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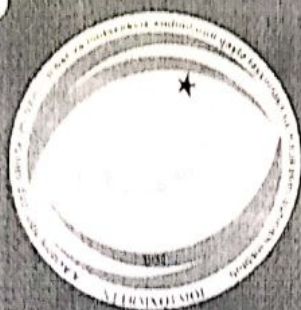
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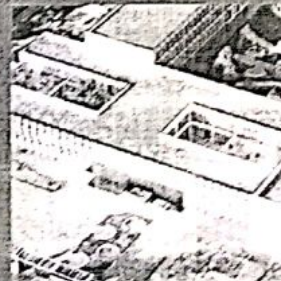
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CHARACTERISTICS AND DIFFERENCES OF PHONETIC UNITS OF CHINESE AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

In this article, we will look at what elements and tools make up the phonetic system of Chinese and Uzbek. In addition, we will look at and analyze the specific aspects of the phonetic system in each language, as well as their similarities and differences.

Keywords: Phonetic system, pronunciation, sound, consonant sound, explosive consonant, resonant consonant, soundless consonant.

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ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ И РАЗЛИЧИЯ ФОНЕТИЧЕСКИХ ЕДИНИЦ КИТАЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ

АННОТАЦИЯ

В этой статье мы рассмотрим, какие элементы и средства составляют фонетический строй китайского и узбекского языков. Кроме того, мы рассмотрим и проанализируем специфические аспекты фонетической системы каждого языка, а также их сходства и различия.

Ключевые слова: Фонетический строй, произношение, звук, согласный звук, взрывной согласный, резонансный согласный, беззвучный согласный.

N. B. Abdullayeva

O'ZDJTU, Xitoy tili nazariyasi va
amaliyoti kafedrasi o'qituvchisi

XITOIY TILI VA O'ZBEK TILLARI FONETIK BIRLIKLARINING O'ZARO O'XSHASH VA FARQLI TOMONLARI

ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada xitoy tili va o'zbek tili fonetika tizimining qanday elementlar va vositalardan tashkil topganligini ko'rib chiqamiz. Undan tashqari har bir tildagi fonetika tizimining o'ziga-xos tomonlari, o'zaro bir-biriga o'xshash va farq qiluvchi tomonlarini ham ko'rib, tahlil qilib chiqamiz.

Kalit so'zlar: Fonetik tizim, talaffuz, tovush, undosh tovush, portlovchi undosh, jarangli undosh, jarangsiz undosh

Let's take a closer look at the similarities and differences between Chinese and Uzbek phonetics.

1. In Chinese phonetics there are consonant sounds that are not pronounced in Uzbek.

From the point of view of the phonetic system of Chinese and Uzbek, Chinese has some pronunciation of consonant sounds that are not available in Uzbek.

(1) Consonants such as p, ch, t, k, which are more pronounced in Chinese phonetics, do not exist in Uzbek phonetics. Therefore, students studying Chinese, Uzbek students and others may face some difficulties in this regard.

There are 6 strong explosive and weak explosive consonants in Chinese, which are: p - b, t - d, k - g, c - z, ch - zh, q - j. There is no such thing as strong explosive consonants and weak explosive consonants in Russian. There are voiced and unvoiced consonants in Russian, which are: p - b, f - v, t - d, k - g, sh - j, s - z.

Uzbek students often pronounce strong explosive consonants in Chinese as weak explosive consonants.

(2) Z, zh, j.

When pronouncing the Z sound, the tip of the tongue is pushed slightly forward and then pronounced by touching the upper and lower teeth.

When pronouncing the Zh sound, it is necessary to first open the upper palate slightly, and then hold the tip of the tongue hanging in the air in the mouth, touching the upper palate, teeth and gums. This pronunciation is taught very strictly in Chinese schools from the very beginning.

The pronunciation of these sounds in Uzbek is similar.

When pronouncing the J sound, you first need to point the tip of the tongue slightly forward, and then pronounce it while touching the upper and lower teeth.

2. In Chinese grammar, the spelling of consonants is the same, but there are aspects of consonant sounds that are slightly different from writing and pronunciation.

For example, Uzbek students do not face any writing problems when learning Chinese, as the spelling of sounds is the same as in Uzbek. But the problem for Uzbek students is the pronunciation. For example, the sounds c and x in Chinese are pronounced differently in the mouth, and in the text they are written differently.

Uzbek students often pronounce these sounds as their own. That is why teachers who teach Chinese to Uzbek students need to teach them better and more deeply the differences in writing and pronunciation as they teach each sound.

3. Pronunciation of consonants that are the same in Chinese and Uzbek.

(1) b

When pronouncing the consonant sound b in Chinese, a stream of air exits the oral cavity, meets the two lip barriers, and explodes. In this case, the two lips are protruding.

The same is true in Uzbek, where the outgoing air stream explodes in the oral cavity when it meets the two lip barriers, which is why it is called an explosive consonant.

(2) t

When pronouncing the t sound in Chinese, the airflow encounters the tongue barrier when it reaches the oral cavity, at which time the tongue is in a position to be tilted to the upper teeth and gums, and then air through the forward direction of the tongue. the stream goes out and is pronounced.

(3) sh

In Chinese, when pronouncing the sound sh, the tongue is directed forward, the teeth are slightly constricted, and the air flow slides out of the gap between the teeth, and thus is pronounced.

In Uzbek, the sound sh is pronounced in the same way.

• Problems with pronunciation include:

1) Pronunciation on round lips

Uzbek students, of course, face many difficulties when learning Chinese. Uzbek does not have as many round lips as Chinese. As a result, students have difficulty pronouncing these sounds. Uzbek

students often open their mouths in a large circle and pronounce the sounds that need to be pronounced without opening them completely.

2) Problems with the pronunciation of repeated vowels that are pronounced in the middle of the oral cavity

There are no repetitive vowels in Uzbek. This is why Uzbek students have difficulty pronouncing double vowels or double Yunmu, which can occur at the beginning of a syllable. For example, ong, iong, and so on. Uzbek students can pronounce the vowel a without any problems when it comes in a double case, but they have a hard time pronouncing the consonant, iong, etc. that come with the vowel o. In the process, they emphasize the sound of the o and pronounce it with their mouths wide open.

They also have difficulty pronouncing double syllables such as iao, uai, iou, uei, iu, ui.

• There are several reasons for the above problems, including:

(1) The influence of the mother tongue

One of the main problems that Uzbek students face in learning Chinese is the influence of their mother tongue, the mother tongue, on pronunciation. Because most of the students studying Chinese are young, independent people who have already mastered Uzbek grammar, especially phonetics, they pronounce Chinese as they do in their phonetics. .

In addition, because Uzbek does not have strong explosive and weak explosive consonants, Uzbek students often pronounce it with and without sound, as in their own language system.

(2) The impact of the environment on learning

In conclusion, it should be noted that every student studying a foreign language should first of all be sufficiently aware of their native language, even if it is not very perfect, in terms of its grammar, phonetics, lexicology. .

If you ask most of the students who have started learning a foreign language whether they have had any difficulty in learning grammar, they will say that it depends on how well they know their native language. This is because most students learn grammar by comparing it with the grammar of their mother tongue.

Therefore, before starting to teach a foreign language, it is necessary to make sure that students have sufficient knowledge of the grammar of their native language. Then you can easily start learning a foreign language.

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