

PHONETIC, PHONOLOGICAL, GRAMMATICAL, SEMANTIC, ETYMOLOGICAL,  
LEXICAL AND STYLISTIC PECULIARITIES OF COMPARED LANGUAGES

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**Annotation:** *This article gives information about grammar, origin, phonetics, morphology between English and Uzbek. In this article it has several paragraphs, which give full data about this. In this article, candidates can learn how to be a good learner. And candidates can learn how to use it? In this article it has several paragraphs, which give full data about this.*

**Key words:** *phonetics, tenses, suffix, grammar, origin, morphology, lexical, etymology, types of grammar.*

**Phonetics** is the study of the range of sounds which occur in speech, including the way they are produced by the speech organs and their acoustic properties. Phonology is the study of the distribution of and the relationships between speech sounds, i.e, the system of sounds of a language. Phonetics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the production and classification of the world's speech sounds. The production of speech looks at the interaction of different vocal organs, for example the lips, tongue and teeth, to produce particular sounds. By classification of speech, we focus on the sorting of speech sounds into categories which can be seen in what is called the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). The IPA is a framework that uses a single symbol to describe each distinct sound in the language and can be found in dictionaries and in textbooks worldwide. For example, the noun 'fish' has four letters, but the IPA presents this as three sounds: f i ʃ, where 'ʃ' stands for the 'sh' sound.

Phonetics (from the Greek word "phone" - meaning sound, voice and "-tika-" a science) is a special science which studies the phonic substance and the expression area of the language, or otherwise the physical media of a language (sounds, syllables, stress and intonation). The linguistic form and content are described by other branches of linguistics, namely grammar (morphology and syntax), lexicology (lexicon or vocabulary, the formation and the meanings of the words) and stylistics (expressive-emotional meanings).

The following types of phonetics may be distinguished:

1. General phonetics which studies the human sound - producing

possibilities, the functioning of his speech mechanism and the ways they are used in all languages to pronounce speech sounds syllables, stress and intonation. It is a part of General Linguistics.

2. Descriptive phonetics studies the phonetic system of a certain language. For example: English phonetics, Russian phonetics, Uzbek phonetics etc.

3. Historical or diachronical phonetics, which studies the changes a sound undergoes in the development of a language or languages. Its material may be based on written historical and literary monuments. Diachronical studies of the phonetic system may explain the present state (synchronical) of a language and compare them. It is a part of a history course of a language. For example, Verner's and Grimm's Laws, Ablaut, Umlaut, Great Vowel Shift etc. are the objects of diachronical phonetics which is also called evolutionary phonetics.

4. Comparative-typological phonetics studies the phonetic features of two or more languages of different systems such as English, Russian, and Uzbek etc. It is a part of comparative typological linguistics. Its fundamental principle is using linguistic categorization of all the various units of the languages in comparison. Comparative-typological phonetics is of great theoretical and practical value. Theoretically it is important to compare phonetic systems of all languages in order to establish language universals (the facts and features which exist in many languages), similarities and differences between the sound structure, syllable types, stress and intonation. From the results obtained it is possible to represent adequate teaching materials and suggest effective methods of foreign language teaching. The comparative-typological method is also known by the terms «contrastive», «confrontative», «differential» and «comparative» method. This method is used either in historical or synchronical analysis of a language.

Phonetic and phonological typology deals with the comparison of units of the phonologic level of language. It engages in the allocation of phonological differential signs, defining their universality, study of the phonological structure of languages, classification of languages on the basis of their phonological features (e.g. tonic and atonic languages), defining the phonemic structure of world languages and many others. For a long time, the Prague linguistic school was the center of Phonological typology.

A certain contribution to the development of Phonological typology was made by N.S.Trubetskoy who is considered the founder of Typology of Phonological systems. R.Yakobson, G.Fant, M.Halle also worked in this area. Later other sides of Phonological typology were developed by such

scientists as Ch. Hockett, K.Vegelin, T.Milevsky, P.Menzerat, V.Skalichka, A.Martine, M.I.Lekomtseva, T.J.EUzarenkova, Abduazizov A.A., G.P.Melnikov, and others.

Phonetics as an interdisciplinary science has many applications. This includes its use in forensic investigations when trying to work out whose voice is behind a recording. Another use is its role in language teaching and learning, either when learning a first language or when trying to learn a foreign language. This section of the

website will look at some of the branches of phonetics as well as the transcription of speech and some history behind phonetics.

Most people think of themselves as grammar rebels, seeing the rules as strict, basic and arbitrary. But grammar is actually complex, not to mention essential: Incorrect grammar can cause confusion and change the way you're perceived (or even keep you from landing a job).

That's why a grammar checker is essential if writing is part of your workday — even if that's just sending emails. Here's what else you should know about grammar

If we compare or contrast With two languages, such as Uzbek and English, there will be some differences which we foster. For example, In a phonological aspect, linguistic stress (also called a stress-distinguishing strain) has the ability to distinguish meaning. Such a situation is also found in many languages, especially Uzbek and English: 1) There has been a significant increase in the number young people who smoke. 2) The population May increase by 15 percent. The word increase in the quoted statements first serves as a horse ['nkri:s], and in the next statement it serves as a verb ['n'kri:s]. Apple (fruit), apple (non-divided form of verb) in Uzbek. We use linguistic strain to distinguish between words with the same sound sequence: 'black'bird (black bird, any black bird (word combination), 'black-bird' (mainly a type of bird found in Europe and North America (joint word). Outside context, we can distinguish such words only by using accents.

Simply put, the vocabulary of the vocabulary falls into one of the joints and determines its meaning and pronunciation. The vocabulary of the vocabulary is also referred to as the vocabulary of the vocabulary.

The strain of speech is interrelated with each other. Because within the boundary task of vocabulary and vocabulary, both are important from a theoretical and practical point of view. The gap strain usually falls on the throat specified by the vocabulary of the vocabulary to the most necessary joint in the vocabulary. Therefore, the accentual structure of the horse, the defining word, is the order of the accent in the vocabulary of the

vocabulary. Simultaneously, the strain mold of the vocabulary is formed through semantic and synthetic factors. Words that are always challenging in a combination of words are words that have meaning to be called. They represent the basic concept of a vocabulary, so any word of particular semantic significance in a vocabulary can be a vocabulary.

It should be noted that vocabulary and vocabulary cannot be described as the same process. When a vocabulary distinguishes one or more joints in a word, the vocabulary emphasizes one or more words or phrases in the vocabulary. That is why the accent is an important component of intonation. These two types of accents are sometimes used in mixed form, as their factors, functions and components vary in studies of varying degrees. For example: some people often do not stress, but in some such cases they may also be stressed; Now you can see it. Can you see it? I can. English vocabulary sometimes retains its characteristics even within sentences or phrases and affects whether the vocabulary of the vocabulary is high or lower. Perhaps that is why some linguists study vocabulary and vocabulary without distinguishing them from each other.

### **What is grammar in English?**

At a high level, the definition of grammar is a system of rules that allow us to structure sentences. It includes several aspects of the English language, like:

Parts of speech (verbs, adjectives, nouns, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, modifiers, etc.)

Clauses (e.g. independent, dependent, compound)

Punctuation (like commas, semicolons, and periods — when applied to usage) Mechanics of language (like word order, semantics, and sentence structure)

Grammar's wide scope can make proofreading difficult. And the dry, academic conversations that often revolve around it can make people's eyes glaze over. But without these grammatical rules, chaos would ensue. So even if you aren't a fan (and who really is?), it's still important to understand.

As stated above the expression of emotions in intonation belongs to phonostylistics, a special interdisciplinary aspect of investigation between phonetics (phonology) and stylistics. In recent works it was established that prosodic means perform grammatical and lexical functions and may be used in different aspects of language description and have a style-forming function. The phonetic description of different pronunciation styles of speech, marked by sound modifications and prosodic structures, has

become the object of phonostylistics. This aspect of study was the notions and categories of functional stylistics. Intonation acts along with grammatical and lexical aspects as means of realizing semantic categories. Stylistics deals with choosing phonetic, grammatic and semantic means of expressive emotional colouring and usually one of these means may become more important than the others. For example, in an ordinary sentence formed by a simple grammatical construction there is no stylistic meaning at all. If it is pronounced by an emotional timbre and unusual stress it may get some emotional colouring. The emotional information depends on the selection of certain intonation curves of a speaker. The given information may be emotionally relevant for a listener. If there is little syntactic and semantic ambiguity, intonation will not be decisive in a listener's understanding of the utterance. When there are several choices, intonation helps the listener make an adequate choice. This type of selection is called the «principle of compensation» by A. M. Peshkovsky», according to which one component of intonation may be substituted by another within the prosodic level.

### **Types of grammar (and theories)**

As long as there have been rules of grammar, there have been theories about what makes it work and how to classify it. For example, American linguist Noam Chomsky posited the theory of universal grammar. It says that common rules dictate all language.

In his view, humans have an innate knowledge of language that informs those rules. That, he reasoned, is why children can pick up on complex grammar without explicit knowledge of the rules. But grammarians still debate about whether this theory holds true. There are also prescriptive and descriptive grammar types:

Prescriptive grammar is the set of rules people should follow when using the English language. Descriptive grammar is how we describe the way people are using language.

**Semantic etymology** (a word coined by Bronkhorst), as opposed to Historical etymology, attempts to elucidate the meaning of a word and gain information thence; thus, in effect, covering a deeper and wider area than historical.

Semantics is the study of linguistic meaning. It examines what meaning is, how words get their meaning, and how the meaning of a complex expression depends on its parts. Part of this process involves the distinction between sense and reference. Sense is given by the ideas and concepts associated with an expression while reference is the object to which an

expression points. Semantics contrasts with syntax, which studies

**Lexical semantics** is the branch of semantics that studies word meaning. It examines whether words have one or several meanings and in what lexical relations they stand to one another. Phrasal semantics studies the meaning of sentences by exploring the phenomenon of compositionality or how new meanings can be created by arranging words. Formal semantics relies on logic and mathematics to provide precise frameworks of the relation between language and meaning. Cognitive semantics examines meaning from a psychological perspective and assumes a close relation between language ability and the conceptual structures used to understand the world. Other branches of semantics include conceptual semantics, computational semantics, and cultural semantics.

Theories of meaning are general explanations of the nature of meaning and how expressions are endowed with it. According to referential theories, the meaning of an expression is the part of reality to which it points. Ideational theories identify meaning with mental states like the ideas that an expression evokes in the minds of language users. According to causal theories, meaning is determined by causes and effects, which behaviorist semantics analyzes in terms of stimulus and response. Further theories of meaning include truth-conditional semantics, verificationist theories, the use theory, and inferentialist semantics.

The study of semantic phenomena began during antiquity but was not recognized as an independent field of inquiry until the 19th century. Semantics is relevant to the fields of formal logic, computer science, and psychology.

**Stylistics** is often defined as the linguistic study of style in language. Style arises from motivated choice and choices have consequences. Stylistic analysis necessitates

both linguistic description and an assessment of the interpretative consequences of whatever choice has been made. Lexical meaning is given explicitly while stylistic meaning is always implied. Lexical meaning is relatively stable, and stylistic meaning is liable to change as it is affected by extralinguistic factors. Each language has its own grammar and origin, phonetics, morphology. When we learn a new language, we undoubtedly compare it to our mother tongue. And this thing is called cross-linguistics in science. In addition, this science gives us great opportunities for conducting research. In today's article, we will compare Uzbek and English grammar. In this we will look at the difference in the phonetics of the two languages, the



differences in their origins.

Stylistics, a branch of applied linguistics, is the study and interpretation of texts of all types, but particularly literary texts, and/or spoken language in regard to their linguistic and tonal style, where style is the particular variety of language used by different individuals and/or in different situations or settings. For example, the vernacular, or everyday language may be used among casual friends, whereas more formal language, with respect to grammar, pronunciation or accent, and lexicon or choice of words, is often used in a cover letter and résumé and while speaking during a job interview. As a discipline, stylistics links literary criticism to linguistics. It does not function as an autonomous domain on its own, and it can be applied to an understanding of literature and journalism as well as linguistics. Sources of study in stylistics may range from canonical works of writing to popular texts, and from advertising copy to news, non-fiction, and popular culture, as well as to political and religious discourse. Indeed, as recent work in critical stylistics, multimodal stylistics and mediated stylistics has made clear, non-literary texts may be of just as much interest to stylisticians as literary ones. Literariness, in other words, is here conceived as 'a point on a cline rather than as an absolute. Stylistics as a conceptual discipline may attempt to establish principles capable of explaining particular choices made by individuals and social groups in their use of language, such as in the literary production and reception of genre, the study of folk art, in the study of spoken dialects and registers, and can be applied to areas such as discourse analysis as well as literary criticism. Plain language has different features. Common stylistic features are using dialogue, regional accents and individual idioms (or idiolects). Stylistically, also sentence length prevalence and language register use.

If we divide our speech into small parts, the last point of division is sounds

will be. For example, the sentence Uzbekistan is a paradise country Uzbekistan, paradise, to the words of the country, these words, in turn, are Oz-be-kis-ton, jan-nat- ma-kon, ol-ka to the syllables, and the syllables are like divided into sounds. It is the last point of division, which is not divided into other small pieces a speech fragment (acoustic-articulatory unit) is a sound and related events is studied in the phonetics department of linguistics.

The word phonetics is derived from the Greek word phone - "sound". In phonetics

only speech sounds are studied, not any sounds in nature. Information transfer and information reception between the speaker and the listener

activity is considered speech activity. If the unit of the phonological (phonetic) level of the language is a phoneme, then the phoneme is real its pronounced, ear-heard appearance is considered background (allophone) or sound.

**Etymology** (/ˌɛtɪˈmɒlədʒi/, ET-im-OL-ə-jee) is the scientific study of the origin and evolution of a word's semantic meaning across time, including its constituent morphemes and phonemes. It is a subfield of historical linguistics, philology, and semiotics, and draws upon comparative semantics, morphology, pragmatics, and phonetics in order to construct a comprehensive and chronological catalogue of all meanings that a morpheme, phoneme, word, or sign has carried across time. The word etymology is derived from the Ancient Greek word ἔτυμολογία (ἔτυμολογία), itself from ἔτυμον (ἔτυμον), meaning 'true sense or sense of a truth', and the suffix -logia, denoting 'the study or logic of'.

The term etymon refers to the predicate (i.e. stem or root) from which a later word or morpheme derives. For example, the Latin word *candidus*, which means 'white', is the etymon of English *candid*. Relationships are often less transparent, however. English place names such as Winchester, Gloucester, Tadcaster share in different modern forms a suffixed etymon that was once meaningful, Latin *castrum* 'fort'.

For languages with a long written history, etymologists make use of texts, and texts about the language, to gather knowledge about how words were used during earlier periods, how they developed in meaning and form, or when and how they entered the language. Etymologists also apply the methods of comparative linguistics to reconstruct information about forms that are too old for any direct information to be available. By analyzing related languages with a technique known as the comparative method, linguists can make inferences about their shared parent language and its vocabulary. In this way, word roots in many European languages, for example, can be traced all the way back to the origin of the Indo-European language family.

Even though etymological research originated from the philological tradition, much current etymological research is done on language families where little or no early documentation is available, such as Uralic and Austronesian.

**Lexical** is an extensible JavaScript web text-editor framework with an emphasis on reliability, accessibility, and performance. Lexical aims to provide a best-in-class developer experience, so you can easily prototype and build features with confidence. Combined with a highly extensible



architecture, Lexical allows developers to create unique text editing experiences that scale in size and functionality.

### **SOUND AND PHONEME**

In linguistics, the concepts of sound and phoneme are different. In the process of speech, it is actually pronounced, the smallest we hear with our ears a piece of speech that is not divided into other small pieces is considered a sound. In direct observation, the word pronounced through several sounds and its a sequence that performs the task of forming and differentiating meaningful units.

Phoneme is the smallest unit of language that cannot be divided into smaller parts.

In phonology and linguistics, a phoneme (/ˈfəʊni:m/) is a set of phones that can distinguish one word from another in a particular language.

For example, in most dialects of English, with the notable exception of the West Midlands and the north-west of England, the sound patterns /sɪn/ (sin) and /sɪŋ/ (sing) are two separate words that are distinguished by the substitution of one phoneme, /n/, for another phoneme, /ŋ/. Two words like this that differ in meaning through the contrast of a single phoneme form a minimal pair. If, in another language, any two sequences differing only by pronunciation of the final sounds [n] or [ŋ] are perceived as being the same in meaning, then these two sounds are interpreted as phonetic variants of a single phoneme in that language.

Phonemes that are established by the use of minimal pairs, such as tap vs tab or pat vs bat, are written between slashes: /p/, /b/. To show pronunciation, linguists use square brackets: [p<sup>h</sup>] (indicating an aspirated p in pat).

There are differing views as to exactly what phonemes are and how a given language should be analyzed in phonemic (or phonematic) terms. However, a phoneme is generally regarded as an abstraction of a set (or equivalence class) of speech sounds (phones) that are perceived as equivalent to each other in a given language. For example, the English k sounds in the words kill and skill are not identical (as described below), but they are distributional variants of a single phoneme /k/. Speech sounds that differ but do not create a meaningful change in the word are known as allophones of the same phoneme. Allophonic variation may be conditioned, in which case a certain phoneme is realized as a certain allophone in particular phonological environments, or it may otherwise be free, and may vary by speaker or by dialect. Therefore, phonemes are often considered to constitute an abstract underlying representation for segments

of words, while speech sounds make up the corresponding phonetic realization, or the surface form.

A phoneme is a sound or a group of different sounds perceived to have the same function by speakers of the language or dialect in question. An example is the English phoneme /k/, which occurs in words such as cat, kit, scat, skit. Although most native speakers do not notice this, in most English dialects, the "c/k" sounds in these words are not identical: in kit [kʰɪt], the sound is aspirated, but in skill [skɪl], it is unaspirated. The words, therefore, contain different speech sounds, or phones, transcribed [kʰ] for the aspirated form and [k] for the unaspirated one. These different sounds are nonetheless considered to belong to the same phoneme, because if a speaker used one instead of the other, the meaning of the word would not change: using the aspirated form [kʰ] in skill might sound odd, but the word would still be recognized. By contrast, some other sounds would cause a change in meaning if substituted: for example, substitution of the sound [t] would produce the different word still, and that sound must therefore be considered to represent a different phoneme (the phoneme /t/).

The above shows that in English, [k] and [kʰ] are allophones of a single phoneme /k/. In some languages, however, [kʰ] and [k] are perceived by native speakers as significantly different sounds, and substituting one for the other can change the meaning of a word. In those languages, therefore, the two sounds represent different phonemes. For example, in Icelandic, [kʰ] is the first sound of kátur, meaning "cheerful", but [k] is the first sound of gátur, meaning "riddles". Icelandic, therefore, has two separate phonemes /kʰ/ and /k/.

If the test asks for a phoneme, the sound that serves to distinguish two words

from each other you will get. For example, the words stone-roof are distinguished by sh and m. So m and sh are phonemes. One phoneme is realized through several sounds. Two or more phonemes defined by contrasting meaningful units. A phoneme is a sound that distinguishes meaning. Sounds that differentiate the meaning. A paronym is a single sound in words. In this case, the rest is the same the arrangement of the sounds should be the same. For example: bir-pir, bayt- payt, bobbop, dor-tor, dog-tog, Hasan-Husan, knowledge-language. If the arrangement of the sounds is different, the phonemes in such words is not considered a distinguishing sound. For example: ost-sot, ust-sut Uzbek and English grammar are different. First, the structure of the sentence is completely different. English sentence structure: possessive, participle, and secondary clause and in Uzbek:

possessive, secondary participle, and participle. besides, to be (am, is, are.) is considered a verb. comes after the owner and is a possessive verb. In Uzbek, it is called a person-number suffix and always comes in the form of a verb: -man, -san, -dir, -siz, -miz. English has 12 tenses as all English learners know. Its basis is 3. Uzbek language has the same form, only Uzbek language has 3 main tenses. however, like English, it also has the past, perfect, and continuous tenses. however, unlike English, it is not studied with a separate name and is studied in the main tense.

English phonetics and Uzbek phonetics are fundamentally different. we know that in English words are not read as they are written. reading has its own rule of law. they differ in the order in which vowels and consonants occur. but in Uzbek it is not like that, it is read as it is written. Uzbek phonetics studies groups of letters, such as voiced, unvoiced, front-back, short-length, and this is the main rule for correct pronunciation. Besides, their plural suffix is represented by s. but with the origin of words, they cause some exceptions, that is, in the etymology of words different from the Uzbek language. for example, there are many words in English such as person and people, woman women, mouse mice. and in Uzbek language there is no change from it.

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