

PHONETICS AS A BRANCH OF LINGUISTICS

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Abstract

This article is mostly focused on the importance of phonetics in Linguistics, how scientists have contributed to the development of this sphere. In addition, it covers some specific aspects of the subject which come in handy for the learners who want to develop their knowledge on it.

Keywords: phonetics, linguistic, code, phonic substance, glottis.

This article is committed to the theme “Phonetics as a branch of linguistic”. The Study of phonetics and phonetics as a department of linguistic has usually been one of the most interesting, disputable and necessary problems of theoretical phonetics of modern English. Phonetics is a discipline in linguistics that specializes in reading single sounds within language. Phonetics concerns itself with how the sounds are produced, how they sound to different listeners and how the talent perceives the sounds. Like all linguistic fields, phonetics research all languages.

Language as “the most essential means of human intercourse” exists in the material form of speech sounds. It can't exist barring being spoken. Oral speech is primary system of communication with the aid of capability of language. Written speech is secondary; it affords what exists in oral speech [2].

Linguistic indicators first said to be composed of some units, which are divided into good sized and non – tremendous ones. The relationship between all the units or elements of a language consists of specific notions beginning from sounds, morphemes, words, word mixtures and ending up with phrases. The scientific study of a language entails an clarification of a mass of notions in phrases of a rigorously organized and highly patterned system – the link between the units. The total machine of relation of linguistic gadgets forms a gadget of a language. The character of a system, or the way this machine works explain the structure of a language. All languages fluctuate in systems and structures.

Phonetics is concerned with the human noises with the aid of which the notion is actualized or given audible shade: the nature of these noises, their combinations, and their functions in relation to the meaning. Phonetics studies the sound device of the language, that is segmental phonemes, word stress, syllabic shape and intonation.

It is specifically involved with expression level. However, phonetics is obliged to take the content material into consideration too, due to the fact at any stage of the analysis, a considerable part of the phonetician's subject is with the impact which the expression unit he is inspecting and its one of a kind traits have on meaning.

Only meaningful sound sequences are viewed as speech, and the science of phonetics, in precept at least, is concerned solely with such sounds produced through a human vocal equipment as are or may be earners of prepared statistics of language.

Consequently, phonetics is vital in the find out about of language. An understanding it is a prerequisite to any enough appreciation of the structure of working of language. No form of linguistic find out about can be made with but consonant consideration of the fabric on the expression level.

It follows from this, that phonetics a basis brunch or integral brunch of linguistics, that is why phonetics claims to be of equal significance with grammar and lexicology. Phonetics has two principal divisions: Phonology, the Study of sound patterns of languages of how a spoken language functions as a "code", and the study of substance, that includes the code. It suggests that there is a shut relationship between the language and thought. In modern-day linguistics this relationship is explained the phrases of distinctions: substance and form. By the term "substance" we imply the material – carries of all the factors of a language and the time period form" we imply linguistic concepts. Human speech is called the "phonic substance" in which linguistic forms are show up. The speech might also be either oral or written. The time period "phonetics" comes – from the greek word "pho:n" – that means sound, voice and "tica" – a science. So, phonetics is a special science which research the phonetic substance and expressions vicinity of the language. The linguistic structure and content are described via different brunches of linguistics, namely grammar (morphology and syntax), lexicology (vocabulary, the formation and the that means of the words), and stylistics (expressive – emotional meaning). Human speech is the end result of a particularly problematic series of events. The formation of the concept takes area at a linguistic level, that is in the talent of the speaker;

This stage may additionally be referred to as psychological. The message formed within the brain is transmitted alongside the nervous machine to the speech organs. Therefore we may additionally say that the human intelligence controls the behaviour of the articulating organs which outcomes in producing a particular sample of speech sounds. This second stage may also be called physiology cat. The movements of the speech apparatus disturb the air circulation for that reason producing sound waves. Consequently the third stage may additionally be referred to as physical or acoustic.

Further, any verbal exchange requires a listener, as well as a speaker. So, the closing stages are the reception of the sound waves by means of the listener's hearing physiological apparatus, the transmission of the spoken message via the auditory system to the brain and the linguistic interpretation of the records conveyed [5]. In accordance with their linguistic feature the organs of speech might also be grouped as follows: - The respiratory or energy mechanism furnishes the waft or the air which is the first requisite for the manufacturing of speech sounds. This mechanism is formed with the aid of the lungs, the wind pipe and the bronchi. The energy which is regulated via the electricity mechanism. Regulating the force of the air – wave the lungs produce variations in the depth of speech sounds. Syllabic pulses and dynamic stress are without delay related to the behavior of the muscular tissues which spark off this mechanism.

From the lungs through the wind – pipe the air – stream passes to the upper stages of the vocal tract. First of all it passes to the larynx containing the vocal cords.

The function of the vocal cords consists in their position as a vibrator set in action by the air – move sent by the lungs. At least two actions of the vocal cords as a vibrator need to be mentioned.

The opening between the vocal cords is known as the glottis.

As the effect of voice is carried out when the vocal cords are delivered together and vibrate when subjected to the pressure of the air – passing from the lungs. We call this process voicing. Sounds which are made with vocal fold vibration are said to be voiced. For example voiced consonants: [ɹ], [l], [w], [j], [m], [n], and [ŋ]. This vibration is prompted by compressed air forcing an opening of the glottis and the following decreased air – stress permitting the vocal cords to come together. English has a voiceless glottal transition spelled "h". This sound is produced by keeping the vocal folds spread somewhat, resulting in non-turbulent airflow through the glottis.

The height of the speaking voice depends on the frequency of the vibrations.

The more frequently the vocal cords vibrate the higher the pitch is. From the larynx the flow passes to the pharynx, the mouth and the nasal cavities. The shapes of these Cavities adjust the notice produced in the larynx thus giving upward jostle to specific speech sounds.

Actually, here, we can distinguish five main types of phonetics:

1. Special phonetics is worried with the study of phonetics device of a concrete language. When the phonetic system is studied in its static form, at a unique period (synchronically, we talk about descriptive phonetics). When the system is studied in its historical improvement (diachronically) we speak about historical, or evolutionary phonetics. Historical phonetics uses the philological method of investigation. It researches written archives and compares the spelling and pronunciation of one and the equal word in specific intervals of the history of the language [2].

2. General Phonetics which research the human sound producing possibilities, the functioning of his speech mechanism and the ways they are used in all languages to pronounce speech sounds, syllables, stress and intonation. It is aside of General Linguistics.
3. Descriptive Phonetics studies the phonetic system of a certain language. For example: English Phonetics, Uzbek Phonetics etc.
4. Historical or Diachronical Phonetics which research the modifications a sound undergoes in the development of a language and languages.
5. Comparative – Typological Phonetics. It researchs the phonetic facets of two or extra languages of unique machine such as English, Russian, Uzbek etc. It is part of Comparative – Typological Linguistics.

Linguistic is composed of some units, which are divided into massive and non – great ones. The whole system of relation of linguistic devices varieties a system of a language. Languages fluctuate in systems and structures.

According to their features phonetic gadgets – sounds, syllables, stress and intonation can be described linguistically and categorized to some agencies or subgroups.

Phonetics in the wider experience includes phonology as awesome from morphology, syntax and stylistics.

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