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REPRESENTATION OF SOUND SYSTEM IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract. This article talks about the formation methods, place and stages of development of the system of sounds in the Russian and Uzbek languages. In addition, the analysis of cases such as sound change, sound reduction and sound increase in lexemes has been given.

Key words: Phonetics, speech sound, speech organs, vowels, consonants.

The basis of all languages is, of course, mainly phonetics and grammar. Therefore, it is no secret that the grammar of the Russian language begins with the phonetics section. For example, дыхательный аппарат is expressed in Uzbek in the form of breathing apparatus. The respiratory system consists of the chest (грудная клетка), diaphragm, lungs (легкие), bronchitis, and respiratory tract (дыхательное горло), which are the source of air and the air carrier. Speech is formed as a result of exhalation, and it is scientifically proven that the air coming out of the lungs passes through the respiratory tract to the throat.

The word translated as "гортан" in Russian is "throat", the upper part of the respiratory tract expands and forms the throat. In this case, the existence of four cartilages (annular, two pyramidal and calcaneal) that control the movement of the vocal cords in the larynx cavity is justified from a physiological point of view.[1]

As in other languages, the sound system of the Russian language has a section called "голосовые связки", i.e. "vocal cords", and we have been witnessing the formation of sounds as a result of vibration of the vocal cords. The vocal chords consist of two elastic muscles, which are stretched horizontally (transversely) over the throat. As a result of pronunciation, we can see that in order to produce a sound as a result of this vibration, the air must be compressed in the throat and a certain amount of vocal chords must be tensed and brought closer to each other. The vocal cords have different approaches to each other, that is, the opening between them can be wide or narrow. The opening between them is interpreted as a sounding interval.[2]

If the vocal cords are tight and very close to each other, the air coming out of the lungs vibrates these tubes in an orderly manner, creating musical sounds, and as a result of the lack of vibration of the vocal cords, we witness the formation of whistling. There is another aspect that is studied in the phonetics department, which is the "полость рта", which acts as a resonator that makes sounds different. The size and shape of the oral cavity can change due to the influence of other speech organs (tongue, lips, soft palate, lower jaw).The language is of great importance in these, and the mutual coordination of speech organs to pronounce a sound in the oralcavity is called articulation. As a result of this articulation, vowels and consonants are formed.

One more thing that should be paid special attention to is that the palate (нёба) in the oral cavity consists of two parts, i.e.

[1] Reshetov V.V., Reshetova L.V. Grammar of the Russian language. - Tashkent: Teacher, 1968. - B. 122-124.; Modern Uzbek language. - Tashkent: Science, 1957. - 519 p.; Russian grammar. Volume 1. - Moscow: Nauka, 1980. -789 p.

[2] Reshetov V.V., Reshetova L.V. Grammar of the Russian language. - Tashkent: Teacher, 1968. - B. 122-124.; Modern Uzbek language. - Tashkent: Science, 1957. - 519 p.; Russian grammar. Volume 1. - Moscow: Nauka, 1980. -789 p.

the hard and soft palate, the hard palate (твёрдое нёба) - the front, non-moving part of the palate is the soft palate (мягкое нёбо) or palatal membrane (нёбная занавеска) is the back part of the palate. In the oral cavity, the tongue can stick tightly to the teeth or not, forming a narrow space between them. Explosive sounds are created as a result of the bursting of the air stream released when the tongue sticks to the teeth. If the air flow rubs through the narrow space between the tongue and the teeth, it creates a sliding or fricative sound, which causes the sounds to differ from each other. The emergence of various vowel sounds as a result of the unopposed release of air from the oral cavity is also a reflection of the above.[3]

In the phonetics department of Russian linguistics, "губы", i.e. "lip" is involved in the formation of sounds as one of the main functions. However, the lip is passively involved in the production of sound. But some sounds are formed between two lips (for example, the sound of в in Uzbek is formed between two lips) or when the lower lip touches the tips of the upper teeth (for example, в in Russian). Sometimes, when making a sound, the two lips are tightly pressed together. For example, like the pronunciation of п and б sounds.[4]

In fact, another organ participates, albeit partially, in the formation of the sound system, which is the "nasal cavity", that is, the nasal cavity. As a result of the lowering of the soft palate (palate) in the oral cavity, the way is opened to the nasal cavity, which serves as an additional resonator. In this case, the emitted air stream mainly passes through the nasal cavity and gives a special tone to the sounds. The sounds produced in this way, i.e. m, n, ng, are interpreted as nasal sounds. In the formation of nasal sounds, the air flow is distinguished by the fact that it also partially passes through the oral cavity.[5]

In the phonetics section of the Russian language, there is a section called " нижняя челюсть", which is represented by the term "lower jaw" in Uzbek. The expansion or narrowing of the mouth depends on the degree of elevation and descent of the lower jaw. Basically, the lower jaw is lowered when making vowel sounds, and raised when making consonant sounds. This is one of the important aspects being studied in the phonetics department.

In short, the appearance of speech sounds and their different tones depend on the participation of moving speech organs - active organs, that is, vocal chords, tongue, lips, soft palate, and lower jaw.

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2. Russian grammar. Volume 1. - Moscow: Nauka, 1980. -789 p.
3. Tursunov U. and others. Current Uzbek literary language: Higher educational institution. Faculty of Philology. textbook for students.

[3] Reshetov V.V., Reshetova L.V. Grammar of the Russian language. - Tashkent: Teacher, 1968. - B. 122-124.; Tursunov U. and others. Current Uzbek literary language: Higher educational institution. Faculty of Philology. textbook for students. (U. Tursunov, A. Mukhtorov, Sh. Rakhmatullaev (Responsible editor Sh. Rakhmatullaev). Revised and completed edition. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1992. - P.245.

[4] Reshetov V.V., Reshetova L.V. Grammar of the Russian language. - Tashkent: Teacher, 1968. - B. 122-124.; Tursunov U. and others. Current Uzbek literary language: Higher educational institution. Faculty of Philology. textbook for students. (U. Tursunov, A. Mukhtorov, Sh. Rakhmatullaev (Responsible editor Sh. Rakhmatullaev). Revised and completed edition. - Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1992. - P.245; Russian grammar. Volume 1. - Moscow: Nauka, 1980. -789 p.

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