DOI: 10.17117/na.2016.10.02.019

<http://ucom.ru/doc/na.2016.10.02.019.pdf>

Поступила (Received): 14.10.2016

Абдуназарова З. Сравнительная типология гласных современного английского, узбекского и русского языков

Abdunazarova Z. Comparative typology of vowel systems of Modern English, Uzbek and Russian

В статье говорится о типологии гласных на узбекском русском и английском языках

Ключевые слова: метод, лингвистика, синтаксис, гласные

Comparative typology of vowel systems of Modern English, Uzbek and Russian

Key words: method, linguistics

Абдуназарова Зарина

Магистр, преподаватель

Самаркандский государственный институт иностранных языков

Узбекистан, г. Самарканд, ул. Бустонсарой, 93

Abdunazarova Zarina

Master, teacher

Samarkand state foreign languages institute

Uzbekistan, Samarkand, Buston Saroy st., 93

When we compare phonetical-phonological systems of Modern English and Uzbek (Russian) we have to make, first, the notions of phonetics and phonology clear.

PHONETICS is a branch of linguistics which studies the physiological aspect of speech sounds, that it studies ways of forming speech sounds and their acoustic features, hence, it learns the physiology and acoustics of phonemes or speech sounds.

PHONOLOGY (phonemics, phonemology) is a branch of linguistics, which studies phonemes (speech sounds) as means of distinction of words and morphemes, it studies semiological relevancy and functional features of phonemes (speech sounds) sound combinations and prosodic means.

Phonetics and phonology have two levels of investigation:

a) segmental (studies phonemes realized in various speech sounds)

b) suprasegmental (studies the distinctive features realized in syllables, stress and intonation)

Before we get down to comparative typology of phonological systems of the languages compared. We must define the phoneme as the only language unit of the phonological level.

Phoneme is the smallest distinctive language unit, which can't be divided into smaller structural parts.

For systematical comparative analysis of the English, Uzbek and Russian phonemes we have to keep to 6 phonologically relevant features of the latter:

- 1) quantity and quality of nomenclature of phonemes:
- 2) quantity and quality of oppositions and correlations:
- 3) cases of neutralization of phonemes:
- 4) force (power) of oppositions:
- 5) distribution of phonemes and their frequency
- 6) functions of phonemes

In short, we can say that the following three criteria are applicable and reliable in comparative typology of phonemes of Modern English, Uzbek and Russian:

- a) quantity -
- b) quality -
- c) function -

Phonemes in all languages have 2 obligatory functions:

1) Constitutive function – they being constituents of morphemes and words

Distinctive function – they serve for making one word distinct from the other

Quantitative features of the compared languages:

Altogether English has 44 sounds phonemes)

24 consonants (phonemes)

20 vowels (phonemes)

Uzbek has altogether 29 phonemes: 23 consonants, 6 -vowels

Russian has 41 phonemes:

35 – consonants, 6 -vowels

Qualitative features:

English Uzbek Russian

(r) (r) (ц)

(э) (k) (ы)

(o) (ц) (ж)

(y) ут-олов (x)

(щ)

Let's see the English vowel system in detail in comparison with those of Uzbek and Russian.

English vowels are 20:

1. monophthongs 12 (э, i, e, ae, a:, o, o:, u, z:, n)

2. diphthongs 8: (ei, ai, oi, au, ou, iэ, eэ, oэ, уэ)

3. diphthongoids 2: – idiophemes (i:, u:)

4. triphthongs 3: (auэ, aiэ, oiэ)

Uzbek vowels are only 6: (a, o, э, и, y, y)

Russian vowels are 6: (и, э, ы, а, о, у)

Here we have to speak of the vocalic languages, in which there are more vowels and the consonantic languages where there are more consonants as to phonetician A.W. Isachenko:

Consonantic languages are:

Abhaz languages – 60 consonants Russia- consonants (6 vowels)

Polish – 35 consonants

Uzbek – 23 consonants (6 vowels)

Sloven language – 21 consonants (18 vowels)

In the Samoan languages – (9 vowels) the rest are consonants

Vocalic languages are:

Serbo-horvat language – 24 consonants (18 vowels)

English – 24 consonants (20 vowels)

In comparative typological analysis it's very important to know how many phonemes are there all in the investigated languages and how many letters those phonemes are represented by.

Among other languages Uzbek, like other Turkic languages is characterized by a highly developed system of synharmony of vowels as is seen from the illustration below:

Миллийлаштирилганларданмисизлар-а?

This word consists of 31 letters and 11 syllables formed by the help of the vowel letters which indeed have a syllable forming ability. This is a most striking typological features of the Uzbek language.

Hence, we can arrive at a conclusion that agglutinative languages with pure monosemantical morphemes in the word structure have the tendency of word formation represented by the strict right hand growing that is clockwise, any violation of the this rule indicating or illustrating alien word, which is a borrowing. Unlike Uzbek, Russian and English, being representatives of non-agglutinative languages (Russian-flective, English-analytical) can cope with the word formation problems by means of polysemantic morphemes demonstrating more than one semantics in the word structure, the latter being the main reason for shorter word structures in Russian and English than in Uzbek. The same proves right in other languages of the same families which the three compared languages represent.

A few words on intonation in the compared languages, so in the languages under study we can distinguish the following intonation types:

- 1) falling
- 2) rising
- 3) falling-rising
- 4) rising-falling
- 5) falling-rising-falling
- 6) rising-falling-rising

Observations in intonation systems of the compared languages are reflected in the matrix below:

№	LANGU- AGE	INTONATION TYPES					
		Fal-ling	Rising	Rising- falling	Falling- rising	Falling- rising- falling	Ri-sing fal-ling rising
1.	English	+	+	+	+	+	+
2.	Uzbek	+	+	+	+	+	+
3.	Russian	+	+	+	+	+	+

There's some doubt about the same functions of the intonation types in the languages compared, because of different pragmatic of syntagmatic divisions in oral or written speech of speakers representing different cultures and thinking.

This phenomenon needs further fundamental investigations which might throw light upon such cardinal problems of phonosemantic as this.

The above mentioned similarities and dissimilarities are to be well explained to students or pupils so that they may know what phonological typological features languages in comparison have.

So, teachers of English, Uzbek and Russian ought to take into consideration all the typological features of the phonological systems of the languages under study while working out methodical recommendations for teaching process, and for compiling textbooks on phonetics.

The first comparative vowel tables appeared in the 19th-century. Their aim was to prove the common origin of some two modern languages belonging to the same family. In the 1920s of the XX century Prof. D. Jones suggested a classification based on the principle of the so called «cardinal vowels». But these cardinal vowels are abstract notion and have nothing to do with the comparison of two language from the typological viewpoint.

The aim of our comparison is pedagogical. Every phoneme of the English language should be compared with the' Uzbek vowels as comparison of an unknown language phoneme with that of one's mother tongue is of great use. The aim of our comparison (does not need any universal principle) and is to underline the specific features of vowel formation in the two languages in question. The tables of English vowels (accepted in our country) are based on the principles of acad. L.V. Sherba's vowel classification, later on prof. G.P. Torsueva's and prof. V.A. Vasiljev's classification.

1. According to the position of the tongue in the horizontal plane English vowels are divided into 3 groups: close, medial, and open. Each of them is subdivided into: narrow and broad.

2. According to the part of the tongue: front, – front – retracted, mixed, back advanced and back.

In comparing the English and Uzbek vowel systems one more principle should be accepted – central vowels must be divided into: 1) central proper and central retracted.

Comparison shows, that:

1. the Uzbek [a] should be classified as broad open central retracted vowel
2. the neutral vowel [ə] in English was pronounced by – the English speakers examined as a broad medial, central retracted vowel.

3. the English [ʌ] was pronounced as an open narrow, central retracted vowel (evidently thanks to the new tendency to make it less back).

As there is no subdivision of Uzbek vowels according to their quantity into long and short ones there is no perceptible, difference in their tensely or laxity. So the Uzbek Vo – .veil phonemes are differentiated by their qualitative features.

The main philological relevant features of the Uzbek vowels phonemes are: front–central–back, according to which they may form phonological opposition: close–mid–open (сил–сел–сал – кўр–кир, кўл – кел, топ – теп etc.)

It should be kept in mind that there is a difference between the phonetic and phonological classification of phonemes. In the phonetic classification articulation and acoustic features, taken into consideration

But philological classification is based on the abstract differential features of phonemes. They serve the purpose of their differentiating, and are called philologically relevant attributes of phonemes. They may be defined with the help of, philological opposition in some pairs of words.

© 2016, Абдуназарова З.

*Сравнительная типология гласных современного
английского, узбекского и русского языков*

© 2016, Abdunazarova Z.

*Comparative typology of vowel systems of Modern
English, Uzbek and Russian*