

Phonetics as a branch of linguistics.

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Annotation: Phonetics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the study of the sounds used in speech. It is concerned with how these sounds are produced, transmitted, and perceived by humans. Phonetics plays a crucial role in understanding the structure and function of language, as well as in improving communication and language teaching.

Key words: Phonetic, acoustic, articulation, produce, communication, branch of linguistics, focuses, vocal tract.

Аннотация: Фонетика – раздел языкознания, занимающийся изучением звуков, используемых в речи. Он касается того, как эти звуки производятся, передаются и воспринимаются людьми. Фонетика играет решающую роль в понимании структуры и функций языка, а также в улучшении общения и преподавания языка.

Ключевые слова: Фонетика, акустика, артикуляция, продукция, общение, раздел языкознания, фокусы, речевой тракт.

Izoh: Fonetika tilshunoslikning nutqda ishlatiladigan tovushlarni o'rganishga qaratilgan bo'limidir. Bu tovushlarning odamlar tomonidan qanday ishlab chiqarilishi, uzatilishi va idrok etilishi bilan bog'liq. Fonetika tilning tuzilishi va funksiyasini tushunishda, shuningdek, muloqot va tilni o'rganishni takomillashtirishda hal qiluvchi rol o'ynaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: Fonetik, akustik, artikulyatsiya, ishlab chiqarish, aloqa, tilshunoslik bo'limi, fokuslar, ovoz yo'li.

One of the key areas of study in phonetics is articulatory phonetics, which examines how speech sounds are produced by the human vocal tract. This involves looking at the movements of the articulators (such as the tongue, lips, and vocal cords) during speech production. By studying articulatory phonetics, researchers can gain insights into the physical processes involved in producing different sounds. Another important aspect of phonetics is acoustic phonetics, which focuses on the physical properties of speech sounds as they are transmitted through the air. Acoustic phonetics involves analyzing sound waves to identify the specific characteristics that distinguish one sound from another. This information is crucial for understanding how sounds are perceived by the human auditory system. Auditory phonetics is another subfield of phonetics that deals with how speech sounds are perceived by listeners. This includes studying how the human ear processes incoming sound waves and how the brain interprets these signals as meaningful speech. By studying auditory phonetics, researchers can gain a better understanding of how humans perceive and process speech sounds. Phonetics also plays a crucial role in language teaching and learning. By understanding the mechanics of speech sounds, teachers can better help students improve their pronunciation and develop their listening skills. Phonetics can also be used to analyze and compare different accents and dialects, providing valuable insights into the diversity of language. Phonetics can also be theoretical and practical. At the faculties of Foreign Languages in this country, two courses are introduced:

Practical, or normative, phonetics that studies the substance, the material form of phonetic phenomena in relation to meaning.

Theoretical phonetics, which is mainly concerned with the functioning of phonetic units in language.

This dichotomy is that which holds between theoretical and applied linguists. Briefly, theoretical linguistics studies language with a view to constructing theory of its structure and functions and without regard to any practical applications that

the investigation of language might have. Applied linguistics has as its concerns the application of the concepts and findings of linguistics to a variety of practical tasks, including language teaching.

All the branches of phonetics are closely connected not only with one another but also with other branches of linguistics. This connection is determined by the fact that language is a system whose components are inseparably connected with one another.

Phonetics is also connected with many other sciences. Acoustic phonetics is connected with physics and mathematics. Articulatory phonetics is connected with physiology, anatomy, and anthropology. Historical phonetics is connected with general history of the people whose language is studied; it is also connected with archaeology. Phonology is connected with communication (information) theory, mathematics, and statistics. As we have mentioned before, language can perform its function as "the most important means of human intercourse" only as a language of sounds. Not only speech but also thought is impossible without words, which consist of sounds.

However, words alone are not sufficient for thoughts and speech. In order to formulate and express a thought the necessary words must be modified and combined into a sentence in accordance with the rules of grammar.

The connection between language and thought manifests itself in the fact that a truly scientific study and analyses of language cannot and should not be carried out without reference to the thought expressed in speech, or therefore without reference to the meaning (lexicology) of words and sentences.

So phonetics is a special science, which studies the phonic substance and the expressional area of the language (sound, syllables, stress and intonation). Phonetics is an essential part of language because it gives language a defined form. Hence, grammar and lexicology depend on phonetics, because all lexical and grammatical phenomena are expressed phonetically (they cannot exist outside of phonetics).

Phonetics is of great theoretical and practical value. Theoretically it is important to study the formation of speech sounds, their combinations, syllables, stress and

intonation.

The explanation and the description of the articulation of speech sounds, the pronunciation rules of a language, is the object of practical phonetics which is very important in teaching correct pronunciation of a language.

The branch of phonetics concerned with the study of the functional (linguistic, social) aspect of speech sounds and all the other components of the sound matter of language is called phonology.

Speech apparatus helps us to pronounce speech sounds. Speech is impossible without the speech sounds, the immediate source of speech is the human speech mechanism, developed and perfected in the process of historical development of man.

The organs are divided into active and passive, but in both cases a sound is made by outward movement or pressure of the breath: according to their main sound-producing function the speech organs can be divided into:

- 1.The power mechanism;
- 2.The vibrator mechanism;
- 3.The resonator mechanism;
- 4.The obstracter mechanism;

All the people have similar organs of speech. But not all the movements of the organs of speech are used similarly in the articulation of speech sounds in different languages. The term “articulatory basis” means articulatory habits which characterize a language.

Overall, phonetics is a fundamental branch of linguistics that provides valuable insights into the production, transmission, and perception of speech sounds. By studying phonetics, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of language structure and function, as well as improve communication and language teaching practices.

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