# THE PHONETIC SYSTEM IN ENGLISH

*Abdurakhmanova Mokhinur Bahromjon kizi*
*Student of Uzbekistan State University of World Languages*

**Annotation:** English has come a long way, in the process of development it crossed with other languages and enriched its vocabulary at the expense of these languages. In different periods, several attempts were made to establish a single standard of the English language and to develop a literary form.

**Key words:** English language, phonetic system, vocabulary, different periods

It is known that the English language was formed as a result of the fusion of Anglo, Saxon and Jute tribal dialects that migrated to the British Isles in the 3rd-5th centuries AD. e. The first written records of English history date back to the 8th century. English has come a long way, in the process of development it crossed with other languages (Scandinavian, Romance languages) and enriched its vocabulary at the expense of these languages. In different periods, several attempts were made to establish a single standard of the English language and to develop a literary form. However, it is known that only during the period of capitalism, English could become the national language of the people, subjugating all other dialects and processing them according to the already established norms. Thus, only in the 15th and 16th centuries, as a result of the rapid development of industry and trade as a result of the victory of the capitalist system over the feudal system, it is possible to talk about the formation of a single English national literary language. During the formation of the English nation in the 16th-17th centuries, the English national language developed on the basis of the London dialect is rapidly developing. A number of factors contributed to the development and consolidation of certain linguistic norms of the English literary language. Among the interacting factors that influenced the development of the literary language in the 16th-17th centuries, 3 main ones can be distinguished:

1) The general interest in classical examples during the Renaissance and therefore the imitation of classical grammar and rhetoric, especially Latin grammar, and the transition of the ancient linguistic system to the English language system;

2) the influence of the so-called archaic purism, in other words, the struggle against the massive influx of foreign words into the English vocabulary, in particular, Latin and French words, and as one of the manifestations of this struggle, against the outdated norms of the language orientation;

3) focusing on the survival and development, unstable and therefore rapidly changing norms of spoken English speech. All of the above determined the relevance of the course work. The purpose of the work is to consider the characteristic features

of the development of the English language in the 16th and 17th centuries. The object is the phonetic, grammatical and lexical features of the English language of the studied period. The set goal defined the tasks: review and describe the phonetic structure of the language; Revealing features of grammatical structure; Analyze changes in the vocabulary of the language of the period under consideration. In the course work, a complex research method is used for the implementation of the above tasks. It includes descriptive, historical-comparative and chronological methods, as well as various methods of analysis depending on the specific tasks of each part of the work: elements of classification, semantic and statistical analysis. The formation of the English national language, the gradual normalization of the literary form of the language, the introduction of printing - all this required the establishment of a strict spelling standard. In the 16th century, the instability of English spelling and the non-compliance with the sound standards of the English language of that time led to a desire to simplify it. Only the most insignificant and partial changes were made in the 16th and 17th centuries. One such change was the deletion of the silent e after a short vowel and a digraph after a long vowel. So, in the 16th century, the following words had the following spelling: coude - possible, muche - a lot, missing - not enough, to sleepe - to sleep, weak - weak, go - to go. In the 17th century, words of this type acquire their modern form: can, much, to miss, to sleep, weak, to go. The letter e is kept unwritten only when it is necessary to show that the vowel of the preceding syllable represents a diphthong or a long vowel. eg: time, ol. The letter y, which was common in 16th century orthography and used at the beginning, middle and end of words, is replaced by the letter i in all cases except at the absolute end of words and words. Greek origin, where the letter y continues to be written. So, in the 16th century they wrote: descrybe - describe, ryche - rich, merylye - interesting. In the 17th century they already write: to describe, rich, marily. In the 17th century, the suffix -yng, which often contained the letter y, later took on the stable -ing spelling, eg: lyvyng is replaced by living. In the 16th century, in words of French origin, the spelling of the group aip was simplified, where it was used to indicate the presence of a letter and a nasal vowel. So, by the end of the 16th century, the letter was not written with words like: to chaunge - to change, pleaseaunt - pleasant, remebraunce - memories, they thus took the graphic form: change, pleasant, remember. Some simplification also occurs when writing some consonants. In the 17th century, people began to write one I with the suffix -all, for example: multiplel, continuousl, the words are written several, continuous. On the other hand, the suffix -nes of abstract nouns is fixed by double -ss. All cases of simplification of English orthography in the 16th and 17th centuries were only partial and very limited. At the end of the 15th and 16th centuries, the interest in classical antiquity in the highest circles of English society brought to life a very peculiar phenomenon - the Latinization of the spelling of a number of words borrowed from the French language at different times. . The reason

for the desire to Latinize was, apparently, a significant difference between French borrowings absorbed into English and the Latin words from which French words exist in English. Those who knew Latin well in the 16th century, and there were many in England at that time, did not take into account all the changes that took place in the French language and took into account the change in the form of the French language. The French word is a corruption of the language. Therefore, during the sixteenth century we often find a tendency to replace the spelling of French borrowings with the spelling of the corresponding Latin words, different from the existing pronunciation. This trend has led to the complexity of English spelling, increasing the differences between the sound and graphic representations of individual words.

## REFERENCES

1. Musaev Q. Tarjima nazariyasi asoslari. Darslik. –Toshkent: Fan, 2005. –B. 219-220.
2. Sirojiddinov SH., Odilova G. Badiiy tarjima asoslari. –Toshkent: Mumtoz so'z, 2011. –B. 80.
3. Некрасова . Сравнения общеязыкового типа в аспекте сопоставительного анализа художественных идиолектов // Лингвистика и поэтик. –М.: Наука, 1979. –С. 225;