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THE USE OF PRIMARY LONG VOWELS IN IKAN DIALECT

Abstract: This article is devoted to the study of the phonetic features of the Oghuz dialect of ancient Turkish languages in the Ikan dialect, which belongs to the group of northern Uzbek dialects in southern Kazakhstan in terms of remaining conflicting absolute long and short vowel sounds as independent phonemes, their semantic functions and the current state of primary longitude vowels.

Key words: ancient Turkish language, long vowels, short vowels, primary length, secondary length, tertiary length, Oghuz dialect, Ikan dialect.

Language: English

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Introduction

Although the phonetics of many dialects has changed both qualitatively and quantitatively due to the shifts in the historical process, some representatives of the dialects have much better preserved phonetic features that existed in the speech of their ancient ancestors and been used as a specific grammatical category. For example, there are remaining primary long vowels in the Ikan dialect of the Uzbek language, which were associated with the features of the ancient Turkish languages and have not been preserved in most Turkish languages today.

In the literature of Uzbek dialectology, primary, secondary and tertiary long vowels are usually reviewed, and the primary length is considered as a characteristic feature of the dialects of the Oghuz group. In our opinion, it can be completely agreed with the opinion of K. Mukhamedzhanov that the Uzbek dialects of southern Kazakhstan belong to the Oghuz dialect [1, p.45; p. 120; p. 100].

B. A. Serebrennikov and N.Z. Gadzhieva claim that the primary long vowels phenomenon existed in the ancient Turkic language, but as a result of the development of the language it lost its character in most Turkic languages and is now remained in the Yakut, Turkmen and Khalaj languages [2, p. 8-9]. A. M. Shcherbak notes that such vowels exist in the Altai, Gagauz, Kyrgyz, Tofa, Tuvan, Turkmen, Khakass,

Shor and Yakut languages [3, p. 48]. K. Makhmudov, a scientist who specially studied primary long vowels in written sources, based on factual examples, points to the existence of such vowels in scientific sources and their graphic expression in some texts [4, p. 11-14]. K. Sodikov also emphasizes that the primary long vowel is not a subsequent phenomenon, but it has existed long before that [5, p. 118].

V.V. Reshetov remarks that the Karabulak, Mankent, Karamurt and Ikan dialects were formed with the participation of Oghuz elements, and for some uncertain reasons he describes these dialects as a group of Karlug-Chigil-Uyghur dialects [6, p.7-10]. In our opinion, it can be completely agreed with the opinion of K. Mukhamedzhanov that the Uzbek dialects of southern Kazakhstan belong to the Oghuz dialect. In addition, are its primary long vowels a feature of the ancient Turkic language or a recent phenomenon? – To this question, he answers by supporting the latter option, which seems more reliable [7, p.31-34].

The literature on Turkology mentions the presence of such dialects of Uzbek language as Ikan, Karabulak and Mankent dialects in case of study on primary long vowels [8, p. 27]. Meanwhile, in the scientific works related to Uzbek dialectology, it is recorded that primary long vowels are inherent to the dialects of some Oghuz groups [9, p. 131].

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Main part.

An object of our research, the Ikan dialect, at the beginning of 20th century attracted attention of Russian turkologist E. D. Polivanov. In 1929, in the 7th issue of "Izvestia" magazine, the scientist published an article regarding the Ikan dialect, entitled "Phonetic system of Ikan village (Turkestanskiy uyezd)". In this article, the scientist points to a small but to a very interesting group of Uzbek dialects, which can be called the "harmoniously Turkmen's language group" or "Oghuz group". Polivanov was one of the first to identify a number of exceptional features of Ikan dialect that distinguish from other Uzbek dialects. A remarkable phonetic feature of the ancient Turkic language is the presence of long vowels, explaining the reason why in the Ikan vocalism along with 9 phonemes of long vowel variations there are their paired quantitative categories (short and long variations of vowel phonemes are interpreted as categories). In dialect, phonemes differ not only in quality but also in quantity, and it is based on the fact that they are independent phonemes with different meanings, accordingly the number of vowel phonemes is estimated to be 18. The primary long vowels phenomenon in Uzbek dialects is first recorded by him in Ikan dialect [10, p. 528-532]. Although E. D. Polivanov (his examples are included in the textbook "Uzbek dialectology" [11, p. 92-93]) tries to show the long vowels in the Ikan dialect on the basis of factual examples, he did not mention long vowels in terms of in which parts of speech it is used, in which (loaned and not loaned) words and in which syllables it is strictly used, furthermore, he did not take into account why there are primary long vowels in the first syllable of some words.

According to scientific works regarding Oghuz dialects of South Kazakhstan, it is thought that the primary long vowels are used in both nouns and verbs, but it can be also observed in adverbs supported by the examples given [12, p. 31-32].

As stated by K. Mahmudov, the primary long vowels were used in ancient written sources in the initial syllable of the word as their main position [13, p. 55]. Thus, the study of the features of this phenomenon in the Ikan dialect, which retains the original primary long vowels of the ancient Turkic language, has both theoretical and practical importance for our linguistics.

The Ikan dialect belongs to the group of Oghuz dialects of the Turkic languages that have well preserved the ancient system of vowels. There are 18 vowels in the dialect, while half of them are long vowels. In contrast to other dialects with long vowels, they distinguish meanings of the words. For instance, although the vowels "ü" and "ä" have their long vowel pairs in the Khorezm Oghuz dialect, the vowel "i" does not have long vowel pair, but in all cases they do not distinguish meanings of the words [14, p. 45]. Below there are some examples of long vowels from

the Ikan dialect, with maintained feature of distinguishing meanings:

a – a: *at* (*ot* – animal) – *a:t* (name), *bar* (go) – *ba:r* (have), *žaj* (place) – *ža:j* (slow), *qaš* (move away) – *qa:š* (eyebrow), *taš* (carry) – *ta:š* (rock), *qap* (bark) – *qa:p* (bag), *jarīq* (bright) – *ja:rīq* (crack), *aš* (open) – *a:š* (hunger), *jaz* (write) – *ja:z* (summer), *aq* (flow) – *a:q* (white); **ā – ā:** *kār* (separate) – *kā:r* (*kā:ri* *kā:gāndā* – certain condition of being); **u – u:** *uš* (fly) – *u:š* (lamp), *tut* (catch) – *tu:t* (mulberry tree); **ü – ü:** *tüš* (go down) – *tü:š* (dream); **ī – ī:** *qīz* (get angry) – *qī:z* (girl), *qīj* (cut) – *qī:j* (the shit of sheep); **i – i:** *iš* (bump) – *i:š* (work), *širin* (sweet) – *Ši:rin* (female name), *čittäk* (a type of birds) – *či:ttäk* (very little of something); **o – o:** *ot* (gross) – *o:t* (fire); **ö – ö:** *öt* (to cross) – *ö:t* (gall bladder), *kön* (to persuade) – *kö:n* (ready-made leather), *köp* (to see) – *kö:p* (blind); **e – e:** *er* (husband) – *e:r* (early), *et* (meat) – *e:t* (to tell).

In the given dialect, we will closely investigate on which parts of speech and in which syllables the primary long vowels are used.

The vowel "a:" in noun parts of speech: *a:t*, *a:ja*, *a:rīq*, *ba:ba*, *xa:la*, *a:γul*, *a:xur*, *a:γa*, *a:ldamči*, *a:γarγan*; in adjective parts of speech: *a:q*, *a:š*, *a:žiq*, *a:zyin*, *a:la*, *sa:rīq*, *a:jdaq*; in verb parts of speech: *a:zdī*, *a:ndī*, *a:ldadī*, *a:rīldī*, *a:žīndī*, *a:dadī*; in adverb parts of speech: *a:daj*, *aza:nda*, *ža:j*, *ba:rīča*.

The vowel "ā:" in noun parts of speech: *kā:n*, *ōā:nāk*, *dā:dā*, *dā:šāk*, *kā:sā*; in pronoun parts of speech: *bā:ri*; in adjective parts of speech: *mā:z*; in adverb parts of speech: *sā:l*, *jā:gādā*; in verb parts of speech: *kā:kirdi*.

The vowel "e:" in noun parts of speech: *be:l*, *e:n*, *se:l*, *be:z*; *pe:šana*, *e:šik*, *ke:sāvgi*; in adjective parts of speech: *te:dik*, *ke:η*; in numeral parts of speech: *be:š*; in adverb parts of speech: *ke:š*, *e:r*, *ke:čā*, *te:z*; in verb parts of speech: *se:zdīm*, *ke:t*, *e:rīndi*, *be:lā*.

The vowel "u:" in noun parts of speech: *u:n*, *tu:z*, *tu:t*, *u:š*, *mu:z*; in adjective parts of speech: *uzu:n*, *qu:rīq*; in verb parts of speech: *tu:zladī*, *mu:zladī*.

The vowel "ü:" in noun parts of speech: *tü:n*, *tü:lāk*, *tü:b*, *sü:bāk*; in adjective parts of speech: *čü:žik*, *čü:rik*; in verb parts of speech: *tü:rīldi*, *ü:ndi*, *tü:bādī*, *tü:nādī*.

The vowel "o:" in noun parts of speech: *mo:jīn*, *to:j*, *čo:γ*, *to:tī*, *o:t*, *xo:dīq*; in adjective parts of speech: *zo:r*, *šo:r*; in numeral parts of speech: *o:n*, *o:ttīz*; in verb parts of speech: *so:j*, *qo:rdī*, *o:rdī*, *to:jdī*, *so:ra* (ask).

The vowel "ö:" in noun parts of speech: *kö:jnük*, *čö:l*, *kö:l*; in adjective parts of speech: *kö:r*, *kö:k*, *gö:l*; in numeral parts of speech: *tö:t*; in pronoun parts of speech: *ö:zīm*; in verb parts of speech: *ö:rdi*, *bö:ldi*.

The vowel "ī:" in noun parts of speech: *qī:j*, *qī:z*, *xī:ba*, *xī:na*; in adjective parts of speech: *qī:jšiq*; in adverb parts of speech: *xī:la*; in verb parts of speech: *qī:že:tdi*, *qī:jdi*.

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The vowel “i:” in noun parts of speech: *ki:giz*, *i:š*, *i:n*, *i:z*, *ti:zä*, *fi:l*; in adjective parts of speech: *i:rik*, *ti:rik*, *či:rik*; in verb parts of speech: *bi:lädi*, *ti:rildi*, *i:šlädi*.

F.Abdullayev, a scientist who studied the phonetics of Oghuz dialects, in his article “From the phonetics of Karnak dialect” wrote “In Khorezmian Oghuz dialects, long vowels are found mainly in noun parts of speech, whereas the usage of such vowels in verb parts of speech is significantly limited. Even in cases when a verb is formed from nouns with the long vowel phonemes, the long vowels are weakened and have become equal to the ordinary vowels [15, p. 18].” From given examples above, it is clear that the primary long vowels are found in almost all the parts of speech of the Ikan dialect. In contrast to the Khorezm dialects, when a verb is formed from nouns with the long vowel phonemes, the latter formed word keeps its long vowels: *ti:zä* – *ti:zällädi*, *qa:n* – *qa:nadi*, *ba:la* – *ba:laladi*, *mo:jin* – *mo:jinnadi*, *i:š* – *i:šlädi*, *a:q* – *a:qardä*, *ba:j* – *ba:jidi*, *a:t* – *a:dadi*, *so:ra* – *so:radi*. In the works of K. Muhammadjanov, this case is recorded as a distinctive feature of the dialects of South Kazakhstan [16, p. 31]. Even in some cases if there is no long vowels on the root of the word, in the verbs formed from them long vowels can occur: *qara* – *qara:jdä*, *boja* – *boja:di*, *tala* – *ta:ladi*. According to scientific literature, long vowels are mainly found in the first syllable. The material collected from the Ikan dialect does not contradict to this statement. However, the primary long vowel is also found in the second and third syllables of the dialect.

The examples of primary long vowels in the second syllables of the words: *Madi:nä*, *aza:n*, *quva:nädi*, *xaba:r*, *äči:*, *buru:n*, *joqa:ri*, *maza:rat*, *oqla:q*, *tinna:q*, *duqa:ba*, *gara:n*, *bädba:q*, *misqa:lči*, *kälä:vüš*.

The examples of primary long vowels in the third syllables of the words: *alaqa:n*, *ädräma:n*, *qavuzya:n*, *tavušqa:n*, *qorqashi:n*, *älakba:γ*, *qavuzla:q*, *dastirxa:n*.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the Ikan dialect has preserved the phenomenon of primary long vowels, which is characteristic of the ancient Turkic language. This phonetic feature distinguishes it from other Uzbek dialects. Ikan dialect has a unique feature as all 9 short and 9 long vowels can distinguish meaning of the words. However, they distinguish meanings at different degree. In Ikan dialect, compared to Khorezm Oghuz dialects, long vowel can appear not only in the first syllable, but also in the second and subsequent syllables, therefore, the applicable area of such phonemes is not limited. In Khorezm Oghuz dialects, the primary long vowel is observed in nouns and verbs, while in Ikan dialect it is present in all parts of speech, but in such forms with short vowel pairs words do not exist now. The reason is suggested that meanings of those pairs have been replaced by other forms of word or by completely other words.

In this dialect, long vowel is found even in non-Turkish origin words loaned from Arabic and Persian languages. There are many examples of loaned words with long vowel not only in the first syllable, but also in the subsequent syllables: *ba:zar*, *ba:γ*, *a:dam*, *xo:ža*, *sa:pän*, *sa:ndiq*, *da:ri*, *a:sman*, *kö:zä*, *xa:na*, *ba:dam*, *sa:ja*, *hö:när*, *me:rap*, *a:šiq*, *kä:sä*, *ba:la* (*child*), *asba:b*, *avla:d*, *va:da*, *lä:nät*, *qaza:*, *maza:rat*, *arza:n*, *arða:p*, *gära:n*, *aza:p*, *däva:l*, *žuva:n*, *mulla:* etc. The examples given above have simple long vowels in Uzbek literary language and in its core dialects, meaning that the presence of such a feature in this dialect can be explained by the influence of primary long vowels.

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