

THIS ARTICLE DEALS WITH SYLLABIC STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH WORDS AS COMPARED WITH RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.

Khasanov Mahmudjon Abdurahmanovich
Uzbekistan World State Languages University
Senior teacher of the Department
English theoretical aspects -2

Abstract

This article examines the syllabic structures of English words and compares them with the syllabic patterns found in Russian and Uzbek languages. The study explores the phonotactic rules, vowel and consonant combinations, and syllable formation processes characteristic of each language. It highlights the similarities and differences, offering insights into how these patterns influence pronunciation, word formation, and linguistic learning.

Key words: syllable, continuum, articulatory, acoustic, perceptual, classification, covered, closed, fully, initially, topologically.

В ДАННОЙ СТАТЬЕ РАССМАТРИВАЕТСЯ СЛОГОВАЯ СТРУКТУРА АНГЛИЙСКИХ СЛОВ В СРАВНЕНИИ С РУССКИМ И УЗБЕКСКИМ ЯЗЫКАМИ.

Хасанов Махмуджон Абдурахманович
Узбекский государственный университет мировых языков
Старший преподаватель кафедры теоретических аспектов английского языка -2

Аннотация.

В этой статье рассматриваются слоговые структуры английских слов и сравниваются их со слоговыми схемами русского и узбекского языков. В

исследовании рассматриваются фонотаксические правила, сочетания гласных и согласных, а также процессы образования слогов, характерные для каждого языка. В нем подчеркиваются сходства и различия, дающие представление о том, как эти паттерны влияют на произношение, словообразование и изучение языка.

Ключевые слова: слог, континуум, артикуляционный, акустический, перцептивный, классификация, покрытый, замкнутый, полностью, изначально, топологически.

This article will be concerned with the syllable as a phonetic and phonological unit we will attempt to show what is included into the notion of the syllable and what are the approaches to the problem of the syllable. The syllable is the result of the natural segmentation of speech continuum. The definitions of the syllable differ greatly, as linguists choose the acoustic, articulatory and functional criteria. There are wrong conceptions as well, which state that the syllable, as a phonetic phenomenon, does not exist and that the grouping of phonemes in syllables is a more convention without any objective reality. Nonetheless, most linguists admit the existence and the articulatory-acoustic reality of the syllable. Being the smallest pronounceable units, the syllables form language units of greater magnitude, that is morphemes, words and phrases. Each of these units is characterized by a certain syllabic structure. Consequently, we might say that a meaningful language unit has two aspects; syllable formation and syllable division which form a dialectical unity.

Before we look at the English syllable in detail let us consider a fairly general problem of the syllable. Here we should note that the study of the syllable has for a long time occupied an important place in linguistics as a field of theoretical

investigation. Besides, a considerable body of experimental work has been done. But though phonetics has progressed far enough the problem of the syllable is still an open question in phonetics. From the articulatory point of view the syllable may be regarded as a single uninterrupted unit of utterance which may coincide with a word (ex. cat /kaet/). Syllables consisting of two or more phonemes, joining the articulations, have a complex structure characterized by on-glides, retention and off-glides which is essential also for the ordinary combination of phonemes.

From the acoustic and perceptual point of view a syllable is a wave of loudness characterized by prosodic features such as stress, pitch, sonority and length. The acoustic- auditory shape of the syllable depends on sonority of the sounds. The peak of the syllable is often formed by a vowel as in pet, act, see; less often by the sonants or sonorants (m,n,l), as in the second syllable of cable, tension, times. The peak of the syllable may be followed by less sonorous sounds (consonants). One sound, which is characterized by the great force of utterance (accent and pitch of voice), sonority and length, may function as a syllable. For example, I /aI/, little /lit-l/, rhythm /rid-m/.

From the functional point of view a syllable, like other phonetic units, fulfills four functions: 1) **constitutive function**, i, e a syllable or syllables act as material carriers of words, word-forms, word-combinations and phrases; 2) **distinctive function**, i, e, the syllables may serve to distinguish minimal pairs of words, word-combinations and phrases. For example: **an apron** / en `eipren/- **a napron** / e `neipren/ **an ice house** / en `ais`haus/- **a nice house** / e`nais`haus/, **its lips** /its`lips/- **it slips** /it slips/. **Is there any mistake here?- Is there any Miss take here?;** 3) **recognitive function**, i, e, the recognition of the right syllable formation and syllable division rules; 4) **delimitative function**, i, e, some syllables may occur only in initial or final positions in words.

Phonologically it is possible to distinguish two types of syllables: 1) genuine syllables, the phonemic structure of which has constant functional relevance: **bottle** /bot-l – **bottom** /bat-em/ **make** /meik/- **making** /meikin/; 2) the secondary syllables are unstable and their phonemes have not the same functional relevance as the phonemes or genuine syllables. There are two or more peaks of sonority in the secondary syllables. For example: **a black tie** /e`bleak`ti/- **a blacked eye** /e`blaekt` ay/, **ice-cream** /`ais`kri:m/- **I cream** /ai`skri:m/.

There are the various generally accepted classifications of syllables. According to the syllable division, i. e. from the viewpoint of whether a syllable begins and ends with a vowel or a consonant sound, syllables are classified into open, covered, uncovered. V.A. Vassilyev distinguished the following types of syllables:

V-uncovered, open;

VC-closed, uncovered;

CVC-closed, covered;

CV-covered, open.

G.P. Torsuyev gives the following types of syllables:

V-fully open;

CVC-fully closed;

CV-initially covered;

VC-finally covered.

Besides, he distinguishes the sub-types of syllables.

A fully open syllable consists of a vowel or a diphthong and therefore it has no other sub-types. A fully closed (CVC) syllable may be of the following twelve sub-types depending on the number of consonants: 1) CVC-**fat**, 2) CVCC-**fact**, 3) CVCCC-**facts**, 4) CCVC-**place**, 5) CCCVC-**street**, 6) CCVCC-**speaks**, 7) CCVCCC-**spinx**, 8) CCCVCC-**streets**, 9) CCCVCCC-(con)-**structs**, 10) CVCCCC-**sixths**, 11) CCVCCCC-**twelfth**, 12) CVCCCCC-**sixths**.

The initial covered syllable has three sub-types; 1) CV-**sea**, 2) CCV-**play**, 3) CCCV-**straw**.

The finally covered syllable also has three sub-types: 1) VC-**at**, 2) VCC-**apt**, 3) VCCC-**acts**. Thus, there are nineteen structural sub-types of syllables in modern English and their peak is formed by a vowel or sonorant when it follows or precedes constrictive consonants. For example, CS (S-indicates a sonorant); /(rI)-tn/ **written**; CSC / ('lai-sns/ **license**; CCSC: /('saen)-kshns/ **sanctions**; CSCC: /('skae)-fildz/ **scaffolds**; CCSCC: /('en)-trnts/ **entrants**.

The above given classification represents the phonemic, to be more strict, the allophonic structure of syllables. An English syllable is the minimum unit of the phonetic structure of a monosyllabic word (e.g. /aI/, **I**, /it/ **it**, /buk/ **book** etc). Nevertheless it can also explain the allophonic structure of polysyllabic English words, i. e. words with two or more syllables. The English word may contain from one to eight syllables. There are more than eight syllables in Uzbek word as agglutination tendency is strong (it is possible to add a number of suffixes) in it.

Typologically the following types of syllables exist in English, Russian and Uzbek (including borrowings):

The universal type of syllable for English is CVC-closed and covered, which is the most frequently used in it.

№	The type of the syllable	English	Russian	Uzbek
1.	V	I /ai/ awe /o:/	о-а-зис, А!	U, E! A!
2.	CV	He /hi:/ me /mi:/	он, тема	ke-ma, bu, shu
3.	VC	It /it/ art /a:t/	ум, ил	un, o't, o'r-oq
4.	CVC	Bed /bed/, take /teik/	сон, дом, парта	bo'sh, say-ramoq
5.	VCC	Act /aekt/, old /ould/	акт, иск, -ость	akt, axd,
6.	VCCC	Ants/aents/, asks/a:sks/	искр-, астр-	ust astr-,
7.	VCCCC	Ernst/a:nst/, entry/entri/	Ернст	Ernst
8.	CCV	Try/trai/, stay/stei/	Сто, три, сна-	sme-ta, tri-o
9.	CCCV	Straw/stro:/	Вста-вать, мгла	Brno
10.	CCVC	Prize/praiz/, stop/stop/	Стол, стул. стой	Sta-kan, sta-dion
11.	CCVCC	Speaks/spi:ks/	Столб, праст-	Plast-,
12.	CCVCCC	Stamps/staemps/	Спектр, сфиникс	Spektr
13.	CVCC	Tent/tent/, mend/mend/	Мост, серп	Mard, qand, g'isht
14.	CCCVC	Strength/strengd/	Скрип-ка, страх	Shtraf, skrip-ka
15.	CVCCC	Facts/faekts/,tends/tendz/	Пункт, фильтр	Tekst, filtr
16.	CCCCVC	-	Взгляд, встреч	
17.	CCCCV	-	Вспле- /ски/	
18.	CCCCVCC	-	Всплеск взблеск	
19.	CCCVCC	(con)-structs/ken-strakts/	Страсть вскольз	
20.	CVCCCC	Sixths /siksdz/	Монстр, /свиде/	

Literature

1. О.С. Ахманова. Фонология. Морфонология. М., 1966, с. 58
2. Э.А. Макаев; Е.С. Кубрякова. О статусе морфонологии и единицах ее описания. В кн. "Единицы разных уровней грамматического строя языка и их взаимодействие". М., 1969, с. 103
3. Л.А. Телегин Морфологическая структура суффиксальных производных на – ion в современном английском языке. Автореферат кан. дисс. М., 1970