

COMPARISON OF PHONETIC ASPECTS OF THE WORDS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: This article presents a comparative analysis of the phonetic aspects of words in English and Uzbek languages. It specifically explores the pronunciation of sounds in both languages, highlighting similarities and differences in how sounds are articulated and their acoustic properties. Additionally, the article addresses common pronunciation errors made when attempting to pronounce English vowels and consonants.

Key words: *comparative analysis, phonetic aspects, English language, Uzbek language, pronunciation, sounds, similarities, differences, acoustic properties, pronunciation errors, English vowels, English consonants.*

Аннотация: Данная статья представляет собой сравнительный анализ фонетических аспектов слов в английском и узбекском языках. Она исследует произношение звуков в обоих языках, выделяя сходства и различия в артикуляции звуков и их акустических свойствах. Кроме того, в статье рассматриваются распространенные ошибки в произношении английских гласных и согласных.

Ключевые слова: *сравнительный анализ, фонетические аспекты, английский язык, узбекский язык, произношение, звуки, сходства, различия, акустические свойства, ошибки произношения, английские гласные, английские согласные.*

Annotatsiya: Bu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillari so'zlarining fonetik tomonlarini solishtiruvchi taqdimotni o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu maqolada ikki tilning ovozning talaffuzini, ovozlarning qanday tarzda ifodalanganligi va eshitish xususiyatlarini solishtirishga tayyorlangan. Shuningdek, maqolada inglizcha unli va undoshlarni to'g'ri talaffuz qilishda qilgan ommabop xatolariga bag'ishlab, ularni ko'rib chiqadi.

Kalit so'zlar: *solishtiruvchi tahlil, fonetik tomonlar, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, talaffuz, ovozlarning, o'xshashliklar, farqliliklar, eshitish xususiyatlar, talaffuz xatoliklari, inglizcha unlilar, inglizcha undoshlar.*

Researching the fundamental linguistic features of foreign and native languages, particularly in the context of teaching English, has become increasingly necessary. Recently, linguists have been focusing on differentiating and comparing various languages to gain a deeper understanding of their phonetic, lexical, and grammatical systems. The comparative analysis of phonetics is regarded as a highly relevant and significant issue in modern linguistics. As the goal of learning a foreign language is to achieve proficiency and practical usage, the importance of pronunciation has grown significantly. It is undeniable that the study of a foreign language primarily involves the exploration of its phonetics. Moreover, incorrect pronunciation can impede or even disrupt understanding and communication between speakers.

First of all, there are some phonetic aspects of words in the English language.

1. Consonant Sounds: Consonants are produced by obstructing or restricting the airflow in some way. English has a variety of consonant sounds, including plosives, fricatives, affricates, nasals, and more. Examples of English consonant sounds include:

- **Plosives:** /p/ as in "pat" [pæt] [Ladefoged & Johnson; 67]
- **Fricatives:** /f/ as in "fine" [faɪn] [Ladefoged & Johnson; 76]
- **Affricates:** /tʃ/ as in "church" [tʃɜːrtʃ] [Ladefoged & Johnson; 95]
- **Nasals:** /m/ as in "man" [mæn] [Ladefoged & Johnson; 116]

2. Vowel Sounds: Vowels are produced with a relatively unrestricted airflow and are characterized by the position of the tongue and lips. English has a range of vowel sounds, including monophthongs and diphthongs. Examples of English vowel sounds include:

- **Monophthongs:** /i:/ as in "see" [si:] [Ladefoged; 78]

- **Diphthongs:** /aɪ/ as in "eye" [aɪ] [Ladefoged; 91]

3. Word Stress: English is a stress-timed language, meaning that stressed syllables are typically longer, louder, and higher in pitch than unstressed syllables. Word stress can change the meaning of a word. Here are some examples of words with different stress patterns:

- "Record" (noun) [ˈrɛkɔːrd] vs. "record" (verb) [rɪˈkɔːrd] [Crystal; 456]

- "Present" (noun) [ˈprezənt] vs. "present" (verb) [prɪˈzɛnt] [Crystal; 509]

4. Intonation Patterns: Intonation refers to the variation in pitch patterns in connected speech. It conveys meaning, emotion, and grammatical information. Here are some examples of intonation patterns:

- **Rising intonation:** Used in yes/no questions, e.g., "Are you coming?" [Roach; 121]

- **Falling intonation:** Used in statements, e.g., "I am going." [Roach; 120]

Secondly, there are some phonetic aspects of words in the Uzbek language:

1. Consonant Sounds: Uzbek has a range of consonant sounds, which are produced by obstructing or restricting the airflow. The consonant inventory in Uzbek includes plosives, fricatives, affricates, nasals, and more. Examples of Uzbek consonant sounds include:

- **Plosives:** /p/ as in "pishloq" (melon) [pɪʃloq] [Khalilov; 5]

- **Fricatives:** /f/ as in "fikr" (thought) [fɪkr] [Khalilov; 6]

- **Affricates:** /tʃ/ as in "chaqaloq" (puppy) [tʃaqaˈloq] [Khalilov; 8]

- **Nasals:** /m/ as in "mehmon" (guest) [mehmon] [Khalilov; 11]

2. Vowel Sounds: Uzbek has a set of vowel sounds, which are produced with a relatively unrestricted airflow and are characterized by the position of the tongue and lips. The vowel inventory in Uzbek includes both short and long vowels. Examples of Uzbek vowel sounds include:

- **Short Vowels:** /a/ as in "qora" (black) [qora] [Khalilov; 5]

- **Long Vowels:** /a:/ as in "qo'l" (hand) [qoʔl] [Khalilov; 8]

3. Word Stress: In Uzbek, word stress generally falls on the last syllable of a word. However, due to dialectal variations and loanwords, stress patterns can vary. Here are some examples of words with different stress patterns:

- *Kitob* (book): /ki'tob/ [Khalilov; 12]

- *Bilim* (knowledge): /bi'lim/ [Khalilov; 13]

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