

PHONETIC SYSTEM IN ENGLISH AND ITS APPLICATIONS

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Annotation. This article reflects on the Philology of English and its essence, on the structure of the phonetic system in English by the author. The place and importance of the phonetic system in English Philology is revealed.

Keywords: English, English Philology, phonetic system, development of the English language.

It is known that English was formed by the merger of the tribal dialects of angle, Saxe and jute, which migrated to the British Isles in the 3rd-5th centuries AD. e. The first written monuments where the history of the English language was created date back to the 8th century. English went a long way, crossed with other languages (Scandinavian, Romance languages) in the process of development and enriched its vocabulary at the expense of these languages.

At different times, several attempts were made to establish a single norm of the English language and develop its literary form. However, it is known that only under capitalism could English become the national language of the people by subjugating all other dialects and processing them according to the norms already established. Thus, it is possible to talk only about the formation of a single English national literary language as a result of the rapid development of industry and trade as a result of the victory of the capitalist system over the feudal system in the XV-XVI centuries.

During the formation of the English nation in the 16th and 17th centuries, the English national language, developed on the basis of the London dialect, is developing rapidly. A number of factors contributed to the development and strengthening of certain linguistic norms of the English literary language.

Of the interacting factors that influenced the development of the literary language in the period of the 16th and 17th centuries, 3 main ones can be distinguished:

1) general interest in the classical examples of the Renaissance and therefore imitation of classical grammar and rhetoric, especially Latin grammar, and the transition of the ancient linguistic system to the English language system;

2) the so-called influence of archaic purism, in other words, the struggle against the mass penetration of foreign words into the vocabulary of the English language, in particular, Latin and French, and as one of the manifestations of this struggle, the orientation towards outdated norms of the language;

3) to focus on the living and developing, unsustainable and therefore rapidly changing norms of colloquial folk English speech.

All of the above revealed the relevance of the course work.

The purpose of the work is to consider the characteristic features of the development of the English language in the 16th and 17th centuries.

The period in which the object is studied is the phonetic, grammatical and lexical features of the English language.

The specified goal determined the tasks:

Consider and describe the phonetic structure of the language;

Revealing the features of the grammatical structure;

Analyze the changes in the vocabulary structure of the language of the period in question.

In the course work, a comprehensive research method is used to carry out the above tasks. It includes descriptive, historical-comparative and chronological methods, as well as various methods of analysis depending on the specific tasks of each part of the work: elements of classification, semantic and statistical analysis.

The formation of the English national language, the gradual normalization of the literary form of the language, the introduction of printing-all this required the establishment of a strict spelling standard. The instability of English spelling in the 16th

century and the lack of conformity with the sound standards of the English language of the time led to a desire to simplify it. In the XVI-XVII centuries, only the most insignificant and partial changes were made.

One such variation was the deletion of the voiceless e indicated by the digraph after the short vowel syllable and after the long vowel syllable. So, in the 16th century, the following words had such a spelling: coude - possible, muche-many, missing - not enough, to sleepe - fall asleep, weak - weak, roll - to-roll. In the 17th century, words of this type take on a modern form: can, much, to miss, to sleep, weak, to go. The letter e is kept in writing only when it is necessary to indicate that the vowel of the previous syllable denotes a diphthong or a long vowel, for example: time, ol.

The letter y, common in 16th-century orthography and used at the beginning, middle, and end of a word, is replaced by the letter i in all but the absolute end of a word and words of Greek origin, where the letter y continues to be written. So, in the 16th century, they wrote: descrybe-imaging, ryche - boy, merylye - interesting. In the 17th century, they already write: to describe, rich, marily. In the 17th century, the suffix-yng, which often included the letter y, would later take the stable-ing spelling, e.g.: lyvyng replaced with living.

In words of French origin in the 16th century, the spelling of the AIP group was simplified, where it was used to indicate the presence of a letter and a nasal vowel. So, by the end of the 16th century the letter: to chaunge-to change, pleasaunt - pleasaunt - pleasant, remembraunce - is not written with words like memories, they thus take a graphic form: to change, pleasant, to remember.

Some simplification also occurs when writing certain consonant sounds. In the 17th century-those who began to write one I with all affixes, for example: multiple, contynuall words write several, continuous.

On the other hand, a double-ss spelling of the-nes suffix of abstract nouns is established.

In the 16th and 17th centuries, all cases of simplification of English orthography were only partial and very limited.

Interest in classical antiquity, which took place in the highest circles of English society in the late 15th and 16th centuries, brought to life a very special phenomenon - the Latinization of the spelling of a number of words borrowed from French in different periods. .

The reason for the desire for Latinization was, apparently, a significant discrepancy between the French borrowings borrowed into English and the Latin words from which the French words that exist in English come. In the 16th century, proficient in Latin and many in England at the time did not take into account all the changes that occurred in French and took into account the change in The Shape of the French language. the word in French is a language disorder. Therefore, throughout the 16th century, we often face the tendency to replace the spelling of French loans with the spelling of related Latin words in contrast to the existing pronunciation. This trend led to a complication of English spelling, further exacerbating discrepancies between sound and graphic representations of individual words.

Romanization often consisted of adding the consonant consonant present in the Latin word belonging to the word, or replacing the vowel, or combining both cases.

The letter B is included in the following words: dette - duty, doute-doubt, suget - subject, sotil-polite, elusive; as a result, they began to be written as debt, doubt, subtle, resembling the Latin prototypes of debitum, dubito, subjectus, subtilis. In loanwords, doubts, subtleties, the letter B remains a mute letter. In the subject word, the letter B was introduced in the 15th century and began to be pronounced.

the letter C is included in the following words: endite - accusative, parfit - perfect, suget-subject, sentence - sentence, vitayle supply, as a result of which they began to be written as accusative, perfect, subject, sentence, victuals. similarity with Latin prototypes indictare , perfectus, subjectus, judgment, victualis.

In addition to the introduction of the letter c in the above words, the spelling of vowels is also changed: for example, in the word endite, the letter e is replaced by the letter e, in the word parfit, the letter A is replaced by the letter E. this influenced the later pronunciation of the word, now the vowel [ˈpɡ :fɪkt] L is included in the following words: assault-attack, faucon-Falcon, faut-fault, default

- defect, souldiour-soldier and they. Latin prototypes began to be written as attack, Falcon, fault, default, soldier, resembling ab + saltus, falco, fallita, de + fallita, soldarius (soldium). now it is pronounced in all these words.

The letter P was added to the words: talkative-talkative, proud - image, understanding and deception

- deception, as a result of which in the 16th century took the form of taking, understanding, deception, similar to the forms of the past tense in Latin. prescription, concept, receiver.

However, in the words of understanding and falsehood, the letter p is not preserved, and already in the 17th century, the names are written as vulgar, false as they are now. The letter P is stored only in the word receipt, but it is not pronounced.

In a number of words, some letters are replaced by other letters, resulting in a corresponding change in pronunciation. Thus, in the word marcha (u) nt - Merchant, St. Fr. mar chant, the letter A was replaced with the letter e, resulting in a merchant horse.

Changes in the Latinization effect also covered affixes. So, the a - prefix, which is present in a number of words borrowed from French, is replaced by the Latin ad - prefix in the following words: aventur — adventure, avys — thought, advice, avance — promotion, avauntage — advantage; as a result, these words began to be written in the style of adventure, advice, advance, preference.

The spelling of the ENS - and es - prefixes in the Ensample - example, eschange - sharing words is replaced by the Latin ex - prefix, which gave an example of modern spelling, alternation.

The spelling of the en - prefix in Encrease - multiplication, implementation - notification, and some other words is replaced by the Latin in - prefix, which made it possible to increase, inform the modern spelling. Thus, in the late 15th and 16th centuries, the spelling of a number of English words borrowed from French in the past was influenced by the pernicious trend of Latinization, which sought to establish alien forms into English. language, as a result of which English orthography has become even more distant from the sound composition of words. In the 16th century, spelling stability of words was not yet created, while spelling was extremely inconsistent.

Such a branching of the phonetics debate assumes a way to describe speech sounds from the point of view of the current norms of Uzbek language, take a look at the process of progress of certain speech sounds with the intention of a historical excursion, compare the role of literary language phonemes with the speech sounds of the Central leading dialects in order to show the These independent sections of phonetics are tightly connected. They act by relying on each other's materials.

In addition, considering that English is used in many countries of the world. Therefore, each state has its own linguistic features, including phonetic ones. There are classic differences in the English language of Great Britain, USA and Australia. British phonetics in the UK is older and more classical. In America, English is more modern.

The principle of operation of speech organs, the formation of sounds

Vocal cords. The vibration of these muscle folds creates a sound.

Air. Its hard part is alveolar, which helps to pronounce deaf sounds. The soft palate has a tongue that changes the direction of the air.

Oral cavity. Breathing air can be released through the nasal or oral cavity, forming English nasal phonemes ([m], [n], [ŋ]) and mouth (everything else).

Language. This organ is responsible for proper articulation. The most active is the precursor of the language, which is involved in the articulation of consonant sounds. Middle and the hindquarters are less mobile, move horizontally, and are involved in the formation of vowel sounds.

Lips and teeth. Participate in the generation of consonant sounds.

All sounds are formed by releasing air from the lungs through the glottis, which is located between the vocal cords. When the ligaments become tense, vowels and vowels appear. If they are loose, muffled sounds are heard. The driving force for the appearance of sounds is the diaphragm, lungs, bronchi and trachea. Many consonants are formed in the mouth.

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