

Interpretation Of Phonetic And Morphological Changes In Bukhara Dialects

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Every era presents new challenges and demands to science based on societal needs and the progress of knowledge. The resolution of these challenges, in turn, leads to the emergence of new ones, which is the essence of progress. In the study of the Uzbek language as a system, distinguishing between language and speech and identifying the purely Turkic features of Uzbek has become a fundamental issue. The resolution of these initial problems paves the way for further research. Although A. Nurmonov has conducted studies on the morphophonology of the Uzbek literary language, Uzbek dialects, which are rich in morphophonological phenomena, have not been sufficiently explored. The study of the morphophonological system of Uzbek dialects provides broader insights into the phonetics and morphology of these dialects.

INTRODUCTION

Although the term “morphophonology” has not been explicitly mentioned in phonetic studies of Uzbek dialects, references to these phenomena can be found. However, the fact that these phenomena constitute a phonetic-morphological process and their specific characteristics have not been thoroughly analyzed.

Morphophonology (derived from “morphophonology” through haplology) is one of the youngest branches of linguistics, emerging in the 1930s. It studies the structure, phonemic composition, and transformation patterns of morphemes that are not fully realized in the phonological system of a given language. Additionally, it examines morphological phenomena characteristic of a language. One of the defining features of morphophonology as a science is its “youth” compared to other linguistic fields. Another distinctive feature is the inevitable connection between morphophonological

phenomena and morphology, as interpreted by various linguistic schools.

In these schools, phonology is considered a subject of morphophonology, with discussions focusing on its scope, characteristic units, and theoretical positions. Morphophonology, as a discipline, studies how linguistic units are expressed and how they change. In natural languages, words and their analogs (morpheme complexes) undergo systematic changes depending on their positional context. The nature of these changes varies, making it crucial to identify what constitutes a morphophonological transformation.

Morphophonology primarily examines two aspects:

1. The structure of morphemes belonging to different classes.
2. The description of morphological alternations present in a language.

However, it is still uncertain whether significant scientific results can be achieved in the first area. Almost all general statements about morphological structure rules tend to be of little

practical importance. In several isolating languages of Southeast Asia and Africa, morphemes are always equivalent to syllables.

In a broader sense, morphophonology:

- Analyzes the phonological structure of words and morphemes, as well as the distinctions between root and affixal morphemes.
- Considers various transformations occurring in morphemes and their combinations during word formation and inflection.
- Examines different phonetic features at morpheme boundaries.

The alternation of phonemes within morphemes is referred to as morphoneme. For example, the words *tara* → *taroq* (comb) illustrate the a/o morphoneme, while *sez* → *seskanmoq* (to flinch) show the z/s morphoneme. Morphophonology also accounts for the morphological function of stress, as seen in *olma* (apple, noun) vs. *olma* (don't take, verb).

Morphophonological phenomena are more prevalent in some languages (e.g., Slavic languages) and less frequent in others (e.g., Turkic languages).

The lexical composition of the Bukhara dialect is part of the general Uzbek language. Despite some unique words, phrases, and slight semantic differences in word usage, there is no significant lexical disparity between the Bukhara dialect and standard Uzbek.

Phonetic changes refer to alterations occurring due to the mutual influence of consecutive sounds for ease of pronunciation. These changes happen naturally in speech, affecting word forms. For instance:

- *sābun* (soap) is a modified pronunciation of *sovun* in the Bukhara dialect.
- *ujxi* (sleep) derives from *uyqu* through phonetic transformation.

Such changes are widespread in the Bukhara dialect.

Examples of phonetic changes:

- *āzā* (mourning) differs slightly from the standard *aza* but cannot replace it in all contexts. Instead, *tā'zijā* is used. *Āzā* appears in phrases like *āzā āš* (mourning feast) and *āzālik* (mourner).
- *Jākšānbe* (Sunday) is a phonetic variant of *yakshanba*.
- *U umedini uzip bölli, öšā ketkāni qājtmādi hāli* (He lost hope and hasn't returned since). In *umed* (hope) and *hāli* (yet), phonetic modifications occur within the root.
- *Görkāvğā hāqqini töliq beriš kerāk, nārāzi bömāsin* (Pay the gravedigger in full so he's not dissatisfied). *Görkāv* (gravedigger) is a transformed version of *go'rkov*.

• *Kečā ävgā čiqip kāklik ātip kellik* (Yesterday, we went hunting and shot a partridge). Here, *ävgā* is a dialectal variant of *ovga* (hunting).

These examples demonstrate that phonetic transformations primarily occur in spoken language and become normalized within the dialect.

Morphophonological Changes in Affixes and Roots

Morphophonological changes in Bukhara dialect can be observed in affixation:

- In *kunijā* (on the day), the suffix *-ga* changes to *-ya*.
- In *ölipti* (died), the suffix *-di* changes to *-ti* due to the influence of the voiceless *p*.
- In *čāpip* (after cutting), the suffix *-ib* changes to *-ip* under the influence of a voiceless consonant.
- In *fälāji* (its fate), the suffix *-gi* becomes *-yi*.

Such transformations are classified as morphophonological changes, occurring primarily in affixes.

The Bukhara dialect is rich in morphophonological phenomena, as demonstrated through numerous examples. The following types of changes occur:

1. Phoneme deletion
2. Phoneme alternation
3. Phoneme insertion

Despite its significance, morphophonology remains an under-researched area, with many unresolved questions. Researchers continue to explore the field, drawing insights from studies in Russian and English linguistics. Over time, as more work is conducted, morphophonology will be better understood, and the gaps in knowledge will be filled.

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