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TILSHUNOS OLIM M.MIRTOJIYEVNING FONETIKA DOIRASIDAGI TADQIQOTLARI

Annotatsiya

Maqolada fonetist olim professor M.M.Mirtojiyev qarashlari yoritilgan bo‘lib, professor Yormat Tojiyev tilshunos olim M.M.Mirtojiyev haqida shunday fikr bildirgan edi: “Professor Miraziz Mirtojiyev o‘z tadqiq usuliga, jiddiy nazariy fikrlariga ega bo‘lgan, o‘z ilmiy uslubini shakllantira olgan olim bo‘lib, o‘zbek tilshunosligi taraqqiyotini belgilab turuvchi katta bir ilmiy tilshunoslik maktabini yaratganligi aniq. Bu ilmiy maktabni o‘zbek tilshunosligida, aytish mumkinki, Ayyub G‘ulomov ilmiy tilshunoslik maktabidan keyingi eng yirik ilmiy maktab deyshga to‘la asosimiz bor” [2].

Kalit so‘zlar: Fonetik sath, dinamik urg‘u, kvantitativ xarakter, intonatsiya, nutq tovushlari, nutq organlari, fonetik eksperiment, ossillograf.

ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ УЧЕНОГО-ЛИНГВИСТА М. МИРТОЖИЕВА ПО ФОНЕТИКЕ

Аннотация

В статье изложены взгляды ученого-фонетика профессора М.М.Миртожиева, профессор Ермат Тоджиев высказал следующее мнение об ученом-лингвисте М.М.Миртоджиеве: «Профессор Миразиз Миртоджиев имел свой метод исследования, серьезные теоретические идеи и свой научный метод. Ясно, что он был учёным, который смог сформировать и создать крупную школу научного языкознания, определившую развитие узбекского языкознания. Мы имеем все основания называть эту научную школу крупнейшей научной школой в узбекском языкознании после школы научного языкознания Аюба Гуломова» [2].

Ключевые слова: Фонетический уровень, динамический акцент, количественный признак, интонация, звуки речи, органы речи, фонетический эксперимент, осциллограф.

LINGUISTIC SCIENTIST M. MIRTOJIYEV'S RESEARCH IN PHONETICS

Annotation

The article describes the views of the phonetic scientist Professor M.M. Mirtojiyev, Professor Yormat Tojiyev expressed the following opinion about the linguist scientist M.M.Mirtojiyev: "Professor Miraziz Mirtojiyev had his own research method, serious theoretical ideas, and his own scientific method It is clear that he was a scientist who was able to form and created a large school of scientific linguistics that determined the development of Uzbek linguistics. We have every reason to call this scientific school the largest scientific school in Uzbek linguistics, after the Ayyub Gulomov school of scientific linguistics"[2].

Key words: Phonetic level, dynamic accent, quantitative character, intonation, speech sounds, speech organs, phonetic experiment, oscillograph.

Introduction. In the world linguistics, the specific characteristics of scientific schools founded in certain fields of science, their place and role in the development of scientific thinking are being researched as one of the actual problems. Since the scientists who founded the scientific school create scientific-theoretical innovations that are the basis for the development of a new stage in progress of a certain field of science, and at the same time, they cultivate potential followers who will enrich science with new results. Researching the scientific principles and criteria of analysis developed by such scientists based on the study of the specific features of their scientific and creative activity is considered urgent as it leads to new scientific and theoretical conclusions and serves the further development of science.

In the world linguistics, attention is paid to such important issues as the scientific schools that have made a great contribution to the development of world linguistic thinking, the research methods of the famous scientists who founded these schools, the theoretical and practical significance of the results they have achieved. Consistent continuation of scientific research in this direction at the level of today's requirements is the dictate of the time. In linguistics, the study of the human language and the laws of its occurrence in many ways require consistent research of the phonetic, lexical, and grammatical systems of the language. From this perspective, glorifying the work of linguists who devoted their lives to determining the place of language in society and systematically studying their scientific heritage are important tasks in linguistics.

Some scientific investigations have been conducted on the influence of scientific schools created in Uzbek linguistics on

the improvement of national linguistic thinking. However, to date, the separate study of the activities of linguists has not been fully resolved in the agenda of Uzbek linguistics. In this regard, the special study of the scientific heritage of the professor Miraziz Mirtojiyev, who created a school in linguistics and is recognized not only in our republic, but internationally, is one of the priority tasks. As a linguist, M.M. Mirtojiyev's researches in Uzbek language phonetics, lexicology, morphology, semasiology, Turkic words are among the works worth studying in Uzbek linguistics. Since the scientist's theoretical views on semasiology, a field that has not been deeply studied in Uzbek linguistics in a monographic direction, his experimental analyses within the framework of the phonetic system of the Uzbek language, the scientific and practical conclusions he made in this regard are of great importance for linguistics.

This, in turn, is the responsibility of linguists to further expand the scope of research on the Uzbek language, to study the linguistic features of our language in a wide and detailed manner, as well as to recognize the scientific achievements of linguists who have made a significant contribution to the development of Uzbek linguistics [1].

In this respect, determining the theoretical and practical importance of the scientific heritage left by the outstanding linguist scientist Miraziz Mirtojiyev, the place and role of the linguistic school created by the scientist in the development of national linguistics are among the urgent issues of the field.

Literature review. Foreign linguists such as P.Serio, L.Tenyer, O.Campbell-Thomson; Russian linguists R.I.Avanesov, A.V.Bondarko, R.A.Budagov, V.V.Vinogradov, V.Zinder,

V.V.Kolesov, M.I.Matusevich and others analyzed the scientific activities of linguists. For example, the research works of N.A.Sverdlova "Методологические особенности лингвистической концепции Отто Эсперсена" (2004), D.A. Samarin's "Методологические особенности концепции активной грамматики Льва Владимировича Щербы" (2010) are dedicated to the work of mature linguists. In this regard, we can give an example of D.M.Yuldasheva's dissertation work in Uzbek linguistics, written in 2021 on the theme "Лингвистическое и методическое наследие академика Л.В.Щербы" dedicated to the study of academician L.V.Shcherba's scientific heritage.

In this regard, in Uzbek linguistics, M.Qurbanova's "Linguistic heritage of Fitrat" (1993), Sh. Bobomurodova's "Role of Elbek in the development of Uzbek linguistics" (2002), T.M.Togayev's "Ashurali Zahiri and his linguistic heritage" (2005), We can cite as an example the dissertation work of D.M.Yuldasheva on the topics "Lingvisticheskoe i metodicheskoe nasledie akademika L.V.shcherby" (2021).

Different approaches can be seen in these studies, including M.Qurbanova Fitrat's published linguistic articles and lectures revealed her views on language development, her attitude to synharmonism, and her participation in the scientific and social process related to spelling. T.Togayev highlighted Ashurali Zahiri's contribution to the orthography and punctuation of the Uzbek language with his treatise "Spelling". In her research, Sh. Bobomurodova also analyzed Elbek's scientific activities to increase the spelling literacy of the people through published series of articles.

In general, in Uzbek linguistics, there are no research works dedicated to the study of the scientific creativity of linguists, and the need to study the researches and scientific heritage of famous linguists determines the relevance of the work.

The serious research of the scientific activity of the linguist M.Mirtojiyev began mainly after his major works published after the 90s, which were brought to the attention of the scientific community. In the researches published during this period, the scientific activities of the scientist, his contribution to the development of the phonetics of the Uzbek language, his semasiological analyses were studied in depth, and his researches on the history of Turkic languages were duly evaluated, it was noted that Professor M. Mirtojiyev's scientific views are different from others due to the originality of his speculations, which are based on factual evidence [2]. Despite the fact that the scientist's works are analyzed and scientifically highly evaluated in these articles, the issue of the role of M.Mirtojiyev's scientific school in Uzbek linguistics has not been specifically researched on a monographic aspect. From this point of view, it is important to study the unique approaches and scientific interpretations of well-known scientists in Uzbek linguistics, in particular, phonetician, lexicologist, and semasiologist M.M.Mirtojiyev, who greatly contributed with his achievements in the fields of phonetics, lexicology, and semasiology.

Research methodology. Miraziz Mirtojiyev Mirtojiyevich (1927-2019) is an Uzbek linguist, lexicographer, and a hardworking devotee of science. The scope of the scientific school of M.Mirtojiyev can be seen from the studies of the 30 disciples trained by M.Mirtojiyev as N.Mahmudov, A.Nurmonov, R. Rasulov and S.Muhamedova, Z.Tohirov, I.Hakimov, V.Karimjonova, O.Sharipova, D.Khojayeva, G.Rikhsiyeva, G.Norimova, Sh.Shorasulova, N.Umarova and others.

Professor M. Mirtojiyev is one of the well-known linguists. During his scientific career, he published 12 monographs, 1 textbook, 11 manuals, 5 scientific and popular pamphlets, 5 dictionaries and more than 200 scientific, critical and encyclopedic articles [6]. The professor worked effectively even in his 80s and 90s. The most prominent textbooks of M.Mirtojiyev correspond to the period after 2010s. Within these textbooks, the works "Phonetics of the Uzbek language" and "Research of Turkish root words" are of great importance.

The scientist's textbook "Phonetics of the Uzbek language" covers not only the Uzbek literary language, but also its dialects and the materials of the borrowed lexicon. M.Mirtojiyev had published his articles on the phonetic level since the

beginning of his scientific career and expressed his ideas in a large-scale work. The monograph "Uzbek language phonetics" created as a result of long-term observations was published in 2013 by "Fan" publishing house. Though prior to that, in different years «Stress in the Uzbek language» by A.Gulomov (1947), "Phonetics" by B.Reshetov and Sh.Shoabdurahmanov (1953), section of "Phonetics" of textbooks created for students of higher educational institutions, F.Abdullayev, H.Doniyorov, A.Mahmudov, S.Otamirzayeva, H.Jamolkanov, H.Yoldosheva's studies that covered one or another part of phonetics, were published, a monographic study based on the results of experimental investigation, which involves all the national features of phonetics "from head to toe" had not been created yet [2].

The connection of phonetics with physical acoustics and anatomy, the compatibility with these sciences is ensured in the description of some of its phenomena. A number of clarifications were made to the existing views on the speech apparatus in «Current Uzbek literary language. Phonetics», written by Professor M.Mirtojiyev (Tashkent, 1999) [4].

It should be noted that all the examples of M.Mirtojiyev's phonetic research were recorded on the basis of new transcription symbols that fully reflect the sound system of the Uzbek language. The linguist made sufficient use of the phonetics laboratory of the Institute of Language and Literature of the UzRAS for conducting experiments.

The study of speech sounds from a biological aspect constitutes a large part of M.Mirtojiyev's researches at the phonetic level. We believe that in order to carry out the research one should have perfect knowledge of the human body. The biological aspect of speech sound refers to the anatomy and physiology of speech organs. At the same time, defectology and pathology of speech organs are also important in the formation of speech sounds.

Many manifestations of speech disorders are associated with organic damage to the central nervous system [7]. According to the scientist, only the vocal cords are pure speech organs, and the rest are not speech organs at all [5]. The articulation speech sounds by these organs is an additional task. That is, the lungs and related organs are the organs of breathing, larynx has a function of swallowing, mouth and teeth primary function is digestion, the function of the tongue is tasting, smelling and breathing are the functions of the nasal cavity.

Analysis and results. Speech organs perform different functions in the formation of speech sounds.

Its strength, elasticity, and quality can also be different. This, of course, is related to the condition of the vocal cords in the formation of sounds. The scientist notes that the formation of the sound in different cases depends on the following conditions of the vocal chords: whisper (the formation of the voice without the participation of the vocal cords), false fold voice (the false fold of the voice, that is, with a very intensive effect on the ventricular fold (plica vestibularis) formation as a result of hitting), mumbling (formation of the sound without movement of the lips) [5].

Alalia (the underdevelopment of the speech part of the brain due to pathology), aphasia (the speech part of the brain is affected by pathology and total or partial loss of speech), dysarthria (damage of the medulla oblongata), laryngitis (sometimes the voice of the patient is lost), arthritis of the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages (disturbance of pitch, roughening of the voice), glossitis (pain in the tongue that prevents articulation), tonsillitis (disordered pronunciation of nasal sounds and mixing of the nasal resonator tone with deep tongue back sounds). Summarizing the above points, we tried to present the diseases of speech organs and articulatory processes related to them on the basis of a table.

A speech defect is named by the Greek term for that sound, depending on which sound it fails to pronounce. For example, sigmatism, rotatism, lamdatism, kappatism, gammatism, khitism, yotatism [7]. The scientist also notes that it is possible to find the defect of not being able to pronounce q and g' sounds in the Uzbek language.

When studying the phonetics of a language in general linguistics, all the mentioned elements of speech sounds specific

to that language are taken into account. In this regard, it is necessary to analyze the research on «Uzbek language phonetics» in the consecutive five parts.

Based on the results of the experiment conducted by M.Mirtojiyev, he clearly describes the articulation of vowel phonemes. For example, the radiograph confirms that the narrow vowels *i* and *ы* in the Russian language are very narrow compared to the *i* and *ь* vowels in the Uzbek language. Kh.Nematov notes that there are 8 vowel phonemes in the old Turkish language [8]. According to the interpretation of M.Mirtojiyev, there are 14 vowel sounds in the Uzbek literary language:

1. Vowels in the upper part of the tongue: *i*, *i*, *y*, *ь*, *u*, *o*.
2. Vowels in the middle rise of the tongue: *э*, *ө*, *ö*, *o*.
3. Vowels in the low rise of the tongue: *ə*, *ə*, *o*, *ə*.

Linguist D.Nabiyeva notes that M.Mirtojiyev neglected the functional aspect of vowels in this case: «Also, the functional aspect of the phoneme, which has been in the foreground since the creation of the phoneme theory, is rejected» [9, 82]. In particular, the author writes: «Human voice has two bases: 1) acoustic base 2) biological base. Some literature also mentions the linguistic basis. This refers to the role of sound in speech. However, sound does not perform a function in speech, but is the form of a phoneme, which is the smallest part of speech content» [5].

According to the «Phonetics of the Uzbek language», consonants are divided into two types according to their acoustic properties: sonants and consonants.

M.Mirtojiyev notes in his experimental analyses that there are 13 possibilities for the occurrence of sonants, and only 6 of them are used in the Uzbek language [5]. Unlike other modern Uzbek language textbooks, M.Mirtojiyev considers sonors to be 6. The scientist distinguishes between sonants sounds *η* and *ñ*. It is based on the dialectal nature of sonants.

In the research of D.Nabiyeva, it is noted that in some Uzbek dialects it is observed that they fall in the word structure. For example, in Namangan dialect, *bola-chaqa:ni* (*bola - chaqangni*). In Shahrizabz dialect, *xə:rəde* (*hangradi*); in Oghuz dialects *ma:lay* (*manglay*) and others [9].

The scientist represented all 25 consonants on the basis of a table and, unlike the traditional transcription, describes the vowels and consonants of the Uzbek language and offers a more perfect transcription system.

Accentuation is the study of a specific part of a word, i.e. a syllable, with the help of emphasis, which mainly refers to a word stress. The word stress is studied by M.Mirtojiyev in three ways: 1) dynamic (percussive) stress; 2) quantitative (length) stress; 3) musical (musical) stress.

The word stress in Uzbek is quantitative, not dynamic. In this case, it is taken into account that the stress on certain syllables

of the word is compared in its length to the vowel of other syllables. In Uzbek quantitatively accented syllables, sound strength and pitch are also important to a certain extent. They should not be significantly different from the sound power and pitch of other syllables [5].

To prove this, the scientist cites the word «*beda*» (clover) as an example. In his experimental analysis, both syllables of the word have a vowel of 6 mm. amplitude ((Latin: amplitude - size, amount) - the largest deviation of the quantity oscillating according to a certain law from the zero value) has sound power. We cannot tell which syllable is stressed. If the vowels of this word are analyzed from the point of view of sound duration, the vowel of the first syllable is 90 msec., and the vowel of the second syllable is 150 msec. (such examples are often found in the scientist's research: as by the examples of the words *qizil*, *quruq*). In these words, the lexical stress is expressed only by the length of the sound. So, the second syllable gets lexical stress and it is a quantitative stress [10].

Conclusion. Professor Mirtojiyev, in a certain sense, clarified the relationship between syllable and *hijo* (clustered syllable) in Uzbek linguistics, highlighted their differences and significant aspects. He showed that the words borrowed from Russian and other languages through Russian in the Uzbek language have a series of consonants, even three and four in the syllables of words (Appendix 4). He proved on the basis of examples that it is not possible to artificially adapt them to the *hijo* pattern. According to the content provided by the scientist, some of the syllable types are not consistent with the opinions of other linguists (Appendix 5). In the researches of the versatile scientist, while providing information on the phonetics of the Uzbek language, the relationship of the syllable to the *hijo* is discussed. Also, in the accentuation section, new information is given that is not found in previous textbooks and manuals [2].

According to M.Mirtojiyev, it is not logical to consider the development of speech sound as «sound modification» according to the tradition of Turkology, and he approves of calling this phenomenon «sound impact», as F.A.Abdullayev called it. While doing his research, the scientist did not mention Khamid Nematov's book «Historical phonetics of the Uzbek language», so we should say that he did not pay attention to this source. Kh.Nematov and a number of linguists do not classify phonetic phenomena like M.Mirtojiyev, but divide them into combinatory and positional changes. Kh.Nematov, while describing a total of 14 forms, the glossary of term adduces 16 forms [8]. M.Mirtojiyev explains 24 types of phonetic phenomena in the book «Phonetics of the Uzbek Language».

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