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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.*

INTRODUCTION

Bilingualism as a result of language contacts, which are inevitable in the world of globalization, is of absolute interest along with other linguistic results, such as language borrowing, language change, language mixing and interference phenomena that naturally follow it. The characteristics of the communicative scopes and forms of language existence, within which language contacts take place, their intensity and regularity, turn out to be the most important aspects in the analysis of cases of deviation from the norms of each of the languages involved in the contact situation, and are manifested in the speech of bilinguals as a result of their acquaintance with in more than one language. In connection with the contacting of languages, one can observe changes in the system of phonemes L1, L2 or L1, L2, L3, manifested in the form of changes in the implementation of certain phonemes or the phonological system as a whole, as well as violations of the differentiation of significant features in contacting languages, leading to confusion, non-discrimination or rethinking linguistic facts. The linguacultural situation is often characterized by an active non-equilibrium Uzbek-Russian and Uzbek-German bilingualism, the main feature of which is its diglossic-bilingual nature.

Bilingualism or multilingualism and linguistic contact are prerequisites for the manifestation of linguistic interference, which can become the beginning of borrowing, transfer, from one language to another, or fusion (convergence) of certain elements of the contacting languages. The problems of bilingualism, multilingualism and the influence of languages on each other have attracted the attention of researchers for a long time. In the multilingual regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, there is a diffuse nature of linguistic processes in combination of the spoken language with the literary language, which creates problems for the bilingualism as a linguistic personality in linguacultural identification.

With regular language contact and bilingualism, the phenomenon of *interference* occurs. In linguistics, the problem of interference is considered within the framework of linguistic contacts and interference is understood as a violation by a bilingual (a person who speaks two languages) of the norms and rules of the ratio of two contacting languages. [1]

Interference problems have worried many linguists. For the first time, the idea of the mutual influence of languages on each other was put forward by the Russian-Polish linguist I.A.

Baudouin de Courtenay. By interference, the scientist understood the convergent restructuring of languages in the course of contacts. It should be remembered that at that time the term "interference" was not yet widespread. The main idea of I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay was that as a result of the mutual influence of languages on each other, not only the borrowing of individual linguistic units occurs, but also the convergence of languages as a whole [6,317].

The term "interference" comes from the Latin words "inter" (between) and "ferens" / "ferentis" (carrier, carrying). It first appeared in the fields of physics, chemistry and biology, and then was borrowed into the field of linguistics. This phenomenon is studied in linguistics, sociolinguistics, psychology and psycholinguistics and can manifest itself in both oral and written speech. [2]

According to the theory of such linguists as W. Weinreich, I.A. Zimnyaya, A.A. Leont'ev interference is the replacement of the system of rules of the target language with another, built under the influence of the system of rules of the native or previously studied language [3,4,5]. Moreover, the interference arising from the negative impact of the native language and the first foreign language on the studied third language in bilingualism covers all linguistic levels of the language.

There are three main forms of interference. We are talking about phonetic, grammatical and lexical-semantic interference. The problem of phonetic phenomena, respectively, the interference becomes especially relevant in connection with the question of acceptance or non-acceptance of specific phonetic phenomena. Determining phonetic hindrances, their causes and impact on communication are important tasks for phonetics researchers, teachers and students working in the field of German as a foreign language. This applies in particular to phonetic phenomena in the comparative analysis of the German and the native language. The article discusses phonetic interference from the native language (in our case, Uzbek) to the target languages (Russian and German).

In the sound systems of the Uzbek, German and Russian languages, there is a significant range of articulatory and acoustic phenomena that do not coincide with each other. This leads to an emphasis in bilingual pronunciation. To eliminate the emphasis, it is necessary to refer to the data of the acoustical-articulatory features of phonemes, which deals with the phonological system of a non-native language, to master syntagmatic and paradigmatic patterns in order to understand the similarities and differences of the Uzbek, Russian and German language systems.

The system of German vocalism has 18 vowel phonemes, three times more units than Uzbek and Russian. This is due to the presence in it, firstly, of long and short vowel phonemes and, secondly, labialized front vowels. These two features of the sound system of the German language, as well as the hard onset of vowels at the beginning of words and morphemes, which has a delimiting meaning in the flow of German speech, have a constant interfering effect on the pronunciation of the Uzbek and the Russian speaker in German. The timbre of vowel sounds depends more on the position of the tongue, soft palate and lips.

In the conditions of Uzbek-German and Uzbek-Russian bilingualism, there are many obstacles, that is, the phenomenon of interference in the phonetic system of these languages. To overcome obstacles in mastering a non-native language, Uzbek students need to study phonetics by comparing the sounds of vowel and consonant phonemes. The characteristic of vowels is related to the type of syllable. German vowels: [i:], [ɪ], [y:], [ʏ:], [u:], [ʊ], [ɛ:], [ɛ:], [z], [ø] [œ], [o:],

[o], [a:], [a], [ə], [R], [ao]. The sounds of the Russian language are divided into vowels and consonants. The vowel sound consists only of the voice. The consonant sound consists of voice and noise or only noise. In Russian there are 6 vowel sounds: [a], [o], [e], [y], [and], [s]. Uzbek vowels: [i], [e], [a], [u], [u], [o].

According to the movement of the tongue along the vertical, or according to the degree of rise of the tongue, according to the degree of approach to the palate during the formation of sound, all vowels are divided into sounds of the upper, middle and lower ascents. According to the movement of the tongue horizontally, or at the place where the tongue rises during the formation of sound, the vowels are divided into vowels of the front, middle and back rows. If the vowel sounds of German are I - [i:], [I], E - [e:], [E:], [e], U - [u], [Y], O - [0:], A - [a] of the upper ascent, then in the Uzbek language the vowel sounds of the upper row include [and], [a], [e], in Russian the upper one is [and], [s], [y], the middle one is [e], [o], lower - [a]. Thus, the lower ascent of vowels in German includes [o:], [o], [a:], [i:], [i], and in Uzbek, the vowels [u], [a], [about].

The phoneme [and] of the Russian language is the sound of the front row, high rise, non-diphthong, non-labialized. In the Uzbek language, the vowel phoneme [and], possessing the same specific features, differs significantly from the analogous Russian phoneme. There are two variants of the phoneme in the Uzbek language: anterior [i] and posterior [s]. In terms of its articulation characteristics, Uzbek [and] occupies an intermediate position between the front and rear sounds, that is, it is the sound in between the Russian [and] and [s]. A great difficulty in mastering Russian pronunciation is the vowel sound [s], which is absent in Uzbek and German vocalism. Even if students begin to distinguish by ear the sounds [and] - [s] articulation of the vowel [s], that is, the upper rise of the middle part of the back of the tongue, not accompanied by labialization, is not given to them for a long time. Compared to the vowel [and], the main articulatory movement of the vowel [s] is the backward movement of the tongue. But Uzbek students tend to replace the desired articulation with the familiar one. The vowel sound [s] is found in the Uzbek language mainly in borrowed words from the Russian language, for example: cheese, exhibition. In articulation, this vowel differs from the vowel [s] existing in the Uzbek lexicon, by raising the tongue, by a narrow back row, by touching the sides of the tongue to the hard palate. In the spoken process, this sound is almost distorted and faces assimilative conversion, since Uzbeks do not have an articulatory skill for the vowel [s] [9,65].

According to the theory of academician V.V. Reshetova: "If the more posterior shade of the phoneme [u] = [b] is characterized by us as acoustically close to [s] but Russian [s] is not identical [7,138].

If mistakes in bilingual speech are associated with the use of German labialized vowels of the front row, then a methodical technique should be deliberate stretching of the lips, although in Russian when pronouncing [s] the lips are neutral, In the position of the end of a word under stress, for example, in the words: mountains, you, walls, tables, carpets, writing, etc. - sometimes there is a diphthong pronunciation [s] with s-shaped or u-shaped shades at the end of the sound. This discontinuity in sound is the result of an inability to fix the vowel line or rise [s].

Unlike Uzbek and Russian vowels, German vowels are divided into short (with a minimum duration), long and semi-long. Longitude and brevity of sounds perform a meaningful function. For example, the difference in the sense of sentences is determined only by the duration of the

vowel in the words: Städte (long sound - "cities") and Stätte (short sound - "place." Wirbesuchtengern die Städte. - We enjoyed visiting cities. WirbesuchtengerndieseStätte . - We visited these places with pleasure. ") [8, 6].

The vowel sounds of the German language form pairs "long vowel" - "short vowel". The difference leads in most cases to the emergence of differences, called qualitative. The difference in their articulation depends on how wide the mouth is when pronouncing the vowels. At the beginning of a word or root of a word, German vowels should be pronounced with a so-called hard attack. A hard seizure is the result of the rapid opening of tightly closed vocal cords and is perceived in the stream of speech as a light clicking sound. Thanks to a firm fit, words beginning with a vowel do not merge with the previous word into one sound group when pronounced. Thus, we see some differences in the phenomenon characteristic only of the phonetic system of the German language, which shows a significant difference from the systems of the Uzbek and Russian languages, compare: bu _ uskun. This _ setting (continuous pronunciation). diese Anlage (non-fusion due to hard attack).

When pronouncing German vowels, tension of the entire vocal apparatus is necessary, ensuring the preservation of the homogeneity of the sound throughout its sound. In the Uzbek and Russian languages, when pronouncing vowels, the vocal apparatus is not tense, which leads to non-uniformity of the sound of vowels (sliding). Compare: [to: t] tot - dead [that] - that. In German, primarily [o:] and [e:], they retain their sound in unstressed syllables, while in Uzbek and Russian they often change completely, for example: [fo · ne · tik] Phonetik - [fanetics] - phonetics [me · te · o: r] Meteor - [mitior] - meteor. In German, unlike Uzbek and Russian, all vowels are pronounced in unstressed syllables cleanly, clearly and clearly. In Russian, vowel sounds, especially [o], in unstressed syllables are pronounced very vaguely, like a cross between [a] and [o]; Wed the Russian word "professor" and the German word Professor [pro · ' feso: r]. Often, not only beginners but also advanced Uzbek learners of Russian are unable to pronounce some Russian sounds correctly. For beginners to study the Russian language of foreigners, the difficulty in studying the Russian alphabet and Russian phonetics lies in the fact that almost all letters of the Russian alphabet can denote several different sounds, for example: the letter E can denote the sounds [e], [ye], [and], and sometimes even the letter - E - can denote the sound [s] (after the consonants w, w, c without stress: price, wife). As shown above, the Russian language is written in Cyrillic. The Russian alphabet has 33 letters and, therefore, more than the Uzbek and German alphabets. Some Russian letters resemble Latin letters used to write Uzbek and German languages, for example A / a, O / o, K / k, but Sh / w, Y / s are not displayed from the Latin font. On the other hand, Russian language does not know some Latin letters, as well as the rewriting of the German language (W / w, Ä / ä, Ö / ö, Ü / ü, Z / z, etc.). This poses a challenge for Uzbek German learners as well as German teachers to cope with sounds they are unfamiliar with. It is especially difficult to formulate front round vowels such as Ö or Ü. With interference, not only phonology is important, but also the implementation of sounds in the speech process.

Summing up, it should be noted that a comparative analysis of the phonological units of the Uzbek, Russian and German languages gives grounds for the assertion that the interference in Russian and German speech of Uzbeks at the phonetic level is caused by: a) the presence of the law of vowel harmony in the Uzbek language; b) the presence in the Uzbek language of sounds that are close, but different in their articulation from the sounds of the Russian and German

languages; d) the presence in the Uzbek language of sounds that have no analogy in the sound composition of the Russian and German languages. A characteristic feature of the interference in Russian and German speech of Uzbek students can be considered that phonetic interference is observed in the forms of external and internal, direct and indirect interference. In some cases, interference manifests itself in a combined way as indirect and intra-lingual and can cover several linguistic levels.

In the similarities and differences in the phonetic structure of the Uzbek, Russian and German languages, we see the basis for determining the specifics of the interference in the Uzbek-German and Uzbek-Russian bilingualism in the Russian and German speech of Uzbek students.

In the course of the study, it was established that it was necessary to create textbooks and teaching aids for the phonetic - practical course of the Uzbek-Russian and Uzbek-German languages, including special exercises to overcome the interfering influence of the native language on non-native languages in the context of bilingualism.

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