

SOME FEATURES OF VOWEL SOUNDS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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The English language is becoming known as an international language also this language is developing and deepening its roots in our country. That's why the English and Uzbek languages collide. First of all, There are approximately 44 sounds with some variation, it depends on articulation and accent. The 44 English phonemes are represented by the 26 letters of the alphabet individually and in combination. In Uzbek language alphabet consists of 30 characters: 29 letters and an apostrophe to denote a hard sign, specific sounds, or intonations. There are some similarities and differences between English and Uzbek languages. Now we will focus on the classification of vowels, their features and differences. Although vowel sounds are less than consonants, their properties are more difficult than those of consonants. In addition, vowels are not discrete sounds but points in a continuum. The most common view is that vowels are sounds in which there is no obstruction to the flow of air as it passes from the larynx to the lips. A doctor who wants to look at the back of a patient's mouth often asks them to say «ah»; making this vowel sound is the best way of presenting an unobstructed view. [1.10]

In English, the word vowel is commonly used to refer both to vowel sounds and to the written symbols that represent them (a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y). Standard Uzbek has six vowel phonemes.

On the articulatory level in English the description of vowels notes changes

- In the stability of articulation
- In the tongue position
- In the lip position
- In their length

Uzbek language is described:

- According to the lips position
- According to the vertical movement of the tongue
- According to the horizontal movement of the tongue

English has:

Monophthongs: 1. /i:/ NEED, BEAT, TEAM: 2. /ɪ/ THIN, SIT, RICH: 3. /ɛ/ WENT, BREAD, FRIEND; 4. /ɛ:/ CARE, THERE, BEAR; 5. /a/ CAT, HAND, FAN; 6. /u:/ FEW, BOOT, LOSE; 7. /ə/ ALIVE, THE, TODAY; 8. /ə:/ THIRD, TURN,



WORSE; 9. /ʌ/ FUN, LOVE, MONEY; 10. /ɑ:/ GLASS, HALF, CAR; 11. /ʊ/ PUT, LOOK, SHOULD; 12. /ɔ:/ TALK, LAW, PORT; 13. /ɒ/ ROB, TOP, WATCH
Diphthongs: [əʊ], [eɪ], [aɪ], [aʊ], [eə], [ɪə], [ɔɪ], [ʊə].

When you are familiar with these extreme vowels, you have learned a way of describing, classifying and comparing vowels. For example, we can say that the English vowel ae (the vowel in 'cat') is not as open as cardinal vowel no. 4 [a]. We have now looked at how we can classify vowels according to their tongue height and their frontness or backness. There is another important variable of vowel quality, and that is lip-position.

- Rounded, where the corners of the lips are brought towards each other and the lips pushed forwards. This is most clearly seen in cardinal vowel no 8 [u].
- Spread, with the corners of the lips moved away from each other, as for a smile. This is most clearly seen in cardinal vowel no. 1 [i].
- Neutral, where the lips are not noticeably rounded or spread. The noise most English people make when they are hesitating (written er5) has neutral lip position. [2.13]

According to the horizontal movement of the tongue, vowels are classified into front, mixed and back ones. In comparative-typological classification of the vowel sounds on the basis of the position of the bulk of the tongue five groups of vowels may be distinguished: Front vowel [i: e]. In Uzbek language-[i], [ee; Front retracted vowel [ɪ]- there is no such vowel in the Uzbek language; Central vowel [A a: a] in Uzbek language – [o']; Back vowel [a: o o: u:] in Uzbek language-[a], [o], [u]; Back advanced vowel [u] – We can not find it in Uzbek. However, posture of the tongue vowels classified into; close or high [u:], [i], [u]; mid open or mid [e], [ʌ],[ə],[c]; open or low – [æ],[ɔ], [ɔ:], [a:]. There is no such division of vowels in Uzbek. Prof. U.K. Yusupov describes some Uzbek geminis vowels, which are alien to English. He classifies lacuna vowels in the compared languages as follows: English lacuna vowels for Uzbek: [a], [u:], [a:], [a:], [ou], [oi], [a:], [au], [ia], [ua],[εə], [ai]. There is only one Uzbek lacuna vowel for English. It is [o']. The phonemic status of English diphthongs is still a question of discussion. Besides the above differences, which comprise quality features of English and Uzbek vowels, there is a difference based on the quantity features which make clear all other differences such as tense – lax, checked – free. [1.106.117] The Uzbek vowels are typically «middle» sounds, being neither long or short. The Uzbek vowels have relatively stable articulation. There are no diphthongs and diphthongoids in Uzbek. In order to ,there are many



digraphs in English language phonology. A digraph is two letters that combine together to correspond to one sound [phoneme]

Vowel digraphs: ai (train) , ay(play) , ea (team) , ee(tree,) , oa (road) , ue(blue)

Consonant digraphs: ch (chair) , ck (neck) , gh (lough) , kn (know) , ll (wall) , ng (sing) , ph (phone) , qu (queen) , sh (ship) , th (think) , wh (why) , wr (write) .

In Uzbek phonology, since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1993, the Latin alphabet has been reintroduced to facilitate trade and improve relations with foreign countries and was declared the official alphabet by the Uzbek government. Uzbek is one of the few Central Asian languages to use the Latin alphabet. In 2018, another draft alphabet reform was published. It proposed replacing the digraphs Ch, Sh, G', O' with oç, ş ş, Ğ ğ, Ö ö respectively. Another draft reform was published in 2019.[4]

The English, Uzbek and Russian vowel phonemes are characterized by the oral formation. There are no nasal vowel phonemes in the languages compared. There are other differences in the articulation of the English and Uzbek vowels. For example, the Uzbek /i/ takes an intermediate position between the English /i:/ and Ъ. In the articulation of the Uzbek Ъ the tongue takes a less frontal position than in the english /i:/ but is more frontal than in the English. The acoustic classification of the vowels can be made on the basis of the results of spectrographic analysis. Any speech signal is the result of the vocal organs. The correlation between the acoustic and articulatory and to some extent, the perceptual levels, makes it possible to establish the articulatory correlates of the acoustic distinctive features. [1.108]

As you can see, there are many differences between English and Uzbek vowels. They differ from each other in pronunciation, spelling and other features.

List of used literature

1. Abduazizov A. A. English Phonetics. A Theoretical Course- Tashkent, 2007.
2. English Phonetics and Phonology Peter Roach 2009
3. www.englishbix.com
4. WWW.skriwanek.lv

