

Phonetics and Phonology

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ABSTRACT

It is well known that phonetics deals with elements that have a specific material, while phonology controls the performance of these elements in a language as a general, separate, and unique function. Therefore, no matter how much phonology is separated from phonetics and accepted as a separate science, it is impossible to deny that they are closely interrelated. Phonetics is a science that aims to study the sounds of a language scientifically, to pronounce all sounds clearly and correctly, to describe them well.

Key words: *phonetics, phonostylistics, phonology, phoneme, accent, nasal, speech, articulation, dialect, homophones, concrete (visible) stage and abstract stage, acoustic, structural semantics*

I. Introduction

Modern scholars have shown that the call of labor has nothing to do with the emergence of language, for it neither serves as a means of communication between people, nor does it name things and events, nor does it express emotion. Nor can this hypothesis link the causes of the origin of language, the emergence of language, with the emergence of society, the emergence of humanity with the ability to speak and think. It is known that phonetics (from the Greek word "fone" - sound) is a branch of linguistics that studies the sounds in a language. Phonetics studies the sounds of speech in a language, vowels and consonants, their origin, the laws of development, in general, human sounds (anthropophonetics). Phonology (phonology... and... logy) - a branch of linguistics that studies the structural (structural) and functional (functional) principles of language sound structure, the smallest, meaningless units of language - syllables, the structure and application of phonemes. The difference between phonology and phonetics is that its focus is not on the sounds themselves as a physical phenomenon, but on the study of their function in speech as more complex units of meaning - morphemes, words. Because of this, phonology is sometimes referred to as functional phonetics.

II. Literature Review

Phonetics also examines the speech apparatus, syllables, and their structure, as well as literary norms of pronunciation, changes in sounds, stress, intonation, and its types. In addition, phonetics is directly related to orthography, orthoepy, phonology, lexicology, grammar, dialectology and other areas of linguistics, and phonetics is closely related to such disciplines as physics, physiology, medicine. Speech sounds can be studied historically, comparatively, descriptively, according to their current state, and for a variety of reasons.

Accordingly, phonetics is divided into such types as 1) general phonetics, 2) historical phonetics, 3) comparative phonetics, 4) comparative phonetics, 5) descriptive phonetics, and 6) experimental phonetics.

We know that phonetics is a discipline, that is, it studies the ways and laws by which speech sounds can serve as an effective means of language. Phonetics is a science that studies the similarities between phonetics and phonology, their differences, their interrelationships, the processes of interaction, the process of analyzing in texts their division into concrete and abstract stages. Sources indicate that phonetics plays an important role in the origin of phonology. Because phonetics has existed since ancient times, phonology emerged in the second half of the XIX century and the beginning of the XX century, and in the field of phonetics of linguistics it is known that in the field of phonetics unites high-quality manufactured buildings in a separate field.

The famous Russian and Polish scientist I.A. Boduën de Kurtene (1845-1919), the well-known linguist L.V. Shcherba (1880-1919), N.F. Yakolovev, N.S. Trubetskoy (1890–) 1938), R. Jacobson and others in the emergence and living conditions of phonology. It is noteworthy that he contributed. In-depth study of phonetics and phonology of Turkic languages V.V. Radlov (1837–1918), V.A. Bogoroditsky (1857–1941), E.D. Polivanov (1891–1938), N.K. Dmitriev (1898– 1954), S.E. Malov (1880–1957) and scientific theories developed by a number of scientists have been the main sources of new scientific research in linguistics. According to the data, views on phonetics and phonology are very diverse. While some linguists argue that phonetics is an abstract level of phonetics, considering phonetics examines sounds, syllables and intonation in language, others consider phonetics to be the fourth phonological aspect of phonetics, along with articulatory, acoustic, and auditory aspects. Because the phonological aspect clearly shows the semantic distinguishing features of sounds, syllables, accents and intonations in language, the study of their social and functional aspects.

III. Main Part

It is also known that in all disciplines, two stages are recognized: the concrete (visible) stage and the abstract (abstract) stage. In linguistics, linguists have noted that phonetics corresponds to a concrete stage and phonology to an abstract stage. Depending on the nature of the content of the language, semantics at the concrete stage (meanings of words given in the dictionary) and abstract structural semantics at the abstract stage correspond. Just as each stage has its own language unit, the unit of phonetics is the sounds that have a specific pronunciation, the unit of phonology is an abstract concept i.e. phonemes. As a result of the development of science in different periods, it is possible to observe in linguistics the problem of distinguishing phonology from phonetics and the process of their opposition to each other.

According to N.S. Trubetskoy (1939), a well-known representative of the Prague stream of functional structuralism, phonetics is the science of the material side of human speech (sounds), ie articulation and acoustics, and phonology is the science of studying the signs and functions of sounds in language. It is clear that as a result of the definition, the language being put into speech, the material side of the sounds being contrasted with their functional side, the difference between them is becoming more apparent. However, we know that from the point of view of dialectical materialism, given that matter is primary and consciousness is secondary, and given the category of philosophy in terms of generality, particularity, and singularity, there is a clear connection between phonetics and phonology. The material side of sounds (acoustic, articulatory, and auditory aspects) does not require a separate representation of their functional side. Perhaps this connection explains the study of speech sounds from two perspectives - phonetic and phonological - and they always complement each other.

It should also be noted that a phoneme is the smallest unit of language that forms and distinguishes units that are superior to itself in the language, i.e., words, word forms, and morphemes. For example, the phonemes in the Uzbek language "bir-bar-ber-bur-bor-bor", "tur-ter-tor-tor" serve to distinguish them. Words that show the contrast of one phoneme to another in the given examples (such as "bur-bor", "tur-tor") are said to be quasi-homonyms (L.V. Shcherba term) or words of minimal pairs. Usually the number of phonemes in a language is determined using quasi-homonyms, in which the elements of their differentiation are classified by placing one phoneme opposite another. For example: two phonemes in the words *tol-sol* - / t / and / s / have explosive-sliding differentiation elements. Both of them are obedient, voiceless, noisy consonants, and we have encountered in studies that these symptoms are called indistinguishable elements.

The system of consonants in a language is called consonantism. Each language has its own system of consonants.

If we analyze this process from the point of view of French speech, the contradictions of [a] and [a] in "mal" and "mâle" are always different for some speakers who still have these two phonemes, while others only has a central [a]. These phonic realizations that are not associated with the phonetic cove are called free or individual options. According to the data, sociolinguists have shown particular interest in these differences without external and marginal phonemes: linguistic analysis emphasizes the need to take into account the diversity and diversity that underlie languages.

As an example, if we analyze the phonology of the French language, the people of Toulouse always pronounce the letter "a" in the same way and do not notice any difference in the process of pronouncing the words "pattes et pâtes" (foot and pasta). But it is no exaggeration to say that the pronunciation of words is different in other regions of France. Some French also distinguish in the process of pronouncing the words "pattes de pâte, mal de mâle, ma de mât" (pasta legs, male evil). The phonetic environment is the same, but the semantic meanings are different. If we determine the difference between the word "pattes" and the letter "a", this difference does not depend on the context. The pronunciation of the vowel "a" is pronounced the same in phonetic units such as "pattes de pâte, mal de mâle, ma de mât". This explains the difference in the way flour is expressed. As mentioned above, in written speech, the phonologist has identified the transcription of two separate linguistic units - the phonemes / a / and / ɑ /. The contingent is never set at the expense of important things. For example, for some French there are 2 phonemes / a / front and / ɑ / back, where the Tulus know how to pronounce only the front line / a /.

The articulation of [k] depends on the following vowel sound: its articulation point is more developed in "kilo" (kilo) than in "courage". In French, where there is only one phoneme / k /, this has no effect. But there are two phonemes in the phrase "joue en esquimau où le locuteur choisit l'un ou l'autre selon ce qu'il veut dire" (play in Eskimo, where the speaker chooses one or the other according to what he or she wants to say).

In French, we can very well distinguish / t / and / d / in the words "douche et touche" (shower and touch), so these words make up 2 phonemes. However, in certain linguistic communities in Polynesia, only one phoneme pronounces [t] or [d] indifferently depending on the context or mood (these are two examples A.Martinet *Linguistic Synchronous Parties*, PUF, 1974). There is a difference in the way some people pronounce the French "homme et heaume, pomme et paume, sol et saule" (man and rudder, apple and palm, earth and toll) and others. They distinguish two phonemes / o / and / ɔ /.

The French living in Toulouse, France, know only [ɔ], pronouncing “homme et heaume” (man and wheel) carelessly [ɔm].

According to the data, Uzbek linguists are based on the theory of physicophonema by academician L.V.Shcherba in the coverage of the sound system of the Uzbek language by A.K.Borovkov, A.N.Kononov, V.V.Reshetov, A.I.Kissen, A.A.Klimenko and others. felt. This is due to the fact that in the Uzbek language, attention is paid to the distinction of phonemes, not morphemes, but words and word forms. We know that phonemes in Uzbek language do not often change in core morphemes, they occur mainly in affixal morphemes.

IV. Conclusion

In short, knowing that phonology, like phonetics, is divided into general phonology, special phonology, diachronic phonology and synchronous phonology, general phonology studies the essence of the phoneme, the relationship between phonemes and between phonemes and sounds, the stepwise relationship of phonemes to morphemes and words. Defines the methods and principles of detection. Private phonology, based on the methods and principles of general phonology, if it studies the phonological system of a language, in turn, provides material for general phonology.

Historical phonology studies the stage of historical development of a phonological system of a particular language, while descriptive phonology studies the phonological system of a particular period in the process of historical development. As we gather the concepts about phonetics and phonology, relying on the foundation views of Uzbek linguist A.Azizov, French scholar P.Passee, English linguist G.Suit, well-known Swedish philologist F.de Saussure, on the analyses Shcherba-the talented apprentice of Boduen, lit up on the examples of Russian and French languages, on the scientific point of view expressed by French linguist Breal, leaning on the scientific theories expressed by a number of linguists, phonetics and phonology can be called a coherent speech phenomenon based on the cooperation of such areas as human speech cognitive activity, culturology, psychology and sociology.

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