

Peculiarities of English, Uzbek and Russian Languages Phonological Systems

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the phonetics department of linguistics and shows the unique aspects of phonetics in different languages. It also analyzes the importance of intonation and stress in a sentence through examples.

Each independent state will introduce itself to the world community with its economic, political, spiritual and educational policy and will have its own national character. This is reflected in its language policy as well as in other areas. Indeed, language policy is an integral part of the domestic and foreign policy of every country. Having gained its independence, Uzbekistan also needs to define its language policy, raise the prestige of its national language, and open new horizons for its use in services and tasks. The Uzbek language is actively used in the political-legal, socio-economic, spiritual-educational spheres, and is widely heard on international platforms. In foreign countries, attention to our language and interest in learning it is increasing. Language is the greatest national value. Language is not only a means of communication, but also the basis of innovation as a product of thinking. In this respect, every language has its own distinctiveness. In this article, we will consider phonological differences.

The term “phonetics” is the Greek word (“phone”-meaning sound, voice and “tika” – a science/box) by origin. It deals with oral speech. Nevertheless, the definition as “the study of the sounds of a language” is not sufficient in modern linguistics. Nowadays phonetics is a “science which studies the phonetic substance and the expression area of the language, or otherwise a physical media of a language (sounds, syllables, stress, and intonation)”. Phonetics has the following four main aspects: • articulatory (physiological) • acoustic (physical) • perceptual (auditory) • phonological (social, functional, linguistic). Articulatory Phonetics investigates the functioning of one’s speech apparatus and mechanism[1]. It is based on profound knowledge of physiology and the structure of one’s speech apparatus. While investigating the articulatory aspect of speech sounds both subjective and objective methods are employed: the method of direct observation (concerning the lips & the tongue movements) – subjective method and X-ray photography and X-ray cinematography (objective methods). Acoustic Phonetics studies the acoustic properties of sounds (quantity, timber/voice

quality, intensity, the pitch of the voice and temporal factor) in terms of the frequency of vibration and the amplitude of vibration in relation to time. The analysis begins with a microphone, which converts the air movement into corresponding electrical activity. While investigating the acoustic aspect of speech sounds special laboratory equipment is employed: spectrograph, intonograph, sound analyzing & sound synthesizing machines. Auditory Phonetics is aimed at investigating the hearing process which is the brain activity. Auditory Phonetics and Acoustic Phonetics are very closely connected. Functional Phonetics presupposes investigating the discriminatory (distinctive) function of speech sounds[2].

Word stress or accent is usually defined as the degree of force or prominence with which a sound or syllable is uttered. Languages differ with word stress placement and degrees of it. In the Turkic languages, particularly in Uzbek, word stress usually falls on the final syllable. English, Uzbek, and Russian are called stress languages or languages with dynamic stress (force stress), in which intensity is more significant than the other correlates-duration and pitch. The features of these three languages can be seen from the tables above. In English, the word stress is fixed, while in Uzbek it is movable and it often falls to the right side to the suffixes:

Eng. `teach - `teach +er, - `teach+ing Uzb. `иш - иш+`чи - ишчи+`лар - ишчилар+`да - ишчиларда+`ми?

Some words of collective pronouns (such as ҳамма, барча) of Uzbek are considered as exceptions because in these pronouns stress is fixed: х`амма - х`амма+га -х`амма+дан. On the contrary, with these two languages Russian stress can be distinguished with its free (can be in any part of a word: хонный, пртный, проходно й) and mobility (can change its place in different forms of a word: нача ть, на чал, начала , на чали) features. Stress is one of the ways of word building in these compared languages: Eng.: `present (noun) – pre`sent (verb), `expert (noun) – ex`pert (verb). Uzb.: `олма (noun) – ол`ма (verb), `сузма (noun) – суз`ма (verb). Rus.: забооват (место в гостинице)– забооват (орудие), смелй (adj.) - смела (noun)[3].

In linguistics, intonation is the variation of pitch. Intonation and stress are two main elements of linguistic prosody. Intonation is a part of suprasegmental phonology. Intonation helps to recognize the language that you hear in the same way as the melody of a song helps to recognize the song that you hear. That is why “Intonation” is the melody or music of a language. It consists of a number of components and comparing languages have a difference in the number of these components. Besides the two basic types of intonation, other main types of intonation include high fall, low fall, fall-rise, high-rise, midlevel rise, low rise, which is not classified in the other two languages[4]. Falling intonation is used for asking and giving information in normal, quiet, unemphatic style. Sounds more categorical, confident and convincing than rising intonation. Standard patterns: In all compared languages, falling intonation is used on the last stressed syllable of the sentence in: - Statements (declarative sentences): We live in London. Биз Лондонда яшаймиз. Мы живем в Лондоне. - Special questions: Where do you live? Қаерда яшайсизлар? Где вы живете? - Commands (imperative sentences): Sit down! Ўтиринг! Садитесь! - Emphatic sentences: What a wonderful news! Қандай ажойиб янгилик! Какая приятная новость!

Rising intonation in English is a complicated phenomenon. It can express a number of various emotions such as non-finality, surprise, doubt, politeness, interest, lack of confidence. Standard rising intonation in English first goes down a little and then up[5]. The similarity of rising intonation in standard patterns also can be observed: Rising intonation is used in: - General questions: Will you come? Келасизми? Вы придете? - Tag questions: (When we the speaker is not sure that the answer will be “Yes” or wants your opinion and confirmation): *It is a beautiful \ TOWN, ISN'T it? Нақадар гўзал шаҳар, шундай эмасми? Какой красивый город, нетак ли?*

In addition, there is a levelled intonation, which is used at the end of imperative sentences: Stop the car! Машинани тўхтатинг! Остановите машину! As it is seen, there are no big differences in types of intonation in compared languages. But we can mention that English greeting and leave-taking

sentences are pronounced with rising intonation, in Uzbek and Russian it is pronounced with falling intonation. Good day! Салом! Привет! Bye! Хайр! Пока! Moreover, English and Russian intonation have a classification of functions of intonation. English: attitudinal, accentual, grammatical, discourse[6]. Russian: semantic, expressive, syntactic, and euphonic. In contrast with above-mentioned functions, Uzbek intonation has several roles in the sentences:

- a) as the main means of expressing completeness of the sentence;
- b) participates in differentiating the types of sentences according to their purpose and emotionality;
- c) as an important phonetic means in expressing syntactic relations.

To conclude, it should be highlighted that language serves society, ensures communication between members of society. Language is a tool that reflects the history of society and has a determining importance in the spiritual and enlightened formation and development of a person. Language, speech rich in its practical expression is related to human thinking, psyche, culture, tradition and personal development. The science of linguistics has a general and specific character. There are many types of linguistics, such as general and specific linguistics, theoretical linguistics, and applied linguistics, which interpret language and speech in different aspects. General linguistics studies phonetic, phonological, grammatical (morphological and syntactic), lexical-semantic, stylistic aspects of world languages on a scientific basis.

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