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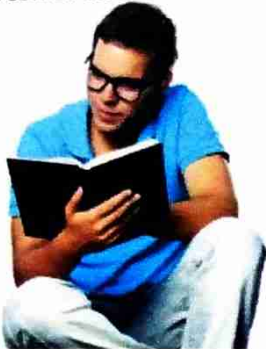
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## **THE ARTICULATION OF SOUNDS IN FRENCH**

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**Annotation:** This article presents the scientific opinions of scholars about pronunciation methods, roles and stages of development of vowels and consonants in the French language, examples are analyzed and proven.

**Key words:** Sound, syllable, stress and intonation, phonological aspect, articulation, phoneme, syntagma, general phonology, specific phonology, diachronic phonology, synchronic phonology.

### **I. Introduction**

In the appearance and development of phonology, the famous Russian and Polish scientist I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay (1845-1929), the famous linguist L.V. Shcherba (1880-1944), N.F. Yakolev, N.S. Trubetskoy (1890-1938), R. Jakobson and others' contributions were important. To do a research in a Turkish language about phonetics and phonology Z.V. Radlov (1837-1918), V.A. Bogoridsky (1857-1941), Ye.D. Polivanov (1891-1938), N.K. Dmitriev (1898-1954), S.Ye. Malov (1880-1957) and scientific theories created by several linguists have been serving as the main sources of new scientific researches in linguistics.

The view of phonetics and phonology differ greatly from the data. "Some linguists emphasize that phonology is an abstract level of phonetics, taking into account that phonetics examine sounds, syllables and intonation in a language, while other linguists consider phonetics to be the articulator, acoustic and auditory aspects of phonetics". They consider it as the fourth phonological aspect. Because the phonological aspect clearly demonstrates the study of their social and functional aspects phonology corresponds to the stage. It is also known that two stages are recognized in all sciences: concrete (visible) stage and abstract (abstract). In linguistics, phonetics is a concrete step in the plan of language expression and abstract.

1 Kanter.P.A Osnovy problem fonostilisticheskogo analiza teksta, Issled fonostilisticheskikh osobennostey rechevy stiley// sb.Nauch.trudov MGPI-M,1978-s.19

It was mentioned by linguists that phonology corresponds to the stage. "According to the essence of the content of the language, semantics (the meanings of words given in the dictionary) are appropriate at the concrete stage, and abstract structural semantics at the abstract stage".

### **II. Literature review**

As a result of the development of science in different periods, the problem of the separating phonology from phonetics and the process of contrasting them can be observed in linguistics. Accordingly, N.S. Trubetskoy (1939), a well known representative of the Prague functional structuralism movement, defined phonetics as the science of the material side of human speech (sounds), i.e. articulation and acoustics, and phonology as a sign and fictions of sounds in language that serve to differentiate meaning. It is obvious that the difference between them is clearly visible as a result of being defined as a learning science, contrasting language with speech, the material side of sounds with their functional side. However, we know that "...from the point of view of dialectical materialism matter is primary and consciousness is secondary, and taking into account the category of philosophy about generality, separateness and

individuality, it becomes clear that there is an integral connection between phonetics and phonology ”

The material side of sounds (acoustic, articulator and perceptual aspects) does not require to show their functional aspects separately. Perhaps, this connection explains the study of speech sounds from two perspectives, phonetically and phonologically, and they always complement each other.

### **III. Analysis**

As we noted in the comments, the transcription of two separate linguistic units-/a/ and /a/ phonemes –is defined by the phonology’s in the written speech. The quota is never set at the expense of important things.

Nurmonov A.N. Phonology and morphonology of the Uzbek language. Tashkent: Science,1990-B. 10.; Mahmudov A. Vowels of uzbek language, Tashkent: Science, 1995-32. Ferdinand de Saussure. The course is of the Obshchey linguistics. Translated from French .M.: editorial,2004, Nurmanov A.N. Phonology and mortonology of the Uzbek language. Tashkent: Science,1990.-B.10.; mahmudov A. Vowels of uzbek language, Tashkent: Science, 1995-32.

For example, for some French there are two phonemes /a/ front and back, where Toulouse only know how to pronounce the front line /a/. Articulation of [k] depends on the following vowel sound: its point of articulation is more developed in “killo” than in courage . this has no effect in French where there is only one phoneme /k/. but “joue en esquimau ou le locuteur choisit l’un ou l’autre selon ce qu’il veut dire” (play Eskimo where the speaker chooses one or the other according to what he wants to say) there are two phonemes in the sentence. In French, we can distinguish /t/ and /d/ very well in the words “douche et touche” (shower and touch), so these words make up 2 phonemes. But in certain linguistic communities in Polynesia, only one phoneme is pronounced [t] or[d] indifferently, depending on the context or mood (these two examples are A. Martinet’s Linguistic Synchronous Parties, PUF, 1974). The difference can be seen in the way some people pronounce the French “home et heaume, pomme et paume, sol et saule” (man and rudder, apple and palm,earth and willow), etc. They distinguish two phonemes /o/ and //. French people living in Toulouse, France know only[o], pronouncing “home et haume”(man and rudder) carelessly[m]. In French there are also many cases with a form that still cancels the rhyme and adds to the reduplicated element, leaving only the alliteration: “bebete, bibiche, bibine, bloblote, bobonne, cacade, cacasse, chochette, coctte, dodche, doudoune, fifine, foufoune, gnognote, guiguite, memere, moumoute, nenette, nunuche, pepere, pipette, popote, popotin, tetere, titine, totoche, tutute, etc. c’est le procede qu’il utilise aussi pour former des verbs a partir de redoublements rimes blablater, cancaner, chouchouter, cocter, glaglater,ronronner, etc ”.

If the reduplicated element is not a head consonant, but if the vowel of a radical does not change, alliteration will be formed.

A. Martinet linguistic synchronic parties, PUF, 1974  
Gaudichik. S. M. Phonostylistics kak odin iz razdelov fonetiki// intonation. Kiev,1978.

In French they are: “couci-couca, cric-croc, flic- flac, flip-flop, fric-frac,frotti-frotta, meli-melo, mic-mac, prechi-precha; bique et bouc, bric-a-brac, de bric et de broc, et patati et patata, ric a rec, etc”. compared to other languages, it became clear in the course of the research that the syntagma is more common in French than in other languages: “beau blond, bleubite(simple

recrue), casse-croute (collation legere), cassa-couilles( importun), coup de collier (effort intense), mange-merde (avare), mannequin a machabees (corbillard), marchand de mort subite ( mauvais medecin), mere maqua (patronne de maison close), mie de pain mecanique(puce), petit pain, pisse-copie (journaliste), perruque en peau de fesses (crane chauve),poudre de perlimpinpin ( remede de charlatan), shampoing a Charles le Chauve (fellation), tasse a the (urinoir public), et d'autres".

#### **IV. Conclusion**

In conclusion, knowing that phonology, like phonetics, is divided into general phonology, and synchronic phonology, general phonology is the essence of phoneme, the relationship between phonemes and sound, phoneme to morpheme and word. It should be said that it studies the stepwise relation of the languages, determines the methods and principals of determining the phonetic composition of the language. Specific phonology studies the phonological system of a language based on the methods and principles of general phonology and in turn, provides material for general phonology. Historical phonology studies the process phonological system of a certain period, descriptive phonology shows the progressive process of historical phonology of a certain period.

S.M.Phonolistics kak odin iz razdelov fonetiki// Intonation. Kiev,1978  
Gak V.G. Teoreticheskaya grammar of the French language. Syntax. M. Vysshaya shkola, 2000  
Kanter L.A. Osnovyе problemy fonostilisticheskogo analiza teksta,Issled fonostilisticheskikhosobennostey rechevy stilley // sb. Nauch. Trudov MGPI-M, 1978-S.19.

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