

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SHORT VOWELS OF NOUNS' IN CLASSICAL AND MODERN PERSIAN

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ANNOTATION

In the article, the short vowels in classical Persian are compared with the vowels in modern Persian. The reason is that classical Persian was divided into three independent languages in the XIX-XX centuries: modern Persian - in Iran, Tajik - in Tajikistan and Dari - in Afghanistan. Each of these languages has its own characteristics. It also has places that are different from classical Persian.

Keywords: Classical Persian, modern Persian, short vowels, phonetics, sound, phonological opposition.

INTRODUCTION

Each language is bound to undergo specific changes in the process of formation. Because over a period of time, various external and internal factors remain the main cause of language change. For example, changes in power, development, increasing the influence of surrounding states, and a number of other factors create renewal and change in language. In particular, classical Persian and modern Persian have undergone significant structural, semantic and phonological changes over a period of almost a thousand years. This has already been noticed by many linguists and reflected in their scientific work. Many Persian linguists originally based their grammar on classical Persian, but they overlooked the fact that modern Persian differs from classical Persian. Only in the last thirty years of the twentieth century, first in Russia and then in East Iran, articles and books began to be published about the difference between classical Persian and modern Persian.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study used comparative-historical, classification, analytical methods. The object of the article is horses in classical Persian and modern Persian, and the subject of research is a phonetic comparative analysis of these horses in these languages. Conclusion and discussion. Malik ush-shuarro Bahor presented his book *Sabkšenāsi* in 1337 AH in three volumes, in which it is possible to see and compare the state of the Persian language in different periods. In this book, the author notes that classical Persian differs from modern Persian, and that classical Persian is preserved in the language of the population of modern Bukhara, Tajikistan, Balkh villages. Classical Persian (*fārsi-ye dari*) is said to have been preserved in the language of the inhabitants of the villages far from the center, without the influence of the Turkic languages in modern Iran. Based on this opinion of M. Bahornin, it is possible to know for what reasons the

modern Persian language differs from the classical Persian and modern Tajik, Dari languages¹. In 1982, V.S. Rastorgueva published the book "Fundamentals of Iranian language: new languages: western group, trans-Caspian languages." In this book, classical Persian, modern Persian, modern Tajik and Dari languages are studied phonetically by comparison². Mohsen Abulqosemi, in his book *Dasture tarihi-ye zabāne farsi*, published in 1996 (d. 1375), compared the ancient Persian language to the newest Persian language and showed its changes, including phonetic and phonological changes³. In 2008, Kholida Alimova in her article "Stages of formation of Persian, Dari and Tajik languages: commonalities and differences (phonetic analysis)" compared the phonemes of Persian, Dari and Tajik languages belonging to the Iranian language group. From 2009 to 2011, Ahmadjon Quronbekov studied the phonemes of the Persian language in comparison with the phonemes of modern Tajik and Dari languages. The linguist published the results of this research in his articles "Comparative analysis of the system of phonemes of classical Persian and modern Persian, Dari and Tajik languages" and "Causes of phonetic changes in Persian."

RESULTS

In the study of sounds in classical Persian, an indication of what qualities they have is given in books on rhyme and weight. Sometimes, however, these are books quoted with their actions in Old Persian, written to avoid mispronunciation and to show how to pronounce them correctly. The sources were again normalized based on the rules of the Qur'an (pronunciation forms) and the language of the local population. Thus, there are discrepancies in the pronunciation of some sounds, and this is known as a geographical effect.

Classical Persian was not formed in the form of a definite moderate language in the previous stage, and words were pronounced differently in different countries under the influence of dialects⁴.

There are three short vowels in classical Persian that are not reflected in the text. These three short vowel sounds are identical in composition to Middle Persian. But the vowels of classical Persian (or rather the long and short vowels) of modern Persian differ in their qualitative composition. For example, the short "a" in classical Persian has been changed to the short "e" sound in modern Persian if it comes at the end of a word:

K.ϕ.τ

Rama[B.Q.2J,964]

Nayza[G'L. 2J,363]

Gōšāna[BQ.3J,1806]

χ.ϕ.τ

rame

neyze

gušāne

¹ محمد تقی بهار. سبکشناسی. تهران. ۱۳۷۷ص.

² Расторгуева В.С. Основы иранского языкознания. Новоиранские языки: западная группа, прикаспийские языки. – М.:Наука, 1982. 572 с.

³ ابوالقاسمی م. دستور تاریخی زبان فارسی. تهران. ص18.

⁴ خانلری.پ.ن. دستور زبان فارسی. چاپ 9. تهران. 1370. ص28

This formula the qualitative change of the sounds [a → e] at the end of the word A. Quronbekov, X. Alimova, V.S. Rastorgueva, M. Abulqosemi has confirmed this in his articles and books. However, there are exceptions to this, the short "a" sound at the end of the word is still preserved in the short "a" form: [ا - نا]. In addition to what the above scholars have said, the short "a" sound in classical Persian is also changed to a short "e" sound in the middle of a word:

<i>K.φ.τ</i>	<i>χ.φ.τ</i>
<i>Zamistān[G'L.1J,396]</i>	<i>zemestān</i>
<i>Sadā[G'L.2J,6]</i>	<i>se(a)dā</i>
<i>Aždarhō[G'L.1J,50]</i>	<i>ežde(a)hā⁵</i>

DISCUSSION

In many cases, the short "a" sound in classical Persian is preserved in modern Persian as a short "a". But their quality is different. For example, in classical Persian, the short "a" sound is lower, unlabeled, in the middle row (slightly ahead of the Russian "a" sound), and in modern Persian, the short "a" is unstressed, front row, slightly lower than the English "a" sound. expressed in language mode⁶.

<i>K.φ.τ</i>	<i>χ.φ.τ</i>
<i>Abjad[G'L.1J,31]</i>	<i>abjad</i>
<i>Abīr[G'L.2J,37]</i>	<i>abīr</i>
<i>Tārak[G'L.1J,177]</i>	<i>tārak</i>

In some cases, the short "a" sound in classical Persian was changed to the short "o" and "i" sounds in modern Persian: [Bayābān - biyābān, saxun - soxan]. In classical Persian, the short lip "i", which is pronounced a little more clearly than the "i" sound in Russian, has changed to a short "e" sound with a middle rise according to the level of lipless, front tongue, tongue rise in modern Persian. The reason for the change in the quality of this sound is, firstly, the very close pronunciation and lack of phonological opposition, and secondly, the effect of the Turkish pronunciation:

<i>K.φ.τ</i>	<i>χ.φ.τ</i>
<i>Angišt[G'L.1J,92]</i>	<i>angešt</i>
<i>Bidāyat[G'L.1J,120]</i>	<i>be(a)dāyat</i>
<i>Bihišt[G'L.1J,151]</i>	<i>behešt</i>

Comparing scholars of classical Persian and the phonetics of modern Persian, all scholars confirm that the short "i" sound (in all cases) changed to the short "e" sound in modern Persian. However, as an exception, the short "i" sound that precedes the letter "ي" is still abbreviated and preserved in modern Persian:

<i>K.φ.τ</i>	<i>χ.φ.τ</i>
<i>xiyam[G'L.1J,320]</i>	<i>xiyām</i>

⁵ محمد معین. فرهنگ فارسی. ج2. تهران. 1964-1974. ص129.

⁶ Основы иранского языкознания: новоиранские языки. Наука. Москва, 1982. С19.

*avliyā[G'L.1J,99]**o[w]liyā**bādiya[G'L.1J,115]**bādiye*

Also, the short “i” sound in classical Persian has changed due to the proximity of its denominator to the short “a” sound in modern and classical Persian, due to the lack of phonological opposition:

*K.φ.τ**χ.φ.τ**ibrīsam[G'L.1J,33]**abrišom**di'vat[G'L.1J,337]**da'vat**dilāl[G'L.1J,340]**dallāl*

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Due to some exceptions, the short "i" sound in classical Persian has been changed to the short "o" sound in modern Persian: [mišk- mo (e) šk]. From the study of this sound, it can be said that the short “i” sound in classical Persian was changed to the “e” and then “o” sounds in modern Persian, and all of these are short vowels⁷. No elongation feature of the sound was observed. In classical Persian, the “u” sound is short, labial, back-row, high-rise. It is also an undeniable idea that sound also undergoes a qualitative change over a period of more than a thousand years. All scientists: A. Quronbekov, X. Alimova, V.S. Rastorgueva, M. Abulqosemi and others say that the short "u" sound in classical Persian has changed to the short "o" sound in modern Persian⁸.

*K.φ.τ**χ.φ.τ**abrēšum[G'L.1J,33]**abrīšom**angušt[G'L.1J,97]**angošt**anjuman[G'L.1J,97]**anjoman*

Another short vowel in classical Persian is the "u" sound. The sound "u" in classical Persian has the feature of tongue back, lip, back row, high rise. The short "o" sound in modern Persian is a lip-smacking, middle, back row sound according to the level of the tongue's rise. Based on the above change, it can be said that this sound has undergone a quality change. It is not known how this short u sound was replaced by the short o phoneme in modern Persian, but it is noteworthy that words with the short “o” sound in ancient Turkish were adopted in the same way in modern Persian⁹. Sometimes the short "u" sound in classical Persian is changed to a short, lip-smacking, front-line, middle-raised "e" sound in modern Persian:

*K.φ.τ**χ.φ.τ**busud[G'L.1J,131]**bo(e)ssad**gulō[BQ.3J,1832]**ga(e)lu*

⁷ Основы иранского языкознания: новоиранские языки. Наука. Москва, 1982. С.22.

⁸ Куронбеков А. Классик форс тили ҳамда ҳозирги давр форс, дарий ва тожик тиллари фонемалар тизимининг қиёсий таҳлили//Шарқ классик филологияси. – Тошкент: ТошДШИ, 2009. –Б.11-19

⁹ Куронбеков А. Классик форс тили ҳамда ҳозирги давр форс, дарий ва тожик тиллари фонемалар тизимининг қиёсий таҳлили//Шарқ классик филологияси. – Тошкент: ТошДШИ, 2009. –Б.11-19.

supāh[G'L.1J,411]*sepāh*

The sound short "u" in classical Persian has also been changed to the short "a" sound in modern Persian:

*K.φ.τ**χ.φ.τ**fuyān*[G'L.2J,115]*faγān**guvā(h)- guva*[BQ.3J,1862]*go(a)vā- go(a)vāh**kulāy*[G'L.2J,147]*kalāy*

CONCLUSION.

As the modern Persian-speaking peoples coexisted with the Turkic-speaking peoples and the language policy of the state changed, in this case sounds nouns' in the word family changed. In this study, it is known that the short vowels in classical Persian underwent a qualitative change to the short vowels in modern Persian and formed the following table:

*a→a, a→e, a→i, a→o**i→I, i→e, i→a,**u→o, u→e, u→a.*

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