

SOUND CHANGES IN MANUSCRIPTS OF OLD UZBEK WRITING

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Abstract:

This article talks about sound changes in old Uzbek manuscripts. It is analyzed based on conversion. The letters in the manuscript sources were analyzed by comparing them with other letters.

Keywords: phonetic changes, assimilation, accommodation, pracopa, falling sound, rising sound.

ESKI O‘ZBEK YOZUVINING QO‘LYOZMA ASARLARDAGI TOVUSH O‘ZGARISHLARI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada eski o‘zbek yozuvidagi qo‘lyozma asarlarda keltirilgan tovush o‘zgarishlari haqida so‘z yuritiladi. Tabdil asosida tahlil qilinadi. Qo‘lyozma manbalardagi harflar boshqa harflarga qiyosan yoritilib tahlil qilindi.

Kalit so‘zlar: fonetik o‘zgarishlar, assimilyatsiya, akkomodatsiya, prakopa, tovush tushishi, tovush ortishi



АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье говорится о звуковых изменениях в старых узбекских рукописях. Анализируется на основе конверсии. Буквы в рукописных источниках анализировались путем сравнения их с другими буквами.

Ключевые слова: фонетические изменения, ассимиляция, аккомодация, пракопа, нисходящий звук, восходящий звук.

Introduction

Among the Turkic languages, the Uzbek language is distinguished by its rich vocabulary. We can see this in the artistic and scientific works created in this language. Using such artistic masterpieces, the young generation witnesses how beautiful and unique our language is. How many languages are there in the world? Our mother tongue is very valuable to us, just as our mother tongue is valuable and important for every nation. In order to develop this science, we, the younger generation, should do our best.

The old Uzbek script is the history of our language. We used this script a lot in our time. Among others, Qadiri, Avloning and many other writers created works using this type of writing. Currently, we are enriching our scientific heritage with new information and research. Below, we will analyze and provide information about the phenomena of sound changes in the modern Uzbek language based on the interpretation of the manuscripts.

Phonetic changes. Sound changes, phonetic processes - changes that occur in the phonetic structure and structure of a word during speech. In the process of speech, in pronunciation, sounds can be pronounced differently, dropped, and sometimes the sound can be increased, one sound can be adapted by another. Such phonetic changes are called combinatorial positional changes of sounds (lat. combinare - combine, combine and positio - position, location).

Combinatory changes occur as a result of the interaction of adjacent sounds and include the following: accommodation (lat. accomodatio - adjustment) - partial adaptation, matching of the articulation of 2 adjacent sounds (vowel and consonant). For example: the front vowels (a, e, и) are moved back in accordance with the pronunciation of the back consonants (к, г', х); assimilation (k,.), dissimilation (see), metathesis (see), dieresis (Gr. diairesis - separation, division) - the loss of a sound in a word due to certain pronunciation conditions: as *pasqam* > *pasqam*. Phonetic changes that occur as a result of the unpronounceability of certain sounds in the root of the word or in the additions added to it due to the influence of a certain phonetic environment or position include: *prokop* (Greek: *rgokore*) - the dropping of a vowel or consonant sound at the beginning of a word: like *yiroq* > *iroq*, *yilon* > *ylon*; *syncope* (Greek: *syncope* - shortening) - dropping of a sound in the middle of a word: *son* > like my son; *apokopa* (Greek: *arokore* - shortening of completion) - dropping of a vowel or consonant at the end of a word or the second part of a compound word: *high* > *balan*, *friend* > *friend*; like *kilo* > *kilo*, *metropolitan* > *subway*. [2]



قابورمه گوشت

قوی، مال، ایچکی، بوزاق گوشتلری نینگ کمیاغ
قسملرینی ۴ - ۵ گراملی قیلیب لونده - لونده
بولکلرگه بوله سیز و میده توز سیپیپ آلیب
قویه سیز. قزانده یاغنی داغلب گوشتنی قابورمه سیز.
قابوریلکن گوشتگه پاتینجان، پیاز، بادرینگ کیبی
سبزه واتلردن تیارلنکن سالاتلر بیلن بیرگه
دستورخانگه تارته سیز.
بو طعام اوچون ۵۰۰ گرام گوشت، ۱ کیلوگرام
یاغ، پاتینجان، پیاز، بادرینگ کیراک بوله دی.

[1]

This type of food mentioned above is taken from Karim Mahmudov's "Uzbek dishes" series. Based on this source, we will proceed to the phonetic analysis.

This type of food is called "Roasted meat". If we pay attention to the words in the name itself, in the Latin script this word should be written in the form of roast meat. So instead of the letter "B" the letter "V" should be written. So there are changes in the use of letters. This event is a sound exchange event. In addition, in the above text there are cases of sound drop, which we can witness in words such as: meat, parts, vegetables. In these words, we can see cases where they are used as adverbs. In our language, this phenomenon is considered as a falling sound.

Tabdil:

Roasted meat

Cut the low-fat parts of lamb, mutton, goat, and veal meat into 4.5-gram thick pieces and sprinkle with a little salt. Heat the oil in a pot and brown the meat. Serve the grilled meat with salads made from vegetables such as onion, onion, and cucumber.

For this dish, you will need: 500 grams of meat, 1 kilogram of fat, onion, onion, and cucumber. We can conclude from this article that every science is useful for us. The more we study, the more our knowledge grows. We also looked at the history of our language and analyzed the text of the old Uzbek script, which we used many years ago, on the basis of translation. It was very effective for us. Because through this we got new information. We also repeated and



strengthened our knowledge of phonetic changes. The future of the country is in the hands of the youth, and we should not stop studying and researching.

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1. Karim Mahmudov "Uzbek dishes" (page 43)
2. www.wikipediya.uz

