

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF THE SOUND SYSTEMS OF THE UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article deals with the comparative study of vowel and consonant systems of English and Uzbek languages. Focuses on the pronunciation of the sounds of both languages, points to the common and different features in sounds' articulation and acoustics, discusses the most common mistakes made by the Uzbek students in the pronunciation of the English vowels and consonants.

Key words: a sound; a vowel sound; a consonant sound; comparative analysis; vowel harmony; pronunciation; Uzbek language; English language.

Introduction

The need to teach foreign languages, in particular English, increasingly require scientific research of the main typological features of the phonetic, lexical, grammatical system of systems of foreign and native languages. In this regard, recently, lingules often refer to differentiated aspects of the comparative analysis of various languages.

The comparative study of phonetics, in our opinion, is one of the relevant and most important problems of modern linguistics. Due to the fact that each studying foreign language sets a goal to master a foreign language and use it in practice, the role of pronunciation increasingly increases. Undoubtedly, the study of a foreign language is accompanied, first of all, the study of phonetics and, in addition, incorrectly decorated speech makes it difficult, and sometimes violates the understanding and communication between the speakers.

Methods

The defective possession of pronunciation skills may be the cause of numerous errors and incorrect interpretation of words of words, which will serve as a semantic problem when communicating. Thus, to understand a foreign language speech and correctly express your thoughts on someone else's language, you need to have certain knowledge of the phonetic system, main phonetic phenomena and the laws of this language. It is also necessary to remember that all the lexical and grammatical phenomena of the language materialize in its sound sheath English and Uzbek languages compare are languages related to various language groups and types. Uzbek language is the language of the Turkic group, agglutinative type. J. Buranov gives the following definition of this type of languages: "Agglutinative languages - languages characterized by the morphological sign of which is the implementation of word formation and word by imposing the unambiguous affixes having a strict sequence" [2, p. 173]. English is the language of the Indo-European group and the flexive type. Flexive languages are characterized by the fact that categorical values are expressed by flexions. H.H. Salimov wrote: "In flexive languages as grammatical funds are flexions, morphemes, while the root of the word is changed, the morphemes will grow together with each other, the affixes simultaneously denote different values"[4, p. 122].

Methods

It is indisputable that the study of English in the Uzbek audience cannot flow isolated from the peculiarities of the phonetic system of the Uzbek language. The study of agglutinative Uzbek and flexive English languages is actually a study of differential languages, which makes it possible to identify distinctive and general categories in matched languages, to identify sound difficulties associated with the assimilation of the utmost norms of the non-standard language and the causes of violation of the orthoepic standards.

Consider a system of vowels in both languages. The characteristics and classification of vowels usually indicate a number of vowel, the degree of lifting, the longitude of sound, cueding-non-screw. In the vocalism of the Uzbek language there are 6 sounds: [a], [i], [e], [o], [u], [o ']. In Uzbek, all the vowels are monophthongami. The English language system consists of 20 sounds, of which 12 monophthongs [i:], [ɪ], [e], [æ], [ɑ:], [ɔ:], [ɒ], [u], [u:], [ʌ], [ə], [ə:] and 8 difongs: [eɪ], [ɔɪ], [ʊ], [ɪə], [aɪ], [ɛə], [aʊ], [ʊə] / [Uə].

A specific feature of the articulation of English vowels is the pronunciation of vowels [I:], [ɪ], [E], with a flat ruffle, while Uzbek [i], [E] are pronounced with the neutral position of the lips, not exposing the teeth.

In Uzbek vocalism, 3 cueder sounds are presented: [u], [o '], [o] and as many non-bred vowels: [i], [a], [e]. In English, 4 cubed monophthong is represented: [ɔ:], [ɒ], [u], [u:] and 3 difthong kernels: [ɔɪ], [ʊ], [ʊə]. All other vowels belong to non-screw sounds. Uzbek labialized vowels are distinguished by a large rounding and repulsion of the lips, while in English rounding is insignificant.

In English, there are different duration and quality of long and short pairs of vowels: [i:] - [ɪ], [ɔ:] - [ɒ], [u] - [u:], [ʌ] - [ɑ:] And having a pair of brief [E] [æ]. Moreover, this phenomenon is of a phondematic character: changes in the duration of the vowel entail for themselves and change in the sense of the word, for example: Torn - [T ɔ: N] Ton - [T ɔ N], Beat [BI: T] - Bit / Bit /, Pool / Pu: L / - Pull / Pul /. The typological signs of the British public subsystem and the lack of these features in the system of vocalism of the Uzbek language lead to numerous errors in the pronunciation of English words. In Uzbek, for example, the influence of the harmony of vowels entails the distortion of English words consisting of several syllables. The harmony of vowels is to use vowels of one row as a result of the influence of the first vowel to the next. Errors allowed when pronunciation of English vowels are harder to prevent or correct than errors in the articulation of consonant sounds. This is explained by the fact that the various positions of the language during the pronunciation of vowels harder to feel or see.

At the place of education and the active body of speech, the consonants of the Uzbek language are divided into loving, pagan and gentlemen. According to these signs, the British consonants are also divided into lunch, pagan and gentlemen.

All other principles of the classification of vowels, except for the situation of the language and lips, are not essential in the production of Uzbek vowels. British and Uzbek vowel phonemes are characterized by oral formation. In compaable languages, there are no nasal vocabulary.

English and Uzbek vowels establish certain acoustic types of vowels, which relatively exist in both languages / I /, / E /, / A /, / ɔ /, / u /, / ə /. For example, Acoustic Type (I) includes English / I: /, / I / and Uzbek / I /, / A / combines English / æ /, / ɑ: /, / ʌ / and Uzbek / A / etc. d.

This type of comparison makes it easy to describe the phematic interference between English and Uzbek vowels based on articulation, acoustic and auditory properties.

According to the horizontal movement of the language, English vowels can be front, rotten in front, mixed, rear and rear, while Uzbek vowels are completely front and back.

Depending on the height of the tongue and its variations (narrow, wide) in English, there are vowels of all heights and variations, whereas for Uzbek vowels are enough three levels of height: high, medium and low. But we can classify Uzbek vowels based on variations of the height of the tongue to clarify our comparative-typological classification. According to the position of the lips, all English return vowels, except / a: /, / ʌ /, rounded. However, English vowels, pronounced with lips less rounded and convex than Uzbek rear vowels. The pronunciation of English unreasonable vowels with neutral and decomposed lips position is very important, while this is not essential for Uzbek vowels, in which only / e / can be pronounced with decomposed lips.

Results

In addition to the above differences, which include the qualitative characteristics of English and Uzbek vowels, there is a difference based on quantitative features, which clarify all other differences such as intense - weak, severe-weak. Uzbek vowels are, as a rule, "medium" sounds, nor long nor short.

Uzbek vowels have relatively stable articulation. In Uzbek, there are no diphthongs and diephongoids. There are other differences in the pronunciation of English and Uzbek vowels. For example, Uzbek / I / occupies an intermediate position between British / I: / and / I /. In the articulation of Uzbek / I / language, it takes less frontal position than in English / I: / but more frontal than in English / I /.

Distinctive signs of Uzbek Connence are the existence of inhauling consonants in it, and in English - the presence of interdental articulation. The front-band consonants of the Uzbek language are distinguished by the dorsal articulation, while the advanced consonant English language is formed with apical text of the language.

In Uzbek language, the end of the word is determined by the deaf consonant, which is fundamentally contradicts English spoken skills, since in English at the end of the word is pronounced a strong voice consonant.

A feature of the Uzbek language is the law of harmony of vowels inherent in all Turkic languages, on the basis of which the vowels are harmonized and along the palating line and on the line of labiality. The essence of the harmony of a series is that if the first vowel root is a vowel reverse, then vowel back rows (and vice versa) are used in the added word-formative and word effects), for example: do'mboq (full) + Qina (decreased affix) = do'mboqqina (full), nozik (gentle) + kina = nozikkina (gentle) (affixing of a decrease and lascalng number).

English language is unusual for sygarmonic phenomena of type harmony of vowels. Here in one word can be combined with vowels and front and rear rows and labialized and non-bias. For example: Funny (funny) - [Fʌni], BECAUSE (because) - [bi'kɔz].

As for the reduction and loss of vowels, it should be noted that a weak position for vowels and Uzbek and English languages is unstable in relation. Public English in an unstressed position is mainly reduced and transferred to neutral [ə]. A characteristic feature of the Uzbek language is the presence of an elusion, that is, tricks. Basically trunths are subjected to final vowels before the word, beginning also to vowels. For example: *Boraolmayman* (*I can not go*) - [Borolmayman], *Yozaolaman* (*I can write*) - [yozolaman].

In Uzbek language, the accommodation of sounds is strongly manifested, that is, almost all sounds become solid or soft depending on the surrounding vowels: [uzuk] (кольцо) –uzuv, tuzuk (good)-

tuzuv. In English, this rule does not act: all consonants retain a solid pronunciation regardless of the adjacent vowels: [big] , [simpl] , [ga:dn] .

As for the positional distribution of consonants, it should be noted that in the Uzbek language at the end of the icon, explosive consonants [b], [d], [g] are not used, and their deaf pairs [p], [t], [k] are used. For example: Kitob-Kitop (book), Ozod (free) -ozot.

The positional distribution of consonant English is characterized by the impossibility of the emergence of the posterior nasal consonant [ŋ] in the initial position in the word or in the syllable.

Both in English and in the Uzbek language, the neutralization of opposition on the bellion-deafness at the end of words is impossible, since in this case many words would cease to differ. In English there are paired words, in which the meaning of the word depends on the deaf or the walling of the final consonant, the sense of the word, for example, SAD (sad, sad) - [Sæt], Cap (Cap) - [Kæp] and CAB (crew) - [kæb]. Therefore, the preservation of the wallers and deafness at the end of words in English has a phonological value, since it performs a senseless function.

The following typical urbek student errors can be distinguished during the pronunciation of English words: 1) ELISION is observed, i.e. The end of the final vowel is subjected to truncation if the second word also begins to the vowel sound: *who is?* [hu: iz] – [hu:z]; 2) there is a prosthetic and enettez, i.e. In words, a vowed sound appears before the confluence or between combinations of consonants: *stay* [stei] – [(e)stei], *stupid* [stju:pid] – [(e)stju:pid], *swim* [swɪm] – [suwɪm3) English ringing consonants [b], [d], [g] are stunned in the neighborhood with deaf consonants: *obtain* [əb'tein] - [ər'tein].

Conclusion

Thus, by us, the comparative analysis of the audio systems of English and Uzbek languages allows us to identify the typological features of the consonantism and vocalism of both languages, to establish identical and distinct features in the sound system of the languages compared. In the article, we tried to point out some difficulties that may arise from Uzbek students when studying and mastering the audio system of English.

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