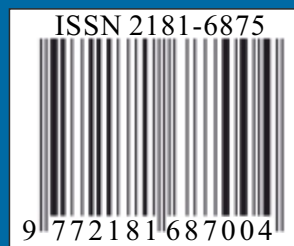


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LEXICOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF ORPHOEPIC TERMS

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Abstract: *It is well known that the words and phrases used in science, technology, agriculture, and industrial sectors are one meaningful word and terms that are used in the earliest days of those areas, such as words and phrases that were used in the early days of those areas. This article provides a comparative analysis of the terms used in Orphoepeia, one part of Phonetics. Phonetic terminology, as its name implies, is the foundation of terms in Phonetics, the lowest level of linguistics, where it studies and analyzes the general explanation and use of phonetic terms.*

Key words: *Terminology, Phonetics, Orphoepeia, stress, syllable, Circumflex, Diction, Intrusive, Pause*

ЛЕКСИКОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ОРФОЭПИЧЕСКИХ ТЕРМИНОВ

Аннотация: *Хорошо известно, что слова и фразы, используемые в науке, технике, сельском хозяйстве и промышленном секторе, являются одним значимым словом и терминами, которые использовались в самые ранние дни этих областей, такими как слова и фразы, которые использовались в первые дни этих областей. В этой статье представлен сравнительный анализ терминов, используемых в орфоэпии, одной из частей фонетики. Фонетическая терминология, как следует из её названия, является основой терминов в фонетике, низшем уровне лингвистики, где она изучает и анализирует общее объяснение и использование фонетических терминов.*

Ключевые слова: *терминология, фонетика, орфоэпия, ударение, слог, циркумфлекс, дикция, интрузивность, пауза.*

ORFOEPIK TERMINLARNING LEKSIKOGRAFIK TAHLILI

Annotatsiya: *Ma'lumki, fan, texnika, qishloq xo'jaligi va sanoat sohalarida qo'llangan so'z va iboralar o'sha sohalarining eng qadimgi davrlarida qo'llanib kelinayotgan bir ma'noli so'z va atamalardir. Masalan, o'sha sohalarining dastlabki davrlarida qo'llanilgan so'z va iboralar. Ushbu maqolada fonetikaning bir qismi bo'lgan orfoepiyada qo'llaniladigan terminlarning solishtirma tahlili keltirilgan. Fonetik terminologiya, nomidan ko'zlanganidek, fonetikadagi terminlar majmui, tilshunoslikning eng quyi sohasi bo'lib, unda fonetik atamalarning umumiy izohi va ishlatilishini o'rganadi va tahlil qiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *terminologiya, fonetika, orfoepiya, urg'u, diksiya, talaffuz, pauza*

Introduction. The Orphoepeic terms learn to correctly pronounce linguistic units in the language. It is an area of importance for all languages. In English, this area is much better developed because there are many rules and criteria for correct pronunciation in this language, and in most cases exceptions that violate the rules are found. There are some reasons for this. First, looking back on the history of the language, English was originally a synthetic language, but it became an analytical language because of external influences, invasion and governance of many countries, especially French. Second, the classification of sounds, phonemes, and letters in the language varies and forms a complex system. This indicates that words are not pronounced the way they are written. In the meantime, we would like to emphasize that most words in English are pronounced in the same way. Exceptions are only found in some places. Third, since English is the number one international language, the large number of peoples who speak it and are considered the official language of English means that there are many speakers in this language.

Main part. As a result, pronunciations also vary, and rules and criteria vary widely. These rules are also changing over time. Below we would like to make a comparative analysis of one of the most important terms for all languages, including the orphanage of the languages we compare, "stress" in English, as well as its explanation in dictionaries. First, let us describe the term "stress" ("urg'u") in language. One of the words in the vocabulary and the vocabulary of the vocabulary is called a vocabulary of vocabulary. With the help of accents, speech is strengthened and meaning is different. The strain is divided into two categories: (a) the vocabulary of the vocabulary is the pronunciation of words consisting of two or more joints, one of which is

stronger in pronunciation than the others for a certain reason, which is also referred to as a linguistic strain; (b) A word (phrase, logical) is that one word in a word is pronounced stronger than another and is called a vocabulary. In English, a logical strain (vocabulary) falls mainly on the pre-cut word. The vocabulary, in turn, is divided into two categories: (a) a free strain is freely located, not depending on the same optional part of the word. This is illustrated by the strain in Russian and English; (b) a stable (related) strain is a strain that falls depending on the exact throat of the word. For example, the strain in the English language is a stagnant strain, which depends on the last joint and mainly falls into the last joint. Another important feature of the female is that it also serves to distinguish between meanings. For example, akade'mik- academic'; gardens - parks; Pre'sent in English – present' and so on. The term "urge" and the associated words "strain, stainless" are also used in the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language. They are as follows: У Р Ф У тли. Турли фонетик воситалар (мас, овозни кучайтириш) орқали бўгин ёки сўзни ажратиш, шу ажратишга хос кучли талаффуз. **Урғу белгиси** Урғули унли устига кўйиладиган диакритик белги. Урғу бермоқ. Нутқ жараёнида бирор сўз ёки унинг қисмига алоҳида диққат жалб этиш мақсадида уни бошқаларидан ажратиб, кучлироқ айтиш. *Мамажон ака унинг [инженернинг] «ўртоқ» сўзига урғу берганини сезди.* А. Мухтор. Опа - сингиллар. *Рўнарадаги ошхона ойнасидан мўралаган ошпаз хотин «д» ҳарфига урғу бериб деди: “Келдила Сиддиқ акангиз.” «Муштум» [4j., 445 b.] УРҒУЛИ* Урғуга эга, урғу тушган, урғу билан айтиладиган. *Урғули бўгин. Урғули унли [4j., 445 b.] УРҒУСИЗ* Урғуси йўқ, урғу тушмаган. *Урғусиз бўгин. [4j., 446 b.]* As we can see, the definition of this term is clearly, soda and compactly described in understandable terms for all, referring to the relationship between linguistics, in particular phonetics. During the definition of the term, it is also explained by the sign of strain directly related to it. After each comment, an example in the form of a statement and its source are given as proof. The word strain is directly related to the throat. The throat becomes either strained or stainless. Therefore, after the term ur'gu, the word "urg'uli" and "unspeakable" are described as examples of a combination of expressions associated with the word "syllable".

The Oxford dictionary provides the terms "stressed" and related "stressed" and "unstressed / atonic", which are explained as follows: Stress/stress/ noun, verb 4. [U, C] (phonetics) an extra force used when pronouncing a particular word or syllable: we worked on pronunciation, stress and intonation; primary/secondary stress; In 'strategic' the stress falls on the second syllable-compare INTONATION [p.1463] As we can see, the term "stress" has been analyzed both in the Oxford dictionary as a verb word category, which is a multi-meaning word. There is a signal that the note is clear and short associated with "Intonation". It also mentions the first and second types of stress (primary/secondary¹), with several examples of speech in order to clarify the explanation. Stressed /strest/ adj.2. (of a syllable) pronounced with emphasis OPPOSITE UNSTRESSED [p.1463] Un-stress-ed /n'strest/ NAmE /e't:nɪk/ adj.(of a syllable) pronounced without emphasis. OPPOSITE STRESSED [p.1620] Atonic /e't'n'n'k NAmE e't't NAmE e't :- / adj. (of a syllable) not stressed [p.79] As also given in OTIL, the words "Stressed" and "Unstressed" are given in the sequence after the term "stress" at Oxford. There is a signal that their explanation is clearly directly related to the "syllable". In the meantime, we would like to pay attention to the word "Atonic," which means the same meaning as the term "Unstressed." This term is given at the beginning of the dictionary in alphabetical order, not side by side with the word "Unstressed". The dictionary explains that the word has two different pronunciations, a category of quality words and an unspecified syllable.

T/p	Oxford	Explanatory Dictionary of The Uzbek language
1	Circumflex	-
2	Diction	Дикция
3	Intrusive	-
4	primary stress	-
5	pronunciation	Талаффуз
6	Rhotic	-
7	secondary stress	-
	-	Орфоэпия

¹ Note. In English, sometimes in one word a strain can be emphasized in two places. The main strain is "primary", the second strain is referred to as "secondary".

	-	Орфоэпик
8	Pause	Пауза
9	stress ²	Урғу
10	Stressed	Урғули
11	unstressed/tonic	Урғусиз
12	Umlaut	-

We would like to draw attention to another term and its explanation, which is also found in two more dictionaries. We know that there are three-way signs of sounds: (1) physiological (sign of talffuz) - a speech machine, associated with the characteristics of the movement of the speech organs; (2) the characteristics of acoustic sound formed by the vibration of the air; (3) A functional (linguistic) sign is the characteristics of sounds being pronounced for a certain purpose. Sounds have quality characteristics such as height, power (or speed), quantity (or length) and templaе. The accuracy of these characteristics is expressed by the word "dixia". In the Explanatory Dictionary of the Uzbek language, this word is explained as follows: **Д И К Ц И Я** [лот. dictio — талаффуз қилиш]. Нутқ, қўшиқ ва декламацияда сўз, бўғин ва товушларни талаффуз этишининг аниқлик даражаси. Унинг дикцияси яхши. Юмористик образ яратишда ижрочилар мимика, диалог, дикция, грим, костюм, бутафория каби театр элементларидан усталик билан фойдаланадилар. Now, a look at the Oxford Explanatory Dictionary: **Diction** /'dɪkʃ(ə)n/ noun. 1. The way that smb. pronounces the words [p.404]. As we compare the comments given, there is also a difference in the overall meaning, but also the private meaning, and the explanation in the Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language is given more accurately, kennel, scientifically. And in Oxford, sounds were viewed as one way of pronunciation. After the description in the language, it is given with the source of an example in the form of a statement. From both definitions, we can realize that dixia can vary in speakers.

Conclusion. In a brief word, we can say that the amount and explanation of orphans is more often given in Oxford. Because in English, the sound system is complex, and phonetic events, combination changes, and pronunciation rules are more complex. Some different aspects are also found in the descriptions. The resulting embryo was allowed to produce inspiration and then inspiration. After all, the amount of sounds, their division for the purpose of expression, also varies, and this, of course, directly affects the quantity and quality of the terms associated with pronunciation, having an impact on pronunciation.

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² Урғу ва у билан боғлиқ ҳолатларни талаффуз билан боғлиқ бўлганлиги учун ушбу жадвалга киритдик.

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