



OPINIONS OF OKUZBEK LINGUISTS ON THE SOUND SYSTEM

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ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: This article analyzes and discusses the topic of opinions of Uzbek linguists about the sound system.

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O'ZBEK TILSHUNOSLARINING TOVUSH TIZIMI HAQIDAGI FIKRLARI

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MAQOLA HAQIDA

Kalit so'zlar: O'zbek, tilshunos, tovush.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada o'zbek tilshunoslarining tovush tizimi haqidagi fikrlari mavzusi tahlil va muhokama qilingan.

МНЕНИЯ ОКУЗБЕКСКИХ ЛИНГВИСТОВ О ЗВУКОВОЙ СИСТЕМЕ

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О СТАТЬЕ

Ключевые слова: Узбек, лингвист, звукооператор.

Аннотация: В данной статье анализируется и рассматривается тема мнений узбекских лингвистов о звуковой системе.

INTRODUCTION

If *language* is the highest good that distinguishes man from other creatures in the world, then the science of *language* is the beginning and source of the life force of all sciences. That's why humanity's interest and desire to know, learn started from this field. *Linguistics*, that is,

linguistics (Latin “lingua” – “language”) is a scientific field that studies *human language* as a form of communication, which differs from the practical interpretation of existing languages. Its purpose is the *scientific analysis of the language* spoken by people, which is a means of mutual communication.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Galen, a medical doctor and scientist among the *Greeks* who were the descendants of Prophet Noah’s son named *Yaban*, founded the first anatomy with the results of his practical examination of the *bones and muscles of the monkey*. The Greeks and the European scientists who developed their scientific views were engaged in *language science* based on these theoretical conclusions. Therefore, the linguistic science studied from the time of Galen to the 10th century was a *practical science based on assumptions* that did not find a clear solution.

Abu Ali ibn Sina, a great doctor and scientist of the *Okuzbeks*, who lived in the center of Great Turan, who are the descendants of Nuh Yalavaj’s son named *Turuk (Turk)*, who are considered to be the nobles of the species, *personally studied the bones and muscles* of a person in practical experience and made clear medical conclusions founded *his anatomy*. Ibn Sina, for the first time in the world, examined the human body, its *organs, muscles, blood vessels and nerve fibers* on the basis of surgery. Based on these theoretical conclusions, Eastern scientists engaged in *linguistics*. Therefore, after Ibn Sina’s work, linguistics became a *theoretical science based on precise analysis* in the 10th century.

Linguistics can be divided into two based on the scientific theories created by two scientists based on medical science. Approximate linguistics, which the Greek scientist laid the foundation stone for, and exact linguistics, which the *Okuzbeks* scientist proved in *practical experience*. In the centers of linguistics known to us in the world, the problem of the sound system of the language was approached in the following way.

In the first period of linguistic analysis, *Indian linguists* were the first to pay attention to the sound system of the language and distinguish between vowels and consonants, plosives and glides, voiced and unvoiced sounds. They also know sound combinations, phonetic phenomena such as *syllables, stress, tone (intonation), longness and shortness*. This scientific research is based on the evidence of the ancient Indian (*Sanskrit*) language. Chinese linguists developed *four types of intonation in the pronunciation* of their language during the Han Dynasty.

Greek linguists studied the sound system of linguistics, but did not *distinguish between letters and sounds*. They interpreted vowels as sounds that can be heard separately. They recognized *consonants* as sounds that are pronounced only with vowels. They expressed an

opinion similar to the comments of the Indians about *syllables and accents*. These scientific studies are based on the basics of the Greek language.

Linguists who wrote in Arabic (*Turkish, Persian, Indian, Greek, Arabic*) conducted scientific research in Arabic, the scientific language of that time. They approached the achievements of Indian and Greek linguistics critically and creatively, and expressed their theoretical views based on the uniqueness of their languages. The linguists who worked in the Arabic language were very sensitive to the issues of the sound system and distinguished between the *sound and the letter*. Some of them based on the basics of the Arabic language came to the conclusion that the *consonant is essential and the vowel is transitive*. Linguists representing agglutinative language recognized the importance of vowel sounds. Linguists who worked in Arabic also divided sounds according to their acoustic and physiological characteristics. Emphasizing the role of the throat, tongue, palate, gums, teeth and lips in the formation of speech sounds, they introduced the scientific theory of speech organs to world linguistics. Al-Farabi (870-951), a representative of the Turkic people, in his treatise on phonetics, speech sounds (*consonant and vowel*), their place of occurrence, characteristics, sound changes and the phonetic meaning of the word justified the opinions about the fire. The linguistic schools listed above drew *practical and theoretical conclusions* based on the *external sense organs* according to *Galen's monkey anatomy*, because at that time the structure of the human throat and throat had not been studied at all.

Abu Ali ibn Sina (980-1037), one of the Okuzbek linguists, started the second period of the analysis of linguistics with a perfect study of *human anatomy in surgical practice* for the first time in human history. Linguistics representatives made clear *scientific and theoretical conclusions* based on the functioning of organs in the throat and throat according to ***Ibn Sina's human anatomy***. Now the science of language got rid of assumptions and took a step towards accuracy. Ibn Sina's work "***Asbabi khudut al khuruf***" ("***Reasons of the Limitation of Sounds***" // "***Treatise on Phonetics***") was used by all linguists. Ibn Sina was the first in the world to lay the foundation stone for ***exact linguistics*** and laid the theoretical foundation for the ***science of sound system*** (phonetics). The famous scientist Mahmud Zamakhshari (1075-1144) analyzed the theoretical foundations of the language in his work "***Diyvan ut-tamayil***" ("***Divan on Assimilation***"), paying attention to the issues of sound system and sound change. From the above-mentioned grounds, it can be concluded that the sound system of linguistics (phonetics) was created in Indian, Greek, Arabic languages (*Arabic, Greek, Indian, Turkish, Persian*) and was perfectly studied in all aspects by Uzbek linguists.

The scientific theories of ancient Indian linguistics reached Europe (i.e., the western part of India) in the middle of the 18th century. It should be said that Western, Russian and Soviet linguists are not advanced in the scientific field, as they boast, but are in the last place in the field of linguistics. Until now, the worship of the West and the glorification of sunset scholars prevail in linguistics. But this unshakable scientific view is baseless and fictitious. Western scientists are among the last to understand the science of language in the world. They learned the science of language from the Greeks and then introduced it to their national language. They started learning their ancestral language, ancient Hindi, very late. In Russia, in order to justify the fact that the Russian nation was formed from Western peoples, Western linguists have traditionally considered people who made a great contribution to world civilization in terms of language science. Therefore, the Russians widely propagated the existing scientific theories of the Western scientists, not the Akharians, but the Greeks, the scientists who created in Arabic, and the Indians as innovations. Neither Europeans nor Russians could read Indian and Arabic manuscripts. Local Jews read the Arabic manuscripts and presented the scientific theories they contained to the Europeans as news on their behalf. They were unknowingly partakers of the *acquired linguistics*. The novelties created by Eastern scientists were stolen in this way. In order to hide their lies, they did not say anything about the scientific research carried out by scientists in the East. As a result, the copyright of Eastern scientists was acquired. So far, this serious problem has not been solved. Not only in linguistics, but in all sciences, copycat and fake scientists have reached the peak of fame. Such a situation exists in the field of linguistics, in the process of covering topics, it is necessary to specify when and by which scientist the basic scientific innovations related to the sound system of linguistics were made.

The phonetic-phonological layer (yarus) consists of the sound system of the language and speech sounds. To create speech sounds, the organs of speech must work. Only humans have such organs. The great doctor *Abu Ali ibn Sina*, after his practical surgical experiences, described the scientific and theoretical foundations of the location and function of the speech organs in his special work “*Asbobi khudut al khuruf*” (“*Reasons of the Limitation of Sounds*” or “*Treatise on Phonetics*”). So, until Ibn Sina, no one studied the human throat and throat in practical surgery. Ibn Sina wrote this treatise to deepen the theoretical foundations of the science of phonetics. In his work, the scientist perfectly justified the process that occurs in the formation of sounds. The generation of sounds is due to wave motion, which is said to occur as a result of *collisions and explosions*. He explained that the division of the wave-like movement into *particles* (parts) creates the high and heaviness of the *tone* (sound). Ibn Sina said that sounds are divided into simple and *complex* according to the way they appear, and simple sounds are

created by air and sound blocking, that is, by a *sudden explosion of air*. Complex sounds, he explains, are produced by *vibrating and sliding through* the partial release of air. Ibn Sina, while explaining the specific features of the sounds characteristic of the Arabic language, clearly knew that the sound system of the *Turkic language* is sharply different from the sound system of the Hom and *Sam* languages.

As we know, the Turkic language differs sharply from the Hom and Som languages because it is based on vowels. *Mahmud Koshgari*, in his work “*Dīwān Lughāt al-Turk*” (“*The Library of Turkish Words*”), is an excellent scientific-theoretical about the vowel system in the *Turkish language*, the width and narrowness of the vowels, the *longness and the shortness*, and the specific features of the *Turkish dialects* comments are over. The sound system of Turkic languages is similar to ohangrabo (magnet), in each word both vowels and consonants are placed, requiring the appropriate sound. This process is precise, unchanging, and a very delicate system, and it is carried out flawlessly in spoken speech. In his work, Mahmud Koshgari explained the system of consonants and their *adaptation to each other, the pronunciation of consonants, simple consonants, combinatory consonants, voiced and unvoiced features of consonants*, the sequence of two consonants, and acquired consonants. Mahmud Koshgari’s scientific-theoretical foundations are of great importance and have not yet been fully applied to the study of Turkic languages. We are promoting the false theories of the Europeans, which were implemented by the Soviets.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that the sound system of language science (phonetics) was created in Indian, Greek, Arabic languages (*Arabic, Greek, Indian, Turkish, Persian*) and was perfectly studied in all aspects by Okuzbek linguists.

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