

VOWELS AND THEIR MODIFICATION

*Jizzakh branch of National University of
Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek The
Faculty of Psychology, the department of
Foreign languages Philology and teaching
languages Scientific advisor:*

Teshaboyeva Nafisa Zubaydullayevna
*nafisateshaboyeva@gmail.com Student of
group 402-22*

Berdimurodova Dildora Qahramon qizi

ANNOTATION: This article explores the nature of vowels and the ways in which they are modified in connected speech. It examines the articulatory and acoustic characteristics of vowels, focusing on how factors such as stress, intonation, speech rate, and phonetic environment influence vowel quality and quantity. Special attention is given to common types of vowel modification, including reduction, length variation, and assimilation. The article also highlights the significance of vowel modification in phonetics and phonology, emphasizing its role in natural speech, pronunciation accuracy, and language teaching.

Keywords: vowels, vowel modification, vowel reduction, articulation, acoustic features, stress, intonation, connected speech, phonetic environment, assimilation, phonetics, phonology

Vowels are speech sounds produced with an open vocal tract, allowing the air to flow freely. They are characterized by the absence of any significant constriction or obstruction in the vocal tract. Vowels are the most sonorous and prominent sounds in a language, forming the nucleus of syllables

Vowel quality is another important modification of vowels. Vowel quality refers to the specific sound produced when articulating a vowel. It is determined by the shape of the vocal tract, including the position of the tongue, lips, and jaw. Vowel quality can vary significantly across languages. For instance, the vowel sound in the word "bed" is different from the vowel sound in the word "bad." These subtle differences in vowel quality contribute to the richness and diversity of languages worldwide

Vowels are speech sounds produced with a relatively open vocal tract, allowing the air to pass freely without significant obstruction. Unlike consonants, vowels are characterized by their quality, quantity, and acoustic properties rather than by complete or partial closure of the speech organs. The study of vowels plays a central role in phonetics and phonology because vowels are essential for syllable formation and

meaning differentiation in languages. Vowels are commonly classified according to several articulatory criteria. These include the position of the tongue (front, central, back), the height of the tongue (high, mid, low), lip position (rounded or unrounded), and vowel length (short or long). For example, in English, vowels such as /i:/ and /ɪ/ differ in both quality and length, while /u:/ is a back, high, rounded vowel. Vowel modification refers to changes in vowel quality or quantity that occur due to phonetic, phonological, or prosodic factors. These modifications are especially noticeable in connected speech, where sounds influence each other. Vowel modification does not usually change the phonemic identity of a vowel but affects its realization in actual speech. One of the most common types of vowel modification is vowel reduction. This process occurs when vowels in unstressed syllables become shorter, weaker, and more centralized. In English, many unstressed vowels are reduced to the neutral vowel /ə/ (schwa), as seen in words like about, teacher, and support. Vowel reduction contributes to the rhythm and natural flow of English speech. Another important type is vowel length modification. The length of a vowel can change depending on its phonetic environment. For example, vowels tend to be longer before voiced consonants and shorter before voiceless consonants. Compare the vowel length in bead and beat. This length variation plays a significant role in natural pronunciation. Assimilation also affects vowels, although it is more commonly associated with consonants. Vowels may slightly change their quality under the influence of neighboring sounds, especially in rapid or casual speech. Additionally, coarticulation causes vowels to be influenced by surrounding consonants, resulting in subtle changes in articulation. Influence of Stress and Intonation. Stress is a major factor in vowel modification. Stressed vowels are pronounced more clearly and with greater duration, while unstressed vowels undergo reduction. Intonation and speech rate also influence vowel realization. Faster speech often leads to more vowel reduction, whereas careful or emphatic speech preserves full vowel qualities.

Here are some examples of vowel modifications:

1. Lengthening: Vowels can be lengthened to create a different sound. For example: -"beat" /i:/ vs. "bit" /ɪ/ -"boot" /u:/ vs. "put" /ʊ/

2. Diphthongization: Vowels can transition into a different vowel sound within the same syllable. For example: -"ride" /aɪ/ vs. "rat" /æ/ -"boy" /ɔɪ/ vs. "bought"

3. Nasalization: Vowels can become nasalized when air flows through the nose while producing the sound. For example:

- "man" /æ/ vs. "manned" /æ̃/ - "sing" /ɪ/ vs. "singing" /ĩ/ 4. Rounding: Vowels can be rounded by protruding the lips. For example: - "cat" /æ/ vs. "cot" /ɒ/ - "sheep" /i:/ vs. "shoot" /u:/ 5. Centralization: Vowels can become more centralized by moving the tongue towards the center of the mouth. For example: - "bed" /ɛ/ vs. "bird" /ɜ:/ - "hot" /ɑ/ vs. "hut" /ʌ/ These are just a few examples of vowel modifications. The English

language has a wide range of vowel sounds and their variations, making it a complex and diverse system.

In conclusion, vowels and their modification are fundamental aspects of spoken language. Vowel modification reflects the dynamic nature of speech and demonstrates how linguistic, physiological, and communicative factors interact. A thorough understanding of vowel modification enhances our knowledge of phonetics and contributes to effective communication and language instruction.

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