LEXICOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF PURE PHONETIC TERMS IN THE UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Abstract: This article discusses the role of terminology in linguistic, lexicographic analysis of pure phonetic terms, and the importance of analyzing terms in learning a foreign language. This article sets out to show similarity and differences of English and Uzbek pure phonetic terms such as consonant, vowel, sound, stress, plosive, fricative, phoneme and so on. The work considers phonetic branches of linguistics. It devoted to the analyses of phonetic terms in two non-related languages:

1) English phonetic terms and their meanings in the explanatory dictionaries;
2) Uzbek phonetic terms and their meanings in the explanatory dictionaries;
3) English and Uzbek phonetic terms and their differentiation and similarities in two non-related languages.

Key words: Linguistics, lexicographic, Pure Phonetics, terms, vowel, consonant, plosive, fricative, phoneme, sounds.

Language: English
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Introduction

Phonetics is the study of physical sounds of human speech, concerned with the physical properties of speech sounds or phones, and the processes of their physiological production, auditory reception, neurophysiological perception, and their representation by written symbols. The term “phonetics” comes - from the Greek word “phone” - meaning sound, voice and “-tica” - a science. So, phonetics is a special science which studies the phonetic substance and expressions area of the language, phonetics studies all languages.

Consequently, phonetics is important in the study of language. An understanding it is a prerequisite to any adequate understanding of the structure of working of language. No kind of linguistic study can be made with but consonant consideration of the material on the expression level. Only meaningful sound sequences are regarded as speech. By knowing the lexical meaning of phonetic terms human can understand it. For it we need lexicographic analysis of those terms.

I. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Such methods of investigation, as comparative-typological, semantic, distributional and the elements of the quantitative analysis are used in this article. We used explainer dictionaries in both English and Uzbek languages (Mostly “Oxford Advanced learner’s dictionary (English explanatory dictionaries), “Longman English dictionary 1997 and “O’zbek tili izohli lug’ati (Uzbek explanatory dictionary”)

II. DISCUSSION

The term “terms” comes from the Greek word terminus which means a check, a border. The term terminology and the field that studies terms is Terminology. In Explanatory dictionary terms can be given and explain their lexical meaning and lexicographic analysis which are based on the structure, articulation of that language. In the following we try to give lexicographic analysis of pure phonetic terms in the Uzbek and English languages.

Phonetic terminology studies the terms of phonetics, their both grammatical and lexical meaning, scientific functions and usages of them.
While comparing Phonetic terminology of different languages (as Uzbek and English) we can see various terms. We should admit that the majority of phonetic terms are similar to each other and also express identical meaning, but there are a few differences in both terms and their meanings. Because the phonetic structure, events, components of phonetics are different in the two languages.

1. **Identical terms** i.e. their shapes are so similar to one others sounds and the same meanings. For example, phoneme (eng) – fonema (uzb), Phonology (eng) – Fonologiya (uzb), Phonetics (eng) – Fonetika (uzb), diphthong (eng) – diftong (uzb) etc.

2. **Terms with equivalents** i.e. these terms have different shapes but their meaning are the same. For example, consonant (eng) – undosh(uzb), vowel (eng) – unli (uzb), explosive (eng) – portlovchi (uzb);

3. **Different terms** i.e. these terms give somehow different meanings, most of them are not given one of the two languages as a term. We can comprehend their definitions (meanings) by translating. For example, alveolar, prosody, radical

In phonetics one of the most basic terms is “phone(s)”, which may be defined as units in speech which can be distinguished acoustically or articulatorily. In the Oxford dictionary there are given more than 10 meanings of this word, and also its pronunciation. It is both noun and verb. The 6th meaning is directly connected with linguistics, especially phonetics. There is given brief and clear definition with examples. After it one more linguistic term which is connected with “phone” that is “phoneme” is explained. In the Uzbek explanatory dictionary “phoneme” is given as “fonema”, originally came from Greek. The explanation is proved with examples. While comparing the two dictionaries, we see that the definitions of this term are the same, express identical phonetic situation.

In the following we analyze some pure phonetic terms in the both languages using explanatory dictionaries. In this case we can compare phonetic terms and their lexicographic analysis, then we can come to some exact conclusions.

### Table 1. Definitions of basic Pure Phonetic Terms

| N  | Phonetic terms  | Oxford dictionary                                                                 | Longman (1997)                                                                 | O`zbek tili izohli lug`ati |
|----|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1  | Acoustic (Acous-tic) | /əˈkuːstɪks/ NAmE /əˈkuːstɪks/ NAmE also acoustical 1. Related to sound or to the sense of hearing; 2.[usually before noun] (of a musical instrument or performance) designed to make natural sound, not sound produced by electric equipment. [p.12] | Relating to sound and the way of people hear things [p.12] | АКУСТИК Акустикага онд, акустикага мансуб. Акустик аппаратлар. Залининг акустик шароити. АКУСТИКА [юн. акистикос — эшитиш, кулок солишга доир] 1 Физиканинг товуш ходисаларини ўрганадиган бўлмай. 2.Бибор бинода товушлар-нинг эшитилыш шароити ва хусусиятлари, товушларнинг яхши эшитиллиши ёки эшитилмаслик холати. |

### Order of Number of phonetic terms

| English version of phonetic terms (morphemic analysis of this term) | An English Definition of a phonetic term (OxfordADVANCED LEARNERS`S Dictionary (7th eddition) 2010 ) | An English Definition of a phonetic term (Longman 1997) | An Uzbek definition of a phonetic term (O`zbek tili izohli lug`ati. 2006) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Order of Number of phonetic terms | English version of phonetic terms (OxfordADVANCED LEARNERS`S Dictionary (7th eddition) 2010 ) | An English Definition of a phonetic term (Longman 1997) | An Uzbek definition of a phonetic term (O`zbek tili izohli lug`ati. 2006) |

*Translation of a phonetic term from English to Uzbek (Which is not given in an Uzbek Explanatory dictionary)
**Impact Factor:**

|                | ISRA (India) | SIS (USA) | ICV (Poland) | ISI (Dubai, UAE) | РИНЦ (Russia) | PIF (India) | GIF (Australia) | ESJI (KZ) | SJIF (Morocco) | OAJI (USA) | JIF | РИНЦ (Russia) | GIF (Australia) | ISRA (India) | ICV (Poland) | ISI (Dubai, UAE) | РИНЦ (Russia) | PIF (India) | GIF (Australia) | ESJI (KZ) | SJIF (Morocco) | OAJI (USA) |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|------------|-----|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|----------------|------------|
| Impact Factor  | 4.971        | 0.912     | 6.630        | 0.829            | 0.126         | 1.940       | 0.564          | 8.716    | 5.667          | 0.350      | 1.500 | 0.564         | 8.716          | 5.667        | 0.350        | 1.500             | 8.716         | 5.667       | 0.350         |

2. Alveolar /ælˈviːələ(r)/ BrE also /ˌælviˈəʊlə(r)/ noun (phonetics) a speech sound made with tongue touching the part of the mouth behind the upper front teeth, for example /t/ and /d/ in tie and die. Alveolar adj. [p.42]

3. Articulation (ar-ti-ka-lə-shən) /aˈrɪtɪkələʃən/ 2. [U, C] (formal) the act of making sounds in speech or music [p.69]

4. Assimilation /əˌsɪməˈleɪʃn/ 2. [U, C] (phonetics) the act of making two sounds in speech that are next to each other more similar to each other in certain ways, for example the pronunciation of the /t/ in football as a /p/; an example of this. [p. 75]

5. Consonant /ˈkɒnsənənt/ noun, adj. 1.a speech sound made by completely or partly stopping the flow of air being breathed out through the mouth; 2. a letter of the alphabet that represents a consonant sound, for example ‘b’, ‘c’, ‘d’, ‘f’ etc- compare VOWEL [p.311]

6. Diphthong /dɪf.θaʊŋ/ – (n) a combination of two vowel sounds or vowel letters for example in pipe [paip] or the letters ou in doubt – compare with MONOPHTHONG, TRIPHTHONG [p. 410]
Impact Factor:

| Journal          | Impact Factor |
|------------------|---------------|
| ISRA (India)     | 4.971         |
| SIS (USA)        | 0.912         |
| ICV (Poland)     | 6.630         |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | 0.829         |
| РННЦ (Russia)    | 0.126         |
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| ESJI (KZ)        | 8.716         |
| JIF              | 1.500         |
| SJIF (Morocco)   | 5.667         |
| ОAJJ (USA)       | 0.350         |

7 Fricative

A speech sound made by forcing breath out through a narrow space in a mouth with the lips, teeth or tongue in a particular position, for example /f/ and /ʃ/ in *fee* and *she* – compare PLOSIVE [p.596]

8 Monophthong

A simple vowel sound during the utterance of which the vocal organs remain in a relatively unchanging position, as (a e i) [p. 905]

9 Palatal

A speech sound made by placing the tongue against or near the hard palate of mouth, for example /æ/ at the beginning of *yes*.

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### Impact Factor:

| Journal | ISRA (India) | SIS (USA) | ICV (Poland) | PHI (India) | GIF (Australia) | ESJI (KZ) | IBI (India) | PIF (India) | SIS (USA) | РИНЦ (Russia) | GIF (Australia) | ISRA (India) | JIF | GIF (Australia) | ICV (Poland) | PHI (India) | JIF | GIF (Australia) |
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| Value   | 4.971        | 0.912     | 6.630        | 1.940       | 0.564          | 8.716   | 4.260      | 0.350       | 0.912    | 0.126        | 5.667          | 4.971         | 1.500        | 0.564         | 8.716        | 4.260      | 0.350 |

10. **Phone**

phon•e /ˈfoʊn/ NAmE /ˈfɒn/ noun 5. a sound made in speech, especially when not considered as part of the sound system of particular language – compare phoneme [p.1090]

Relating to sound the voice or the ability to speak [1082]

11. **Phoneme**

ˈfoʊniːm/ NAmE /ˈfɒnɪːm/ noun (phonetics) any one of the set of smallest units of speech in a language that distinguish one word from another. In English, the /s/ in sip and the /z/ in zip represent two different phonemes. [p.1090]

The smallest unit of speech that can be used one word different from another word such as the “b” and “p” in “big” and “pig”- phonemic. [p.1082]

12. **Plosive**

ˈpləʊsɪv/ NAmE /ˈploʊsɪv/ n./adj. a speech sound made by stopping the flow of air coming out of the mouth and then suddenly releasing it, for example /t/ and /p/ in top. [p.1114]

A consonant sound that is made by completely stopping the flow of air out of your mouth and then suddenly letting it out, as when saying for example [b] or [t]. [p.1104]

13. **Pronunciation**

ˈprɒnəˌnɛʃn/ noun 1.[U,C] the way in which a language or a particular word or sound is pronounced; a guide to English pronunciation There is more than one pronunciation of ‘garage’ 2. [sing] the way in which a particular person pronounces the words of a language: Your pronunciation is excellent [p.1152]

The way in which a language or a particular word is pronounced. [p.1152]
### Impact Factor:

| Journal | IF (India) | IS (USA) | ICV (Poland) | ISI (Dubai, UAE) | PII (India) | GIF (Australia) | ESJI (KZ) | JIF | SJIF (Morocco) | OAJI (USA) |
|---------|------------|----------|---------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|-----|----------------|------------|
| ISRA    | 4.971      | 0.912    | 6.630         | 0.829            | 1.940       | 0.564           | 8.716    | 1.500 | 5.667          | 0.350      |
| SIS     |            |          |               |                  |             |                 |          |      |                |            |
| GIF     |            |          |               |                  |             |                 |          |      |                |            |
| JIF     |            |          |               |                  |             |                 |          |      |                |            |
| SJIF    |            |          |               |                  |             |                 |          |      |                |            |
| OAJI    |            |          |               |                  |             |                 |          |      |                |            |

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**Stress**

/stres/ noun, verb 4.[U,C] (phonetics) an extra force used when pronouncing a particular word or syllable: *we worked on pronunciation, stress and intonation; primary/secondary stress; in 'strategic' the stress falls on the second syllable* –compare INTONATION. [p.1463]

*(of a syllable) pronounced with emphasis OPP UNSTRESSED [p.1463]*

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**Stressed**

/strest/ adj. 2. (of a syllable) pronounced with emphasis OPP UNSTRESSED [p.1463]

*(of a syllable) pronounced with stress*
| Impact Factor: |  |
|----------------|----------------|
| ISRA (India)   | 4.971          |
| SIS (USA)      | 0.912          |
| ICSV (Poland)  | 6.630          |
| ISI (Dubai, UAE) | 0.829       |
| РННИ (Russia)  | 0.126          |
| PIF (India)    | 1.940          |
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**ISRA (India)**: ISRA (India) = 4.971

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16 **Triphthong**:

/trɪfθɒŋ/ /ˈtrɪfθɒŋ/ NAmE /trɪfθɒŋ/ /ˈtrɪfθɒŋ/ (n) a combination of three vowel sounds or vowel letters, for example the sound [aɪə] fire. [p. 1581]

(n) a single syllable may contain three vowel sounds that quickly glide together; a combination of two vowel sounds. [p. 1617]

* Trif tong – [yun..tripthongs - uch unlining] lingv. Til tovush tizimida uch unlining bir bo`g`inda birikishidan hosil bo`lgan yaxlit murakkab birlik;

17 **Unstressed/ Atomic (un-stressed)**:

/ˌʌnˈstrest/ /eɪˈtɒnɪk/ NAmE /eɪˈtɑːnɪk/ adj (of a syllable) pronounced without emphasis OPP STRESSED [p.1620]

*(of a syllable) not bearing a stress or accent

У Р Ғ У С И З

Урғу ули унли

Урғусиз бўғин.

18 **Unvoiced (un-voiced)**:

/ˌʌnˈvɔɪst/ adj.

2. (of consonants) produced without moving your VOCAL CORDS; not VOICED SYN: VOICLESS; unvoiced consonants such as 'p' and 't'. [p.1622]

Unvoiced consonants are produced without moving the vocal cords: for example [d] and [g] are voiced consonants, and [t] and [k] are unvoiced. [p.1590]

* жарангсиз

19 **Uvular**:

/juːˈvɪlə(r)/ adj.

(of a consonant) produced by placing the back of the tongue against or near the uvula. [p.1629]

A consonant that is articulated with the back of the tongue against or near the uvular, that is, further back in the mouth than velar consonants. [p.1597]

* ог`из бо`шлигининг увула (kichik til) qarashiga yoki yaqinidagi til orqadi hosil bo`luvchi undosh tovush;

20 **Velar**:

/viːlə(r)/ noun.

A speech sound made by placing the back of the tongue against or near the back part of the mouth, for example /k/ or /g/ in English words key and go - velar adj. [p.1635]

A velar consonant such as [k] or [g] is pronounced with the back of your tongue close to the soft part of the top of your mouth. [p.1603]

* tilning orqa qismi orqali talaffuz qilinadigan nutq tovushi (sayoz til orqa undoshlarini. Misol: uchun, k,g,ng;)

21 **Vocal cords**:

/ˈvəʊkl kɔːdz/ NAmE /ˈvoʊkl kɔːrdz/ noun [pl] the thin strip TISSUE in the throat that are moved by the flow of air to produce the voice [p.1645]

Thin pieces of muscles in your throat that produce sounds when you speak. [p.1613]

* tovush paychalari

22 **Voiced**:

/voʊst/ adj (of consonants) produced by moving your VOCAL CORDS. For example, the consonants /bl, /ðl, and /ŋ/ are voiced. OPP UNVOICED. [p.1646]

Voiced sounds are made using the vocal cords, for example
| Impact Factor: |            |            |            |            |            |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| ISRA (India)  | 4.971      | SIS (USA)  | 0.912      | ICV (Poland)| 6.630      |
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| 23 Voiceless (voice-less) | /ˈvɑːsl̩/ NAmE /ˈvəsl̩/ adj. (of consonants) produced without moving your VOCAL CORDS. For example, the consonants /p/, /t/, /k/ are voiceless. | Voiceless sounds are made without using vocal cords, unvoiced. For example [p] and [k] are voiceless consonants. |

| 24 Vowel | /ˈvɔɪəl/ noun. Phonetics. 1. a speech sound in which the mouth is open and the tongue is not touching the top of the mouth, the teeth, etc., for example /æ/, ə, ɔ/; vowel sounds; Each language has a different vowel system. – see also CARDINAL VOWEL. 2. a letter that represents a vowel sound. Compare CONSONANT- | One of the speech sounds that you make by letting your breath flow out without closing any part of your mouth or throat. |

III. CONCLUSION/RESULT

Based on the given information, we come to the following conclusion:

1. Phonetics is concerned with the human noises. Phonetics studies the sound system of the language that is segmental phonemes, word stress, syllabic structure and intonation. The scientific study of a language involves an explanation of a mass of notions in terms of a rigorously organized and highly patterned system - the link between the units.

2. The English and Uzbek phonetic terms have similarities and differences as we showed at the table above. We can see that not all terms have their adequate pairs in both languages. Their articulations are also different from each other.

3. If there is the event in the language, there can be that term which reflects, describes it, and clarifies clearly (for example, because of not being had the event as alveolar and triphthong, there is no lexicographical analysis of those terms;)

4. In both languages’ explanatory dictionaries there is a hint for noticing that is scientific term which connects with linguistics. It is shown by special abbreviations such as “фон.” (фонетика) in an Uzbek dictionary, and as “ling.” (linguistics), “phonetics” in an English dictionary;

5. In an English explanatory dictionary there is given pronunciation of a term, but there is not in Uzbek. (In my point of view, because the letters and their pronunciation, stress of English words (terms) are different, but in Uzbek they are almost the same);

6. In the ukzub explanyatory dictionary the etymology of words is given. In English isn’t, but English terms are given as separated into morphemes such as “phon-eme” that means “phon” is base “eme” is suffix;

7. The parts of speech of the defining words are always given in the English dictionary, they are sometimes given in Uzbek one;

8. In both languages’ dictionaries pure phonetic terms are given by scientific examples;

9. If a term is homonymic or polysemantic, there are given its all meanings in both Uzbek and English explanatory dictionaries;

10. There are many more terms in the English dictionary than the Uzbek dictionary. It means...
that the Phonetics of the English language is more complicated and pronunciations of phones are various.

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