



PHONETICS AS A BRANCH OF LINGUISTICS

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Annotation: This article is dedicated to the theme “Phonetics as a branch of linguistic”. The study of phonetics and phonetics as a branch of linguistic has always been one of the most interesting, disputable and important problems of theoretical phonetics of modern English. Phonetics is a field in linguistics that specializes in studying single sounds within language. Phonetics concerns itself with how the sounds are produced, how they sound to other listeners and how the brain perceives the sounds. Like all linguistic fields, phonetics studies all languages. The main aim of the present article is to give information about phonetics and its contribution in linguistic. The main aim of present research puts forward the following tasks to fulfill: Articulatory phonetics is the study of how speech is made with the mouth, tongue and lungs. Acoustic phonetics is the study of how speech sounds acoustically, such as speech frequency and harmonics. -Auditory phonetics is the study of how speech is perceived by the brain.

Key words: phonetics, articulatory, acoustic, auditory phonetics theory, linguistics, meaning, general, special, descriptive and comparative.

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена теме «Фонетика как раздел языкознания». Изучение фонетики и фонетики как раздела языкознания всегда было одной из наиболее интересных, спорных и важных проблем теоретической фонетики современного английского языка. Фонетика — это область лингвистики, которая специализируется на изучении отдельных звуков в языке. Фонетика занимается тем, как производятся звуки, как они звучат для других слушателей и как мозг воспринимает звуки. Как и все лингвистические области, фонетика изучает все языки. Основная цель настоящей статьи — дать информацию о фонетике и ее вкладе в лингвистику. Основная цель настоящего исследования ставит перед собой следующие задачи: Артикуляционная фонетика - изучение способов произнесения речи ртом, языком и легкими. Акустическая фонетика – это изучение того, как речь звучит акустически, например, частота речи и гармоника. Слуховая фонетика – это изучение того, как речь воспринимается мозгом.



Ключевые слова: фонетика, артикуляционная, акустическая, слуховая теория фонетики, языкознание, значение, общее, специальное, описательное и сравнительное.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola "Fonetika tilshunoslik sohasi sifatida" mavzusiga bag'ishlangan. Tilshunoslikning bir tarmog'i sifatida fonetika va fonetikani o'rganish har doim zamonaviy ingliz tili nazariy fonetikasining eng qiziqarli, bahsli va muhim muammolaridan biri bo'lib kelgan. Fonetika - tildagi yagona tovushlarni o'rganishga ixtisoslashgan tilshunoslik sohasi. Fonetika tovushlarning qanday paydo bo'lishi, ular boshqa tinglovchilarga qanday eshinishi va miya tovushlarni qanday qabul qilishi bilan bog'liq. Barcha til sohalari kabi fonetika ham barcha tillarni o'rganadi. Ushbu maqolaning asosiy maqsadi fonetika va uning tilshunoslikka qo'shgan hissasi haqida ma'lumot berishdir. Ushbu tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi quyidagi vazifalarni hal etishni o'z oldiga qo'yadi: Artikulyatsiya fonetikasi nutqning og'iz, til va o'pka bilan qanday amalga oshirilishini o'rganadi. Akustik fonetika nutq chastotasi va garmonika kabi akustik tovushlarni o'rganadi. Eshitish fonetikasi - nutqning miya tomonidan qanday qabul qilinishini o'rganadi.

Kalit so'zlar: fonetika, artikulyatsiya, akustik, eshitish fonetikasi nazariyasi, tilshunoslik, ma'no, umumiy, maxsus, tavsif va qiyosiy.

The word 'phonetics' comes from the Greek word *fonetika* meaning 'the science of the voice'. [Abduazimov; 125] Nowadays it means the study of the way humans make, transmit, and receive speech sounds. Phonetics is an independent branch of linguistics like lexicology or grammar. These linguistic sciences study language from three different points of view. Lexicology deals with the language vocabulary, the origin and development of words, their meaning and word building. Grammar defines the rules governing the modification of words and the combination of words into sentences.

Phonetics is a basic branch of linguistics, which deals with speech sounds and studies the outer form of the language. Neither linguistic theory nor linguistic practice can exist without phonetics, because language is a system and its components are inseparably connected.

The connection of phonetics with grammar is exercised through orthography and intonation. Thus for example, the system of reading rules helps to pronounce singular and plural forms of nouns correctly (man — men, foot — feet). The use of the necessary nuclear tone helps to distinguish between different types of sentences. It's especially important in colloquial speech where one and the same sentence may be understood as



a statement when pronounced with the falling tone (He came \ home.) or a question when pronounced with the rising tone (He came / home?).

Phonetics is also a part of some interdisciplinary subjects like socio linguistics, psycholinguistics, mathematical linguistics, etc. Each of these sciences can have theoretical or practical application in the sphere of phonetic investigation.

There are several ways to define branches of phonetics. I. According to the object of the study there are four branches of phonetics. They are interconnected, because the sound matter of a language is a unity of four aspects: articulatory, acoustic, auditory, and functional.

Articulatory phonetics studies the way in which the speech organs are used to produce single sounds and combinations of sounds. It is the long gest established and the most highly developed branch. That's why most terms used by phoneticians are articulatory in origin.

Acoustic phonetics is the study of the physical properties of speech sounds and the air vibrations between the speaker's mouth and the listener's ear.

Auditory phonetics studies the way people perceive speech sounds.

All these branches analyses, describe and classify all possible sounds that the human articulatory apparatus can make and thus concern only the material side of phonetic units. But scientists are also interested in the abstract, linguistic side of speech sounds and in the way different sound phenomena function in a particular language. [Abduazimov; 55].

The branch of phonetics, which studies the functional (linguistic) aspect of speech sounds, is called functional phonetics or phonology.

According to the sphere of application phonetics can be divided into general phonetics and special phonetics.

General phonetics studies all the sound producing possibilities of the human speech apparatus and the ways they are used for the purpose of communication.

Special phonetics is based on general phonetics and studies the phonetic system of a particular language.

Comparative analysis of the phonological systems of English and Uzbek

In the linguistic literature phoneme is defined as the smallest distinctive unit. Unlike the other bigger units of language as morpheme and word it doesn't have its meaning but helps us to distinct the meanings of words and morphemes. Comp. boy-toy, better-letter-latter-litter-later; бола-тола-хола-ола, нон-қон-сон-он, ун-ун(товуш)-ўн-ўнг(моқ), бўз(ўзлаштирилмаган) – бўз(материал), бўл-бўл(тақсима) etc. From



the acoustic and articulatory points of view the phonemic system of any language may be divided into vowels and consonants. [Sokolova; 17]

The systems of vowel phonemes

From the acoustic point of the view vowels are speech sounds of pure musical tone. Their oscilligraphic melody tracing are characterized by periodically.

From the point of view of articulation vowels are speech sound in the production of which there are no noise producing obstructions. The obstructions by means of which vowels are formed may be of two kinds:

1) The fourth obstruction without which neither vowels nor voiced consonants are formed.

2) The third obstruction characteristic of both: English and Uzbek vowels.

The channels formed in the mouth cavity for vowel production by moving a certain part of the tongue and keeping the lips in a certain position cannot be

regarded as obstructions. They change the shape and volume of the resonance chamber, and in this way, help to achieve the timbre (or quality) of voice, characteristic of the vowel in question. [Leontyeva; 13].

In modern English we distinguish 21 vowel phonemes:

10. monophthongs [e, i, u, æ α:, ɔ, ɔ:, ʌ,]ə, ə:]

9. Diphthongs [ei, ai, au, æ i, əi,]

In modern Uzbek we find 6 vowel letters and corresponding vowel phonemes [a, o, y, (e, ə) i(и) [Alimardanov; 35]

The main principles of classifying the vowel phonemes are as-follows: a) according to the part (place of – articulation or horizontal movement) of the tongue; b) according to the height (vertical movement) of the long; c) according to the position of lips; d) according to quality (length) of vowels. [Leontyeva; 54].

1. according to the part (horizontal movement) of the tongue vowel may be divided into; central [ə: ə], front [i:, i, e, æ,] and back [a, u, æ, u, α:, æ:] vowels.

2. according to the height of the tongue into: close (high) [i:], [u:] medial [e, ə: ə, -] and open [æ, α:, æ:, æ] vowels[Alimardanov; 63]

In the languages, in which not only the quality but also quantity of vowels is of certain phonemic or positional value, one more subdivision appears.

3. according to vowel length the vowels may be divided into short; [i, ə, u, æ, -], and long [i: ə: u: æ: α:] vowels. (In this case it belongs only to the English vowels as far as in Uzbek the length of the vowel is of no importance).

4. according to the position of lips vowels may be; rounded (or labialized)

[u:, u: ʌ, ɔ c c,] and unrounded (non-labialized) [e, ə: ə, æ] vowels.



5. we may also subdivide vowels according to their tensely or laxity into: lax [i, e, ə, ʌ, ə, æ] and tense [i: u: ə: æ: α:] vowels. [Leontyeva; 43].

Vowel quality, vowel length and the position of the lips are denoted in the classification by transcription symbols of the phoneme itself. For instance [α:] is a long diphthongized vowel phoneme, pronounced with lips unrounded and [æ:] is a rounded long diphthongized vowel, while [ʌ] and [e] are an unrounded monophthongs. [Leontyeva; 83]. The first and the second principles constitute the basis of any vowel classification. They were first suggested by H. Sweet (1898).

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