

THEORETICAL BASIS OF PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY AS BRANCHES OF LINGUISTICS

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Abstrakt: Ushbu maqola tilshunoslikning fonetika va fonologiya bo'limlariga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, unda ushbu ikki sohaning ilmiy asoslari, o'rganilish obyektlari hamda isomorfik va allomorfik xususiyatlari o'rganilgan, bo'limlar o'rtasidagi farqlar va o'xshashliklar bir qancha misollar bilan izohlab o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: fonetika, fonologiya, fon, fonema, umumiy fonetika, tavsiflovchi fonetika, tarixiy fonetika, tipologik fonetika, eshitish, artikulyatsion, pertseptual jihat.

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена разделам фонетики и фонологии в лингвистике, в которой изучаются теоретические основы, объекты изучения и изоморфные и алломорфные особенности этих областей, различия и сходства между разделами объясняются рядом примеров.

Ключевые слова: фонетика, фонология, фон, фонема, общая фонетика, описательная фонетика, историческая фонетика, типологическая фонетика, слуховой, артикуляционный, перцептивный аспекты.

Abstract: This article is devoted to the branches of phonetics and phonology in linguistics, which is studied the theoretical basis, objects of study and isomorphic and allomorphic features of these fields, the differences and similarities between the branches are explained by a number of examples.

Key words: Phonetics, phonology, phone, phoneme, general phonetics, descriptive phonetics, historical phonetics, typological phonetics, auditory, articulatory, perceptual aspect.

As long as a person lives as a part of society, he is in direct contact with that society and interacts with other people. Man expresses his desires and thoughts with the help of words. There are many languages in the world and they differ with each other in their grammar, vocabulary and other features. However, they all have common feature: they perform the same functions, through them some ideas are conveyed, others are perceived. In other words, language is a means of communication between people. In order to fully convey the idea, a speaker need to pronounce the sounds correctly and the speech should be understandable to the listener so Phonetics plays an important role during the conversation.

Phonetics is a branch of linguistics (Greek *phonetikos* - sound, sound production) that separated from grammar as an independent science in the second half of the 19th century.

Phonetics is the science which studies of the methods of formation and acoustic properties of speech sounds in linguistics.

Phonetics has the four main aspects such as articulatory, acoustic, perceptual and phonological.

Articulatory phonetics deals with the mechanism of human sound production and the way of formation of speech sounds. This aspect of phonetics is called physiological phonetics as well. The Great Russian and Polish linguist I. A. Baundouin de Courtenay called this aspect “antropophonics”.

The vibration of speech sounds, its movement and frequency is studied in acoustic phonetics. It is also deals with acoustic characteristics of speech, including an analysis and description of speech in terms of its physical properties, such as frequency, intensity, and duration.

Perceptual or auditory phonetics studies the way of hearing speech sounds by listener. Perceptual phonetics has three main features such as continuity, resonance and timbre.

All phonetic distinction of a language is the object of phonological aspect or phonology. Phonetics and phonology are close to each other but phonology is not an independent science. Phonetics studies sounds of speech and how they are articulated. Phonology deals with the classification of the sounds within the system of a particular language and how these sounds can change the word meaning. Phonetics belongs to the descriptive linguistic but phonology is more theoretical. They are closely related and independent. The main object of study of phonology is the phoneme, and phonetics is mainly concerned with the phone. A sound and a phoneme are also two different sizes of the same coin.

Phone- is the smallest, undividable speech unit that is produced in speaking

Phoneme – is the smallest, further indivisible language unit that exists in the speech of all the members of the given language community as such speech sounds which are capable of distinguishing one word from another.

In the linguistic phoneme is defined as the smallest distinctive unit. Unlike the other bigger units of language as morpheme and word, but sometimes just one phoneme can change the meaning of the word. It doesn't have its meaning but helps us to distinguish the meanings of words and morphemes, for example **boy-toy**, **better-letter-latter-litter-later**; **бола-тола-хола-ола**, **нон-қон-сон-он** and so on.

Phoneme is the specific sound units of a language and phonology studies the description of these sounds and their relationship with each other. This branch of linguistics is concerned with how phonemes and their allophones operate in different phonological systems.

There are the following types of phonetics according to their field of study and functions:

- General phonetics (studies the pronunciation features of all languages)
- Descriptive phonetics (studies the pronunciation features that are specific to a particular language)

- The branch of phonetics that historically studies the phonetic features of a language is diachronic phonetics in which the development of the system of sounds in a language is studied on the basis of historical evidence.

- The field of comparative study of the phonetics of two different languages is comparative typological phonetics. The comparative-typological method is also known by the terms “contrastive”, “confrontative”, “differential” and “comparative” method. This method is used either in historical or synchronical analysis of a language.

All the branches of phonetics are closely connected not only with one another but also with other branches of linguistics.

- ✓ Phonetics is connected with other linguistic sciences. Primarily, it is closely connected with orthography. The rule of pronunciation of sounds and word combinations are studied in phonetics and orthography is the science which is connected with the sounds as well.

- ✓ There is a link between Phonetic and grammar due to intonation. We can find the meaning of the sentence with the help of intonation and this creates a connection between these two sciences. For example:

He brought flowers (he brought not John)

He brought flowers (not book or food)

- ✓ Phonetics is connected with lexicology as well because of word stress. If the stress is used in the right place it can help to distinguish certain nouns from verbs (*present- to present, object- to object*)

- ✓ Stylistic and phonetics are connected with each other through intonation, speech melody, sentence stress, rhythm and pausation. They can serve to show emotions and to differentiate speaker's attitude.

Depending on the purpose, there are also two branches of phonetics:

- Theoretical phonetics (analyzes the system of sounds and phonetic phenomena in a language in theoretical point of view)

- Practical phonetics (is designed to study the phonetics of a language and is explained using practical exercises).

All of the above types of phonetics are based on the results of experimental phonetics. In experimental phonetics, acoustic and articulatory features of speech sounds, syllables, accents, intonation are checked using in-depth observations by using special devices. Such phonetics is called segmental phonetics (phonemics in phonology) when the formation of sounds and their properties are studied in observations. The study of larger units of speech sounds, especially syllables, words, and phrases, is the task of suprasegmental phonetics (prosodics in phonology).

One of the most essential branches of phonetics is phonology. Phonology (phono ... and ... logy) is the branch of phonetics which studies of the structural and functional laws of the sound structure of language, the smallest, meaningless units of language, such as syllables, stress, intonation, and phoneme, their structure and usage of them within the language. The difference between phonetics and phonology is that the focus of phonology is not on the

sound and its properties, but on their place and importance in a language. Knowing the sounds of a language is only a small part of phonology. This importance is shown by the fact that you can change one word into another by simply changing one sound, for example in the words “time” and “dime” only one sound shows the differences between the words. In this example, the first sounds /t/ and /d/ which distinguish words, are called contrasting sounds. They are distinctive sounds in English, and all distinctive sounds are classified as phonemes. In short, phonology mainly studies phonemes and prosodics in a language.

The fields of phonetics and phonology have been studied and researched by many scholars. The manuals created by these scientists were the basis for the creation of modern phonetics. Linguists such as M. Irisqulov, Sh. Shoabdurahmonov, A. Maxmudov, M. Mirtojiev, A. Abduazizov, R. Rasulov, A. Nurmanov made a significant contribution to the development of Uzbek phonetics. English phonetics is studied by I.A. Banouin de Courteney (the founder of the term “phonology”), G.P. Torsuev, N.C. Trubetskoy, A. Abduazizov, V.A. Vassilyev, V.D. Arakin and others.

The study of phonetics is slightly different from other fields of linguistics. Speaking and listening occur naturally in the process of speech. Phonetics deals with which elements this process includes. It aims to give a “systematic, conscious consideration of how speech sounds are made, what they sound like, and how they compare with each other” (N. Hewlett, B. Beck “An Introduction to the Science of Phonetics” New Jersey, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2006). Phonetics has great deal while understanding and correct using of any foreign language. The correct usage of phonetic elements in the language increases the content of the conversation in which case the listener will have no difficulty in understanding a speaker and the speaker will also be able to convey his or her point clearly. There is no denying the importance of other areas of language, of course, but the first sign that show how well we know the language is our oral speech. If we make a morphological or lexical error in a language we can cover it with our speech but if we cannot pronounce the sounds correctly, and not be aware of the phonetics rules, then other aspects cannot help us in this case. Without phonetics, we can neither observe nor record the simplest phenomena of language.

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