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PHONETIC INTERFERENCE OF VOWEL PHONEMES IN UZBEK- RUSSIAN AND UZBEK-GERMAN BILINGUALISM

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ABSTRACT

*The article examines the issues of phonetic interference in Uzbek-Russian and Uzbek-German bilingualism, as well as identifying the features of phonetic interference in the speech of Uzbek speaking students in the process of acquiring Russian and German. **The purpose** of this work is to identify the features of bilingualism, phonetic interference of the vowel sounds of Uzbek, Russian and German languages. It is established that the Uzbek language has a greater impact on the German language system in the learning process than the Russian language. The Uzbek language, as a system mastered in a natural environment, affects the process of mastering all subsequent language systems. The phonetic interference of the Russian and German languages is most clearly expressed in the pronunciation of phonemes and intonation, and this is primarily due to the methods of mastering these languages. **Materials and methods.** The material for this study was linguistic scientific articles, abstracts and monographs. The study of Russian and German languages usually occurs at a conscious age, so the simple imitation that begins the development of the native language is replaced by the identification of language systems. In the course of studying the problem of phonetic interference, a descriptive method of vowel phonemes in the Uzbek, Russian and German languages was used, which makes it possible to understand and generalize the corresponding theoretical material. **Results.** The results of the study are as follows: to explore the manifestations of phonetic interference in Uzbek-German and Uzbek-Russian bilingualism, which are most displayed in phonetics, grammar and vocabulary. At the same time, the first foreign language begins to have a great influence on the second. The degree of interference of languages largely depends on the contact of languages and the level of linguistic competence of individuals. Improving the language competence of a bilingual is an effective way to prevent interference. To reduce the degree of influence of languages on each*

other, the ability of individuals to switch language codes should also be developed. Universal errors arising at the point of the largest approximation of languages are adjusted by the targeted fixing of the foreign language material. **Conclusion.** The manifestations of sound (phonetic and phonological), spelling, grammatical (morphological, syntactic and punctuation), lexical-semantic, stylistic and, finally, intra-linguistic interference must be distinguished from the phenomena of language switching, in which a language change occurs. Interference is a characteristic process of a bilingual situation. Features of these stages can be influenced by both internal and external factors. It is necessary to observe the influence of extra-linguistic situations on bilingual speech.

KEYWORDS: *Language Contacts, Bilingualism, Multilingualism, Interference, Vowel Sound, Language System, Phonetic Interference.*

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