

3) Umumiy ilmiy atamalar bir ma'noli ekvivalent moslashuvlar yordamida tarjima qilinadi (masalan, siyosiy harakat – siyosiy harakat, iqtisod – iqtisod va boshqalar), maxsus terminlar ko'p atamalarning o'ziga xos ko'p ma'noliligidan kelib chiqib, variant mosliklari yordamida tarjima qilinadi. Xat yozishni tanlashga matnning mavzusi va ma'lum bir segmentning konteksti ta'sir qiladi.

Maxsus matnlarni tarjima qilishning asosiy xususiyatlari ob'ektivlikni, taqdimotning izchilligini ta'minlaydigan, kognitiv va tezkor ma'lumotlarni etkazib beradigan vositalardir.

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A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF VOWELS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN UZBEK AND ENGLISH VOWELS

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Abstract: *The contrastive study of the sound system of languages is carried out as an integral part of learning and teaching process of contrastive linguistics. Comparative phonetics deals with the commonalities as well as differences between the formation and articulation of speech sounds in various languages. It is obvious that the ability to differentiate between speech sounds of L1 and FL/SL*

and thus master the correct pronunciation of words is an important step towards engaging in a meaningful and successful conversation. And this article is an attempt to give a real insight into the distinguishable features of Uzbek and English vowels. Through a comparative analysis of the vowel inventories, phonological contrasts, difficulties for students who are studying phonetics, impact of language contact and pedagogical suggestions, this article sheds light on the interplay between these linguistic systems.

Key words. *Sound system, comparative phonetics, sounds, vowels, stress.*

The English language is nowadays an essential part of the curricula at majority of educational enterprises in Uzbekistan and there is a huge demand for candidates who have improved knowledge of English in addition to the skills and qualifications they are required to have. It is indisputable that both learning and teaching of foreign languages call for a deep analysis and understanding of grammatical, lexical, phonetic and phonologic systems of a particular language. For this reason, there is a growing need for more detailed and thorough researches in contrastive linguistics among Uzbek researchers. As phonetics plays a crucial role in learning any languages, contrastive study of Uzbek and English phonetics is receiving great attention in the field.

Contrastive linguistics is a field of linguistics which attempts to give a detailed analysis of the similarities and differences of subsystems of selected languages. As noted by Krzeszowski (1990), contrastive linguistics is an area of linguistics where a linguistic theory is applied to a comparative description of two or more languages which are not genetically or typologically related. Uzbek and English languages belong to varying language families and cultural backgrounds which offer more opportunities for a contrastive analysis. Therefore, this study aims at exploring their consonant systems, showing main differences and making possible suggestions for language learning and cross-cultural communication.

When it comes to vowel sound systems, Uzbek and English languages possess distinct vowel sounds, which oftentimes makes it challenging for majority of non-native speakers to master the correct pronunciation skill. Firstly, it is noteworthy that Uzbek language belongs to Turkic languages family, with agglutinative

features. Buranov (1983) described agglutinative languages as the languages that possess unique morphological aspects, which follows a strict pattern of adding prefixes or suffixes to form new words. English language, in contrast, is an Indo-European language with flexive (fusional) features. In this regard, flexions are applied to express categorical values in flexive languages. Salimov (2005) stated that “In languages with flexive grammar, morphemes serve as the foundation, altering the root of words while growing together with each other. Simultaneously, affixes convey different meanings”.

Considering the characteristic features of both languages, there are 6 vowel sounds in Uzbek: [a], [i], [e], [o], [u], [o '], while the English language possess relatively more- 20 vowel sounds: [i:], [ɪ], [e], [æ], [ɑ:], [ɔ:], [ɒ], [u], [u:], [ʌ], [ə], [ə:], [eɪ], [ɔɪ], [ʊ], [ɪə], [aɪ], [ɛə], [au], [ʊə] / [Uə]. Vowel sounds in Uzbek are only monophthongs and they are uttered with neutral position of lips, not exposing the teeth. On the contrary, English vowel sounds consist of 12 monophthongs [i:], [ɪ], [e], [æ], [ɑ:], [ɔ:], [ɒ], [u], [u:], [ʌ], [ə], [ə:], and 8 diphthongs [eɪ], [ɔɪ], [ʊ], [ɪə], [aɪ], [ɛə], [au], [ʊə] / [Uə]. In addition, another distinctive feature of English vowel sounds is that they are divided into short and long pairs with noticeable changes in the duration of their pronunciation. For example, [i:] - [ɪ], [ɔ:] - [ɒ], [u] - [u:], [ʌ] - [ɑ:] can be pairs of long and short vowels which is something Uzbek vowel systems do not have. Based on the horizontal movement of the tongue, English vowels can be front, rotten in front, mixed, rear and rear, while Uzbek vowels are completely front and back.

These are the basic features of Uzbek and English vowel sounds which are different from each other, to great extent. Therefore, a deep knowledge of sound systems of both languages is needed to reach ultimate attainment in the target language. Even a minor mistake in their utterance may have an influence on their literal meaning. Let's take the words “sheep” and “ship” for instance. Uzbeks may not always differentiate long and short vowels [i:] and [ɪ] as they do not exist in their language as a consequence of which they may pronounce both words the

same way. This, in turn, may result in misunderstandings among native speakers of English.

In conclusion, these two language have distinctive vowel sound systems and thus requires learners to have a deep analysis to master the language. This may prevent possible misunderstandings among the speakers involved. To overcome the challenge, it is recommended that English language teachers use more authentic materials where language learners are able to imitate native speakers and have more insight into their speech sounds.

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH ADVERBS BASED ON SCIENTISTS OF UZBEKISTAN (JAMOL JALOLOV, O'TKIR KURBANOVICH AND MAHANBET DZHUSUPOV)

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***Annotation.** This paper presents a comparative analysis of adverbs in the Uzbek and English languages, drawing insights from the scholarly works of Jamol Jalolov, O'tkir Kurbanovich, and Mahanbet Dzhusupov. Adverbs play a crucial role in both languages, contributing to the richness and complexity of linguistic expression. Through a methodological examination of their studies, this paper aims to elucidate key patterns, similarities, and differences in the use of adverbs in*