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ORGANIZING SPELLING EXERCISES IN LEARNING VOWELS AND CONSONANTS

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Abstract: The article discusses the acoustic properties of speech sounds, speech organs and articulation base, physiological properties, vowel sounds and their classification and types, consonant sounds and their formation, and it is proved with the help of examples.

Key words: Phonetics, background, phoneme, speech, vowel, consonant, articulation, classification, sound, language, mouth.

When the sounds are studied as a phonetic unit, they are called speech sounds or backgrounds. Background is a common term in modern linguistics and is the smallest meaningless unit of speech. When the sounds are studied as a language unit, they are called language sounds or phonemes.

Organs involved in the formation of speech sounds are called speech organs. Speech organs are divided into active and passive organs according to their participation in the formation of sounds.

Active speech organs include tongue, lips (upper and lower), soft palate and vocal cords. Among these organs, the tongue is the most active. Not all parts of the tongue serve equally when making a sound. For this reason, in linguistics, it is divided into three structural parts, the so-called front part, middle part and back part.

Passive speech organs include teeth (upper incisors), gums (alveoli) and hard palate.

When we talk about speech sounds, we can't help but use the term "articulation". Articulation is the movement of speech organs and their role in the formation of sound. Articulation of speech sounds includes preparation for pronunciation - excursion, pronunciation itself and the return of speech organs to their place - recursion; is called the base of articulation in the formation of speech sounds.

Speech sounds are made of noise and voice. According to the presence of voice and noise, sounds are divided into two groups - vowels and consonants.

If the flow of air coming out of the lungs vibrates the vocal chords and does not meet resistance in the oral cavity, a vowel sound is formed.

If the flow of air coming out of the lungs does not meet resistance in the oral cavity, regardless of whether it vibrates the vocal chords, then a consonant sound is formed.

Speech sounds are not the same in quantity and quality in languages. Vowels are made up of only voice, that is, the flow of air coming out of the lungs vibrates the vocal cords and does not encounter any resistance in the oral cavity.

Vowels are not the same in number and quality in languages. Some languages have two vowels, and some have more than twenty. From the point of view of general linguistics, vowel sounds differ from each other according to the horizontal position of the tongue, according to the degree of elevation of the tongue (according to the vertical position), according to the shortness and longness of the sounds, according to the participation of the lips. According to the horizontal position of the tongue, vowels are divided into three types:

a) Prelingual vowels: [i], [a], [e] in Uzbek;

b) Language middle vowels: in Russian [i] and others;

c) Language back vowels: [u], [o'], [o] and others.

Vowels are divided into three types according to the level of raising the tongue:

a) Open vowels: [a], [o] in Uzbek; in Russian [a] and others:

b) Semi-open (semi-closed) vowels: [e], [o'] in Uzbek; Russian [e], [o], etc.;

c) Closed vowels: [i], [u] in Uzbek; Russian [i], [i], [u], etc.

According to their short and long vowels, they are divided into short and long vowels. These features of vowels are not common to all languages in the world. For example, in the Uzbek and Russian languages, vowels are not divided into short and long sounds, but in the course of speech, long or short pronunciation of vowels can be encountered, which does not change the meaning of the words. This measure applied to vowels is called a quantity sign in linguistics. Long sounds are written with a special phonetic transcription-transcription symbol [:]. English and German have such sounds, for example: English has short [u] and long [u:], short [i] and long [i:] phonemes. Compare: [pit] and [pi:t], [pul] and [pu:l].

According to the participation of the lips, vowels are divided into lipped and non-lipped sounds. When pronouncing the sounds [i], [e], [a] in the Uzbek language, the lips are not actively involved, so they are called non-labial vowels. But the lips are actively involved in the pronunciation of the sounds [u], [o'], [o], that's why they are called lipped vowels. From a structural point of view, vowels are divided into three types: monophthongs, diphthongs, and triphthongs, i.e., one-sound, two-sound, and three-sound vowels. If they contain only one sound, they are called monophthongs (o, u, i, etc.), and the speech organs are in the same position when pronouncing them. Vowels consisting of two sounds are called diphthongs. [ai], [oi], [ai] etc. In the pronunciation of diphthongs, the speech organs move from one state to another. Vowels consisting of three sounds are called triphthongs. The sounds [aia], [aua] in the Inliz language are among them. In the pronunciation of these, the speech organs change from one state to another. Dividing vowels into monophthongs, diphthongs and triphthongs is not characteristic of all languages. Such a phenomenon does not occur in Uzbek and Russian languages. It is often found in Roman-Germanic languages. Although diphthongs and triphthongs are combinations of two and three sounds, they are monofunctional units. This is taken into account when dividing a syllable, and they are included in one syllable.

In the formation of consonant sounds, the air flow coming out of the mouth faces resistance in the mouth or nasal cavity, regardless of whether it vibrates the vocal cords or not. If the flow of air coming out of the lungs meets resistance only in the oral cavity without vibrating the vocal cords, such sounds consist only of noise and are called voiceless consonants ([t], [s], [k], [p], [f], etc.). If the flow of air coming out of the lungs vibrates the vocal chords and meets resistance in

the oral cavity, then consonants are formed, which are made up of voice and noise. It is appropriate to divide such consonants into two. If the sound is higher than noise, such consonants are called sonors or sonants. (eg [m], [n], [l], [y], etc.). They, in turn, can be divided into nasal and oral sonar. Nasal sonors include the Uzbek sounds [m], [n], [ng] and their equivalents in other languages. During the pronunciation of these sounds, the soft palate is lowered, and the air passes through the nasal cavity. Mouth sounds consist of side [l], tremulous [r], and middle [y] sounds.

If noise prevails over sound, such consonants are called voiced consonants. ([b], [v], [g], [d], [j], etc.). In addition to the participation of voice and noise, consonants are divided into types according to the place of pronunciation and the method of formation. Lip consonants are lip-lip sounds ([b],[p],[m]) formed by the meeting of two lips and lip-tooth sounds ([v],[f])) can be divided into

Tongue consonants are divided into front tongue, tongue middle, tongue back and deep tongue back sounds.

Prelingual consonants include sounds like [t], [d], [s], [sh], [n]. Prelingual consonants, in turn, are dorsal (tooth) [s], [z], [n], apical (palate) [t], [d] and cacuminal (back of the tongue) – [ch], [sh], [divided into j] sounds.

Tongue middle consonant [y]. This sound in the Uzbek language is formed in the middle part of the tongue and palate.

The consonants [q], [g'] in the Uzbek language are formed as a result of the back part touching the palate from the middle to the back.

Deep tongue back sounds are formed as a result of touching the soft palate with the root of the tongue, [q], [g'], [x] in the Uzbek language are among such sounds.

Examples of throat consonants are Uzbek [h] and [x] and [q] in Arabic. These consonants are formed in the throat cavity. According to the method of formation, consonants are divided into explosive, sliding and mixed types.

Explosive sounds include [b], [p], [t], [d]. During the pronunciation of these sounds, the flow of air coming out of the lungs breaks through the resistance of the speech organs involved in articulation, resulting in an explosion.

Gliding sounds include [v], [f], [s], [sh], [j], [x] enters. The organs of speech participating in their pronunciation do not become tightly connected, but these organs come closer to each other, and the air flows between them.

Mixed sounds include [ch], [j] (the sound in the Uzbek word "chick"). These sounds are consonants with a complex composition, that is, they are formed by the sum of two consonants (ч = т + ш; ж = д + ж in the words table, jora). In the pronunciation of these sounds, the front part of the tongue rests on the gum, but without the usual explosion, the air mostly slips out. As a result, the incomplete burst and the subsequent slide produce a mixture of sounds involving two different methods.

In linguistics, orthography studies the relationship between sounds and letters. Orthography is made up of the Greek words "orthos" - right and "grapho" which means to write, and deals with spelling rules. The closest relationship between reading and writing is ensured in the Uzbek language. As far as possible, the letters correspond to the sounds. Letters and symbols placed in a

certain order are called alphabet. The main task of orthography is the rules of using the alphabet in writing, writing words and moving syllables. According to the phonetic principle, whatever sound is heard in pronunciation, the corresponding letter should be written. The best example of this is the Uzbek adverbial suffix: -ga, -ka, -qa. At the end of the word, whichever of these sounds is written. For example: to the house, to the field, to the swamp, to the poplar, to the donkey and to the hokozo. These suffixes, regardless of their different spellings, perform the same function in the language. Another example of the phonetic principle can be given from the Uzbek language: when possessive and consonant suffixes are added to words such as belly, nose, sister, they are dropped as a result of the vowels in them being inaudible (unpronounceable): like берним, берним, singling.

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