented syllables is a syncope phenomenon. Not as we stand. As an example of this phenomenon,*maorif-mərəf, borjak - bərəjək, biblioteka - bəblətək,sədat - sədət* can be said. This phenomenon is most often observed when two vowels come side by side. These phenomena are similar to the phenomenon of narrowing of word forms. However, in the narrowing of word forms, not only a single vowel or consonant, but several vowels or consonants can be dropped in a word. Let's learn more about this.

**Narrowing** (pulling) of word forms makes this process easier to pronounce. In this case, the vowels and consonants in a syllable or syllables are pronounced by dropping. Narrowing of word forms is also found in the dialects of the Oguz region:

1) Core narrowing: *bilaguzuk - bələzək* (Khiva). This word is found in the Khorezm oasis and is one of the traditional types of jewelry. Some scientific sources state that *bəlezək* (Khiva) is used in Turkmen and in Turkish as *bslezək* [3:54].
2) Narrowing due to root and affix: kelinglar - qoӊшъ, olib berdi- apparmaq, olib bormoq – apparmaq, bo’lmaydimi – bomunъ;

3) Narrowing that occurs when two words are added: thus - shyndэтыб, mana bunday – umнnduchкъ, narigi tomon, u yoq - ariаг[6:129].

In Sheva, not only is the sound narrowing but also the sound is increasing. Increasing the number of vowels and consonants increases the number of sounds in a word and at the same time prolongs it. This phenomenon, on the one hand, facilitates pronunciation, and on the other hand, from the point of view of the historical-phonetic evolution of the language, makes it difficult to pronounce the sounds acquired in some words [6: 129]. Ha – hava, Xudo- xydэ.

In contrast, the phenomenon of repetition of consonants (double consonant) is also observed. This phonetic phenomenon is caused by the double occurrence of two identical consonant sounds between words [4: 144]. Repetition of consonants: qari – qarrъ, kichik – kъchкъ, saqich- saqqъз, necha-nычкъл, ozg’in - огъп.

Sound compatibility - when comparing words in Uzbek dialects with other dialects and literary languages, such phonetic cases are observed that one word retains the same meaning, some vowels or consonants in them differ, but this the change does not impair the meaning of the word: do’ppи – toppь, kel - гал, eshak - oshок, egilмоq-ыгълмок, shundan – shynnan. These kinds of words t – d, k – гvowelsand e - a, u-o, they all represented like this way.

Dropping sounds at the end of a word may be due to the fact that the accent is different than usual. In this case, the unstressed vowel or syllable at the end of the word is weakened in the pronunciation and dropped. This is an anacopa phenomenon. The Anacopa phenomenon is a phenomenon common to all Uzbek dialects and is common in Uzbek, especially in international words [4: 134]. For example: gazeta - газут, mashina - маэшун, apteka - аптек, ellik - элъ and et.c.

Assimilation is one of the most common combinations of sounds in speech. The assimilation of vowels, especially consonants, is very common in oral speech. If the next sound is similar to the previous one, it is called progressive assimilation, and if the previous sound is similar to the next sound, it is called regressive assimilation. Kitob - крып, maktab - makтэрг, yорди - йёртъ[1:138].

Dissimilation is the process of dissolving two similar sounds. The fact that consonants in a word have a different sound variant is dissimilation.

If the next sound changes under the influence of the previous sound, it causes progressive dissimilation. Zarar - зоръл, zarur - зоръл.

Regressive dissimilation occurs as a result of the effect of the next sound on the previous sound. Tugma -дуњн, tegma - деиъ, egнъ – ейнъ.

Metathesis - in Uzbek metathesis is a substitution of consonant sounds in a word: go’shни – goшъбъ, do’ppи (taxъya) – таиъна[1:138].

The Oguz dialect also has other phonetic phenomena. But those events are very rare among the representatives of this dialect.

In conclusion, it should be noted that each dialect, each regional dialect has its own phonetic features, and through the analysis, understanding, study of these phonetic processes, not only the phonetics of this dialect, but also this dialect It is no coincidence that they can also learn the pronunciation of zlari. This article explores various phonetic processes, as well as a number of examples of how these phonetic processes occur in Oguz dialects. Phonetic phenomena such as elysis, spontaneous changes,
narrowing of the voice, and hesitation of the sound are also common in some dialects of the Oguz dialect.

REFERENCES: