

## TYPOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE PHONETIC LEVEL OF THE RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** The article is devoted to a comparative-typological study of the phonetics of the modern Russian and Uzbek languages.

**Keywords:** grammar, vocabulary, word formation, typological contrast, methodology.

For successful mastery of the norms of the Russian literary language by students of Uzbek groups, it is necessary to take into account the existing similarities and differences in the phonetic systems of the Uzbek and Russian languages. In this case, the greatest attention should be paid to the functional aspect of phonetics, a comparative analysis of the phonological systems of the Russian and Uzbek languages.

It is noted, in particular, that the Uzbek stress tends to be at the end of the word (with the possibility of placing Russian stress on the last, penultimate, third, fourth, fifth and even the sixth and seventh syllables from the end of the word). An important consequence of these differences is that the Uzbek accent “not only determines the unity of the word (i.e., allows you to count the number of words in a perceived phrase), but also allows you to draw boundaries between words, because marks the last syllable of each word,” and Russian stress “promotes the differentiation of words (and grammatical forms).” The presented description of the similarities and differences in the structure of syllables is comprehensive: “Unlike the Uzbek language, in which the composition of a syllable (from consonants and a vowel) allows for relatively little diversity, Russian syllables can have very different quantitative and qualitative composition. Namely: an Uzbek syllable cannot have more than one consonant at its beginning - before the vowel, and no more than two consonants at the end of the syllable; The Russian language allows for a wide variety of syllabic composition, i.e. the most diverse types of syllables in their structure (some of which, therefore, turn out to be unacceptable for the Uzbek language).” Let's look at vowel and consonant phonemes in both languages.

There are six vowel phonemes in the Russian language, namely |a|, |o|, |y|, |и|, |е|, |ы|. The Uzbek language also has six vowel phonemes, but their composition is slightly different, namely: |a|, |o|, |y|, |e|, |и|, |ў|. It should be emphasized that the difference in vocal systems in the languages being compared is not limited to the presence/absence

of the phonemes [ǔ], [ы], since even conditionally identical phonemes [a], [o], [y], [и], [e] are implemented differently. These contrasts are due to the different operation of the law of vowel reduction, the different syllable structure in both languages, and differences in the functions and prosodic nature of stress.

There are 32 basic consonant phonemes in the Russian language: [б], [б'], [в], [в'], [г], [г'], [д], [д'], [з], [з'], [к], [к'], [л], [л'], [м], [м'], [н], [н'], [п], [п'], [р], [р'], [с], [с'], [т], [т'], [ф], [ф'], [х], [х'], [ц], [ч], [ш], [ш'], [ж]. The Uzbek language has 24 main consonant phonemes, namely: [б], [в], [г], [д], [ж], [з], [к], [л], [м], [н], [п], [р], [с], [т], [ф], [х], [ц], [ч], [ш], [к], [х], [ғ], [нғ], [j]. As we see, there are similarities and differences between the rows of consonant phonemes in Russian and Uzbek, and both can be determined only with a consistent contrastive description of their main articulatory characteristics (in the strong position) and the main positional variants. The ratio of vowels and consonant phonemes in the Russian and Uzbek languages, the predominant influence of consonants on neighboring vowels, when vocalism is in a position subordinate to consonantism, confirms their clear belonging to languages of the consonantal type.

Consonants offer wide possibilities for derivation compared to vowels. The significance of consonants in the phonological system lies in their influence on vowels in the speech stream with the subsequent occurrence of variation in the allophones of vowel phonemes. In the Uzbek language, unlike Russian, consonants are pronounced lower on the rise, the articulatory base during sound formation is deeper, more posterior. The characteristics of consonant phonemes in both Russian and Uzbek languages include common features: division into voiceless and voiced according to noise level, place and method of formation, division into noisy and sonorant according to voice participation and hardness of consonants.

In the languages we compare, 11 consonant sounds are pronounced almost identically: [b] – [б], [d] – [д], [z] – [з], [m] – [м], [n] – [н], [p] – [п], [r] – [р], [s] – [с], [t] – [т], [f] – [ф], [ch] – [ч]. However, the consonant sounds [b], [d], [z], depending on the position and at the end of the word, differ in pronunciation: they are deafened and pronounced like the sounds [p], [t], [s], for example kitob sounds like kitop, ozod is pronounced as ozot, in addition, the consonant phonemes d, t are reduced depending on the position in the word: we write go'sht, we pronounce - go'sh, etc. Uzbek consonant phonemes [g'], [h] [q] are absent in the Russian language.

Some of them have their own specific pronunciation, for example: voiced with a bifocal second element of the affricate [j]; interpalatal nasal stop [ng]; uvular: voiceless stop [q], voiced fricative [g'], and laryngeal [h]. There is no differentiating sign between softness and hardness. Consonants in the Uzbek language are pronounced firmly, but before vowels [ə], [и] they are sometimes softened significantly. In both languages, the consonant phoneme [x] differs in pronunciation and articulation. The rules for distinguishing and using consonants in terms of voicing and deafness in

Russian speech, which are difficult to master, are expressed by Uzbek students in small deafening of consonants at the end of words or in the forbidden voicing of deaf people. For speakers of the Uzbek language, the difficulty is presented by dental consonants, during the articulation of which they use apical articulation that is convenient for them. The pronunciation of other consonant sounds in the Uzbek language has its differences from Russian. The sound [ɸ] in the Russian language is labial-dental; in the process of its pronunciation, the lower lip approaches the upper dentition; in the Uzbek language, the sound [ɸ] is bilabial; during its pronunciation, the upper and lower lips are actively involved. Due to the absence of the sound [ɯ], in Uzbek phonetics, which is found only as part of the digraph ch, and its difficult articulation when pronouncing Russian text, it is often replaced by the sound [c]. The Russian letter c in the Uzbek language in the middle of a word, in the position after a vowel, corresponds to the letter combination ts, in other cases - the letter s.

When writing, the letter combinations tsya and tsya are often difficult, and are mistakenly written by students as ца. The pronunciation of this sound begins as in the formation of [т], by closing the anterior lingual lobe with the palate or teeth, and ends with a gap, as in the formation of the sounds [ш], [c]. The pronunciation of this sound begins as in the formation of [t], by closing the anterior lingual lobe with the palate or teeth, and ends with a gap, as in the formation of the sounds [w], [s]. Replacing these sounds when pronouncing with the combination [ts] or [tsh] ([t'sh]) is unacceptable. The sound in Russian [ch'] must always be pronounced smoothly and softly, and the sound [ts] - solidly and firmly. The letter ь, pronounced with the sound [ш'] in Russian, is absent in the Uzbek language, and the sound [ш] in Russian pronunciation sounds more firmly than in Uzbek. The sound [sh] in the Uzbek language sometimes denotes a combination of the letters s and h[sh]. The sound [ш] in the Russian language is always hard and is not softened by the vowels and e that follow it when written. In practice, for Uzbek students the letters [ш] and [ш] are difficult to differentiate both in pronunciation and in written speech. In the Russian language, consonants are contrasted in pairs based on sound characteristics: softness, hardness and dullness, sonority. This difference serves as a semantic distinction, for example, heat-ball, bar-steam. The sound [zh] is always hard and is not softened by the vowels and, e that come after it when written, which becomes difficult to pronounce when learning Russian.

It is a mistake to soften the sound [ж] in Russian speech or replace it with an affricate [дж] [10]. The Uzbek letter j, denoting a soft sound [дж'], creates difficulties for Uzbek students who perceive [дж] as a soft sound when pronouncing Russian words. For example: lived, show, housing, etc. Such features in the pronunciation of consonant sounds in the Russian language once again emphasize the need to pay special attention to their softness and hardness in order to achieve phonetic interference in the Uzbek language. For Uzbek students, the opposition of consonant phonemes in

the Russian language on the basis of hardness and softness is quite complex. In practice, where a soft consonant should normally be realized during pronunciation, there is a lack of palatalization or softness of consonants is allowed in an unacceptable position. Instead of [t'] in a soft position, an affricate with a lisp is allowed. The apical articulation of consonant phonemes in place before the front vowels naturally connects the height of the vowel with the affiliation of the preceding consonant. The most common mistake in the Russian speech of Uzbek speakers is the lack of consistent occurrence of palatalization of sounds. In the Uzbek language there is no letter and sound [ы], which becomes an obstacle when pronouncing and writing Russian words, where there is a letter combination sh and i, but is pronounced [ы], so the syllables жи, ши ци and ци are often read not as [жы], [цы], [шы],, but like [ж'и], [тс'и], [ш'и]. The diphthong [ng] in the Uzbek language is a sonorant, back-lingual nasal sound and is absent in the Russian language. The differences in the articulatory base of the compared languages, namely the specific features for each language of the initial positions of the speech organs and their movements during pronunciation, determine the difficulty of pronunciation of Russian phonemes by Uzbek students. The main problem areas in the pronunciation of consonant phonemes in the Russian and Uzbek languages include:

- pronunciation of soft consonants in the Russian language due to the fact that consonants in the Uzbek language are pronounced more firmly;
  - pronunciation of hard consonants (ts), (t), (x), which are not applicable in native Uzbek words;
  - when pronouncing Russian (v), the lower lip touches the teeth, while Uzbek [v] is pronounced mainly with the lips, without the participation of the teeth;
  - assumption in pronunciation of apical articulation of front-lingual Russian phonemes;
  - rear setting or replacement of Russian back-lingual articulation with uvular articulation, in particular, replacement of [x] with [χ], [k] with [q], or [ħ].
- To summarize, we can conclude that in order to achieve a high culture of oral and written speech of the language being studied, constant work is necessary on adjusting methodological systems in terms of in-depth study of the sound structure of the Russian-Uzbek language pair in their relationship with the phonetic base and phonological system of the native language.

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