

**SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF THE SYSTEM OF THE
ENGLISH CONSONANT PHONEMES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK
LANGUAGES**

Zayniyeva Sitora

The student of Navoi State Pedagogical Institute

sitorazayniyeva7@gmail.com

*Scientific advisor: Aziz Mukhamadiev teacher at English language and
literature department of NSPI*

azizmuhammadiev@gmail.com

Annotation: *Investigating the English consonant phoneme system holds significant scientific importance due to its foundational role in language acquisition. This article seeks to analyze the viewpoints of scholars from both English and Uzbek backgrounds regarding this linguistic phenomenon. Through an examination of pertinent theories and examples from English and Uzbek texts, we aim to highlight the differences and similarities in terminology and methodologies used in each language.*

Key words: *English language, Uzbek language, consonant, sound, term.*

Аннотация: *Исследование системы согласных фонем английского языка имеет важное научное значение в связи с ее основополагающей ролью в овладении языком. Целью данной статьи является анализ точек зрения ученых как английского, так и узбекского происхождения относительно этого языкового явления. Путем изучения соответствующих теорий и примеров из английских и узбекских текстов мы стремимся подчеркнуть различия и сходства в терминологии и методологиях, используемых на каждом языке.*

Ключевые слова: *английский язык, узбекский язык, согласная, звук, термин.*

Annotatsiya: Ingliz undoshlari fonema tizimini o'rganish tilni o'zlashtirishdagi asosiy roli tufayli muhim ilmiy ahamiyatga ega. Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek millatiga mansub olimlarning ushbu lingvistik hodisaga nisbatan qarashlarini tahlil qilishga intiladi. Ingliz va o'zbek tilidagi matnlardan tegishli nazariyalar va misollarni o'rganish orqali biz har bir tilda qo'llaniladigan atama va metodologiyalardagi farq va o'xshashliklarni ko'rsatishni maqsad qilganmiz.

Kalit so'zlar: ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, undosh, tovush, atama.

Constant is the term in an expression that includes only numbers and whose value does not change. Coefficient of a variable can be defined as the number that is multiplied with the variable. English has **20 consonants b, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z**. Consonant phonemes are phonemes that are formed when the air coming out of the lungs is blocked in a certain place of the oral cavity or in the throat. In Uzbek language has **23 consonant** phonemes **b, v, g, d, z, j, y, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, f, x, ch, sh, q, g, h, ng**. One of the consonants by - ng is not marked with special symbols. [N. Erkaboyeva 23]

In comparing the consonant systems of two languages, it is suitable to begin with the inventories of phonemes set up in both languages. The inventory of the English consonant phonemes comprises the following 24 phonemes: /p/, /b/, /t/, /s/, /k/, /g/, /n/, /l/, /m/, /h/, /v/, /d/, /z/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /w/, /r/, /j/, /ɹ/, /ð/, /f/ and the facultative or optional phoneme [A. Abduazizov 88]

The inventory of the Uzbek consonants consists of 23 phonemes /p/, /b/, /f/, /v/, /s/, /z/, /t/, /d/, /sh/, /j/, /k/, /g/, /kh/, /g', /q/, /h:/, /n/, /l/, /r/, /y/, /ch/, /m/, /ng/. Some of the English consonants, for example, ʃ, ð, w/ can not be found in Uzbek. Likewise, the Uzbek consonants /kh, g', q/ do not exist in English. We can arrange the differences in the inventories of consonant phonemes of both languages into a single table. As we look at the table of consonants we find differences in the number and articulation of some consonants. For example, the Uzbek consonants /t, d/ are articulated in a more frontal position, being dental and dorsal, than the English consonants /t, d/, which have an alveolar and apical

articulation. The Uzbek plosive (stop) uvular/q/ does not exist in English. It is articulated in a more backward position than the backlingual consonants. Among the fricatives the Uzbek /s, z, sh, j/ may be produced in a more frontal position of the mouth cavity than the English counterparts /s, z, J, 3/. The Uzbek /s, z/ are dorsal, /sh - j/ are palato-alveolar consonants. The English /s, z/ have apical, alveolar articulation with round narrowing and /f, 3/ being also palato- alveolar, have two foci in articulation. Besides, the consonants /kh, g'/ are specific for Uzbek and cannot be found in English. The class of nasals coincides in number /m, n, ŋ/ - /m, n, ng/ but their articulatory, acoustic and phonological features are different in both languages. The English /n/ is alveolar and apical, while the Uzbek /n/ is a dorsal, dental consonant. The English /ŋ/ is a separate phoneme and it can never be divided into two syllables as /ng/ in all positions. The Uzbek /ng/ can function as a separate phoneme in word final position (uying - <<your house>>, qo'ling - <<your hand>>) and in word medial position, owing to the syllable division it can be divided into two elements, as /n - g/ qo'lingga «to your hand» /qo'l-in-ga/, синглингга (sin-glin-ga) to your sister». As to the English /// phoneme it has two allophones: <<clear>> and <<dark>> the distinction of which is based on the pronunciation with a frontal secondary focus (<<clear>> /l/) and with a back secondary focus (<<dark>> /1/). Such kinds of articulation are not found in Uzbek. There is no consonant phoneme such as the English sonant /w/in Uzbek .The English /r/has a cacuminal , post alveolar articulation while the Uzbek /r/ is regarded as a rolled (or trilled) consonant [A.Abdumuzayev 89]

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