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Annotation

In connected speech, vowels often undergo modifications or changes to their pronunciation. These modifications occur due to various factors such as coarticulation, assimilation, elision, and reduction. Understanding these modifications is crucial for comprehending natural spoken language. In this article, we will explore some common vowel modifications in connected speech, along with examples.

Key words: Coarticulation, assimilation, elision, reduction, vowels sound, syllables.

Modifications of vowels in connected speech refer to the changes that occur to vowel sounds when they are pronounced in the context of a sentence or phrase. These modifications are a natural part of spoken language and are influenced by factors such as stress, rhythm, and the sounds that come before or after the vowel.

Coarticulation refers to the influence of one sound on the production of another sound in connected speech. Vowels are particularly susceptible to coarticulatory effects. One common coarticulatory phenomenon is vowel nasalization, where a vowel becomes nasalized due to the influence of a neighboring nasal consonant. For example:- The word "can" /kæn/ may be pronounced as [kæ̃n] with a nasalized vowel due to the following nasal consonant /n/.

Assimilation occurs when a sound becomes similar or identical to a neighboring sound. Vowel assimilation can be classified into two types: regressive assimilation (right-to-left) and progressive assimilation (left-to-right). Another modification is vowel assimilation, where a vowel sound changes to become more similar to a neighboring sound. This can happen when a vowel is followed by a consonant sound that is produced in a similar place or manner. For example, the /i/ sound in the word "meet" may assimilate to a /i:/ sound in the phrase "meet him" because the /h/ sound is produced with a similar tongue position.

- Regressive Assimilation: In this type, a vowel is modified to match a following sound. For instance:

- The phrase "good boy" /gʊd bɔɪ/ may be pronounced as [gʊd bɔɪ] with the vowel /ʊ/ assimilating to the following /u/ sound.

- Progressive Assimilation: In this type, a vowel is modified to match a preceding sound. For example:

- The word "handbag" /hændbæg/ may be pronounced as [hæmbæg] with the vowel /æ/ assimilating to the following /m/ sound.

Elision refers to the omission or deletion of a sound in connected speech. Vowel elision can occur in various contexts, such as when a vowel is unstressed or in rapid speech. Vowel elision is another modification that occurs when a vowel sound is completely omitted or deleted in connected speech. This can happen when a vowel sound is in an unstressed syllable and is not

considered essential for understanding the word. For example, the /ə/ sound in the word "banana" may be elided in the phrase "I want a banana" where the stress is on the word "banana." Here are a few examples:

- The word "probably" /'prɒbəbli/ may be pronounced as ['prɒbli] with the unstressed vowel /ə/ elided.
- The phrase "I am going to" /aɪ æm 'ɡoʊɪŋ tu/ may be pronounced as [aɪm 'ɡoʊnə] with the unstressed vowels /æ/ and /u/ elided.

Vowel reduction refers to the modification of a vowel to a more centralized and less distinct sound. This often occurs in unstressed syllables. One common modification is vowel reduction, where a vowel sound becomes shorter and less distinct when it is unstressed or in an unstressed syllable. For example, the /i/ sound in the word "happy" may be reduced to a schwa sound /ə/ in the phrase "I'm happy" where the stress is on the word "happy." Here are a couple of examples:

- The word "banana" /bə'neɪnə/ may be pronounced as [bə'neɪnə] with the unstressed vowel /ə/ reduced to a schwa sound.
- The word "photograph" /'fotəgræf/ may be pronounced as ['fotəgræf] with the unstressed vowel /ə/ reduced to a schwa sound.

Vowels are an essential component of language, forming the building blocks of words and allowing us to communicate effectively. They are the most open and sonorous sounds produced by the human voice, and understanding their intricacies can greatly enhance our linguistic skills. In this article, we will delve into the fascinating world of vowel sounds, exploring their classification, pronunciation, and importance in various languages.

Classification of Vowel Sounds:

Vowel sounds can be classified based on several factors, including their position in the mouth, tongue height, and tongue advancement. The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) provides a comprehensive system for categorizing vowel sounds. It classifies vowels into three main categories: front, central, and back vowels. Front vowels are produced with the highest part of the tongue positioned towards the front of the mouth, while back vowels are produced with the highest part of the tongue positioned towards the back of the mouth. Central vowels, as the name suggests, are produced with the tongue in a more central position.

Pronunciation of Vowel Sounds:

Each language has its own unique set of vowel sounds, and mastering their pronunciation can be a challenging yet rewarding endeavor. Vowel sounds are produced by manipulating the shape of the vocal tract, primarily by altering the position of the tongue. The position of the lips and jaw also plays a role in shaping vowel sounds. For example, the English language has a wide range of vowel sounds, such as the long "ee" sound in "tree" and the short "a" sound in "cat." Pronunciation guides and audio resources can be valuable tools in helping learners accurately produce vowel sounds.

Importance in Language:

Vowel sounds are crucial for distinguishing between words and conveying meaning in language. They contribute to the rhythm, melody, and intonation of speech, making communication more expressive and nuanced. In some languages, such as Spanish and Italian, vowel sounds are pronounced more clearly and distinctly than in others, like English. This

distinction can sometimes pose challenges for non-native speakers, but it also adds richness and diversity to the world of languages.

Vowel Sounds in Different Languages:

Different languages have varying numbers and types of vowel sounds. For instance, the Hawaiian language has only five vowel sounds, while the Taa language spoken in Botswana and Namibia has an astounding 31 vowel sounds. Some languages, like Arabic, also have vowel sounds that are not present in English, making them particularly challenging for English speakers to learn.

Vowel sounds are an integral part of language, enabling effective communication and adding depth to our linguistic abilities. Understanding the classification and pronunciation of vowel sounds can greatly enhance our language learning journey. Whether you are a language enthusiast or a learner, exploring the world of vowel sounds opens up a whole new realm of linguistic appreciation and understanding. So, let's embrace the beauty and diversity of vowel sounds and embark on a journey of language exploration.

Overall, modifications of vowels in connected speech are important for understanding and producing natural, fluent speech. They contribute to the rhythm and flow of spoken language and can vary depending on regional accents and individual speaking styles. It is important to note that these vowel modifications are not fixed rules but rather tendencies observed in connected speech. The extent of these modifications can vary depending on factors such as regional accents, speaking style, and individual speech patterns. Understanding and recognizing these vowel modifications in connected speech is essential for effective listening and communication. By familiarizing ourselves with these patterns, we can enhance our ability to comprehend and produce natural spoken language.

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