

**LINGUISTICS AND ITS DEPARTMENTS. CONCEPT OF PHONETICS, GRAPHICS,
ORTHOGRAPHY AND ORTHOEPY**

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Abstract: This article provides information on the phonetic changes of speech sounds, their manifestation in the speech flow of the phoneme in various shades, the participation of combinatorial, positional or mixed and other factors in the occurrence of such shades. In particular, the article shows several manifestations of

Keywords: phonetic changes, combinatorial factors, accommodation, assimilation, dissimilation, epenthesis epenthesis.

INTRODUCTION

Language is the most important means of communication in human society, reflecting the culture, history and unique worldview of each nation. Linguistics is a science that deeply studies this complex and rich system. Linguistics, as a science about human language, is included in the group of social and humanitarian sciences. "Linguistics is the science about language, about its social nature, function, internal structure, classification; about the laws of functioning (activity) and historical development of a particular language."Linguistics is related to all the main types of modern science. Linguistics is a multifaceted science. As a science, it is divided into general and specific, theoretical and applied linguistics. Having a correct idea of the structure of the language, its sounds, writing, pronunciation and rules is the basis not only of literacy, but also of speech culture. Therefore, such sections as phonetics, graphics, orthography and orthoepy form the foundation of linguistics. These sections help to deeply understand the language and master the correct use of words and sounds.

Phonetics is a branch of linguistics that studies speech sounds. Phonetics is a branch of linguistics that studies speech sounds, their formation, types, "changes", stress, syllable, tone, etc. Phonetics is derived from the Greek word phone, which literally means sound. Phonetics of the Uzbek language examines the system of sounds in this language, their origin and method of formation, quantitative properties, phonological significance, and sound changes. Phonetics also studies stress and its composition, role and function, intonation, pause, and syllable structure. Words, phrases, sentences - in general, speech is formed by means of sounds, zero sound is the material shell of the language. Any phonetic state and phonetic unit performs a social function and can become an independent phoneme only when it has phonological significance. Phonology differs from phonetics in that it studies sounds not only as physical phenomena, but also the function they perform as parts of morphemes and syllables in speech. Therefore, phonology is sometimes also called functional phonetics. Thus, phonetics is the branch of linguistics that studies speech sounds. Phonetics studies speech sounds, vowels and consonants in a particular language, their occurrence, differences from each other, combinatorics, positional changes, as well as the speech apparatus, syllables and their structure, word stress. Phonetics is directly related to lexicology, grammar, orthography, orthoepy, and dialectology. Phonetics is also related to physics (acoustics) and physiology.

Phoneme, sound and letter, their relationship. There are such sections of phonetics as general phonetics, historical phonetics, comparative phonetics, descriptive phonetics and experimental phonetics. 1. In general phonetics, the results obtained on the basis of studying the phonetic system of certain languages are summarized. 2. In historical phonetics, the sound system of a particular language is studied from a historical point of view. 3. In comparative phonetics, the materials of several related languages or several dialects are studied on the basis of comparison. 4. In descriptive phonetics, the current state of the sound structure of a language is studied. 5. In experimental phonetics, speech sounds are studied experimentally using special instruments. Phonetics studies speech sounds, not just any sounds. Speech sounds arise as a result of the air coming out of the lungs vibrating the vocal cords and the activity of the speech organs during pronunciation. The difference between speech sounds and other sounds in nature is that they serve as a means of speech communication between people. Speech sounds serve to distinguish meaning. The conventional symbol of a sound in writing is a letter. Therefore, a sound is a unit of language, and a letter is a unit of writing.

Graphics. Writing and alphabet. Graphics is derived from the Greek word "graphikos", which means "writing". A special form taken for each sound is called a letter. A letter is a reflection of a sound and is a secondary phenomenon (sound is primary). It is a unit that is written by hand and "picked up" by eye. Letters arranged in a certain order are called an alphabet. Graphics is a whole system of conditional signs reflected by letters. Writing is interconnected with language. Therefore, sometimes it can replace language. Writing has the following main features: 1. Writing is a conditional reflection of language. 2. Writing is an auxiliary means of communication for language. 3. The scope of writing is limited in relation to language. 4. Visual graphic symbols (letters) are the basic unit of writing. 5. Written speech (writing) is a conditional form of oral speech. 6. Written literary language is created through writing. 7. Writing plays an important role in transmitting written monuments created in a certain period to subsequent periods, as well as in the wide distribution of works and information in different languages. 8. As society gains social advancement, the role of writing and written literary language also increases. Stages of development of Uzbek writing. Writing is a product of the history of society and is a system of graphic symbols that serves as a unique means of communication between people. The main function of writing is to transmit speech over long distances and to transmit cultural and literary monuments to later times. The works of Iranian, Greek, and Chinese historians provide information about the use of Aramaic, Greek, Pahlavi, and Indian scripts by our ancestors who lived in Central Asia. Religious works were written in Brahman, official documents in Uyghur or Sogdian, and scientific, literary, and historical works were written in Runic, Uyghur, and Sogdian scripts.

Orthoepy is an integral part of phonetics. Orthoepy is a set of speech rules accepted by the whole people, from the Greek orpho - correct, epia - to speak. The need for orthoepy norms arises, first of all, from the existence of various inter-dialectal alternatives of some words and affixes, as well as from the combination of parts of speech, the interaction of sounds, and their changes in speech. Orthoepy is a science that studies the pronunciation of sounds and words in accordance with the norms of the literary language. Orthoepy determines the norms of literary pronunciation. Therefore, it combines the laws and rules of oral speech. In this respect, orthoepy is inextricably linked with the areas of phonetics and speech culture of the language. Most of the Uzbek folk dialects differ from the standard language. Some of their features correspond to the literary language, while others differ from it. It should be noted that determining orthoepic norms and systematizing them as rules is one of the urgent issues of today's Uzbek linguistics. Although the dialects of the Uzbek language differ from each other

and from the literary pronunciation, there are many common features inherent in the oral speech of the Uzbek language and they can be noted as general features of Uzbek orthoepic speech. These mainly consist of the following features: 1. The pronunciation of the consonant h at the end of a word as p does not contradict orthoepic: maklab(p), kitob(p). 2. The sound d at the end of a word becoming voiceless and pronounced as t is also considered a norm: omad(t), khuras(t). 3. The absence of the sound d in words such as Samarkand, khuras, baland is also not contrary to orthoepic. 4. The suffixes of place and declension -da, -dan, and the past tense suffix -di are pronounced as -ta, -tan, -ti after a voiceless consonant, which is not contrary to orthoepy. 5. It is not contrary to orthoepy to pronounce the sounds in Russian loanwords in accordance with the pronunciation features of the Uzbek language: circus, september, budget, assimilation. 6. The -boz, -bon suffixes can be pronounced in the form of -voz, -von. 7. The sounds in the Uzbek language are not divided into hard sounds and soft sounds. Therefore, the sounds that are pronounced softly in Russian are not pronounced softly in Uzbek: ap-lrel, palto, neft. The following are the rules for literary pronunciation: 1. The vowel before the stop sign is pronounced slightly longer: a'lo, ta'lim. 2. The sounds x and h must be pronounced clearly: khush-hush, khol-hol, khey-la-khey-la, ham-ham, shox-shoh, ukhtamoq-uhlamoq. 3. The o sound in Russian loanwords is pronounced in the form of o in words such as metro, tonna. 4. When the 1st and 2nd person possessive suffixes are added to words ending in the sounds o, e, u, o', such as parvo, obro', miyhm, avzo, mazy, the sound y is added: parvoyim, obro'yingkabi. 5. In the words of the possessive form muhit, mudir, muhyim, the stress falls on the end of the word. 6. The unstressed o sound in words borrowed from European languages, such as director, lexicology, phonetics, is pronounced as /; a7. When the suffix -ilfa is v or u in the word, it is pronounced as -ulla: like gurulla, shovulla (with the exception of some words like vizilla, vishilla).

Orthography is composed of the Greek words "orphos" and "grapho", meaning "to write correctly". Orthography is a section of linguistics about the rules of correct writing. It provides information about the spelling of letters, the base and the suffixes added to it, the writing of compound words, the rules of writing with a hyphen, hyphenation, transliteration, and the spelling of capital letters. Orthography is related to orthoepy and the alphabet. The current orthography of the Uzbek literary language was developed on the basis of the following principles:

1. Phonetic principle. According to this principle, words are written as they are phonetically heard. For example, when a possessive suffix is added to some words, the sound in the root of the word is dropped: og'iz-og'zim, hurun-burni, singil-singlisi. Or when the suffix -i/, which forms the relative form, is added to verbs such as kayir, ayir, it is dropped in the vowel pronunciation of the second syllable and is written like this. Also, when the suffixes -ni, -ning, -niki are added to the pronouns men, sen, one n sound is dropped and is written like this. Therefore, the systematization of speech sounds through a special graphic form depending on their sound is called the phonetic principle. It can be said that the phonetic principle is relatively rarely used in actual spelling. For example, despite the fact that the final d, sounds in the words Tashkent and Samarkand are dropped in speech, they are preserved in writing.

In summary, Linguistics is the science that studies human language, its structure, use and development, and it is divided into several sections. Each section studies a certain aspect of language and deepens its understanding.

The section of phonetics studies pronunciation, the system of sounds and the features of their formation. This section identifies the sounds of the language and their role in speech, as well as provides the foundations for the correct formation of pronunciation. The sections of graphics

and orthography are related to writing. Graphics studies letters and writing symbols, their shape and rules for writing. Orthography determines the rules for correct spelling of words and ensures the normative status of the written language.

The orthoepy department studies the rules for the correct pronunciation of words, that is, it serves to ensure phonetic accuracy and normative pronunciation in oral speech. Thus, various departments of linguistics complement each other and contribute to the formation of perfect language use, pronunciation, and writing standards. In-depth study of these departments not only increases the level of knowledge of the language, but also improves the quality of written and oral communication.

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