

## CONNOTATIVE MEANINGS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PRONUNCIATION OF VOWELS "I" AND "O" IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

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**Abstract:** *This thesis presents a comparative analysis of the connotative meanings in the pronunciation of vowel "i" and "o" sounds in English and Uzbek.*

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Language is essentially a social and psychological phenomenon that has the power to perform nominative, communicative, and emotionally expressive functions. The nominative (designating) function of language is associated with the form of thought, that is, with the means of shaping concepts into a certain pattern, while its emotional expressiveness, that is, the emotional expressive function, indicates that language is an independent system; the essence of language elements is associated with the fact that they can be revealed in their internal relationships. (1.6)

In addition to its distinctive meaning, the English phoneme i also has various additional meanings. In English, the lengthening of the i phoneme in speech creates a number of additional meanings, including: surprise, hesitation, astonishment, and disbelief.

- Tush! Where are the others?
- At the front.
- Quite right. Why aren't you... at the front?
- Over age. Fifty-seven. (B. Shaw)

The connotative meanings in the pronunciation of the i phoneme in the languages being compared are expressed exactly the same or close to each other.

If the connotative meanings inherent in the Uzbek phoneme i are compared with the connotative meanings in the pronunciation of the i phoneme in English, some similarities and differences are noticeable. This can be seen in the following cases. Vowels in English are divided according to syllable types. For example, the i phoneme [ai] represents the short [i] sound in a closed syllable, and the [ai] sound in an open syllable. If the i vowel is deliberately pronounced long in speech, a number of additional meanings appear, such as surprise, disbelief, and amazement.

Example: – Are you very ri:ch?

- No, living from hand to mouth! (B.Show).

Also, in artistic speech, one can observe the repetition of the vowel i [ai] at the beginning of a word:

I—I am terribly sorry my dear, sir.

I mean madam, – I—I—oh, God! (R. Gordon).

The repeated use of the phoneme "i" in the example expresses a number of connotative meanings in the speech fragment, such as begging, request, longing, and supplication.

The phoneme "i" is a high, narrow, labial vowel and does not have various variants in Uzbek dialects. The elongation of this sound in speech is extremely limited. Nevertheless, due to the presence of intonation, various connotative meanings are expressed. In particular, a number of additional meanings are understood, such as surprise, questioning, indifference, and hesitation. This makes the process of speech between people more meaningful and attractive.

The sound "i" is pronounced in a narrow position in the front and upper part of the articulation, so it is not pronounced very long. Therefore, the connotative meanings that are understood from it are not very expressive. The pronunciation of the vowel phoneme "i" in hard and soft variants is an additional feature that characterizes the speech of representatives of the Kipchak and Oghuz dialects of the Uzbek language. The connotative meanings arising from it are numerous and graded. Also, the fact that the phoneme "i" has hard and soft variants increases the amount of connotative meaning. These are: according to the articulation of speech: strong or weak excitement, amazement, excitement, anxiety, surprise, amazement, distrust, unexpectedness, anger, thinking, joy, sadness, regret, remembering, etc. As can be seen from the above, additional shades of meaning arising from one pronunciation and only one pronunciation.

For example: Surprise: I-i-i! Nazirakhon was a driver. (S.Ahmad)

Anxiety, regret: Voy o`lay, sho`rim kurisi-i-i-i-n! (O`. Usmanov)

The pronunciation of the phoneme o [ou] is also related to the types of syllables in English. In an open syllable, the vowel "o" is pronounced as [ou]: go, no, so. In a closed syllable, it is pronounced as [ɔ] (pot, not, dog). However, by lengthening the vowel "o" in a word, connotative meanings such as fear, bewilderment and strong anger appear.

For example: Suddenly he cried, "Sant-yago-o-o!" (L. Voynich).

By lengthening the vowel "o" in English, connotative meanings such as fear, regret, and anger are expressed.

For example: Don't tell him—do-o-o-n't tell him, please!

In the above example, lengthening the "o" sound expresses a connotative meaning such as a request or flattery.

In the Uzbek language, there is a phenomenon of variant similarity in the pronunciation of vowel and consonant phonemes. This variant similarity creates various connotative meanings in them.

Where there is variant similarity, there is selection, and in the language an additional meaning is created (2.36). Additional meaning applies not only to words but also to the speech sounds that make them up. In other words, each vowel or consonant has its own various additional meanings.

Vowels have prosodic properties such as pronunciation with different intonations, syllable formation, and stress. Therefore, their connotative meanings are diverse and graded. Here we will focus on some of the connotative meanings that are formed in connection with the pronunciation of certain vowels in English and Uzbek.

Thus, connotative meaning is a component of the semantic structure of a phoneme. In both languages, connotative meaning is clearly manifested in vowel changes such as lengthening, lengthening, and falling, and the presence of meaning in sounds is also noted.

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