



UNIQUE FEATURES OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE PHONETICS

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Abstract – This article discusses the most important communication process of language and world languages. It also deals with the peculiarities of French phonetics, one of the most developed languages in the world, vowels and consonants in French.

Key words: letter and sound, vowel, consonant, pure and nasal sounds, didactic sign, linguistic ability, discrimination, phonetic transcription, assimilation, articulation.

I. Introduction

Because language is the most important communication process, we refer to it directly when we know the world. Language is a very important factor for people. Man's ability to know is in sync with his linguistic ability. Language is a tool for shaping one's mentality, traditions and customs, as well as one's way of understanding the world through language. He added, "Human language is extremely

complex, and it is very difficult to imagine all its aspects as a whole and at once. Nevertheless, centuries of experience in the history of world linguistics have shown that representatives of different currents have devoted their entire lives to the study of language as the most optimal way, and in this way to clearly show the object of study and its essence¹.

II. Literature review

It is well-known that the peoples of the world speak different languages, and languages do not stop at one place, because as the human mind develops, its worldview, thoughts, attitudes, and spheres of thinking improve, and language develops very rapidly.

There are more than five thousand languages and dialects in the world, of which about five hundred have been studied so far, and one in

¹Jo'raeva M.M. Linguocognitive, national-cultural features of the modality category in French and Uzbek

languages. Diss.filol. fanlari doc. - T., 2017. - p. 233.

three languages has no written form, only an oral form.

French is one of the most developed languages in the world. French, which is considered the most romantic language in the world, is the state and national language of France, as well as the official language of Belgium and Swiss, along with French and Flemish, as well as Italian and German. In addition, the language is spoken in parts of Canada, several African countries such as Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco, Guinea, Sudan, and Libya. This means that French belongs to the Romance language group and is widely used in many other countries of the world, including France, Belgium, Canada, Rwanda, Cameroon, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Madakascar and Haiti.

III. Analysis

There is a growing interest in learning French in our country, which has the status of a lingua franca among the world's languages in the discourse of intercultural relations. The development of relations with foreign countries in various fields, the integration of our country into the world community at the stage of national development, of course, the study of the language of developed countries is a requirement of the times.

Speaking of French, which is the most elegant, beautiful and romantic language in the world, and the peculiarities of French phonetics, it belongs to the group of Romance languages, which includes Spanish, Italian, Portuguese. It is necessary to study the French language, which is a foreign language, with Romanian and Moldovan languages, as well as French morphological, syntactic, lexical-phonetic,

lexical-grammatical, lexical-semantic, lexical-phraseological, structural-semantic, lexical-derivative, pragmatolinguistic, cognitive-discursive, communicative-cognitive, universal and differential principles, descriptive-classification features, polysemy, homonymy, laws of variability, gender, ethnopsychological, sociolinguistic, ethnocultural terminological-linguistic features serves to a certain extent to determine the prospects for the innovative development of linguistics.

When the department of linguistics thinks about phonetics, phonetics is not about content, but about sound linguistic expression, so the analysis comes from grammar and vocabulary. It is the study of all the phonetic elements of language - the sounds of language - their combinations and modifications. Therefore, it excludes other human-produced sounds, even if they are sometimes used for communication. All grammar linguists also say that it is important to study the phonetic aspect of language first, all the sounds of language, their combinations and modifications, as well as the various elements that contribute to the formation of speech.

It is well known that phonetics is a very ancient science, the emergence of which as a science dates back to the middle of the 19th century due to the development of scientific, historical and comparative linguistics. The advent of phonetics was also associated with the development of special techniques that made it possible to study the sounds of speech for the first time.

Jean-Pierre Russolot is a French phonetic scientist, founder of the Société des Parles de France, a leader in experimental scientific

phonetics, who develops recording instruments and also offers the experimental study of phonetic changes in speech.

According to A. Martinet, language is characterized by double articulation, which manifests itself in two different ways: "Phonetics is a science that primarily studies the content of expression. It shows the acoustic composition and physiological origin of the various elements of speech."²

While grammar and translation were emphasized in the teaching of French from the 17th to the 19th century, phonetics was left out of the minds of teachers during this period. "Because of the development of the International Phonetic Alphabet and its debates in the 1880s and 1890s, phonetics really came into education and has been around ever since."³

Interest and consideration in the teaching of phonetics has developed especially since the late 19th century, when direct methodology was introduced in the teaching of the French language. In the context of direct methodology, fluency in pronunciation was considered a prerequisite for any presentation of written code. Students will be taught exercises such as phonetic dictation, auditory discrimination, and phonetic transcription. This technique is intended as the first step in the acquisition of phonetic skills.

IV. Discussion

Speaking of the French language and its

phonetics, "there are 26 letters in the French language, six of which are vowels and twenty are consonants. The number of sounds is more than the number of letters, 35⁴." Therefore, it is important to understand, know, and correctly distinguish between letters and sounds in this language. Because we know that one letter can represent different sounds, and one sound can be represented by different letters in writing. This, of course, depends on how the letters appear in front of the other letters and what symbols they represent. Below you will find French vowels and consonants, letter combinations, vowels and consonants, and examples:

un, um [æ] – brun, Lebrun, le parfum, lundi, chacun, un

The vowels in French are: a, ye, i, o, i, u.

Consonant letters in French are as follows: b, s, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z, w.

Pure vocal sounds: [i, ye, ε, a, o, i, u, Ø, ɔ, oye, Ө].

(vowel sounds - sounds that are formed without any obstruction in the mouth and oral cavity, the composition of which consists of sound (almost no noise). Each language has its own system of vowels. the number of sounds varies in different languages)

Of the sounds, 16 are vowel sounds, 4 of which are nasal sounds, and are given in parentheses with a special phonetic sign-transcription for their correct pronunciation. Given their pronunciation through the nose, they are called

² P.LEON, (1992) *Phonétisme et prononciations du français*, Nathan, Coll

³ Elisabeth GUIMBRETIERE (1994), *Phonétique et enseignement de l'oral*, Didier/HATIER

⁴ Alikulova D.A., Juraboeva D.A. French textbook. Tashkent, 2003.

nasal sounds: [ã], [æ], [Õ], [Ë].

French vowels are always pronounced clearly and fluently. The only [Θ] exception is the weakly readable letter "ye".

The length sign in vowels is represented by the [:] sign in the transcription.

There are three types of consonants: voiced, unvoiced, and sonorous.

Voiced: [b, d, g, v, z, ʒ]

Unvoiced: [p, t, k, s, f, ʃ]

Sonorous: [m, n, l, r, j, w, ŋ, ɥ]

French consonants are pronounced clearly, and the vowels at the end of a word are not muted, unlike in Uzbek.

In French, one or more letters combine to form a single sound, which varies in different situations. Conversely, a single letter in a word can make several different sounds. Below you can follow the letter combinations in French. For example,

e, es (in one-syllable words) ei, ai – “e” – la neige, beige, claire, le mai, le français, la monnaie, er, ez (at the end of the word) – “e” – parler, commencez, aimer

ch – “ʃ” – la chaise, chercher, cacher, chemise, le chat, le chocolat

ou – “u” – bonjour, la cour, la journée, l’amour, autour, louer

o, au, eau – “o” – une auto, beau, chaud, le chapeau, le drapeau, le mot

e (in an unaccented syllable), eu, oeu – “Ø” – de, le coeur, la soeur, deux, que, l’acteur, le lecteur

f, ph – “f” – la photo, la phrase, le téléphone, fidèle, la biographie

i+ unli, il, ail, ill – “y” – la fille, la famille, le soleil, le travail, le chien

exception to the rule – mille, ville, tranquille + family words of these words

gn – “ŋ,” – la montagne, la campagne, peigner, signe,

oi – “wa” – voir, le miroir, trois

i, y, î – “i” – type, ici, midi

h – in the text, not in the pronunciation, the letter h is not pronounced:

l’habit, habiter, l’ectare, les habitants, Victor Hugo, l’hymne, l’hotel, haut, héros!

In order to pronounce nasal sounds, speech, the organs [ã] are adapted to the pronunciation of sounds. The eardrum is then lowered, and some of the air passes through the nasal cavity, giving a nasal tone to the sound produced, and some exits through the oral cavity.

en, em, an, am – [ã] dans, danser, la chamber, ensemble, emporte, prendre

on, om [Õ] – bon, le bonbon, le concombre, le charbon, sombre, prononcer

When this nasal sound is pronounced, the tip of the tongue is pulled back, the lips are shaped into a circle, and the force is stretched forward. When the tympanic membrane is lowered and exhaled, some of the air escapes through the nose and some through the mouth.

un, um [æ] – brun, Lebrun, le parfum, lundi, chacun, un

To pronounce this sound, the tip of the tongue is pressed against the lower gums, and the

middle part is raised towards the hard, palate. The lips are stretched slightly forward, shaped into a circle, and the palate is lowered. The airflow passes through both the mouth and nasal cavity at the same time, resulting in a floury nasal sound.

in, im, ein, ain, yn, ym [Ě] – un sapin, le matin, simple, le pain, la main, le train, le peintre, le magasin, le syndicat, le symbole, le grain, le cousin, impossible

To pronounce this nasal sound, the speech is adapted to the pronunciation of the organs, the palate is lowered, and the breath is exhaled evenly through the nose and mouth.

Note that if the consonant is hesitant, the nasal sound is lost if the word is in the jensky rod: monotone, Sorbonne, bonne, colonne, astronome, diplôme, caravane, pleine, cousine, graine, magazine, jaune, l'usine, brune, la plume, Suzanne.

In French, many letter combinations are not pronounced at the end of a word (except for words from another language): **d, t, s, b, p, x, g, z, e, es, ds, ps, gt, ts ...**

un renard, des enfants, les fleurs, vingt, les champs, le temps, beaucoup, deux, des salles, les bananes, des animaux, belle, les amis, vous, vers, le chat, les chansons, les étudiants, des canards, doux, la rue, musique, des tableaux, il court

r, l, f, c the letters are pronounced at the end of the word:

tour, jour, cerf, bref, quel, bol, avec, Luc, journal, manuel, neuf, mineur, toujours

In French, there are orthographic signs, i.e. didactic signs, which are signs used to change

or define the meaning of other signs that represent sounds:

“ ‘ ” **accent aigu(closed)** – préparer, étudiant, répéter, réciter, été, célébré, fêté

“ ` ” **accent grave(open)** – fidèle, chère, mère, père, à, dès, déjà, élève, après

“ ^ ” **accent circonflexe(half open and half closed)** – tête, fête, prêt, tôt, grâce

“ .. ” **trema (stretch)** – Navoï, Zaïr

“ ’ ” **apostrophe** – l'université, l'enfant, l'ami, l'école, qu'est ce, d'hôtel,

“ ç ” **cétille** – le français, la leçon, ça va

As mentioned above, in French, due to the difference between the number of letters and the number of sounds, certain graphic principles are used. In French, the positional principle is used, i.e. the meaning of a letter is determined by its connection with the next neighboring letters. Thus, some letters in different combinations may also represent sounds that do not correspond to the meaning of the alphabet.

There are 3 types of letter combinations, all of which are represented in French:

- progressive (x + a): reading depends on the next letter (letters c, g)

- regressive (a + x): dependence on the previous reading (if it comes before a vowel or consonant)

- two-sided (a + x + b): between two consonants

In French, vowels do not lose their timbre in a weak state. In the modern French language, the evolutionary tendencies of the vowels take

place in the realization of the difference between the vowel timbre and the oscillations. These distractions also apply to open and closed sounds.

Consonants do not change much; they are kept in different positions and even at the end of the word or from the moment of its formation, and the timbre remain the same, and may not change significantly at the end of the word. Consonants retain their resonant character at the end of the word, they are less assimilated. After the previous vowels, they become much more pronounced⁵.

V. Conclusion

In short, if theoretical phonetics is to study the important features of the phonetic system, to show the place of each form in the whole phonetic system, the system of phonemes will change throughout the history of language. Some phonemes disappear and new phonemes appear.

Based on the information about phonetics, which plays an important role in linguistics, and scientific views, phonetics is the science of sounds, which is an important branch of linguistics that studies the sounds of speech.

Language, which is the greatest product of human spirituality, is a means of expressing a certain idea, and language is a carrier of culture, which inherits the national cultural treasures from ancestors to generations. Therefore, in the rapidly developing modern linguistics, it is very important to study, reveal, analyze and study the specific aspects of different structural languages. He added, "Language is a phenomenon that ensures the existence of man, his social experience. This

means that the person engaged in the study of language is involuntarily engaged in self-knowledge, because the essence of the phenomenon of linguistic activity - its executor - is determined by the person and the person's social, interpersonal relationships.

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