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VOWEL HARMONY FEATURES IN IKAN DIALECT

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses phonetic principles – the features of vowel harmony, the way of applying it in Ikan dialect, as well as certain words and forms of the words not following the phonetic principles.

KEYWORDS: *Speech, Harmonious, Vowel Harmony, Palatal Vowel Harmony, Labial Vowel Harmony, Phonetic Principles, Front Vowels, Back Vowels, Dialect.*

INTRODUCTION

The village of Ikan is located on the ancient Silk Road, 20 km south of the city of Turkestan in the Turkestan region of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the population of which is Uzbeks.

Ikan dialect is also a part of the national Uzbek language. Prof. E. D. Polivanov stated that according to the vowel system and a number of linguistic features of this dialect included it to 1st type of the group of northern Uzbek dialects of the Oguz dialect (Ikan-Karabulak dialect). V. V. Reshetov also agrees with E. D. Polivanov's descriptive work on Uzbek dialects and that the interpretation of linguistic facts did not raise any objections, concluding that Ikan dialect belongs to the northern Uzbek group (Ikan- Karabulak dialect) of the Qarluq-Chigil-Uyghur dialect [Reshetov, 1966: 10]. Our observations show that the dialect has more relevance to the Oghuz dialect due to phonetic, morphological and lexical features. Although some information has been provided in the scientific literature on the linguistic features of the Uzbek Ikan dialect [Polivanov, 1929: 526-537], no special research has been carried regarding it.

There are many opinions about the phenomenon of vowel harmony of Turkic languages in the literature, which has been studied in detail in both Turkology and Uzbek linguistics [Abdullayev, 1961; Ashirboyev, 2016; Ibrohimov, 1967; Tenishev, 1984; Mirtojibev, 2013; Mahmudov, 2006; Muhammadjonov, 1981; Reshetov V.V., Shoabdurahmonov, 1978;].

Vowel harmony is a phonetic law related to the nature of the ancient Turkic language. This law requires that the following syllables be harmonized according to the word stem of the word or the vowel in the first syllable. The applications of the law of vowel harmony to Uzbek dialects are different, and in the basic urban dialects and literary language it has lost its relevance. We will analyze the state of application of this phenomenon in the dialect of Ikan. To begin with, we will focus on palatal vowel harmony.

In palatal vowel harmony, if the first syllable of the word stem contains the back vowels of the tongue, then in the last syllables of the word there are also the back vowels of the tongue, and vice versa, if in the first syllable of the word stem there are the front vowels of the tongue, then in the last syllables of the word there are, accordingly, the front vowels of the tongue. This phenomenon of the vowels is also mentioned in the literature. The scientists have claimed that this case is also applicable with the consonants such as q, g, x, and k, g.

In Ikan dialect, palatal vowel harmony is common and is fully applicable in the second and subsequent syllables. For example: in words such as vowels harmonize according to the feature of the language back, a:ja (oyi), ba:ba (bobo), ba:la (bola), ba:qir (chelak), ta:baq (tovoq), a:jna (ko'zgu), do:rba(to'rva), ča:l'yi(chovli), ta:mčaq (tomchi), qa:l'za(tashqiko'rinish), ča:yir (shag'al), čo:paq (kaltakesak), bolamaq (atala), do:rba, qa:yun, ašqultaq(zinapoya), šum'yila(xasis), ba:šmaltaq (ovqatningturi), qa:vuzyan (qo'ng'iz), šan'yillama, qarayla (kuzatibzur), while in such words, vowels are harmonized by the front language feature, bö:bäk (chaqaloq), tö:män (past tomon), kä:rc'bk, dā:dā (ada, ota), ä:ski (latta), kätzäk (navbat), če:čäk (chumchuq), i:čäk, bö:täk (boshqa), ä:pätzäk (so'lak), kö:mäkāj (qizilo'ngach), pä:tir (nonningturi), čö:kirtkä (chigirtka), čildirmä (doira), ö:rmächäk (o'rgimchak), sö:lämäk (sumalak), kä:kirdäk (kekirdak).

In palatal vowel harmony of the dialect, it is commonly observed that according to the hardness and softness of the same vowel, the same harmonization occurs in the words: hä:mä (amma), kätzäk (navbat), kä:säk (xomg'isht), ä:šäk (eshak), ä:gär (egar), ä:rāzän (ustinikiriarchilmaydigankishilar), ä:lāk (elak), tä:lpäk (telpak), kä:sä (kosa), härrä (arra), zä:väräk (suvarak), ä:sälän (esi past), pišik(mushuk), tü:ndük (mo'ri), ta:rma (xaskash), atqar (ado etmoq), da:lbasalab (talvasagatushib), a:γaryan (oqlik), jaryā:nat (ko'rshapalak), jib'isq'i (pismiq), bultur (o'tganyili), julun(bo'yinso'ngagiichidagioqilik) and etc.

There are also two variations of affixes in the dialect and depending on the hardness and softness of the base vowels and with what sound ends, the one of affixes is applied. For example: plural affixes: -lär//lar, -när//nar:kä:mpirlär, ö:jlär, ba:llar,ča:llar,kä:linnär, je:ηnär, i:čiqnär, a:damnar, me:ma:nnar, barin'nar. Affixes of noun cases: genitive case:-iñ, -iñ, //-ün, -uñ, //-niñ, -niñ: I:šinközini bilädi. Tö:mätin tü:bi ja:riq;Ö:zijo:yin,közi joq.Ba:jin ašini bajyuz qo:ryapti; Ü:nünö:šsi (ovoziing o'chsin). Quduyun içigä čüšipti.- ün, -uñforms of affixes of genitive case are not common. Accusative form of nouns: -ni//ni: U:rya:ni u:n aši, sö:kkäni sö:k aši. Dative case:-gä// γa // kä//qa // ä// a: Tägğängä tægädi, tægğängägä kä:säk atadi. Ö:lmäs ba:liqqa su:učrapti. İmtilyan iškä, Tartınyan ta:šya. I:t i:tkä saladı, i:t qujrüyıya. I:timä ha:r, pišigimä na:mis. Ajayına ba:γ, jüräginä da:γ.

Instrumental noun case:-dä//da, -tä//ta: Kä:ndä kältäk jedim, To:xitqada toqmaq. I:štä kö:rinmäjdi, a:šta birinči.

Prepositional noun case: -din//dīn, -tin//tīn: dä:däsīdīn örgändi, a:ldīnđīn aqqan su:, xa:lasīdīn so:radī, i:štīn kädī, ba:štīn başladī.

However, word-formers and other affixes also have their own front and back tongue phonetic variants. For example, -ki, -gi, -qī, -yī: iš-ki, ke:š-ki, kü:z-gi, tü:η-gi, sīrt-qī, qīš-qī, ja:z-yī, baha:r-yī:

-lik, -līq: kālin-lik, küjöv-lik, bändä-lik, ba:la-līq, qarī-līq, ja:š-līq.

-lä, -la:1. I:šlāgānčīšlājdi, i:šlāmāgān kišnājdi. 2. Da:lada o:tlap jürgān ma:l žā: köp. 3. Ke:tiη o:tīnī otlasaη, Še:tiη su:iñī su:lajsa. In all the examples given above, we see that the word-forming affixes are added to syllables according to the front and back vowels of the vowels.

This rule applies not only to word-forming affixes, but also to form-forming affixes, for instance: Bar-a-san-a, käl-ä-sän-ä, se:η iš-iη. // Bar-iš ba:r, käl-iš joq. // Bar-yan-iη balta-sī, kä:gän-iη ke:tmän-i. // Bar-yučaj, kä:-güčaj Ši:rin sö:l-lä-di. // A:yiz-līq-qa söz be:-mä-gän, // A:jaq-līq-qa jo:l be:-mä-gän.

Hence, the choice of thick-thin variants of affixes in the dialect is based on the nature of the base vowel and some consonant sounds.

In compound words, the parts are combined according to their hardness and softness, for example: a:šqa:zan, alaqa:rğa, ağa:lma, ja:rğa:nat, ja: ɣaš qa: šiq, a:lačīpar, a:laxoržīn, a:ppar (olib bor), qaraba:š (yolg'iz bosh), su:jīla:n, kö:zä:jnäk, äkkä (olib kel), äččüš (olib tush), be:šigü:rtki, i:tköjnäk, kä:linčü:štü, i:tüzüm, kä:linkö:rđi, tä:mirtikän, bü:rsügün, čä:käče:š (soch o'rish turi).

In the dialect, it can be observed that most of the loanwords from other languages are subject to vowel harmony. Take Arabic loanwords for example, the back vowels in these words: sa:ndīq, a:dam, a:vlat, a:sbap, va:da, a:zap, ma:zarat, Sulta:n, Sa:dīq, qa:dam, qa:ssa:p, sa:daqa, sa:bīr, sa:vda:, a: šiq, a:qībat, a:datand Persian loanwords durus, arza:n, a:rdap, sa:pīn, ba:zar, a:vaz, a:xur, a:jna, ra:sa, da:rī, a:stana, da:rman, pa:da; it tends to be softer in words such as, tö:mät, hö:när, lä:nät, häkim, Rä:hilä, Sä:näbär, ä:häk, kä:pkir, kö:git, nä:zik.

Russian loanwords, the front vowels of the following words are harmonized: ü:tik, lä:mpiškä, tä:liηkä, bü:lüşkä//bö:lüşkä, vi:lkä, tö:lkä (faqat), kä:mpit (konfeta), bä:nkä, tiräktir, žīmpir, mäši:nä, ä:dris (adres), äspä:lt, gäzi:t, känse:rt, kä:stim, bälni:sä, istö:l.

The words such as O:ddīx, a:rza (ariza), pa:lto, pa:spīrt, po:šta, po:vur, are harmonized in accordance to the features of the back tongue vowels.

As any dialect of the Uzbek language, the Ikan dialect has also some distortions of vowel harmony, it is given in the following:

1. Some loanwords such as kä:läva:t, mä:käro:n, tilvizo:r, Kämra:n, Me:riba:n, küla:l, gü:na:, kita:p, gä:ra:n, me:ma:n, dä:stirxa:n, Za:hit, Va:hit, Ha:sijät, hisa:p, i:ntiza:r, dä:sma:l, Dilša:t do not follow the rule of vowel harmony. The primary long vowel a: (ɔ :) is involved in all these words. It is noted that in the first syllable of words such as Za: hit, Va: hit, Ha: sijät, the back-vowel a: is present and accordingly the consonant sounds tend to be pronounced harshly, and in the following syllables, the vowel and consonant sounds tend to be softly pronounced accordingly.

2. There are cases of disharmony in compound words: qu:mšäkär, kö:kčaj, sü:talma (olmaningnavi), be:šiktoj,küñövta:lat (marosimnomi), jo:lčibin, a:qžögär, ža:nköjnik (kuydirgi), čä:káčandr (tirishqoq), si:rqujruq (ovvoyio't), birätola (biryo'la), qa:jimbikä, ke:šqurun,qi:ztäkä (ayolsifaterkak), mäkkäqa:baq, bä:tačar, kä:linsala:m, tä:mirqa:šiq, belba:q, qirqgä:žäk, širin ta:maq, a:γöj(oquy – zalma'nosida), bunna:kün (o'tkan kun), a:ldingün, hämato:ti (ammasiningqizi), kä:linqi:z (qarindoshgakelinbo'lganqiz), kä:nna:ja (kelinoyi), ča:jišti. In these examples, although the components of a compound word do not match, the front vowel in the first part and the sounds in the second part do. For example, mäkkä+qa:baq, the front vowels in the first component of the compound word and the back vowels in the second component are harmonized. Therefore, it keeps harmony within compound words.

3. Since most of the particles have only single variation, they are not subject to vowel harmonization.

As the particles of -γu, -da, -aq, -jaq with only variant of the back vowel, they do not harmonize with the word stem, only some of them can fit with the words of the back vowels. For example, -γu: keldi-ku~ kädi-γu, aytdi-ku~e:tti-γu, bordi-ku ~ bardī-γu, qoldi-ku~ qa:dī-γu; -da:keldi-da~ kädi-da, aytdi-da~e:tti-da, bordi-da ~ bardī-da, qoldi-da~ qa:dī-da; -aq: keliboq~ kä:baq, aytibog~e:dibaq, bariboq~ baribaq, qolibog~ qa:baq; -jaq: o'zijaq ~ ö:zijaq.

4. The -dog'on//do:n form of the adjective has only a back vowel variant, such as yotadigan ~ jatadoyon // jatado:n, boradigan ~ baradoyon // barado:n, aytadigan~e:dädoyon // e:dädo:n, biladigan~ bilädoyon // bilädo:n.

5. The form -iñki, -niki, used for formation of the meaning of belonging, the front vowel variant of it is applicable only a:γam-iñki, xa:lam-iñki, siñnim-iñki, öj-iñki, tayam-iñki, qi:zi-niki, oylī-niki.

6. The affix -da:γi, used to form adjectives, has only a back vowel variant:

i:š-da:γi, šä:r-da:γi, ba:laliq-da:γi, ta:γ-da:γi, öj-da:γi, xa:na-da:γi, siñnim-da:γi.

7. Only the back-vowel variant of the -dek (-day) affix, which is used to form assimilation, is used in the form -daq: pişik-daq, se:n-daq, a:j-daq, qoj-daq, kün-daq.

8. Incomplete verb -äkä (ekan): kä:lädäkä, ba:radäkä, ojnajdäkä, jazadäkä...

Labial vowel harmony. Although labial vowel harmony is very rare in Ikan dialect, it is still present, for example: tü:ndük (mo'ri), küjöv (kuyov), bultur (o'tgan yili), julun (boyin suyagiichidagi oqilig), tügün, quduq, qoñur (qo'ng'ir), qojuñ, qolum, türlük (turli), murun (burun), nuqul (doim), münüz (hayvon shoxi), juduruq (musht), köjnük (g'am, tashvish), köñü, közüñ, örüm and etc.

The examples show that if the first syllable uses the labial vowel, so the vowel with same features will be in the second syllable. As a result, ü-ü, u-u or o-o, o-u, ö-ö, ö-ü are harmonized in given forms.

E.D. Polivanov, a scientist who identified several features of the Ikan dialect that differ from other Uzbek dialects, noted that the dialect has more labial vowel harmony features, and that the labial vowel harmony is more pronounced in ikan dialect rather than in the Turkestan dialect, not

only in closed syllables(qol-um), but also,he gives the example of the words qo-lu, o-qu, indicating that it exists in the open syllables too [Polivanov, 1929:536].

The following examples illustrate the accuracy of his claim:: i:šini kör-sü, e:r tur-su(erta tursin), jamanniqtin qorq-su, qo-lu uzun.

In Uzbek dialects, the nature of labial vowel harmony is characteristic of the first two syllables of words, rarely in the third and fourth syllables [Ashirbaev, 2016: 27]. This form of vowel harmony is not consistent in the Ikan dialect, as in all dialects of the Uzbek language.

F.Abdullayev noted that labial vowel harmony in Oghuz group dialects is very rare, and in the first syllable of words such as ,otir,güniň if one of the sounds o - ö or u-ü comes, except for some cases, in the second closed syllable between u with i there is an indefinite sound pronounced[Abdullayev, 1965: 18]. These views of F. Abdullayevare also supported in our observations. For example, in the words such as, jügür//jügir, sujuq//sujiq, o:dun//odın, uruš//urış, uruq//urıq, tüzük//tüzik,kölük//kölik, qulun//qulın, indeed, it is difficult to distinguish the pronunciation between the sounds **o, ö, u, ü** and the sounds **i, i**.

Although the labial vowel harmony is rarely observed in in the thirdsyllables, it is present, for example: bürsügün (indinga), juduruq (musht), tuturuq, qušmurun (quduqhamdaqattiqyerlarniqazishdaishlatiladiganuchlitesha), sürgürüş, bulduruq (kishilargaberilganlaqab).

In conclusion, the rule of vowel harmony, which lost its force in the urban dialects due to the historical process, is still well preserved today and used in the Ikan dialect.

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