

Eurasian Journal
of Humanities and
Social Sciences



Prosodica of the Turkic Word (By the Material of the Kazakh Language)

U.T. Dzhusupova

Senior Lecturer
Uzbek State University of World Languages
Tashkent, Uzbekistan
E-mail: unglasin@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the study of word prosody in Turkic languages. At the heart of all Turkic languages, including the Kazakh language, the basis of vocabulary is a syllable (one-syllable word). It always has a meaning and is the root of the word. It is in it that the type of synharmonism is contained, which is universally ("legislative") transmitted to all suffixes and inflections that join it. Each synharmophoneme of the Kazakh language in the composition of a word is combined with synharmophonemes of one synharmotimbre (solid synharmophone with soft synharmophone, soft synharmophone with soft synharmophone). In Kazakh and other Turkic languages, synharmonism universally embraces the entire word, no matter how polysyllabic it may be. Synharmonism is also the basis of Turkic word formation and word formation.

Keywords:

Prosody, vowel harmony, type, timbre, syllable, synharmonism, synharmonious, soft synharmonious.

The study of the phonological system of the Turkic (Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Karachay-Balkarian, etc.) languages should begin with the definition of the prosody of a word: the patterns of dividing speech into syllables and sounds depend on prosody, prosody helps to determine their articulatory and acoustic character [4; 5; 7]. The main prosodic property of the Turkic languages is synharmonism.

Synharmonism as the basis of the phonological description of the Kazakh sound system was studied by A. Baitursynov in the process of creating a synharmonic alphabet and spelling based on Arabic graphics. In his works, starting from 1912, the scientist for the first time carried out the classification of the sounds of the Kazakh language from the position of the types of lingual synharmonism. According to A. Baitursynov, there are two types of words in the Kazakh language: one type is hard, the other type is soft. As part of a hard word, all sounds are hard; as part of a soft word, all sounds are

soft [1; 2, p.390]. Thus, back in 1912, the understanding of the vowel harmonism of the Kazakh word and the Kazakh sounding speech was laid as a means of ensuring the integral design of the word as a whole, covering both vowels and consonants in its composition. The contribution of A. Baitursynov to the development of Kazakh linguistics and, in particular, to the development of the ideas of the theory of synharmonism is huge.

This was noted by M. Dzhusupov, who analyzed the works of the scientist in detail and carefully and highly appreciated his work. As a result of the analysis, M. Dzhusupov concludes that A. Baitursynov's research was more of an applied nature. He set as his goal the creation of an alphabet and spelling principles that reflect the synharmonic nature of the Kazakh sound system in written speech. At the same time, he took as a basis the sounds and combinations that were perceived by the ear of a Kazakh speaker, that is, the sounds necessary for a

normal understanding of speech and perception [8, p.19]. In addition, taking into account the dependence of the consonant sound on the nature of the vowel sound, he introduced into the alphabet a special diacritical mark "dæekshi", which indicated the synharmonicity of the word and all sounds in its composition, dictating the softness of the pronunciation of both vowels and consonants [6; eight].

In 1925, the work of H. Dosmukhamed uly [9] was devoted to the study of the law of vowel harmony in the Kazakh and Kyrgyz languages. According to the scientist, vowel harmonism is a real fact, characteristic of languages of Turkic origin, which manifests itself in the fact that all sounds in one word are pronounced either hard or soft [9, p.82]. Proceeding from this, H. Dosmukhamed uly believes that the traditional understanding of synharmonism as the harmony of vowels is wrong, since consonants, like vowels, play a special role in the organization of words, they also set the tone for the sound and are pronounced in a solid word - synharmonious, in a soft word - singharmo softly. Thus, instead of the traditional term harmony of vowels, he uses the term vowel harmony, since both all vowels and all consonants are subject to monoharmony in the composition of the Turkic word. M. Dzhusupov, having analyzed the works of H. Dosmukhamed uly, believes that "such an understanding of vowel harmony was given for the first time and should have given rise to a promising direction in the study of prosody of the word of vowel languages" [8, p. 48].

So, in the study of H. Dosmukhamed uly, devoted to the analysis of the synharmonic nature of the Kazakh sound system, synharmonism is defined as the main basis for the description of Turkic sounding speech, covering not only the phonetic structure of the language, but also word-formation, morphological. According to the scientist, "Kazakh-kyrgyz tilinde synharmonism zaңyna konbeitin soz, soz ozgerisi zhok" (in the Kazakh language there are no words and their forms that would not be subject to the law of synharmonism) [9, c.84].

Synharmonism as a fundamental basis of Turkic phonology is also affirmed in the works

of H.K. Zhubanov. The great merit of the scientist is that back in the 30s he made a conclusion about the syllabic nature of the Kazakh language [10, c.331]. In this connection, the problems of syllable and vowel harmony were considered in close connection with each other.

Modern research by M. Dzhusupov proves that hard and soft phonemes, sounds of the Turkic languages stand out in isolation when the analysis is based on the theory of position. For example, in the Kazakh language in synharmonic words: at, as, ak, al, az. The last consonants are clearly contrasted, although they are all synharmonious in these words. The same is observed in soft synharmonic words. For example: ел, ен, ел; no, em, es.

As you can see, the idea of the theory of phonology of vowel harmony was laid down in Kazakh linguistics at the very beginning of the 20th century. However, subsequently it remains unsupported and loses its meaning, being referred to only as "vowel harmony". What is explained, according to A. Dzhanisbekov, by the influence of studies on Turkic phonetics, in which the leading, moreover, the only prosodic unit was considered verbal stress, as in Russian [4, p.4]. In this case, the influence of accent-phonemic theories is evident, which do not take into account the internal specifics of the Turkic languages in general, and the Kazakh language in particular, i.e. the role of synharmonism, which is the prosodic dominant of the Turkic sounding speech. This led to the fact that in a number of works on Kazakh phonetics (in the 60s-70s), as well as on comparative phonetics and in comparative grammars of the Russian and Kazakh languages, the law of synharmonism is considered only as a harmony of vowels (Kenesbaev S., Turkpenbaev N.U., Tursunov D.T., Khasanov B., Aralbaev Zh., Akhanov K.A. and others).

So, S.K. Kenesbaev, we find the following definition of synharmonism: "... synharmonism is one of the types of harmony of sounds, in which vowels are likened to each other by the participation of lips or tongue" [12, c.91-92]. Further, he believes that vowel phonemes are the basis of vowel harmony, while consonants "are completely and completely under the

influence of vowels. Thus, according to the law of vowel harmony, the last of the neighboring syllables is likened to the previous one" [12, p.92]. In all the studies listed above, the essence of synharmonism is defined in a similar way. In addition, it should be noted that such a definition of synharmonism is present in some studies to this day [3;11].

As noted above, the understanding of synharmonism only as the harmony of vowels does not fully reveal its essence, since both vowels and consonants are equally important for synharmonic consonance [4; 5; 7; eight; thirteen].

Thus, there was a need for the emergence of a new theory that would most optimally reveal the nature of vowel harmony, its role in describing the prosody of the Turkic word; patterns of dividing Turkic speech into morphemes, syllables, sounds, as well as articulatory and acoustic characteristics of synharmophonemes (M. Dzhusupov's term) and their synharmopositional varieties.

Studies of recent decades have brought to the fore the theory of phonology of vowel harmony (singharmonology in terms of M. Dzhusupov or vowel monology in terms of A. Dzhunisbekov), according to which the prosodic dominant of the Turkic (Kazakh) languages is not accent, but vowel harmony. The systematization of the basic concepts, provisions, principles of synharmonic theory was carried out by A. Dzhunisbekov and M. Dzhusupov [4; 5; 6; 7;8].

So, vowel harmony is a peculiar result of coarticulation of vowels and consonants, a homogeneous timbre organization of all sounds that make up the phonetic image of the word as a whole [4, p.23; 7, p.8]. So, for example, the Kazakh words қал [қал] (stay), кел [k'el'] (come), кол [қ'ол'] (hand), көл [k'өл'] (lake) are characterized not only by certain linear combinations of sounds, but also by the special synharmonic timbre of the whole word inherent in each of them. In other words, in this case, words are opposed not only by individual phonemes, but also by sound compositions, both vowels and consonants are equally affected by the same synharmonic timbre. Violation of the same character of the

synharmotimbre destroys the word, makes it difficult to perceive. This is the main phonological function of vowel harmony.

The issue of synharmonism functions was considered by many researchers, starting from V.V. Radlov to the present day (Radlov V.V., Baudouin de Courtenay I.A., Reformatsky A.A., Vinogradov V.A., Trubetskoy N.S., Baitursynov A., Cherkassky M.A., Bogoroditsky V. A., Shcherbak A.M., Polivanov E.D., Zhubanov H.K. etc.). In the course of the phonological analysis of vowel harmony, three of its main functions were identified and established - word-cognitive, word-forming and derivational (Dzhunisbekov A., Dzhusupov M.).

The word-identifying (or constitutive) function of synharmonism guarantees the correct recognition of a word, which is provided by a homogeneous synharmonic timbre of words. So, monosyllabic words like тыз [t'yz°] - тыз [t'yz°] (salt, foreign land), сал [sal] - сәл [s'әl'] (insert, a little) native speaker of the Kazakh language recognizes, both due to the linear combination of different sounds, and due to the different synharmonic timbre of these words.

The word-forming (or culminative) function of synharmonism is that all the sounds and syllables that form words are combined by one synharmonic timbre both in monosyllabic and polysyllabic words. For example, the words тиз [t'iz'], тизиниздер; кыс [kys], кысыныздар.

The word-distinctive (or distinctive) function of vowel harmonism lies in the fact that the vowel timbre, being an obligatory accessory of each word, at the same time serves to distinguish them, since words are opposed both by individual sounds and by their entire sound composition, i.e. synharmonism, synharmoconsonant and synharmotimbre in the aggregate. For example: monosyllabic words тос [t'os°] - тос [t'os°] (wait, brisket) are distinguished by both synharmonious and soft synharmonic sounds. So it is with linguolabi-hard and linguolabi-soft synharmotimbres.

Thus, synharmonism (and not vowel harmony) is the prosodic dominant of the Turkic sounding speech, which in written speech is conveyed by graphic means (letters and their combinations), reflecting the

synharmonious or soft synharmonic nature of the Turkic word.

Literature

1. Байтурсынов А. Доклад на Первом Всесоюзном Тюркологическом съезде 26 февраля – 6 марта 1926 г. (стенографический отчет). Общество Обследования и Изучения Азербайджана. Баку. (А. Байтурсынов. Тіл тағылымы) қазақ тілі, мен оқуағартуға қатысты еңбектер). - Алматы: «Ана тілі». -1992. - 417-425 с.
2. Байтурсынов А. Оқу құралы. Усул сотие жолымен тертіп етілген. Қазақша алифба І-нші кітап. - Орынбор, 1912. – 40б.
3. Бейсенбаева К.А. Сопоставительная грамматика русского и казахского языков. Фонетика. Морфология. - Алматы: Ана тілі, 1994. – 272с.
4. Джунисбеков А. Проблемы тюркской словесной просодии и сингармонизм казахского слова: Автореф.докт.дисс. - Алматы, 1988. – 60с.
5. Джунисбеков А. Просодика слова в казахском языке. - Алматы: Наука, 1987. – 90с.
6. Джусупов М. (Маханбет Жусіпұлы) Ахмет Байтурсынов жене қазіргі қазақ тілі фонологиясы. Алматы, «Ғылым», 1998. 215 с.
7. Джусупов М. Звуковые системы русского и казахского языков. Слог. Интерференция. Обучение произношению. -Ташкент, «Фан»,1991, -240 с.
8. Джусупов М. Фонемография А. Байтурсынова и фонология сингармонизма. Ташкент, «Ўзбекистон», 1995. -176 с.
9. Досмухамед ұлы Халел. Қазақ-қырғыз тілінің сингармонизм заңы// Аламан. - Алматы: Ана тілі, 1991. - Б.81-99.
10. Жубанов Х.К. Исследование по казахскому языку. – Алма-Ата: «Наука», 1966. - 316 с.
11. Исаев С., Нуркина Г. Сопоставительная типология казахского и русского языков //Учебное пособие. – Алматы: Санат, 1996. - 272с.
13. Кенесбаев С. Фонетика. Современный казахский язык. Фонетика и морфология. – Алма-Ата: Изд-во АН КазССР, 1962. - 14-118 с. 13. Реформатский А.А. Иерархия фонологических единиц и явление сингармонизма //Исследование по фонологии. – М., 1966. - 184-198с.
14. Джусупова У.Т. Односложное корневое слово – основа базисной тюркской лексики (на материале казахского и узбекского языков). Электронный журнал «Иностранные языки в Узбекистане», №2(6)/2015. С.47-51.
15. Джусупова У.Т. Сингармонизм тюркского слова – основа сопоставительного анализа и обучения русскому произношению/ Жур. «Русский язык за рубежом», <http://www.pushkin.institute/science/>.
16. Джусупова У.Т. Лингвостатистика: понятия, направления, применение. Научный, образовательный, культурно-просветительский журнал: ЯЗЫК: ИСТОРИЯ И СОВРЕМЕННОСТЬ, №2, 2019, kbgujournal@yandex.ru.
17. Джусупова У.Т. Сингармонизм в казахском и узбекском языках // Алтаистика және түркология (Алтаистика и тюркология) (Altaistics and turkology). – Көкшетау, 2010. – № 1-2 (4). – С. 68-77.
18. Bakirova H. Typology of methodological and linguistic difficulties in the formation of lexical competence. ACTA NUUZ. 1/5/1 2021. 44p. <http://science.nuu.uz/uzmu.php>
19. Bakirova H.B. "Development of lexical competence based on content -based approach in ESP teaching, "Mental Enlightenment Scientific-Methodological Journal: Vol. 2021: Iss. 5, Article 19. Available at: <https://uzjournals.edu.uz/tziuj/vol2021/iss5/19>.
20. Bakirova H. The role of foreign language of specialty in the development of

- professional competence of the future ESP specialist. *Til va adabiyot ta'limi. O'zbekiston respublikasi xalq ta'limi vazirligining ilmiy-metodik jurnali*. 6-son 2021. 616. www.tilvaadabiyot.uz
21. Bakirova H.B. Formation of lexical skills in learning foreign language terminology in a non-language university/ Emergent: journal of educational discoveries and lifelong learning (EJEDL) ISSN 2776-0995 Vol. 2, Issue 5, 2021, Indonesia.
 22. Bakirova H.B. Formation of terminological competence in ESP education. Novateur publications. Journal NX- A Multidisciplinary Peer Reviewed Journal, ISSN No: 2581 – 4230 VOLUME 6, ISSUE 11, India. -2020. P 63.
 23. Bakirova H.B. Teaching foreign language terminology at non-language universities. International journal of discourse on innovation. Integration and education. Volume: 01 Issue: 01. 2020 <http://summusjournals.uz/index.php/ijdiie>
 24. Bakirova H.B. Terminological competence of the specialist in training vocabulary of specialty/ Web of scientist: International scientific research journal. ISSN 2776-0979 Vol. 2, Issue 5, 2021, Indonesia.
 25. Bakirova H.B. The role of terms of specialty in professionally oriented education. Journal of Hunan university (Natural sciences) Vol 48. No.11.2021. 1430p.
 26. Bakirova H.B. The content of teaching foreign languages. Eurasian Journal of Learning and Academic Teaching. Vol.2 www.geniusjournals.org. ISSN: 2795-739X. Belgium. 10-14p.
 27. Bakirova H.B. (2021). Some techniques of working on professional vocabulary. & quot; online – conferences & Quot; PLATFORM, 91–94. Retrieved from <http://papers.online-conferences.com/index.php/titfl/article/view/101>
 28. Bakirova H.B. (2021). Selection of lexic material for terminological dictionary minimum of energy specialty. & quot; online – conferences & quot; platform, 108–109. Retrieved from <http://papers.online-conferences.com/index.php/titfl/article/view/156>
 29. Bakirova H.B. Difficulties in working with technical terms in ESP education International Conference on Scientific, Educational & Humanitarian Advancements Hosted online from, Samsun, Turkey www.econferenceglobe.com July 15th, 2021. 65-67. Retrieved from <https://papers.econferenceglobe.com/index.php/ecg/article/view/605>