

PHONETICS IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK

Yusupova Barchinoy Qaxramanovna
Urgench State University
Student of Primary education (Russian)
914357875

ABSTRACT:

Phonetics is the lowest linguistic level, which provides the smallest constituent units for other levels. Phonetics studies speech sounds from three perspectives - physical (acoustic), physiological and social (functional, linguistic). Therefore, it has three types - acoustic, articulatory and functional.

KEYWORDS: Phonetics, Russian, sound, vowels, consonants, language levels.

INTRODUCTION:

When comparing the phonetic structure of the Uzbek and Russian languages, these three aspects of phonetics should be taken into account. These include:

1. Acoustic aspect. It examines the physical side of speech sounds - airflow fluctuations, pitch, power, timbre, shortness or length, the presence of sound and noise.
2. Articulatory aspect. In this case, the movement and state of speech sounds in the formation of speech sounds are studied.
3. Functional (linguistic) aspect. It explores the social role of speech sounds - their specific functions in the process of communication.

A phoneme is the smallest phonetic unit that distinguishes morphemes, words, and grammatical forms. For example, in Uzbek the meanings of the words bor and bor differ in the phonemes o and o in these words, and in Russian the meanings of the words luk and luk differ in the phonemes hard l and soft l'. The occurrence of phonemes in speech becomes sound. In this case, they can be pronounced with

different variations. For example, the i sound in the word idora is similar to the i in the Russian word iva, and in the word kir, it is pronounced differently, that is, closer to the Russian y sound. This means that phonemes can be pronounced differently according to their place of expression, that is, under the influence of their surroundings, but this does not lose their ability to differentiate words and phrases.

MAIN PART:

Because speakers are usually able to distinguish phonemes, no matter how they are pronounced, zero sound is the only variant of the linguistic phoneme in speech. Phonemes form a specific system in each language and are compared to each other accordingly. There are 30 phonemes in modern Uzbek literary language, which are represented by 26 letters and 3 letter combinations, because the letter j in the Uzbek alphabet is both a mixed explosive consonant and a mixed syllable in compound words. Reflects the recipient consonant. The number of Russian phonemes is 42, which are represented by 31 letters of the Russian alphabet. (Both alphabets contain special characters. For example: tutuk in Uzbek alphabet, 'and symbols in Russian alphabet). This means that the phonemes in Uzbek and Russian differ both in their articulation and in their quantity. There are six phonemes in both Uzbek and Russian, which is a coincidence, of course. However, the number of consonants in Uzbek is 24, while the number of consonants in Russian is 36. This difference is determined by the fact that the Russian consonants are in conflict not only with the sign "loudness-

soundlessness", but also with the sign "hardness-softness". The vowels in Uzbek and Russian are very different. The Uzbek language has the following phonemes: a, o, i, e, u, o'. There are also six phonemes in Russian, which are: a, o, i, e, u, y. These vowels are classified threefold in both languages:

1. Depending on the level of language development (upper, middle, lower).
2. According to the presence of laboratories (laboratory, non-laboratory).
3. According to the horizontal movement of the tongue (front row, middle row and back row).

The signs of vowels according to the horizontal position of the tongue are not considered basic, because these signs change under the influence of their surroundings. The phonemes of both languages are compared separately below. Consonantal phonemes in Uzbek and Russian languages differ not only in quantity, but also in pronunciation and classification. For example, instead of being formed, Uzbek vowels are divided into three groups - lip consonants, tongue consonants and throat consonants, and in Russian - into two groups - lip consonants and tongue consonants. In Russian, the following consonants, which are in conflict according to the sign of resonance, form a pair:

Consonants: b, b', v, v', g, g', d, d', z, z', j

Consonants: p, p', f, f', k, k', t, t', s, s', sh (' sign indicates softness of sound). The remaining consonants (y, m, m', n, n', l, l', r, r') and consonants (x, ts, ch, shch) do not have pairs. In addition, voiced and unvoiced consonants in Russian also form a pair of contradictions in terms of hardness and softness:

Solid consonants: b, v, g, d, z, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, f, x, sh

Soft consonants: b', v', g', d', z', k', l', m', n', p', r', s', t', f', x', shch

(The sounds ts, j are always pronounced hard, while y and ch are always pronounced softly). This contradiction is not unique to Uzbek consonants. It is true that in the Uzbek language, sometimes consonants can change under the influence of their surroundings and become a little softer or harder, but this is only a combinatorial variant of them (consonants), which is characterized by a difference in meaning. does not have. Some consonants are pronounced almost the same in both Russian and Uzbek (m-m, n-n, r-r, s-s), but the pronunciation of most consonants is very different in these two languages. The differences between Uzbek and Russian consonants are as follows: Lab-lab consonants. In Uzbek, these consonants are not divided into hard and soft types. Consonants in Uzbek are pronounced softer than in Russian, and harder than soft consonants. For example, the hard consonants b, p, m are close to the Uzbek sounds b, p, m, but the soft consonants b', p', m' need to be more expensive in order to express them in speech. These sounds are pronounced longer than their hard pairs. Lab-tooth consonants. The difference between the Uzbek v, f and the Russian consonant v, f is also significant. In Russian, these phonemes belong to the group of lip-tooth consonants, the inner side of the lower lip is extended to the upper row of teeth to pronounce them. The consonants lab-tish v and f are found in Uzbek only in words borrowed from other languages: bus, wagon, football, factory and others. In the original Uzbek words, these consonants are formed only in the presence of them. Therefore, v in Uzbek does not sound like v in Russian when it comes at the end of a word or before a consonant: ov, suv, birov, jilov. The consonant f does not exist in the old Uzbek language, but occurs only in words borrowed from Arabic, Persian-Tajik and other languages, so this sound is sometimes replaced

by p in live speech: only-only, notebook-notebook, lantern-ponar style.

Consonants. The pronunciation of hard consonants d, t, z, s, r in Russian is almost the same as in Uzbek d, t, z, s, r. However, the phonemes d', t', z', s', r' do not exist in Uzbek. When pronouncing soft consonants d, t', z', s', the middle part of the tongue rises upwards. This is not the case when producing solid d, t sounds. As a result, the sound d is pronounced as dz, and t as ts, and z' and s' are relatively softer and shorter. The strict n in Russian is almost indistinguishable from the Uzbek consonant n: nor-nara, queue-nabat, kanat-kanat, and dovon-divan. However, the soft n consonant is unique to Russian, and the articulation of this sound is slightly different from that of the hard n consonant. When pronouncing a hard n, the tip of the tongue touches the upper cheek, when pronouncing a soft n, the tongue moves backwards and away from the gums, and the two sides of the tongue rise towards the hard palate: net, nelzya, Nina, nitka.

In both languages, the consonant l is a slippery, resonant sonorous sound. However, there are differences in the articulation of the sounds l, l, and l', which are manifested in the following ways: when pronouncing the hard l in Russian, only the tip of the tongue rises and touches the upper gum closer to the tooth. During the pronunciation of the soft l, the shoulder of the tongue also rises and the tip of the tongue touches the upper part of the gums. Accordingly, these two consonants have the sign of hardness and softness, creating a contradiction between them. In Uzbek, l is a consonant sound between hard l and soft l in Russian.

CONCLUSION:

The Uzbek consonant sh is between the Russian consonant sh and shch in terms of hardness and softness. Therefore, the consonant shch in Russian words is sometimes translated into Uzbek as sh (shchavel-shovul), sometimes ch (shchëtka-brush), and in some words shch (meshchane-meshchanlar). . The consonant j in Russian is pronounced in Uzbek as a sliding j consonant in words borrowed from other languages (dragon, conscience, magazine): jizn, jajda, Jora. The Uzbek word chicken and the mixed explosive j in the words jora are not found in Russian. The consonant Ts is unique to the Russian language and does not have a letter in the modern Uzbek alphabet. Due to the fact that such a sound is not typical of Uzbek speech, until the beginning of the XX century in Russian words it was pronounced as ch sound (church-church, tsarist tsarism). Later, along with the Cyrillic alphabet, the consonant j, sh in the letter w in it is always rigid, and in any case it retains its rigidity without being affected by the sounds that are close to it. The pronunciation of the phoneme ch (ch), which exists in both languages, is almost the same: chayla-chay, chora-chyorny, soch-noch. Ch in Russian is a soft sound and it retains its softness even in the presence of any sounds.

REFERENCES:

- 1) Hamrayeva Y., Elmuradova L. Comparative typology of Uzbek and Russian languages. Karshi: Nasaf, 2007.
- 2) Babenko L.G. Lexicology of the Russian language. Uchebnoe posobie. Ekaterinburg. 2008.