

## Approaches to the Syllabic and Accentuation of the Uzbek Language by M. Mirtojiyev

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### **Abstract:**

The Uzbek language, like other languages, has phonetic units formed in the flow of speech, including phrases, words, syllables, and sounds. The object of the syllabary is a syllable, and this syllable itself occurs with certain differences in different languages. That is why the syllable is interpreted differently in linguistics.

**Keywords:** syllable, open and closed syllables, speech unit, morpheme, stem, semantic form.

In this regard, in Uzbek linguistics, F. Shodiyev's "Structural-semantic interpretation and derivational features of monosyllabic words in the modern Uzbek language" (2008), Sh. Imyaminova's "Syllable in the modern Uzbek language" dissertations on topics such as "linguistic and statistical study of formation (based on polysyllabic words)" (2009) and Sh. Imyaminova's "Syllable formation in German and Uzbek languages" (2010) monograph and a number of other scientific research works were conducted.

When thinking about a syllable in linguistics, it is noted as the smallest part of speech. Speech always has its own semantics and its own form. Here, attention is paid to its shape. There are two forms of speech:

- 1) grammatical form;
- 2) form in terms of pronunciation.

If we take into account the grammatical form of speech, its smallest part is a morpheme. Its smallest part from the point of view of pronunciation is, as mentioned, a syllable. M. Mirtojiyev tries to explain that a syllable is the smallest part of speech, it is studied as a phonetic part of a word. In addition, a morpheme is also a word form. Based on this, the Russian linguist A.I. Moiseyev said that "a morpheme is a part of a word similar to a syllable." M. Mirtojiyev explains that this opinion is supported by the fact of the Uzbek language that the suffix -man in the verb "came" consists of one syllable and it is considered a form of morpheme denoting first person unity. Similarly, basic words in Uzbek and Turkic languages in general consist of one morpheme.

It is logically impossible to interpret syllables by comparing them to linguistic units. Therefore, we tried to interpret them from various extralinguistic points of view in linguistics based on the views of Professor M. Mirtojiyev. This is reflected in the following.

Trying to determine syllables based on the number of vowels in the word is from the primitive period of linguistics. He found his value in linguistics to a certain extent. Because dividing words into syllables almost depends on the number of vowels in them. This is certainly a reasonable

view. But M. Mirtojiyev relies on this and says that it is impossible to clearly define the boundaries, composition, and types of joints. Moreover, he points out that it is a wrong approach to ignore the fact that sonants can also be based on syllables.

To determine the joints, it is necessary to approach it from the point of view of muscle tension. This theory is based on the fact that the tension of the muscles during articulation is different, and it implies the consistent tension and relaxation of the series of sounds in the speech stream.

You can also approach the definition of syllables from the point of view of sonority. Since speech is the realization of words, it means that the sounds connected to each other are not the same acoustically: one is relatively low, and one is relatively high.

The most recent approaches in linguistics rely on the theory based on the difference in muscle tension when dividing speech into syllables. Here, the syllables are characterized from the acoustic-articulatory point of view. This also corresponds to the opinion of the Uzbek linguist Professor A. Gulomov that "a syllable is a part of speech that is spoken in one breath." M. Mirtojiyev emphasizes that the breath wave is proportional to the articulation time. His wave corresponds to only one syllable of speech. The rise of the breath wave corresponds to the tension of the muscles, that is, to the height of sound. A syllable starts weak and ends weak. Professor A. Nurmanov's views are similar: "When we pronounce words, the air flow coming out of the lungs is divided into parts. This division is in the form of a sound or a combination of sounds. This phenomenon is called a syllable in the language. A sound or a set of sounds uttered by one blow of air is called a syllable."

At this point, M. Mirtojiyev notes that this advanced theoretical idea, that is, the theory of measuring the joint with a breath wave, is also suitable for experimental analysis, and it has been fully confirmed by the experiment.

M. Mirtojiyev shows that syllables in the Uzbek language are mainly composed as follows.

1. A syllable can consist of only one vowel. For example, *i+liq*, *i+lon*, *u+zuk*, *o+'zak*, *o+ta*, *a+ka*, *e+kin* etc. The first syllable of words consists of only one vowel. A syllable never consists of a single consonant.
2. Any syllable has only one vowel, or sometimes no vowel, instead of which a sonant is observed. Having a sonant instead of a vowel is characteristic of words belonging to the adopted lexicon of the Uzbek language. For this, the professor gives an example of the syllable type in the Armenian language. An Armenian surname adapted to the Uzbek language *Mkrtchyan* consists of two syllables, i.e *Mkrt+chyan*. The center of its first syllable is the sonant *r*, and the center of the second syllable is the vowel *a*. There is no requirement for the presence or absence of a consonant in each syllable of the word, and even if there is, how many there are.
3. Any syllable can have one vowel and no more than that. These types of syllables can be found in any word. In the Uzbek literary language, sometimes the structural elements of monosyllabic words - vowels and consonants - are characterized by sound series: *qil*, *xil*, *bil*, *til*, *siz*, *jil* such as.

There are two forms of syllable structure in terms of syllable endings: open syllables and closed syllables.

Open syllables do not have a syllable ending, that is, they end with a vowel. For example, *da+la*, *ma+sa+la*, *dra+ma*, *me+ta+fo+ra* all syllables of words like

Closed syllables have a syllabic ending, that is, it ends with a consonant. For example, *g'ish+tin*, *naq+shin*, *non+voy*, *kar+ton* all syllables of words like

Professor M. Mirtojiyev divides syllables into two types from the point of view of length: long syllables and short syllables. As an example, the scholarly long syllables usually consist of all closed syllables. *ko'y+lak*, *ot+liq*, *oz+g'in*, *daf+tar*, *qis+qich* shows the length of existing

syllables in the words. Open syllables are almost always short syllables. For example, *da+la+da*, *ju+da*. The syllables of words like *According to the linguist*, a long syllable is pronounced separately in speech.

In our research work, we tried to present the types of joints according to their composition, as determined by the scientist, on the basis of a table. According to this table, some of the syllable types noted in the researches of M. Mirtojiev are not found in the researches and views of other linguists. It is understood from the table that from 1 type of the syllable type consisting of four sounds to the syllable type consisting of 6 sounds is found in the Russian language and the words introduced through it are also attached. This information is valuable information for morphemics and phonetics.

Joint types	A model of the syntagmatic relation of vowels and consonants	Examples	Lexical and morphological description
Words consisting of one sound		-a u	query payload
Words consisting of two sounds	S+V joints	de, ye na	demonstrative pronoun
	V+S joints	ot, ol, il, ez	verbs,
Basic words with three syllables	V+S+S joints	ort, arch erk	verbs, noun
	S+V+S joints	tik, til, tin	verbs
One-syllable root words consisting of four sounds	S+V+S+S joints	ko'rk, tinch yanch, qirq	noun, adjective, verb
	S+S+V+S joints	kley, drap, graf, kran	words borrowed from the Russian language (there are no such syllabic root words in the Uzbek language)
One-syllable root words consisting of five sounds	C+V+C+C+C	tembr, punkt	words borrowed from the Russian language (there are no such syllabic root words in the Uzbek language)
	C+C+V+C+C	sport, front	
	C+C+C+V+C	vzvod, sklad	
One-syllable root words consisting of six sounds	C+C+V+C+C+C	spektr, sfinks	words borrowed from the Russian language (there are no such syllabic root words in the Uzbek language)
	C+C+C+V+C+C	sprint	

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