

Methods of Normalization Conflicting Norms of Vowel Sounds and their Normalization in Azerbaijani

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Annotation.; The article is devoted to the study and description of the process of the emergence of a contradiction between vowel sounds in the composition of a word in the Azerbaijani language and ways to normalize the sequence of their order. It notes that the contradiction that forms between vowel sounds in words in the Azerbaijani language is based on two principles. Firstly, the contradiction that arises between vowel sounds that have the same orthoepic pronunciation conditions. This contradiction occurs between back and front lingual vowel sounds. The contradiction that has arisen between vowel sounds with the same pronunciation condition is associated with the palate, the lip, the open position of the lip and the position of the vowel e in the second syllable. Secondly, it is associated with the order of vowel sounds in the composition of back-lingual and front-lingual. The article indicates ways to resolve such contradictions through coherent speech.

Purpose of the study: to consider the process of formation of contradictions between vowel sounds in the words of the Azerbaijani language and indicate ways to resolve such contradictions through coherent speech.

Key words: vowel sounds, order, sequence, contradiction, normalization, pronunciation, norm .

Introduction.

Language is an important means of communication between people. It is directly related to the life of human civilization. Every nation is a native speaker of the language in which it communicates. Language is a complex system. The components of the system of each language are sounds, words, sentences, which are closely interconnected. These structural elements form phonetic, morphological, lexical and syntactic systems. The language of every nation systematically changes and improves. The basis of the Azerbaijani language is the Azerbaijani literary language. The pronunciation and choice of words, the use of grammatical forms, and the construction of sentences in a literary language are subject to certain rules, that is, mandatory norms.

The sequence of vowel order in a word in the Azerbaijani language occurs in accordance with the principle of their activation in speech. This activation of vowels in speech serves the formation of stable general linguistic norms and their stabilization. General linguistic norms consist in the application of a unified system of traditional rules covering oral and written forms of speech. It should be noted that general language norms are devoid of coercion. Such rules consist of speech variants formed in a communicative language environment.

In the process of normalizing the contradiction in the sequence of vowel order in the composition of words of the Azerbaijani language, two distinctive features can be traced. The first refers to vowel sounds that

have the same pronunciation conditions. The second is to normalize the order sequence between vowels that have different pronunciation conditions.

1. The norm of inconsistent sequence between vowel sounds that have the same pronunciation conditions.

The normative sequence between vowel sounds with the same pronunciation conditions differs from each other in its intensity. While some of the vowels in a word are capable of forming an intensive sequence, the other part of the vowels is deprived of this possibility. The limitation of intensity between vowel sounds within a word can be traced within phonetic units in the frontal and middle lingual order. Therefore, the description of the characteristic feature of each of them corresponds to the intended purpose.

a) Restriction in ordering between back-lingual vowels.

The limitation of intensity between back-lingual vowels can be traced in the case of the use of an open labial vowel o (o) and a partially closed labial u (u) in the second syllable. The main reason for the limited intensity of the open labial vowel o (o) in the second syllable is that this vowel sound does not fully meet the requirements of simplifying speech pronunciation. The principle of simplified pronunciation of vowels both in the initial syllable and in subsequent syllables is determined by the degree of their intensity. The initial syllable is in strong position. This is due to the fact that all the tonality and severity of pronunciation falls on the initial syllable. Hence, it is exposed to active intensity. In subsequent syllables that make up the word, the activation of the intensity of pronunciation slows down noticeably. In this case, the simplification principle is violated, which affects the intensity of the pronunciation of vowel sounds, and in subsequent syllables the participation of a certain part of the sounds becomes limited. In the linguistic literature there is certain information and judgments regarding the connection between the intensity of pronunciation of sounds and a strong or weak position [1.14;7.86; 9, 175;].

Due to the fact that the initial syllable is in a strong position, there is no restriction on the free use of vowel sounds in such a position. The use of vowel sounds in subsequent syllables cannot be associated with their being in a strong or weak position. So, for example, the vowel o, due to the fact that it is open, is more intense than the vowel u. Each of these vowels in the initial position can be freely used. However, in the second syllable, the vowel o, despite the fact that it is open compared to u, is significantly inferior in pronunciation intensity. Therefore, the reasons for the use of vowel sounds as part of a word are associated not only with their being in a strong or weak position, but are also simultaneously determined in accordance with the requirements of simplification, as well as with the possibility of forming new semantically distinctive meanings. The vowel sound o (o) is not capable of actively participating in second syllable. The limited use of the vowel sound o in the second syllable can be traced in the order a – o(alov - fire, qarov, qašov, orov), oo (oxlov - device for rolling out dough , qoloy - device for rolling out dough , i-o (qirov - pledge , qijov - , uo (buzov - calf, buxov, qumrov). The use of the vowel o in the second syllable, as a general linguistic norm, can be found both in some monolithic words and in dialectisms, its limited use can be traced: alson - if you buy , boxson - if you look , qorxson - if you get scared , qorxsoz - if you get scared, yığson - if you gather , durson - if you get up, dursoz - if you get up [8, 255].

Samples that clearly demonstrate the use of o (o) in the second syllable show that linguistic facts formed in this order are much less common. The restriction of the o vowel in the second syllable, which arises as a result of the lack of intensity, appears to be regulated by an active sequence of palatal vowels in the backlingual order. The formation of that sequence and distinctive feature that the vowel sound is deprived of forming in the second syllable is accomplished by activating the palatal vowels in the posterior lingual order.

The use of the vowel o in the second syllable as part of words is found in certain speech areas : olmö (fails) , yoxlör (checks) , qoxlör (inhales the aroma) , buröyu (here) , doldoror (fills)[8.58].

Among the Turkic languages, the use of the vowel o in the second syllable can most often be found in the Kyrgyz and Altai languages: orto (middle) , orok, xozon, koldor, soqon (bow) , soqonlorqo, soqonlor (bows) [4, 143, 146].

Taking into account the use of the vowel o in the second syllable in the Azerbaijani language, its dialectisms and in other Turkic languages, we can conclude that this phenomenon has existed in Turkic languages since ancient times and is preserved as a feature inherent in the order of vowel sounds.

In the process of stabilizing the phonetic norm of languages, the use of the vowel o in the second syllable, as in most Turkic languages, is also limited in the Azerbaijani language.

In the case when the use of the vowel o in the second syllable occurs sequentially in the root of the word and in the ending, in the Turkic language it is formed by adding the service morpheme -yor to the verbs of the present tense: gel - geliyor , git - gitiyor, bil - biliyor, al - aliyor , bak - bakıyor [3, 18; 5, 85-86; 10, 219].

The use of the vowel o in the second syllable in some monolithic words of the Azerbaijani language is associated with the ordering and normalization of such a contradiction in the speech flow.

Use of a closed labial vowel (a-u) after an open palatal vowel in back-vowel order contradicts the principle of vowel sequence. Consequently, such an order can only be found in some monolithic words: axur, yağmur, arzu, armud, aul, etc. Due to the fact that such an order, not corresponding to the principle of simplification, stopped its further development and turned into a general linguistic norm for a certain part of words in monolithic form.

B) Limited orderliness in the order of frontal vowels.

As in the order of back-lingual vowels, so in the order of front-lingual vowels one can encounter contradictory ordering. The contradiction that arises in the ordering of vowel sounds can be traced when using the middle language e in the second syllable, which has not become a general language norm. It can be simultaneously traced in limited orders of open-palatal and open-labial, open-palatal and closed-labial, closed-palatal and open-labial, closed-palatal and closed-labial, as well as open-labial vowel sounds.

In the Azerbaijani language, the vowel e, without fully meeting the requirements of the principle of simplification, when pronounced in the initial syllable, acquires a general language norm : get, el, en, eş, beş, bel, tez, gec, eşit, keçid and others . And in the second syllable, the use of the vowel e after e is only local in nature: geder, deyer, keçer, seçer [8,56]. When using the vowel e in the initial syllable, the use of an open labial vowel in the second syllable, due to the inconsistency with the principle of simplifying pronunciation, lacks intensity.

Therefore, it can form a limited norm only in local conditions: getsön, desön, keçsön [8, 258].

After the vowel e, the closed labial ü is used in a limited number of words of a local nature, inherent only to the group of Eastern dialects: belüzdə (on your back), beynüzdə (in your thoughts), evüzdə (in your house) and others. Thus, when using e in the initial syllable, the use of any possible order of vowel sounds in the second syllable is only local in nature. Examples with the use of the vowel e in the second syllable are essentially local in nature. For example, the order ə-e can be traced in the following Eastern dialects : əlek, əmek, ətek and in the group of the following Western dialects: gələr, bəyəner, əlləşer, gəzer and others.

The order I-e can be traced in the following Eastern dialects: bilek, bilmek, işlek, direk, and in the group of the following Western dialects: biler, iter, izler, içer.

Only in the word kimə - (to whom) the order i-e, having become monolithic, turns into a general linguistic norm.

The order ö-e can be traced in the group of the following Eastern dialects: ördek, ötmek, ölçmek, döşek, ölmek, and in the group of the following Western dialects: öler, ölçer, görer, öter, boler .

The order ü-e can be traced in the group of the following Eastern dialects: güneş, güleş, ürek, düzmek and in the group of the following Western dialects: güler, üzer, bürüyer, üyüder. The order ü-e only in the word güney in the traditional order becomes monolithic and turns into a general linguistic norm .

When using the vowel ə in the initial syllable, the use of an open-labial vowelö in the second syllable can be found in some monolithic words and in local linguistic territories. For example, words such as bənövşə, bənövüş

(violet) in the speech stream consist of monolithic units. The use of the vowel *ö* after the vowel *ə* in the second syllable can be traced in the group of Eastern dialects: *gəlsön*, *bəyənsön*, *bəzənsön* and others [8, 258].

Vowel usage *ü* after the vowel *ə* is found only in words of a local nature: *əlüzdə* (in hands), *əynüzdə* (on you), *əməlüzdə* (in your actions) and others [8, 160].

The vowel order *ö-ö* in the words *kötöy* (punishment), *köntöy* (rudeness), *kösöv* (charred), becoming monolithic, turns into a general linguistic norm. But in groups of Western and Eastern dialects, the order of vowels *ö-ö* forms a norm of a local nature. In the group of Western dialects: *görör* (sees), *ötör* (overtakes), *ölör* (dies), *döyör* punishes), *dözör* (endures) [8,221], and in the group of Eastern dialects: *körsön* (if you see), *görsöz* (if you meet), *bölsöz* (if you share) [8, 257, 258].

After using the vowel *ö* in the initial syllable, the ordering of the vowel *i* in the second syllable can be found under local speech conditions: *görer* (sees), *gördi* (saw), *döyir* (punishes), *dönib* (turning), *dözüm* (patience) [8, 59]. The use of the vowel *Ö* in the second syllable after the vowel *ü* becomes a general linguistic norm only in such monolithic words as *bülöv*, *bütöv* (entirely). In other cases, the order *ü-ö* remains within the local norm: *büzüsör* (shrinks), *gülüsör* - (laughs), *bürüyör* (envelops) [8, 222].

After the closed palatal vowel *i*, the vowel sound *ö* is not capable of forming any localized or monolithic norm. This is based on the fact that the order *i-ö* is not inherently simplified in pronunciation.

The use of vowels *i* (and) and *ü* (yu) after the vowel *i* (and) is typical only for localized speech: *bilürsüz* (do you know), *içirsüz* (will you drink), *incisün* (if you are offended), *bitirirsüz* (finish) [8, 58], *güldü* (laughed) *düzdi* (true), *kusib* (offended), *yuzi* (face), *düşir* (Descends) *tüşdi* (descended), *tülki* (fox) [8, 59].

From all the given examples of linguistic facts, it follows that in the Azerbaijani language, the vowel order, which has the same pronunciation conditions, remains only in a localized space. The restriction of the norms of the localized space changes under the influence of the general spoken language, including information and communication means, moving into the norm of the spoken language.

2. Contradiction in the norm of consistency between vowel sounds of different pronunciation conditions.

Normalization of contradiction under conditions of different pronunciation occurs in the direction between back-lingual, front-lingual and middle-lingual sounds.

a) Restriction in ordering that occurs between frontal and backlingual vowels. The restriction that occurs between front and back vowels is based on the fact that it occurs between vowels of different pronunciation conditions.

And this is the main reason for the formation of a contradiction, which is directly related to the requirements of simplified speech. In other words, such ordering violates the rhythmic sequence from the point of view of speech coherence. As a result, such ordering becomes normal through the regulating role of speech only in a limited group of monolithic words. Monolithicity in the order of frontal and backlingual vowels occurs between vowels in the following orders:

In order *i – a*:

Regarding this order, it should be noted that in the Azerbaijani language a monolithic norm arose between the following words: *ilan* (snake), *inam* (faith), *inan* (believe), *iraq* (God forbid), *irmaq* (spring), *islaq* (wet), *islanmaq* (to get wet). Education order *i – a* in these words occurs as a result of a certain transformation in the phonomorphological composition of the word itself. For example, the word *ilan* (snake) in Azerbaijani dialects and Turkic languages exists as a variant of the words *yilan* (lie), *ılıq* (warm), *yili*, *yılıq* (warm), *islaq* (wet), *yıslaq* (wet) [6,139 -141 ; 8, 95].

M. Shiraliev associates the presence of the consonant *y* in such words as a sign that increases sound [95]. The consonant *Y* at the beginning of some words has lost its phonetic meaning and the vowel the sound *i* due to the

severity in pronunciation is replaced by the sound *i*. Thus, in these words the order *i-a* is formed. This contradiction phenomenon is normalized through speeches

Order *i-i* In the process of normalizing the order *i-i* (*i-s*) through speech, it occurs according to the order *I-a*.

For example, among the dialects of the Azerbaijani language, the words *ılıq* (warm), *ıldırım* (lightning) [8,95] .

In ancient Turkic sources, the word *ilan* (snake) developed variants *yılan* (lie), *ılıq* – *yılıq* (warm) [2, 266] . In this example, the presence of the variant *yışıq* (light) from the word is not excluded *dışıq* (light). In such examples, in which the consonant *y* is shortened, and the vowel *ı* turns into the initial phoneme of the word, turning into the sound *i*- and forming the order *i-i*

Order *I-o*

In the Azerbaijani language, the order *i – o* (and – *o*) can be traced in the words: *girov* (pledge), *sinov* (strongly desire), *sirtov* (vest) and others. In these words, the order *i – o* (and-*o*), also under the influence of the speech flow, becomes intense and becomes a linguistic norm.

The order is *ə - o* (*e – o*). In the Azerbaijani language, the order *ə - o* (*ee-o*), as a contradictory norm, is found in words in the words *dəmirov* (rash) , *gərməşov* - (impurity). Naturally, the alternation of vowels *ə - o* (*ee-o*) is not a linguistic phenomenon. However, under the influence of the speech flow, the vowel order *ə - o* (*ee-o*) becomes the general linguistic norm.

C) restriction in ordering between back and front lingual vowels.

In the direction of back-lingual and front-lingual vowel sounds, the restriction of contradiction in ordering is found in the word *quzey* (cool place). It consists of the vowels *u – e* (*y – e*). In other words, the monolithic norm of the order *u – e* (*y – e*) is not traced in the Azerbaijani language.

Conclusion. As a result of the study, it was revealed that contradictory norms are formed in the structure of language due to transformation associated with intensity in speech. The reason for the occurrence of this phenomenon can be associated with the existing discrepancy in the structure of the language in the development of normalization according to a single principle. Due to the fact that the process of normalization in the structure of the language was not based on a single principle, under the influence of the speech flow, a new way of normalizing the order of the sequence of vowel sounds was formed. At the present stage, the communicative speech of the Azerbaijani language is flourishing and revitalizing towards the process of normalization of the oral and written forms of the language. And this, in turn, means that emerging contradictory norms in the structure of the language lose their meaning, which contributes to the establishment of significant stability of the language structure and is an important condition for the unhindered transmission of information.

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