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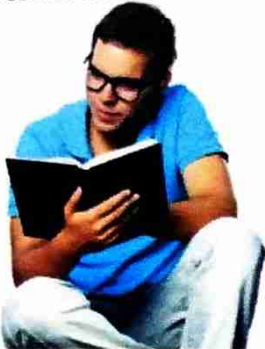
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SIMILARITY ASPECTS OF UZBEK AND FRENCH PHONETICS

D.Sh.Islomov

Teacher of BuxSU(PhD)

Annotation:In this article, the types of phonetics and their origin, their commonalities in the compared languages, as well as the scientific views of scientists, are presented and the reaction to them is given.

Keywords: Voiceless, dialect, accent, syllable, orthography, orthoepy, semantics, spelling of vowels, spelling of consonants, physiology, acoustics, pronunciation, sound, speech, voiced.

I. Introduction

While phonetics is the study of the "... system of sounds and any phenomena associated with these sounds, it is known to be associated with all levels of language, especially lexis and grammar, and phonetics is the study of sounds also studies problems such as alternation and change, literary pronunciation standards, rules of correct pronunciation, syllable and stress, and its types". In a word, without having the necessary knowledge of phonetics, it is impossible to study "...successfully work on the rules of orthography and grammar (morphology and syntax) related to pronunciation". Accordingly, phonetics is theoretically divided into general phonetics and specific phonetics, and in practical terms it is divided into several areas such as historical phonetics, comparative phonetics, descriptive phonetics, and experimental phonetics.:

General phonetics"...is a part that studies the variety of speech sounds of different types of languages. He deals with issues such as studying the possibilities of the human speech apparatus to produce sounds in the languages of different systems, the methods of producing sounds with the help of speech organs, and the possibilities of using them in speech.. It is formed on the basis of a detailed and in-depth study of the phonetic system of separate and related languages and generalization of the results.

Special phonetics"...the phonetic base, phonetic laws of a specific language are subject to general phonetic laws and operate on the basis of its laws. Special phonetics is the applied phonetics of a particular language.. It will be free of various assumptions, hypotheses, postulates. It works on the basis of the articulatory base of a particular language, its articulatory possibilities, and the method of acoustic representation. All processes related to the phonetic expression base of this language are studied in special phonetics.

Historical phonetics"... studies the sound system of a certain language in its historical development, that is, examines the historical changes in the sound system in different periods of language development, the reasons for their change". Live spoken speech, the results obtained as a result of the study of related languages, written monuments belonging to different periods of language development are the source for historical phonetics.

Comparative phonetics"...determines the sound system of languages formed from the same root. To give an example, the comparative phonetics of the Turkic languages can be said to be the same as the comparative phonetics of the Slavic languages. In this, the sources of several related languages or several Turkish dialects - vowels and consonants, phonetic changes and so on - are compared and studied. For example, the law of synharmonism is violated in modern

Uzbek literary language, but is fully preserved in other Turkic languages, as well as in some Uzbek dialects.

Descriptive phonetics or phonology deals with the study of the sound system during a certain period of language development. Scientific-descriptive phonetics also deals with the dynamics of sounds, it does not bypass the history of the language in forming the phonetic system of the language.

Experimental phonetics studies the physiological and acoustic properties of speech sounds using various equipment. This method of testing provides an opportunity to accurately determine the specific characteristics of speech sounds.

II. Literature review

One sound can be represented by one letter or, conversely, by two letters.

"Sounds are of two kinds according to whether or not the air coming out of the lungs is obstructed in the mouth.":

- 1) vowel sounds;
- 2) consonant sounds.

There are six vowel sounds in the Uzbek language: I, U, O', E, O, A.

Vowel phonemes are distinguished from consonant phonemes by the following characteristics:

a) with the help of physico-acoustics: vowels are composed of sound, noise does not participate in it. Consonants must have noise;

b) anatomical-physiological diseases: the organs of speech do not form a barrier (focus) during the pronunciation of vowels, which ensures the unobstructed passage of risk factors from the lungs to the oral cavity. In addition, in the articulation of consonants, of course, until the formation of focus, the air installation explodes, slides, or vibrates through this obstacle, this process creates the movement necessary for consonants.

As we note in the comments below, "phonetics in a broad sense studies the structure of the speech organs involved in the formation of speech sounds, the specific characteristics of phonetic units, and the phenomena of sound change. Phonetic units include speech sounds, syllable, phonetic word, tact, phrase, accent, tone, etc.

III. Analysis

Phoneme is "the smallest unit of the language, which does not have an independent meaning, which constitutes meaningful units of words and morphemes and serves to differentiate them".

For example, qol, qul, qo'l; tor, tog', tok, tol; boy, bor, bog' so'zlarida o, u, o', r, g', k, l; y, r, g'; The meaning is differentiated according to the phonemes y, r, g'.

"The famous psychologist P. Pavlov named the first means of cognition as the first signal system, and the second as the second signal system. Hazrat Alisher Navoi emphasized that human beings are the best of all creatures..

According to the famous Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure, speech communication occurs with the help of language, which is considered a communication tool of society. Ferdinand de

Saussure distinguishes between the concepts of language and speech in linguistics. We also confirm his opinion that the speech is activated, directly manifested language.

According to the aspects mentioned above, "phonemes are divided into two large groups:

- 1) vowel phonemes;
- 2) consonant phonemes.

When vowel phonemes are pronounced, the flow of air from the lungs is not obstructed.. It is permissible to give the definition of a vowel only in relation to phonemes that consist of a sound (sas) and can form a syllable.

There are six vowel phonemes in the current "... Uzbek literary language: i, u, e, o', o, a, and you can try pronouncing the vowels i, u, e, o', o, a." When you pronounce a group of them (u, o', o, e, i), the lips move forward, and when you pronounce the vowel sounds a, e, i, the lips remain as they are. So, in one group of vowels the lip is involved, and in others it is not. In addition, when pronouncing the vowel a, the mouth opens wide. The tongue lies horizontally on the lower jaw..

" when pronouncing i,u vowels, the mouth opens slightly, and the middle of the tongue rises towards the upper palate. The two characters listed above are:

- a. involvement of the lip;
- b. the degree of opening of the mouth (the degree of raising the tongue) is the basis for the classification of the vowels of the current Uzbek literary language. Accordingly, vowels are initially divided into two:
 - 1) labial vowels (o', o, u);
 - 2) non-labialized vowels (e, a, i)".

In terms of appearance, when the lips are rounded and projected forward, an additional resonator is formed between the teeth and the lips. This produces labial sounds.

When we pronounce consonants, different parts of the tongue approach more or less different points of the palate, teeth, or alveoli. Sometimes it is a momentary congestion with a sudden rupture of the organs, and sometimes it is only the fusion of the organs that creates a crack. An obstacle appears in the oral cavity through which air must constantly pass.

IV. Discussion

The physiology of sounds clearly describes the state of the speech organs during phonation, which is necessary for language learning.

Physical aspect of phonic units (sound acoustics)

Acoustics tells us that sound is produced as a result of vibrations of an elastic body and teaches that it consists of waves propagating in air or in any other substance at a speed of about 340 m/s. When the waves reach our ears, they affect the auditory nerves in a certain way and create a sound impression.

Elastic string vibrations can be: a) periodic or non-periodic (tones/noises); b) simple or compound (pendulum/string).

1. The first characteristic of sound, its intensity (or power) depends on the amplitude of vibrations.
2. Its height is determined by the number of vibrations per second.
3. Duration of sound is its third characteristic.

Simple vibrations give a simple tone: this is a tuning fork (tuning). In fact, vibrations are almost never simple. We have a combined sound, as in musical instruments and the human voice. It consists of the main sound and a series of harmonic sounds that accompany it consists of: the body vibrates itself, every part of the body also vibrates.

The number of harmonics in a sound and the variety constitutes the timbre of sound (this is the fourth characteristic of sound). Harmonics (formants) of the same sound may differ depending on the speaking subjects. Periodic vibrations form musical tones. Irregular vibrations also produce noises, which are the basis of all consonants.

Therefore, all the sounds of the language are articulate and can be evaluated from an acoustic point of view. The functional (linguistic) aspect of phonetic units is called phoneme.

According to the opening position of the mouth, it is divided into three types:

- a) narrow vowels or called upper narrow, (formed as a result of raising the middle of the tongue towards the palate): u, i;
- b) middle narrow or middle wide vowels: e, middle
- d) wide vowels (lower rise or lower narrow): a, o.

The larynx, mouth and tongue are important in the formation of consonants. The air coming out of the lungs encounters various obstacles in the same places. As a result of this, the formation of consonants sufficient conditions are created for his work. In some cases, slang is also added to it.

For example, in the pronunciation of the consonant "b", the air coming out of the lungs meets the barrier of the lips. There is a similar situation in the formation of the consonant "p", but it differs from "b" in its pronunciation, where the vowel does not participate. There are 23 consonants in the Uzbek language: b, v, g, d, z, j, y, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, f, x, ch, sh, q, g', h, ng.

One of these consonants is not represented by special symbols in the ng script.

Consonants are classified in three ways:

I. Instead of becoming:

1. Lip consonants:

- a) lip-lip consonants: b, p, m;
- b) lip-dental consonants: f, v.

2. Language consonants:

- a) prelingual consonants: d, t, z, s, sh, j, ch, n, l, r;
- b) language middle consonant: y;
- d) language back consonants: g, k, ng;

e) deep language back consonants: q, g', x.

3. larynx consonant: h.

II. According to the method of formation:

- a) explosives: b, p, d, t, g, k, j, q, m, n, ng;
- b) sliders: v, f, z, s, y, r, l, sh, g', x, h
- c) mixes: Ch.

III. According to the presence of sound and noise:

- 1. Voiced consonants: b, v, g, d, z, j, y, g', l, m, n, ng, r.
- 2. Voiceless consonants: p, f, k, t, s, ch, sh, q, x, h.

Also, according to their composition, they are classified as pure and mixed, sonorous and noisy according to the presence of sound and noise. Compound consonants are one: ch. Sonors are five: l, m, n, ng, r. Among them, l is a side sound, and r is a vibrating sound..

V. Conclusion

A. Haydarov "Expression of connotative meaning in phonetic means" In his dissertation on the subject, the participation of phonetic, i.e., segment and supersegment means in the expression of connotative meanings in speech was researched. The laws of emergence of connotative meanings created by segmental means, as examples of vowels and consonants and sound changes, supersegmental means as examples of intonation, pause, pronunciation of syllables and stress are revealed. Important conclusions were reached that the connotative meanings expressed by phonetic means serve the attractiveness and colorfulness of the language, that these shades of meaning are strong in supersegmental elements, and that the paradigmatic and syntagmatic relationship of speech sounds plays an important role in the realization of these meanings. .

Therefore, "a person always seeks to know the world around him. All human activities are controlled by the central nervous system. The process of knowing the world is carried out through the information transmitted to the central nervous system using our various senses (body, taste, sight, hearing). The means of knowing the world through the sense organs such as the body, taste, sight, and hearing is a characteristic of all creatures..

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