

COGNITIVE-SEMANTIC ASPECTS OF PHONETIC PHENOMENA IN UZBEKI
PAREMIOLOGICAL DISCOURSE

Karakalpakstan state university named after Berdakh

Jo'rayeva Sevinch Rahim qizi

Annotation: This article analyzes the sound changes in proverbs based on phonetic phenomena. The occurrence of sound changes under the influence of various phonetic and morphological factors is illustrated through examples.

Keywords: proverb, phonetic phenomena, sound drop, sound change, sound increase, assimilation.

Uzbek linguistics the most interesting from departments one this paremiology Paremiology (Greek : paroimia - wise) word , proverb and ... logy) — 1) known one in the language from generation to the generation verbal in the form move walking , compact and simple , short and meaningful , logical generalization as appearance was proverb , saying , aphorism such as wise phrases — phrases learner science field ; 2) specific in the language there is was proverb , saying , aphorism such as wise phrases — phrases system of paremiology main features of the following consists of :

Stability : Paremiological units (proverbs) in the language ready in form , unchanging without They live . phraseologisms such as as a finished material in speech is used .

Semantic wholeness : Proverb or proverb meaning his/her in the content words from the sum not , maybe whole one of the word general from the meaning come comes out .

Generalized meaning (Generalization): Paremas clear one situation not , maybe similar all to situations relevant was general conclusion or people experience represents .

Linguo-cultural character : Paremiological units of the people culture , worldview , values , traditions and historical memory in itself reflection will bring .

Structural stagnation : Proverbs in the content words change , take throw or instead replacement usually difficult or impossible (for example , " Darya" starting with " on the shore ..." proverb words changing saying (it won't happen) .

In speech readiness : Proverb and proverbs and sayings in the process not , maybe ready piece as to the speech is entered .

Metaphorical (Irony): Many parames portable literally , figuratively in the form the idea represents .

Paremiology this features through people of the language wealth and cultural to oneself uniqueness analysis does.is considered . Pronunciation convenience achieve for the purpose sound from changes used . Speech in the process pronunciation convenience achieve movement because of consecutively coming of sounds mutual impact as a result to changes meeting phonetic events is called . Phonetic to events the following includes : sound fall , sound exchange , sound increase , assimilation , dissimilation , metathesis .

Sound to fall – to the base additional when added or words in combination structural vowel or consonant fall to remain phonetic is an event .

Sound exchange - basis additional addition as a result one of sound other to the sound is a change .

Sound increase - to the base additional when they join neither one of sound increase as a result to the surface is coming .

Assimilation - one of sound other one sound under the influence to him/her like to leave .

Dissimilation - came alongside similar of sounds is a change .

Metathesis - side by side of sounds mutual place exchange is considered .

Home part: Proverbs grammatical in terms of completed the idea expressive, structural in terms of stable, independent sentence (syntactic) (totality) is considered. Sound is also used in proverbs fall, sound increase, sound exchange, assimilation, dissimilation, metathesis such as phonetic changes occurs.

1. Sound reduction.

For example,

a) fiery polka dot if in your mouth kill, kill complete if so, on top downloads

b) Accountable friend inseparable

Above cited in proverbs six, mouth, mouth such as in words sound fall face gave. In this I of the sound fall to remain is observed.

- six + eight = six, mouth + i = mouth, tongue + il = tongue.

2. Sound exchange.

a) On the neck defect you have leg trembles.

b) Unconscious spoke painless die.

c) From the ground kernel sweet

On top cited in proverbs a piece of wood, a leg, a piece of wood such as in words sound exchange to the surface arrived.

- leg+i = leg, danak+i = danagi, ong+la = angla.

3. Increase in volume.

a) Cattle bitter soul bitterness

b) Bitter bitter cuts.

Above cited in examples bitter in his words sound increase event happened was.

- bitter + q = bitter.

4. Metathesis.

a) One hand with Kars It doesn't hang.

b) River water spring carries

Man value labor increases.

On top cited The words "kars" and "daryo" in proverbs dialectal It is also used as "castle" and "dayro" in variants.

5. Assimilation.

a) Friendless I'm out of my mind. my food.

b) From humble beginnings perfection - from pride poor

Above cited The words "salty" and "pretentious" in proverbs first "n" and "z" sounds in the syllable pronunciation convenience achieve for the purpose in front of unlike to the sound adapts, i.e. "colorless", "pretentious" like It is said.

6. Dissimilation.

a) The boaster to his house yes, you're welcome Go to the wedding.

Quoted In the proverb, the "x" sound of the "q" sound in the word "maktan" such as pronunciation to be done as a result, the sound "t" adapts.

Above in proverbs encountered phonetic of events some in writing reflection some, some and pronunciation convenience achieve for the purpose verbal in speech or dialectal in options is used. With this together in proverbs returnable words in speech one kind in a way repeatedly, some in cases of sounds less clear pronunciation to be done or softening This is observed. proverb aesthetic in terms of comfortable and remembering to stay ease provides.

Conclusions and practical recommendations. In proverbs sound changes deep study linguistics, cultural studies and folkloristic industries for important importance It is not only the past understanding, maybe in the future our language development directions to mark help gives. Every one paremiological units his/her own stability, portability meaningfulness and in

speech ready in case usage with separated It stands . except for the parames our language wealth and emotionality in lighting important tool become service This will do . in the article proverbial phonetic changes complete analysis This route has not been further deeper analysis as to study movement to do recommendation I will .

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