Position and combination of sounds in speech

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ABSTRACT

This article examines position and combination of speech sound in Phonology. As a result of different factors in speech, sounds interact. These factors depend on the role of bin volume, its proximity to other sounds, the nature of the combination of sounds and the emphasis.

Key words: Speech sound, emphasis, interaction, phoneme, vowel sound, consonant, assimilation.

1. INTRODUCTION

There is a difference in position and combination of sounds. In some cases, changes in the volume of the sound are called positional changes. Position changes are of three types: 1) the emphasis is on the accent and the non-stressed vowels; 2) the open and closed and closed and unmounted verticals are distinguished by the thickness and its nature; 3) The words, the middle and the end of the word and their combinations differ according to the word.

Reduction or alteration of vowel sounds in unstressed joints is called eduction. Usually the quality and quantity edits differ. The reduction in the vowel length and the loss of strong articulation in the unoccupied closed joints are referred to as reductions. For example, the accent at the beginning of the count is pronounced weaker / a, and at the end / a / weaker and shorter. The Russian language gorod is used in the words Goroda without weak accentuations and short pronunciations.

In contrast to the emphasis on sounds, there are two different positions: the position of the hips is called the strong position and the position of the non-accent is called the weak position. In a strong position, the vowels retain their articulation and acoustic properties. In a weak position, the vowels lose both quantity and quality marks, that is, they are redacted. In addition to the quantity quantity mentioned above, there is a quality reduction. Quality reductions in one-way audio articulation weaken and the sound quality changes. For example, Russian vodka, vodo, vodyanoy, vodka are used to change the vowel sound (vowels). This feature is not sufficiently evident in Uzbek. Reduced sounds have weaker and shorter pronunciations than accentuated sounds. The degree of redundancy depends not only on the sound but also on the pronunciation style. Usually, in the full pronunciation style, editoriality is minimal, and verbal style is maximized. In addition, the degree of redundancy also depends on the vowel character (upper, middle, lower) of the language. Matching sounds can also cause positional changes. An example of this is the ubiquity of the consonants in the Uzbek language (such as book / book / sugar / sugar). In some words, the endings of the vocabulary are often pronounced.

Under different circumstances, the pronunciation of sounds varies. N.S. Trubetskoy points out that "... practically the same sound cannot be pronounced in the same position repeatedly and precisely." [Trubetskoy N.S. Osnovni phonology. M., 1960, p. 48-49.] The more profound the various position changes in speech, the more types of sounds can be identified. 2. Combinatorial changes in speech. The combination of quantitative and qualitative changes in the effects of adjacent sounds in speech is called combinatorial changes. Combinatorial changes in speech include phonological phenomena, such as accomodation, assimilation, dissimilation, diarrhea, epenthesis, haplology, prosthesis, metateza. Occasionally, a section that studies these phenomena is also called combinator phonetics. Usually the combination of sounds depends on the different movements of the speech organs.

When the sounds are adjacent, the articulation phase may not be fully realized as the recursion of the previous sounds is accompanied by a tour of the next volume. Different articulatory-acoustic features may cause articulation, contraction, and other changes as a result of the interaction of sounds with each other. Such changes are sometimes at the expense of cost savings in speech, because "... the more a person understands his or her speech, the more the required speech power (ie pronunciation)". Martine A. Osnovi obsessive linguistics.
Assimilation is also a type of cost savings. The assimilation of words as a result of assimilation and articulation of sounds in assimilation helps to simplify speech. The nature of assimilation in different languages is unique. In particular, there is no assimilation in German. Such assimilation is characteristic of Russian and Uzbek languages.

Distant assimilation occurs due to more vowels interaction and occurs in Turkish, Finnish and Upper German languages. For example, the vowel in German plural noun has the same vowels as the vowel. This phenomenon is called umlaut: Buch "book" - like Biicher "books".
Another type of progressive assimilation is called singonism or the combination of vowels, which can be explained by the fact that the words (in verbs and affixes) have similar articulation-acoustic characters. In some African languages, the vowels are combined in a single word or combination of words. In many Uralic and Altai languages, the vowel is pronounced and combines with the back and labels. For example, words in Turkic languages, in particular Turkmen, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkish, Karakalpak or similar, can be found in verbs, labels or unlabeled vowels. It combines the vowel with the word vowel in its affix. For example, in Turkmen: ghouls - "pens", brides - "brides", in Kazakh: bashlar - heads, heads - hands, goals - "hands", goats - "eyes" like. Singhism is also related to accents, both of which are phonetic symbols of the word. Finally, assimilation can be both synchronous (newly formed) and diachronic (historically formed). The aforementioned umlaut and singularism events have resulted from the historical assimilation of sounds.

As assimilation, the distinction between speech sounds is eliminated and they resemble or coincide with one or more characters. However, there is also an interaction between the reverse sounds and the sound similarity. If one of the two identical sounds in the word changes, resulting in an acoustic sign or a few signs, it is called dissimilation (Late Latin dissimilatio - "mismatch"). For example, in Russian and Uzbek verbal discourse there are many types of dissimilation: tubes, Tambov (Tambov), tram (combine), combine (djenper), barn (warehouse) [Avanesov R.I. Russian Literature and Dialectic Phonetics. M., 1974, p. 194-198]. Marble in English - The word "marble" comes from the French word marble - the end of the word (r) is moved by the dissolution (l).

Metateza (or inversion) is caused by the interchange of sounds or syllables in the vocabulary. Sometimes interchangeable sounds are referred to as inversions, or, rather, metastasis of distant sounds. This phenomenon is more common in oral speech: marble, earth, soil, rain (no rain), tuft (shed), broom (spp).

The case of dierencia (or lowering) is explained by the deconstruction of consonant sounds: (in Tashkent dialect), such as meat (meat), rest (ros), rub (grease), tandir. If one of the same or similar joints is omitted, it is called hauolology. For example, morphophonology instead of morphonology, butter instead of butter. Adding a voice to the word is called epenthesis: bread (see bread), like a fan. The beginning of the word is called a prosthesis. Prosthesis is an example of a combination of (i) and (u) vowels in the Turkish language, especially in the Uzbek language (verbal), before the combination of consonants in the beginning of the word in Russian: , chairs, pillows, and so on.

The pronunciation of foreign-language words with native sounds is called a constitution. It is usually replaced with a non-native language sound. However, despite the fact that a more similar sound in a foreign language sounds in the native language, there are frequent instances of substitution. Each language has its own sound system and its sounds cannot be reproduced in another language. The phenomenon of such a constitution of voices is most common in famous horses: German: Webster - Webster, Isaac - Isaac, Latin: Theodore - Feodor (Fyodor), English: Thomas - Thomas.

Sound exchange. The above sound exchange occurs in two or more tiUar. Various forms of words in one language occur as well. This type of sound exchange is also known as an alternative. Alternating sounds are called alternatives. The morphology of the various morphological features of sound exchange is studied.

There are two types of sound exchange: phonetic and pixelated. Phonetic interchange is referred to as an alternative to the current pronunciation of the language. This exchange depends on the position of the sounds and occurs in a certain state.

1. This transmission of words from a foreign language is called transliteration. This will be stopped later. For example: feel - shake, sleep - wake up, yellow - yellow, wrist - wrist. Sound exchange is most common in Slavic languages, especially in Russian. For example, the Russian horse prefix is pronounced in eight different types: otпusk, otпusк, otzf, and otkhod. otgadat ’, ‘attisnit ’, ‘otezipit’, ottepel ’, otdelit ’. Each of them depends on the phonetic state: the soft consonant (f), (d) precedes the consonants: before the affixes (c), (o) the accent, (a) the accent, etc. [Bulanin L. L. Phonetics sovremennogo russkogo yazyka. M., 1970, p. 129].

In English there is a similar sound exchange. For example, the plural suffix of nouns is pronounced differently by the pronouns in the singular form or the articulation-acoustic nature of the vowel: after s /, / after the slip consonants and / or /, in the words / z / pronunciation maps / muzzles / - "maps", box / shit / - "boxes", beds / bedz / "beds". Assimilation is important in these sound exchanges.

Some sounds may be confirmed by historical facts. This is why they are called historic sound exchanges. Some of the affixes in the Uzbek language have historically been varied, such as: is a historically formed alternative. The k-ch sound exchange in Russian (for example, in pen words) is influenced by the pre-consonant vowel. In fact, the suffix of the adjective was. Ruch-phonetic status is unrelated and k-ch exchange is historically
out of position dependence. Therefore, it cannot be explained by the current Russian literary pronunciation norm [Bulanin L. L. Phonetics sovremennogo russskogo yazika. M., 1970, p. 132-133]. In English, vowel exchange is used to create multiple verb forms and is an example of historical assimilation: /iː/ → /eed/ - feed, fed, "feed" (/iː/ → /eed/ - feed, fed, fed - "feed"), /iː/ → /eed/ - vin, von, (win, won, won) - "win (game)".

You can differentiate between word categories, grammar forms, and so on. The exchange of sounds is not only literary, but is also common in vocabulary. In particular, the change of a /e, i/ sounds occurs in the plural affixes of nouns in the Turkic dialects. In the Uzbek language and its vocabulary, such sound exchange.

2. CONCLUSION

The similarity between phonetic and historical exchanges is evident in the fact that they both perform a morphological function. However, if the phonetic sound exchange depends on the current pronunciation norm of the language, the historical sound exchange does not.

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