

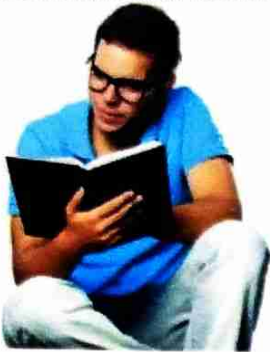
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THE DIFFERENTIATION ASPECTS OF UZBEK AND FRENCH PHONETICS

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

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

I. Introduction:We know that "...each language has its own phonetics. He studies the specific features of the formation and pronunciation of sounds in this language, issues related to its classification, examines the relationship between pronunciation and writing, as well as features of stress and syllables.¹, the Uzbek language is no exception.

For example, in the Uzbek language, the phoneme *v* now has two forms - lip-lip and lip-tooth. Historical phonetics explains the reasons for the origin of these signs in the phoneme *v* as follows: the formation of lip-lip (*v*) is a primary and ancient phoneme for the Uzbek language. Pure Uzbek and original Turkish words use the lip-lip form of this sound. For example, *ov*, *suv*, *yayov*, *qovun*, *haydov*, *yaylov*. As a result of the increasing interaction of the Uzbek language with other languages at different times, the lip-tooth form of this phoneme appears. This variant can be found in words such as *va'da*, *video*, *vint*, *vagon*, *vaqt*, *viloyat*, borrowed from other languages, in particular, from Arabic, Persian and Russian languages.

Also, "such a branching of the phonetics debate is to describe the speech sounds from the point of view of the current Uzbek language standards, to take a look at the development process of some speech sounds with the intention of a historical excursion, to show the formation and improvement of literary pronunciation, to replace the phonemes of the literary language with the central requires a step-by-step comparison with the speech sounds of leading dialects. At this point, if we divide our speech into parts, the last point of division will be the sounds.² For example, the sentence "Uzbekistan is a paradise country" is related to the words Uzbekistan, paradise country, and these words, in turn, are *Uz-be-kis-ton*, *jan-nat-ma-kon*, *o'l-ka* is divided into syllables, and the syllables are divided into sounds, like the heavenly land of Uzbekistan. A speech fragment (acoustic-articulatory unit) that is the last point of division and cannot be divided into other small parts is a sound, and the phenomena related to it are studied in the phonetics department of linguistics. The word phonetics comes from the Greek word "phone" which means "sound".³

We know that almost all linguists involved in the history of writing recognized that each letter represented a specific phoneme in the first phonographic recording. At first, in the second millennium BC, the ancient Phoenicians defined letters for 22 consonants and one vowel, and later the Nabataeans added six more letters according to their language, bringing the number of letters to 28.

II. Literature review:This process shows that linguistics, its phonetics and phonology developed in the East, in the Arabian Peninsula, in the countries of Palestine and Phoenicia, out of practical need already in the second millennium BC.

¹Yo'ldoshev B. O'zbek tilida fonografik uslubiy vositalar. Turkiy tillarning fonologiyasi va morfonologiyasining dolzarb masalalari.-Nukus 2005-16b.

²Nabiyeva D.A., Zokirova H.R. O'zbek tili fonetikasi o'quv-uslubiy qo'llanma. Andijon, 2016. –B.7.

³Abduazizov A. O'zbek tili fonologiyasi va morfonologiyasi. // Toshkent. O'qituvchi 1992 – 100b.

This tradition continued in ancient India, Central Asia, Greece and Rome. For example, the ancient Indians also used the term sphota, which represents the type of sounds⁴.

The emergence and development of Arabic linguistics is connected with the revelation of our Prophet Muhammad and the Holy Kur'an. In particular, "After the revelation of the Holy Kur'an, the Prophet memorized it to the reciters and instructed them to convey it to others, the Prophet, noticing that the pronunciation of the verses of the Kur'an passed from mouth to mouth, had changed, called linguists (language experts) They issued a fatwa to create an invariable written form of the Holy Kur'an and ordered to create a strict rule of correct pronunciation. With this, our Prophet laid the foundation for the emergence of Arabic linguistics, correct writing (orthography), correct pronunciation (orphoepy), correct understanding and conveying the meaning of words (semantics)."⁵.

Advances in Phonetics in Arabic Linguistics turkish also switched to linguistics. Because after the occupation of Central Asia by the Arabs, the Arabic language was recognized as the language of science. Although the phonetic system of the Arabic language does not correspond to the phonetic system of the Turkic languages, all scientific and artistic works were created in Arabic. In Mahmud Kashghari's work "Devonu lug'otit Turk" the specific phonetic system of these languages, the fact that many characters in the Arabic graphic system do not correspond to the phonetic units of this language are discussed.⁶.

III. Analysis:It is worth noting that "...every nation has gone through a great stage of development before reaching its current level. The Uzbek people are no exception.

"...many tribes such as Oghuz, Qichak, Uighur, Nayman, Uyshin, Barlos, who have lived in the center of Asia since ancient times, played an important role in the formation of the Uzbek people"⁷.

Many scientists divide the history of the formation of modern Turkic languages into several periods.

"1. Altai period.

2. The oldest Turkish period.

3. Ancient Turkish period.

4. The Middle Turkic period (the development and period of all modern peoples and their languages) and others"⁸.

After the 11th century of the Old Turkic era, the Karluq tribal union strengthened and formed their own state under the rule of the Karakhanid dynasty.

During this period, Mahmud Koshgari's "Devonu Lugatit-Turk", Yusuf Khos Hajib's "Kutadgu Bilig", Khoja Ahmad Yassavi's Hikmat, and Ahmad Yugnaki's "Hibatul-haqayiq" are among the greatest literary masterpieces of this period.

According to the information in the "Devonu Lugatit-Turk" work, at that time "bajanak, qipchoq, o'g'uz, boshqird, basmil, yabaqu, tatar, qirg'iz, chigil, tuxsi, yag'mo, ig'raq, uyg'un the language of Turkic tribes such as Raq and Uygun formed the national language of literature. Among them, "the easiest is ugiz, the most correct, the best is yagmo, tuxi, and the most open, fluent language is the language of the people living in the hakani region."⁹emphasized about.

⁴Березин Ф.М. История лингвистических учений. М.: Высш.шк.,1975. -С.6

⁵Дадабоев Х. Ҳозирги ўзбек тили қурилишида ўзбек тилининг ўрни. Тилшуносликнинг долзарб масалалари. Республика илмий-назарий конференция материаллари. – Тошкент, 2015. – Б. 24 – 31..

⁶Махмуд Қошғарий. Девону луғотит турк. I том, Тошкент: Ўздавнашр, 1963. -Б. 118.

⁷Махмуд Қошғарий. Девону луғотит турк. I том, Тошкент: Ўздавнашр, 1963. -Б. 129.

⁸Махмуд Қошғарий. Девону луғотит турк. I том, Тошкент: Ўздавнашр, 1963. -Б. 129.

⁹Abdurahmonov G'. A. O'zbek tili grammatikasi. – T., 1996. – B. 200.

IV. Discussion"The old Uzbek language includes the history of the Uzbek language from the 12th-13th centuries to the beginning of the 20th century and contains a large number of written sources"¹⁰.

On October 21, 1989, the Law "On the State Language of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted. Every year, October 21 is widely celebrated in our country as the day when the Uzbek language was given the status of the state language.

Article 8 of the Law "On the State Language of the Republic of Uzbekistan" states that the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, other documents of the state power and management bodies must be adopted and published in the state language. This norm was directly clarified in the 26th edition of "On the development of laws and the project of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Legislative Chamber".

It is known that in Uzbek linguistics "Orphoepic dictionary of the Uzbek language" by M. Sodikova and U. Usmonova was published in 1977. The first dictionary contains about 8,000 words that can be actively used in Uzbek, and here the literary and normative pronunciation of more than 20,000 words and word forms is defined, some The incorrect appearance of z and grammatical form in pronunciation is denied and its correct pronunciation is shown.

On August 24, 1995, the rules based on the spelling of Uzbek writing based on Latin graphics were approved:

1. Spelling of individual letters: spelling of vowels, spelling of consonants.
2. Spelling of base and suffixes.
3. Addition;
4. Allocation character;
5. Writing with a dash;
6. Writing in capital letters;
7. Transfer rules;

In the development of experimental phonetics in Uzbek linguistics, phoneticians such as Mahmudov Akhmadjon and Sora Otamirzaeva have made a great contribution. Vocalism is the vowel system of the Uzbek literary language. We know that the written expression of sounds is called a letter.

V. Conclusion: 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.

Small and large units that come successively in space and time make up human speech. Language consists of three main layers: phonetics, lexis and grammar. Each layer divides speech into components depending on the task to be performed. Sound, which is the most integral unit of speech, is formed using words, word combinations and sounds in speech in general. The expressive components of these speech units are speech sounds.

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