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THE IMPACT OF VOWEL SYNHARMONY IN KIPCHAK DIALECTS ON ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION

Annotation

The Kipchak dialect spoken in Surkhandarya exhibits distinct vowel synharmony patterns that negatively affect the acquisition of English pronunciation among its speakers. This study examines how these vowel harmonization features, unique to the Kipchak dialect, create challenges in accurately producing English vowel sounds. Native speakers of the Kipchak dialect often apply their native vowel harmonization rules to English, resulting in mispronunciations and difficulties in distinguishing between similar vowel sounds. In contrast, English learners from non-Kipchak dialect backgrounds do not encounter these specific issues. The study includes a detailed analysis of the vowel system in the Kipchak dialect and provides examples of pronunciation errors in English.

Key words: Vowel Synharmony, Kipchak Dialects, English Pronunciation, Negative Transfer, Phonetic Analysis, Dialectal Variation, Language Acquisition.

QIPCHOQ LAHJASIDA TOVUSH SINGARMONIYASINING INGLIZ TILI TALAFFUZIGA TA'SIRI

Annotatsiya

Surxondaryoda gaplashiladigan Qipchoq shevasida o'ziga xos tovush singarmoniyasi shakllari mavjud bo'lib, ular ingliz tili talaffuzini o'rganish jarayoniga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Ushbu tadqiqot Qipchoq shevasida mavjud bo'lgan tovushlar uyg'unligi xususiyatlarining ingliz tili tovushlari aniq talaffuz qilishda qanday qiyinchiliklar keltirib chiqarishini o'rganadi. Qipchoq shevasining ona tiliga xos tovush uyg'unligi xususiyatini ingliz tilida ham qo'llash natijasida talaffuz xatoliklari va o'xshash tovushlarni ajratishdagi qiyinchiliklar yuzaga keladi. Boshqa shevalarda so'zlashuvchi ingliz tili o'rganuvchilari esa bu muammolarni uchratmaydi. Tadqiqot Qipchoq shevasidagi tovush tizimining batafsil tahlilini o'z ichiga oladi va ingliz tilidagi talaffuz xatoliklariga misollar keltiradi.

Kalit so'zlar: Tovush singarmoniyasi, Qipchoq shevalari, Ingliz tili talaffuzi, Salbiy transfer, Fonetik tahlil, Dialektal farqlar, Til o'rganish

ВЛИЯНИЕ СИНГАРМОНИИ ГЛАСНЫХ В КИПЧАКСКИХ ДИАЛЕКТАХ НА ПРОИЗНОШЕНИЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Аннотация

Кипчакский диалект, распространенный в Сурхандарье, характеризуется особенностями сингармонии гласных, которые негативно влияют на изучение произношения английского языка носителями этого диалекта. В данном исследовании рассматривается, как эти особенности гармонизации гласных, уникальные для кипчакского диалекта, создают трудности в точном произнесении гласных звуков в английском языке. Носители кипчакского диалекта часто применяют правила гармонизации гласных своего родного языка к английскому, что приводит к ошибкам произношения и трудностям в различении схожих гласных звуков. В отличие от них, изучающие английский язык, не говорящие на кипчакских диалектах, не сталкиваются с этими проблемами.

Ключевые слова: Сингармония Гласных, Кипчакские Диалекты, Английское Произношение, Негативный Перенос, Фонетический Анализ, Дialeктное Вариирование, Изучение Языков

Introduction. Problem of the Research: The study investigates how vowel synharmony in the Kipchak dialect of Surkhandarya negatively impacts English pronunciation. Specifically, it focuses on the difficulties Kipchak dialect speakers face in distinguishing and producing English vowel sounds, leading to phonological errors due to negative transfer from their native vowel harmonization patterns. These challenges are significant in light of the educational reforms and development goals set forth by our president's these statements: "educating young people in the spirit of national and universal values will never lose its significance and necessity for us" [1]. Our head of state emphasizes the modernization of education and the importance of equipping students with the skills needed for effective global communication. This study aligns with those goals by addressing the linguistic barriers faced by learners, particularly in mastering English pronunciation.

Aim

The aim of the study is to analyze and document the impact of vowel synharmony from the Kipchak dialect on the pronunciation of English vowels, highlighting the challenges faced by learners from this background and providing insights into addressing these errors.

Tasks

Examine the vowel system of the Kipchak dialect.

Identify the specific vowel errors that occur when Kipchak speakers attempt to pronounce English vowels.

Provide detailed examples of these phonological errors.

Offer suggestions for addressing these pronunciation challenges in English language instruction.

Literature review. The influence of native dialects on the acquisition of foreign language pronunciation has been a subject of linguistic research for many decades. The phenomenon of negative

transfer, also known as interference, is particularly pronounced when speakers of dialects with specific phonetic characteristics learn a foreign language. In this study, the focus is on the Kipchak dialect of Surkhandarya, Uzbekistan, where the distinct vowel synharmony patterns interfere with the accurate pronunciation of English vowels. Several key studies provide the foundation for understanding the dialectal phonological features that lead to these difficulties.

Rahimov (1985) conducted an extensive analysis of Surkhandarya dialects, documenting their unique phonetic and lexical features. His work highlights the presence of vowel harmony rules in these dialects, which are based on the position and articulation of vowels within a word. This is particularly relevant to the Kipchak dialect, where these harmonization patterns are well-preserved and influence how speakers adapt vowel sounds from other languages, including English. Rahimov's work provides an essential phonological background for understanding why Kipchak speakers face specific challenges in distinguishing between certain English vowels, such as [i] and [e].

The foundational work of Dmitriev (1948) on Turkic languages further supports the significance of vowel harmony in dialectal phonology. His study on Bashkir grammar highlights how vowel harmony operates across different Turkic dialects, including the transition of vowels based on their phonetic context. This principle of vowel harmony is mirrored in the Kipchak dialect, and Dmitriev's insights help explain the systematic nature of vowel substitution errors among Kipchak speakers learning English.

In addition to Dmitriev, Baskakov (1940) explores the vowel systems of Nogay and other Turkic dialects, emphasizing the role of labialization and vowel height in determining vowel quality. His research is relevant in understanding the errors made by Kipchak

speakers, as the vowel system in their dialect often causes mispronunciations in English due to differences in tongue height and labial involvement during articulation. Baskakov's classification of vowels provides a framework for analyzing the specific vowel substitutions observed in Kipchak-speaking English learners.

Ishayev (1977) and Nosirov (1980) contribute to the understanding of Uzbek dialects, including the Kipchak dialect, by examining how vowel harmony rules manifest differently in various regions of Uzbekistan. Their studies show that dialectal variation within Uzbek often leads to phonological inconsistencies when speakers of these dialects learn a foreign language. For Kipchak speakers, the lack of differentiation between certain vowel pairs in their native dialect, such as [i] and [e], poses a significant challenge when learning English pronunciation. Ishayev and Nosirov's work is crucial in contextualizing the specific phonetic environment of Kipchak speakers and its impact on their acquisition of English.

Finally, the work of Reshetov on Kuraminskiye dialects offers additional insights into the vowel harmony phenomenon across Turkic languages, particularly in regions close to Surkhandarya. Reshetov's analysis of dialectal variation provides a broader linguistic context for understanding how vowel harmony systems like that of the Kipchak dialect can lead to negative transfer in the acquisition of English vowel sounds. His work underscores the importance of phonological awareness in addressing these pronunciation issues.

Research methodology. This study employs a qualitative analysis of vowel synharmony in the Kipchak dialect and its impact on English pronunciation. Key methods include: Phonetic Analysis: Examining the vowel system of the Kipchak dialect to identify harmonization patterns that affect English vowel production.; Error Analysis: Analyzing common pronunciation errors made by Kipchak speakers when learning English, illustrating how native vowel rules lead to mispronunciations.; Comparative Framework: Comparing Kipchak speakers with non-Kipchak speakers to highlight specific challenges related to negative transfer.; Theoretical Context: Utilizing theories of negative transfer to explain how first language phonology interferes with second language acquisition.

Analysis and results. The Kipchak dialect spoken in Surkhandarya exhibits certain vowel synharmony patterns that have been observed to have a negative impact on the process of learning English pronunciation. This negative transfer, resulting from the preservation of specific vowel synharmony features in the Kipchak

According to the horizontal rise of the tongue		Front raw		Back raw	
		not labialized	labialized	not labialized	Labialized
According to the vertical rise of the tongue	high	i	ü	i	u
	mid	e	ö		o
	Low	ə		a	ɔ

The phoneme [i], represented as "I" in written form, is a front row vowel sound that is narrow and non-labialized. It is commonly found in most Turkic languages, including the dialects of Surkhandarya. In these dialects, the vowel [i] is phonetically similar to the [i] sound in the Karakalpak language and the [i] sound in the Kazakh language [2].

Over time, the phoneme [i] has undergone a development process, transforming into a high-mid-rising unlabialized vowel. This evolution has also been observed in the Karakalpak language. Acoustically, the [i] vowel sounds open and approaches a closed [e] sound in unstressed syllables [3].

In the j-group of the investigated dialects, the [i] vowel is considered an independent phoneme, distinct from other vowel sounds. It has its own contrasting pair, [i]. This means that [i] and [i] are not merely positional variants, but they have their own distinct sounds.

In these dialects, the substitution of [i//e//ə] sporadically occurs at different positions within words. This includes the beginning of words, the middle of words, and the end of complex words and grammatical forms. For example, words like "xirs" may be pronounced as "ers," "iloxi" as "eloyi," "xisobot" as "xesabat [4], "nima" as "nema," "nima deysan" as "nema deysen," and "kelib edik" as "kevek [5]."

In bilingual dialects, where two languages are spoken, the phoneme [i] is pronounced closer to [e], but with a slightly elongated position. This can be observed in words like "obi" being pronounced as "obe," "lalmi" as "lalme," "Sarvi" as "Sarve," "Lutfi" as "Lutfe," and "Nuri" as "Nure." This feature is also present in the Kokan dialect of the Uzbek language [6].

The harmony of sounds [i] and [e] in the Surkhandarya dialect is not included in the phonetics of the literary Uzbek language,

has been found to be unique to native speakers of this particular dialect. Conversely, it has been determined that English language learners who do not speak a Kipchak dialect do not encounter the same pronunciation errors stemming from this negative transfer phenomenon.

The preservation of vowel synharmony in the Kipchak dialect of Surkhandarya has been identified as a contributing factor to the difficulties faced by native speakers of this dialect when learning English pronunciation. The distinct vowel synharmony patterns present in the Kipchak dialect, which involve the adaptation and harmonization of vowels based on their position and place of articulation within words, tend to interfere with the acquisition of English pronunciation rules.

It has been observed that native speakers of the Kipchak dialect, due to the influence of vowel synharmony, may exhibit pronunciation errors in English words that involve vowel sounds. These errors arise from the tendency to apply the vowel harmonization patterns of the Kipchak dialect to English words, which do not adhere to the same principles of vowel synharmony. This negative transfer, unique to native speakers of the Kipchak dialect, can lead to mispronunciations and difficulties in accurately producing English vowel sounds.

In contrast, non-Kipchak dialect speaking English language learners do not encounter the same pronunciation errors caused by this negative transfer phenomenon. As they are not exposed to the vowel synharmony patterns present in the Kipchak dialect, their learning process is not hindered by the preservation of these specific features. Consequently, non-Kipchak dialect speakers have a comparatively easier time acquiring and reproducing English vowel sounds accurately.

The table presented outlines the vowel system of the Kipchak dialect of the Uzbek language. It provides a detailed classification of vowels based on key articulatory features, helping to illustrate the specific phonetic characteristics of the dialect. By categorizing vowels according to the horizontal and vertical rise of the tongue, as well as the involvement of the lips, this table offers a clear representation of how vowels are pronounced within the Kipchak dialect. Such a classification is crucial for understanding the distinct phonological patterns that set this dialect apart from others within the Uzbek language.

Vowel classification of Kipchak dialect [2].

as it is not considered phonologically important. However, this phenomenon can create negative transfer in the process of acquiring the same sounds in the English language. When native speakers of the Surkhandarya dialect learn English, the differentiation between [i] and [e] poses a challenge and prevents them from pronouncing these sounds correctly. As a result, phonological errors may occur in their English pronunciation [7].

Negative transfer, also known as interference or cross-linguistic influence, refers to the influence of one's native language on the acquisition or production of a second language. In the case of the Surkhandarya dialect speakers learning English, the lack of distinction between [i] and [e] in their native dialect can lead to difficulties in accurately producing these sounds in English [8].

In the Surkhandarya dialect, the phonetic distinction between [i] and [e] is not phonologically significant, meaning that the two sounds are not considered distinct phonemes that differentiate meaning in words. This lack of differentiation can result in a tendency to pronounce both [i] and [e] as a single sound, which can be problematic when learning English, as English does make a phonemic distinction between these two vowel sounds.

The English language distinguishes between [i] and [e] in words such as "bit" and "bet," where the vowel sound changes the meaning of the word. However, based on our analysis, it is anticipated that for speakers of the Surkhandarya dialect, who are not accustomed to differentiating between [i] and [e], accurately producing these sounds in English can be challenging. It is plausible to expect that this can lead to phonological errors, where the intended word may be mispronounced or misunderstood due to the incorrect pronunciation of [i] and [e].

We expect that forthcoming studies in this domain will reveal instances where the pronunciation of these words may be incorrectly articulated, as demonstrated in the given examples.

1. Sit - Set: "I need to set down and take a break."
2. Hit - Hat: "I put on my favorite hit before going out."
3. Bit - Bet: "I took a bat of the apple."
4. Lid - Led: "She placed the led on the pot to cover it."
5. Big - Beg "She bought a beg bag to carry all her belongings."
6. Lit - Let: "She let the candle to create a cozy atmosphere."
7. His - Has: "Has dog is very playful."
8. Six - Sex: "I ate sex cupcakes"

Conclusion and recommendations. The conclusion should restate the main finding that vowel synharmony in the Kipchak dialect

creates specific challenges in learning English pronunciation. The study confirms that negative transfer from the Kipchak vowel system is a significant factor in phonological errors, and addressing this requires tailored instructional approaches for learners from this background. To mitigate the negative transfer effects, the study recommends:

Increased awareness and training for English teachers working with Kipchak dialect speakers to address vowel mispronunciations; Development of targeted pronunciation exercises focusing on distinguishing English vowels that do not exist in the Kipchak dialect; Further research into other dialects and their impact on English pronunciation.

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