

EXPRESSION OF VOWELS IN UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Abstract. Sounds that are formed without any obstruction in the oral cavity and nasal cavity, consisting of voice. Every language has its own vowel system. The vowel system in the language is called vocalism. This article describes about expression of vowels in Uzbek language.

Keywords: Vowels, structure, sounds, vocalism, speech sounds.

Uzbek is a member of the Turkic branch of the Altaic language family. Uzbek is a macrolanguage that consists of two distantly related languages: Northern and Southern Uzbek. They are distinct languages whose speakers can understand each other only with difficulty due to differences in pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary.

Uzbek is descended from Chagatai Turkic, an extinct Turkic language which once served as a lingua franca in Central Asia. The word Chagatai relates to the Chagatai Khanate, the western part of the Mongol empire, left to Genghis Khan's second son Chagatai Khan. In the 14th century, the Chagatai Khanate was conquered by Timur, a native of Samarkand. Timur's successors were later ousted from the Chagatai Khanate by the Uzbeks. The Kazakhs, originated as dissident Uzbeks during the same period. Both groups became part of the Soviet Union in 1917. After the fall of the Soviet Union, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan became independent countries. A vowel is a syllabic speech sound pronounced without any stricture in the vocal tract. Vowels are one of the two principal classes of speech sounds, the other being the consonant. Vowels vary in quality, in loudness and also in quantity (length). They are usually voiced and are closely involved

in prosodic variation such as tone, intonation and stress. The word vowel comes from the Latin word *vocalis*, meaning "vocal" (i.e. relating to the voice). In English, the word vowel is commonly used to refer both to vowel sounds and to the written symbols that represent them. Since sound is a complex concept, its definition in elementary grades not given. Nevertheless, the correct scientific perception of sound in children is practical exercises is generated using The leading method in this is the pronunciation of the sounds in the word and the word itself the lexical meaning is based on the observation of the dependence of the sounds in the word. For example, words that differ by one vowel or one consonant, such as brother, sister, mother, father, ash, flower represents different lexical meaning. Correctly imagining the sound structure of the word does not leave out the letters in it or the correct pronunciation of the word to form the skill of writing without changing its place. It is also very important to do. Therefore, even after teaching literacy, the word to determine the composition of sounds in a word with the help of sound analysis exercises it is necessary to work on improving the skills. It is known that speech sounds are divided into two large groups: vowels and consonants sounds. When explaining this to students, the following signs are taken into account: 1) pronunciation method of making (when pronouncing a vowel sound, air flows freely from the oral cavity passes, when a consonant sound is pronounced, the air is blocked in the oral cavity); 2) sound and the participation of noise (vowels consist only of sound, consonants are pronounced a noise is heard when it is done, sometimes a noise and a partial sound are heard); 3) making a joint feature (vowels form syllables, consonants and vowels do not form syllables).

Sounds that are formed without any obstruction in the oral cavity and nasal cavity, consisting of voice (with almost no noise involved). Every language has its own vowel system. The vowel system in the language is called vocalism (lat. *vocalis* - vowel sound). The number of vowels varies in different languages. For example, in modern Uzbek literary language there are 6 vowels, while in other Turkic languages there are 8, 10 and even more. This amount is 5 in Russian and 18 in

French. Vowels are classified in several ways. These classifications can be considered on the example of 6 vowel phonemes (i, e, a, o, u, o) in the Uzbek language. Vowels are initially divided into types based on the movement of the tongue and the position (participation) of the lips. In the movement of the tongue, 2 phenomena are distinguished: horizontal (lateral) movement of the tongue; vertical movement of the tongue. Vowels are divided into 2 types, depending on the place of formation in the horizontal (lateral) movement of the tongue: front tongue (or front row) vowels - i, e, a and back tongue (or back row) vowels - o, u, o'. According to the vertical movement of the tongue, vowel sounds are divided into 3 types: high rising vowels (i, u), middle rising vowels (e, o), low rising vowels (a, o). According to the position (participation) of the lip, vowels are divided into 2: lipped vowels (y, o) and unliped vowels (i, e, a, o). During the pronunciation of labial vowels, the lips are actively involved: the lips are puckered, come forward, and take a round shape. Unlabialized vowels are pronounced without lips or passive lip involvement. Vowel sounds are divided into 2 types according to the amount of time it takes to produce the sound: long vowel; short vowel. Long vowels are vowel sounds that are pronounced continuously (long). Such sounds often serve to distinguish meaning. This phenomenon occurs in some Turkic languages, as well as some Uzbek dialects.

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