

**Oyxunboeva Dilafruz Mahmud qizi**

4<sup>th</sup> year students at Djizzakh branch of The National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek

Supervisor: **Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi**

Assistant teacher in the department Foreign Languages at Djizzakh branch of The National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek

### **Annotation**

This article gives information about the system of English language. In this article it has several paragraphs, which give full data about this. It is based on what is sentences? What is the difference between consonant and vowel phonemes? In this article, candidates can learn how to be a good learner and what is consonants. And candidates can learn how to use it?

**Key words:** the phonetic system of English, phonetics, stress, intonation, phonics vs phonetics, IPA, place of articulation, fricative sounds, plosive sounds, nasal sounds, glottal sounds, approximant sounds, affricate sounds.

**The field of linguistics that studies all human sounds is called phonetics.**

Analyzes the production (articulation), transmission (sound), and perception (auditory) of sound. The phonetic system of a language describes the way people use sounds in that language. The phonology of a language classifies these sounds into vowels and consonants, long and short sounds, and many other language-specific parameters. The phonetic system of English The phonetic system of English consists of four elements: phonetics, syllabic word structure, stress, and intonation. Simply put, it describes how we produce and recognize speech. Most ESL textbooks illustrate these components using the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), described below.

**Phonics vs. Phonetics:** Sometimes the meaning of phonetics is limited to a simplified definition of phonetics. But that's wrong. Phonetics is the academic study of the sounds of language. Therefore, this science is a branch of linguistics. Phonics is a method of teaching children how to read by pronouncing each letter like the alphabet.

**IPA in English Phonetics:**The International Phonetic Alphabet is a system of symbols that represent each sound used in the English language. IPA is often used when learning English. Linguists transcribe words into this alphabet for study. Dictionaries use IPA to represent the correct pronunciation of a word. However, some of the above

do not use their own alphabet for various reasons. In most cases a reference table will be provided. Many of the best American English dictionaries transcribe words in a phonetic system that is more comfortable for unprepared readers. International Phonetic Alphabet IPA was developed in the 19th century but is now used for modern languages. If you know how to pronounce each symbol, you can use its notation in the dictionary.

**Sounds in phonetics also differ in how they are pronounced.** The important thing here is how the lips, tongue, and teeth work to produce some kind of sound. How you use your breath is also important. The first thing to know about IPA is that there are two broad categories: Vowels - These sounds in English are created by air moving freely in different directions. Consonants – These sounds are also made through the air, but are stopped by another part of the mouth, such as the tongue or teeth.

**What is a consonant?** Consonant is the term used to describe the letters of the English alphabet minus the five vowels (**a, e, i, o, u**). These include letters that are pronounced by obstructing the airflow in the vocal tract. The Oxford Learner's Dictionary defines a consonant as "a sound produced by the total or partial cessation of airflow through the mouth or nose. English Consonant Sounds Like vowels, consonants can be better recognized by learning their sounds. Consonants are sounds produced by partial or complete interruption of air by the lips, teeth, tongue, or throat. Collins Dictionary defines a consonant as "a sound made when air stops passing freely through the mouth, such as 'p', 'f', 'n', or 't'." English has a total of 44 sounds. 24 of these are consonants. Let's see what they are and how they are classified. Classification of Consonants: Consonants are divided into categories based on two aspects related to Place of Articulation - the part of the mouth used to pronounce each sound. Articulation - Concerning the movement of air from the lungs through the nose and mouth. To learn more about the different positions and methods of joints, read on.

#### **Place of Articulation**

Bilabial – the upper lip and lower lip come in complete contact with each other.

Dental – the tip of the tongue touches the teeth mildly.

Labio -dental – the lower lip and the upper teeth come in contact with each other.

Palatal – the body of the tongue touches the hard palate.

Alveolar – the tip or blade of the tongue touches the alveolar ridge.

Palato-alveolar – the blade/tip of the tongue touches the alveolar ridge, and the body of the tongue approaches the hard palate.

Velar – the body of the tongue comes in contact with the soft palate (also called the velum).

Glottal – the vocal cords come into contact and produce friction.

IPA phonetics regarding consonants is harder to remember. There are many types of phonetic consonants according to the manner of pronouncing them.

**Types of Consonants in Phonetics**

Usually, consonant sounds of the English alphabet are divided into the following categories:

Fricative sounds – produced when the tongue rubs teeth or the roof of the mouth.

Plosive sounds – produced by stopping airflow with an explosive sound.

Nasal sounds – made through the nose. Glottal sounds – pronounced in the throat.

Approximant sounds – similar to phonetic vowels. Affricate sounds – a fusion of plosive and fricative sounds.

**Consonant Sounds. Place of Articulation. Manner of Articulation. Examples**

1. /p/	Bilabial	Plosive	pet, top
2. /b/	Bilabial	Plosive	bat, tub
3. /m/	Bilabial	Nasal	mat,
palm			
4. /w/	Bilabial	Approximant	wind,
always			
5. /f/	Labio-dental	Fricative	front,
leaf			
6. /v/	Labio-dental	Fricative	vase,
advise			
7. /θ/	Dental	Fricative	think,
teeth			
8. /ð/	Dental	Fricative	this,
with			
9. /t/	Alveolar	Fricative	trunk,
what			
10. /d/	Alveolar	Fricative	dose,
ward			
11. /s/	Alveolar	Fricative	save,
case			
12. /z/	Alveolar	Fricative	zest,
doze			
13. /n/	Alveolar	Nasal	neat,
win			
14. /l/	Alveolar	Lateral	like,
will			
15. /r/	Alveolar	Approximant	rest,
torch			

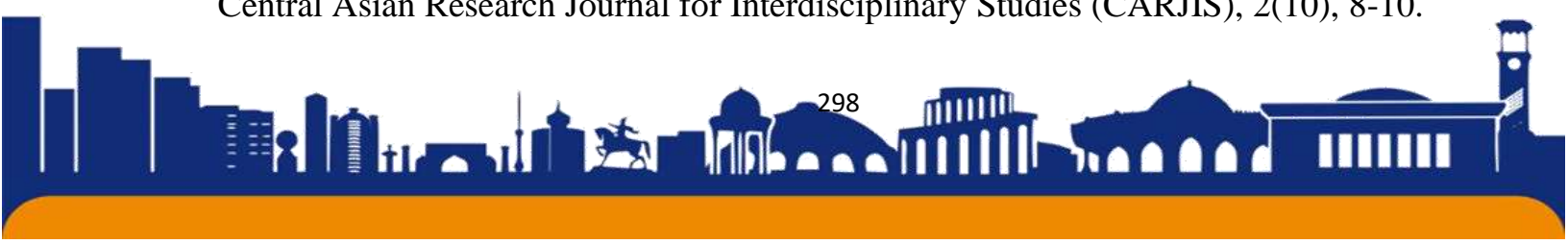
VOLUME-1, ISSUE-10

16. /ʃ/ cushion	Palato-alveolar	Fricative	shoes,
17. /ʒ/ measure	Palato-alveolar	Fricative	beige,
18. /tʃ/ patch	Palato-alveolar	Affricate	catch,
19. /dʒ/ judge	Palato-alveolar	Affricate	badge,
20. /j/ yonder	Palatal	Approximant	yoke,
21. /k/ poke	Velar	Plosive	keep,
22. /g/ bag	Velar	Plosive	game,
23. /ŋ/ wing	Velar	Plosive	sing,
24. /h/ cohort	Glottal	Fricative	heap,

In conclusion, Study consonant and vowel sounds is too important and interesting for me because Phonology is one of few ways to understand every single letter and word to pronunciation in the correct form. To have a comparison about consonant and vowel sounds I can tell you that consonants are easier to pronunciation and record them in the mind but the vowels you have to concentrate more because the same letter can have different pronunciation. The English language has a complex system of consonant sounds, with different manners of articulation and places of articulation. Here is an overview of the consonant phonemes in English: Manner of Articulation: This refers to how the airflow is restricted or modified when producing consonant sounds. Stops/Plosives: Sounds produced by completely obstructing the airflow and then releasing it. Examples include /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, and /g/. Fricatives: Sounds produced by narrowing the airflow and allowing it to pass through a small gap, creating friction.

REFERENCES

1. Abdulazizov A.A. Theoretical phonetics of Modern English.-T.2007.
2. Gaybullayeva, N. D. K., & Kizi, T. N. Z. (2022). THE ROLE OF INNOVATIVE METHODS FOR LISTENING COMPREHENSION IN TEACHING LANGUAGE LEARNERS FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND MAINLY ENGLISH. Central Asian Research Journal for Interdisciplinary Studies (CARJIS), 2(10), 8-10.



3. Peter Roach English phonetics and phonology. Cambridge University Press, 2000, 2nd edition.
4. Teshaboyeva, N., & Mamayoqubova, S. (2020). COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH TO LANGUAGE TEACHING. In МОЛОДОЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬ: ВЫЗОВЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ (pp. 409-414).
5. Teshaboyeva, N. (2020). LINGUISTIC PERSONALITY, ITS STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS IN THE NEW PERSPECTIVE DIRECTIONS. In МОЛОДОЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬ: ВЫЗОВЫ И ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ (pp. 415-420).
6. Teshaboyeva, N. Z. (2019). TEACHING ENGLISH THROUGH LITERATURE IN TESOL AND TEFL CLASSROOMS. In СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ: АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ВОПРОСЫ, ДОСТИЖЕНИЯ И ИННОВАЦИИ (pp. 82-84).
7. Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydulla qizi, Jurayev Muhammadrahim Murod o'g'li, & Mamirova Munisa Rajab qizi. (2021). Language Learning Culturally and the Role of Literature in Teaching Process. Central Asian Journal of Theoretical and Applied Science, 2(3), 1-5. Retrieved from <https://www.cajotas.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJOTAS/article/view/8>