

Ructure of Words and Sounds

D. Khodjaeva

Candidate of Philological Sciences, Associate Professor Kokand SPI

Abstract:

This article discusses the specific features and types of syllables, the development of the phonological structure of words and syllables, the role of stress in speech, the study of stress in Turkology, the basic theory of the nature and character of stress and the types of stress.

Key words: syllable, word, phonology, word structure, phoneme, agglutinative, affix, grammaticalization process, expiratory stress, logical stress.

The structure of the Turkish word is characterized by a single syllable and a core morpheme consisting of 3 sounds. Most stems in Turkish are closed (consonant + vowel + consonant) - CVC. There are other types of stems: V, CV, VCC, CVCC.

The syllable is a universal phenomenon as an element of the word. However, in each language there are features of the syllable that are unique to that language. General works on the theory of joints belongs to the pen of M.I.Lekomseva, V.I. Postovalova, E.B.Trofimova, Yu.S.Stepanov G.P.Torsuev [1]. The theory of stress in the material of Turkic languages was developed by such scientists as N.A.Baskakov, T.I.Ibragimov, A.M.Shcherbak, M.I.Trofimov [2].

The main types of joints:

	The head of the joint	The beginning is clear	The start is off
The end of the joint			
The end is open		V-	CV- (-CV-, -CV)
The end is closed		VC- VCC-	CVC- (-CVC-, -CVC) CVCC-(-CVCC-, -CVCC)

The phonological structure of words and syllables and their development are related to stress. In the early stages of the development of agglutinative construction, the emphasis in Turkic languages fell on the first, basic morpheme (core). It is also the first word in compound words and phrases. Hence, the place of emphasis for word combinations and compound words was the same.

Later, in the later stages of the development of Turkic languages, when Turkic languages fully acquired the agglutinative type and the process of grammaticalization in affixes was completed, strong emphasis shifted from the first syllable to the last syllable. The dependence of strong stress on logical, musical stress makes it difficult to study the problem of stress in Turkic languages.

There are two main theories about the nature and character of stress in modern Turkish linguistics. According to the first theory, the main accent is a strong, expiratory accent, which is manifested along with the tonal reinforcement, i.e., the musical accent. This theory was supported by most Turkic scholars in the former Soviet Union and was based on this theory in his special studies on grammar and phonetics. Proponents of this theory include Russian scientists O. Betling (1851), V.V.Radlov (1882) and some foreign Turkic scholars I.Kunosh (1905), L.Bonelli (1893), K. Nielsen (1907), V. Pryole. (1911), J. Denny (1938), N. Gryonbeck (1940).

Although each of these scholars noted that the main emphasis in Turkic languages was expiratory emphasis, they expressed different attitudes about the place of emphasis in speech. For example, O. Betlingk, V. Radlov, V. Pyorle said that the main emphasis falls on the last syllable of the word. I. Kunosh says that in Turkish the main stress falls on the first syllable of the word, the secondary stress falls on the last syllable. K. Nielsen and J. Denis The emphasis is on the type of joint (open or closed) and the flour in the joint structure depending on the quality of the phoneme (wide and very long or narrow and very short).

The founders of the second theory of stress were G. Rakett (1927) and B. Collinder (1939). G. Rakett points out that the main - musical stress falls on the last syllable of the word, and the expiratory stress falls on the first syllable. According to B. Collinder, the musical and expiratory emphasis falls on the last syllable of many words. Theory 2 about stress was not recognized by the majority. Scholars who have studied the material of Turkic languages in the territory of the former Soviet Union have denied the existence of musical emphasis as the main emphasis in the word. Nevertheless, most Turkic scholars have not denied that the primary and secondary accents of a word depend on the musical tone as well as the nature of the accent.

Emphasis on Turkish languages was consistently carried out by representatives of the Russian Kazan School. Experimental studies by V.A. Bogoroditsky (1927; 1928; 1933; 1934) and G. Sharaf (1927; 1928) drew a number of valuable conclusions on the example of the Tatar language. These ideas are confirmed in the material of other Turkic languages [3]. The final review of the research on the problem of stress in Turkic languages is given in the works of A.M. Shcherbak and V.D. Arakin [4]. Emphasis as a phonetic phenomenon needs to be studied from two perspectives:

- 1) dynamic, strong, expiratory emphasis within a particular word (forcibly distinguishing certain syllables of a word);
- 2) logical stress, content stress (in relation to a sentence, a particular phrase, sentence, phrase). In this case, the word taken separately is logically highlighted.

Accordingly, the first is word stress, expiratory stress, strong stress, while the second is speech stress, logical stress, musical stress within a whole expression (phrase, sentence, phrase or sentence).

Emphasis or word stress in a word distinguishes one of the syllables that make up a word according to the force of expiration. It is known that not all syllables in a word are pronounced the same. In two-syllable and multi-syllable words, some syllables are pronounced weakly, some more strongly. A stronger pronunciation and separation of any syllable in a word in multi-syllable words, two or more syllables are pronounced with different strengths and are emphasized. Depending on the amount of syllables in the word, the stress differs in the level of expiratory power: the main stress or the strongest stress; weaker accents, i.e., level 2 and level 3 accents. By its very nature, word stress is a strong, expiratory stress. Because it occurs as a result of strong contraction of muscles, increased exhalation.

As a result, the stressed syllable is pronounced louder than the other syllables in the word. In Turkish, in most cases, the emphasis falls on the last syllable. Thus, stress, along with the melody of vowels and consonants, serves as one of the signs that define the boundary of a word in the flow of speech [5]. In two-syllable words where the stress falls on the last syllable, the vowel in the first syllable is reduced to varying degrees: b (i) lim. In three-syllable and multi-syllable words, the main accent usually falls on the last syllable, while the 2nd accent falls on the first syllable, the vowel sounds in unstressed syllables are reduced and sometimes even dropped: bálălár > ballár.

In Turkish languages, there are cases when the emphasis does not fall on the last syllable:

1. If the following word-forming and word-changing affixes come in the last syllable, they cannot be

stressed:

a) affix of indivisibility –ma: ólma (verb);

b) affix of analogy: -day / -tay: boláday;

c) affixes that form: -sha: órúscha;

d) person-number affixes in verbs: oláman.

2. The transfer of stress from the last syllable to the previous syllable also depends on the logical separation of the word by means of tone:

a. words in the number category have a counting tone: ólti;

b. in interrogative pronouns the meaning of logical interrogation is amplified by means of tone: qanday, qancha;

c. in the imperative form of the verb: ójla;

d. in stimuli: dzánym!

3. In word combinations that come with auxiliary words: sizdán boshqa.

4. In intensive qualities: qíp-qizil.

References:

1. М.И.Лекомцева. «Типология структуры слога в славянских языках». М.; 1968, В.И. Постовалова. «Фонологическая структура слога». АКД., М.; 1967; Е.Б.Трофимова. «Очерк теории фонетического и интуитивного слогоделения». Самарканд. 1972; Ю.С.Степанов. «О зависимости понятия фонемы от понятия слога при синхронном описании и исторической реконструкции». – ВЯ.; Л., 1970; Сравнительно-историческая грамматика тюркских языков. Фонетика. М., 1984. (Шу китобнинг «Урғу» бўлими В.Д.Аракин 1974. №5; Г.П. Торсуев. «Строение слога и аллофоны в английском языке». М., 1975.
2. Т.И.Ибрагимов. «Изучение образования слогов и структуры их сочетаний». АКД., Казань, 1970; А.М.Щербак. «Слог и его структура (на материале тюркских языков» – В кн.: Вопросы тюркологии. Баку, 1971; М.И.Трофимов. «Некоторые фонетические особенности слога в современном уйгурском языке». АКД., Алма-Ата, 1975.
3. И.А.Батманов. Фонетическая система современного киргизского языка. Фрунзе, 1946.
4. Щербак А.М. Сравнительная фонетика тюркских языков. томонидан ёзилган).
5. Корш Ф.Е. Слово «балдак» и долгота гласных в турецких языках // Живая Старина. Спб., 1909. № 70-71; Radloff W. Phonetik der nordlichen Turksprachen. Leipzig, 1882.