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LEXICOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF PURE PHONETIC TERMS IN THE UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

Abstract: This article discusses the role of terminology in linguistic, lexicographic analysis of pure phonetic terms, and the importance of analyzing terms in learning a foreign language. This article sets out to show similarity and differences of English and Uzbek pure phonetic terms such as consonant, vowel, sound, stress, plosive, fricative, phoneme and so on. The work considers phonetic branches of linguistics. It devoted to the analyses of phonetic terms in two non-related languages:

- 1) English phonetic terms and their meanings in the explanatory dictionaries;
- 2) Uzbek phonetic terms and their meanings in the explanatory dictionaries;
- 3) English and Uzbek phonetic terms and their differentiation and similarities in two non-related languages.

Key words: Linguistics, lexicographic, Pure Phonetics, terms, vowel, consonant, plosive, fricative, phoneme, sounds.

Language: English

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Introduction

Phonetics is the study of physical sounds of human speech, concerned with the physical properties of speech sounds or phones, and the processes of their physiological production, auditory reception, neurophysiological perception, and their representation by written symbols. The term "phonetics" comes - from the Greek word "phone" - meaning sound, voice and "-tica" - a science. So, phonetics is a special science which studies the phonetic substance and expressions area of the language, phonetics studies all languages.

Consequently, phonetics is important in the study of language. An understanding it is a prerequisite to any adequate understanding of the structure of working of language. No kind of linguistic study can be made with but consonant consideration of the material on the expression level. Only meaningful sound sequences are regarded as speech. By knowing the lexical meaning of phonetic terms human can understand it. For it we need lexicographic analysis of those terms.

I. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Such methods of investigation, as comparative-typological, semantic, distributional and the elements of the quantitative analysis are used in this article. We used explainer dictionaries in both English and Uzbek languages (Mostly "Oxford Advanced learner's dictionary (English explanatory dictionaries), "Longman English dictionary 1997 and "O'zbek tili izohli lug'ati (Uzbek explanatory dictionary")

II. DISCUSSION

The term "terms" comes from the Greek word *terminus* which means a check, a border. The term terminology and the field that studies terms is Terminology. In Explanatory dictionary terms can be given and explain their lexical meaning and lexicographic analysis which are based on the structure, articulation of that language. In the following we try to give lexicographic analysis of pure phonetic terms in the Uzbek and English languages.

Phonetic terminology studies the terms of phonetics, their both grammatical and lexical meaning, scientific functions and usages of them.

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While comparing Phonetic terminology of different languages (as Uzbek and English) we can see various terms. We should admit that the majority of phonetic terms are similar to each other and also express identical meaning, but there are a few differences in both terms and their meanings. Because the phonetic structure, events, components of phonetics are different in the two languages.

1. **Identical terms** i.e. their shapes are so similar to one others sounds and the same meanings. For example, phoneme (eng) - fonema (uzb), Phonology (eng) – Fonologiya (uzb), Phonetics (eng) – Fonetika (uzb), diphthong (eng) – diftong (uzb) etc.

2. **Terms with equivalents** i.e. these terms have different shapes but their meaning are the same. For example, consonant (eng) - undosh(uzb), vowel (eng) – unli (uzb), explosive (eng) – portlovchi (uzb);

3. **Different terms** i.e. these terms give somehow different meanings, most of them are not given one of the two languages as a term. We can comprehend their definitions (meanings) by translating. For example, alveolar, prosody, radical

In phonetics one of the most basic terms is “*phone(s)*”, which may be defined as units in speech which can be distinguished acoustically or articulatorily. In the Oxford dictionary there are given more than 10 meanings of this word, and also its pronunciation. It is both noun and verb. The 6th meaning is directly connected with linguistics, especially phonetics. There is given brief and clear definition with examples. After it one more linguistic term which is connected with “phone” that is “phoneme” is explained. In the Uzbek explanatory dictionary “phoneme” is given as “fonema”, originally came from Greek. The explanation is proved with examples. While comparing the two dictionaries, we see that the definitions of this term are the same, express identical phonetic situation.

In the following we analyze some pure phonetic terms in the both languages using explanatory dictionaries. In this case we can compare phonetic terms and their lexicographic analysis, then we can come to some exact conclusions.

Table 1. Definitions of basic Pure Phonetic Terms¹

N	Phonetic terms	Oxford dictionary	Longman (1997)	O`zbek tili izohli lug`ati
1	Acoustic (Acous-tic)	/ə'ku:stiks/NAme /ə'ku:stiks/adj.(NAme also acoustical) 1. Related to sound or to the sense of hearing; 2.[usually before noun] (of a musical instrument or performance) designed to make natural sound, not sound produced by electric equipment. [p.12]	Relating to sound and the way of people hear things [p.12]	АКУСТИК Акустикага оид, акустикага мансуб. <i>Акустик аппаратлар. Залнинг акустик шароити.</i> АКУСТИКА [юн. акистikos — эшитиш, кулок солишга доир] 1 Физиканинг товуш ходисаларини ўрганадиган бўлими. 2. Бирор бинода товушлар-нинг эшитилиш шароити ва хусусиятлари, товушларнинг яхши эшитилиши ёки эшитилмаслик ҳолати.

1

Order of Number of phonetic terms	English version of phonetic terms (morphemic analysis of this term)	An English Definition of a phonetic terms (OxfordADVANCED LEARNERS`S Dictionary (7 th edition) 2010)	An English Definition of a phonetic term (Longman 1997)	An Uzbek definition of a phonetic term (O`zbek tili izohli lug`ati. 2006) *Translation of a ohonetic terms from English to Uzbek (Which is not given in an Uzbek Explanatory dictionary)

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				Концерт залинине акус-тикаси яхши экан. [1-j, 62-b]
2	Alveolar	/æ'l'vi:ələ(r)/ BrE also /,ælvɪ'əvələ(r)/ noun (phonetics) a speech sound made with tongue touching the part of the mouth behind the upper front teeth, for example /t/ and /d/ in tie and die. Alveolar adj. [p.42]	Relating to a sound such as [t] or [d] that is made by putting the end of the tongue at the top of the mouth behind the upper front teeth. [p.40]	*Tilning og`iz bo`shlig`ining yuqori tish orqa qismiga tegishi natijasida hosil bo`luvchi (talaffuz qilinuvchi) nutq tovushlari
3	Articulation (ar-ticu-lation)	/a:, tɪkju 'leɪfn/NAmE /a:r, tɪkju 'leɪfn/ 2.[U] (formal) the act of making sounds in speech or music [p.69]	The production of the speech sounds. [p.66]	Артикуляция [лот. Articulatio, articulare— аник талаффуз қилмоқ] 1 тли. Нутқ аъзоларининг (лаб, тил ва ш.к. нинг) товуш ҳосил қилишдаги ҳаракат-фаолияти ва ҳолати. 2 Муסיқада: асарни созда ёки овоз билан ижро этиш усули. [1j.101b]
4	Assimilation	/ə, sɪmə 'leɪfn/ 2.[U, C] (phonetics) the act of making two sounds in speech that are next to each other more similar to each in certain ways, for example the pronunciation of the /t/ in football as a /p/; an example of this. [p. 75]	The process of assimilating or being assimilated, the process of which a sound in a word changes. Because of the effect of another sound next to it. [p.71]	АССИМИЛЯЦИЯ [лот. assimilatio - ўхшатиш, қиёс, тенглаштириш] тли. Бир товушнинг бошқа бир товуш таъсирида ўхшашлик (бир хиллик) томон ўзгариши. Масалан: оиши < оини, туссииз < тузсииз. [1j, 110b]
5	Consonant	/'kɒnsənənt/ noun, adj. 1.a speech sound made by completely or partly stopping the flow of air being breathed out through the mouth; 2. a letter of the alphabet that represents a consonant sound, for example 'b', 'c', 'd', 'f' etc- compare VOWEL [p.311]	A speech sound made by partly or completely stopping the flow of air through the mouth. [p.296]	У Н Д О Ш : ундош т о в у ш тли. Оғиз ва бўғиз бўшлиғида турли тўсиқларга учраб ҳосил бўладиган, таркиби фақат шовқиндн ёки овоз ва шовқиндан иборат бўладиган товуш. Мас, б, в, д товушлари. [4j,289b]
6	Diphthong	[' dɪf.θɒŋ/' dɪp.θɒŋ] – (n) a combination of two vowel sounds or vowel letters for example in pipe [paɪp] or the letters ou in doubt – compare with .MONOPHTHONG, TRIPHTHONG [p. 410]	-a component vowel sound made by pronouncing two vowel quickly one after the other. For example the vowel sound in “my” is a diphthong. [p. 379]	Д И Ф Т О Н Г [ди.. + юн. phthongs — овоз, товуш] тли. Икки унли товушнинг бир бўғинда бирикиб, қоришиб келиши ва шундай бириккан товушлар (м а с , немис тилидаги "аи"

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				каби). "Ўзбек тили "китобида сингармонизм, редук-ция, дифтонг, ассимиляция каби фонетик ҳодисалар анча яхши ёритиб берилган. «ЎТА»[1j630b]
7	Fricative	/ˈfrɪkətɪv/ <i>noun.</i> a speech sound made by forcing breath out through a narrow space in a mouth with the lips, teeth or tongue in a particular position, for example /f/ and /ʃ/ in <i>fee</i> and <i>she</i> – compare PLOSIVE [p.596]	A sound such as [f]or [z] made by forcing your breathe through a narrow opening between your lips and teeth, or between your tongue and teeth. [p.580]	ФРИКАТИВ [лот. fricatio — иш қаланиш] :фрикатив ундошлар тли. Нутқ аъзолари бир-бирига яқинлашиб , ҳаво тор ора ликдан сирғалиб чиқиши натижасида ҳосил бўладиган в, ф, з, с, ж, ш, х ундошлари.(Сирғал увчи ундошлар тли. Ф р и к а т и в товушлар) [4j, 365b]
8	Monophthong	[<i>mon-oph-θong</i>] – (n) a speech sound that consists of only one vowel sound compare with DIPHTHONG, TRIPHTHONG [p.950]	a simple vowel sound during the utterance of which the vocal organs remain in a relatively unchanging position, as (a e, i) [p. 905]	<i>Monoftong</i> – [yun. mono- bir +photongs ovoz, tovush] lingv. Diftong va triftonglardan farqli o'laroq bir tovushni hosil qiluvchi unli. ²
9	Palatal	/ˈpælətəl/ <i>noun.</i> a speech sound made by placing the tongue against or near the hard palate of mouth, for example /j/at the beginning of <i>yes</i> . Palatal adj . [p. 1051]	Sound such as [ʃ] in the word “chin” made by putting your tongue against your hard palate. [1043]	ТАНГЛАЙ Оғиз бўшлигининг юқори девори ; қаттиқ ва юмшоқ танглайдан иборат бўлиб, оғиз бўшлиғини бурун бўшлиғидан ажратиш туради . Қаттиқ танглай. Юмшоқ танглай. Тилни танглайга тегизмоқ. Секин [шафтолининг] пўстини арчанг, оғзинга солиб, тишинг билан танглайингга боссанг-у, сувини қулт-қулт ютсанг. А. Қ а ҳ х о р , Қўк конверт. [3j,661b]

². Xodjayeveva D.I. Tilshunoslik terminlarining leksikografik tahlili (ingliz, rus va o`zbek tillari izohli lug`atlari materiallari misolida). Ph.Diss. Toshkent- 2018

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10	Phone	<i>/fəʊn/ NAmE /foʊn / noun</i> 5. a sound made in speech, especially when not considered as part of the sound system of particular language – compare phoneme [p.1090]	Relating to sound the voice or the ability to speak [1082]	Т О В У Ш -6 <i>тли.</i> Н у т қ аъзолари артикуляцияси билан ҳосил бўладиган энг кичик тил бирлиги. [4j.130b]
11	Phoneme	<i>/'fəʊni:m/ NAmE /'foʊni:m / noun</i> (<i>phonetics</i>) any one of the set of smallest units of speech in a language that distinguish one word from another. In English, the /s/ in sip and the /z/ in zip represent two different phonemes. [p.1090]	The smallest unit of speech that can be used one word different from another word such as the “b” and “p” in “big” and “pig”-phonemic. [p.1082]	Ф О Н Е М А \юн. р h o n e m a — овоз, товуш] <i>тли.</i> Бирор тилда сўз ёки морфемаларнинг маъно фарқини белгиловчи, уларни бир-биридан фарқлашга хизмат қилувчи товуш бирлиги. Унли фонемалар. Ундош фонемалар. тм Ниҳоят, олтига унли фонема тилимиз учун мезон сифатида қабул қилинди. «ЎТА». [4j, 356b]
12	Plosive	<i>/'pləʊsɪv/ NAmE /'ploʊsɪv/ n./adj.</i> a speech sound made by stopping the flow of air coming out of the mouth and then suddenly releasing it, for example /t/ and /p/ in top. [p.1114]	A consonant sound that is made by completely stopping the flow of air out of your mouth and then suddenly letting it out, as when saying for example [b] or [t]. [p.1104]	П О Р Т Л О В Ч И 1 П о р т л а ш хусусиятига эга бўлган, портлайдиган. 2 <i>тли.</i> Нутқ аъзоларининг жипс-лашуви ва ҳаво оқими босимининг шуаъзоларни ёриб ўтиши натижа-сида ҳосил бўладиган (ундош). [Б ундоши] Ўзбек тилида жарангли портловчи ундошлар орасида максимум жаранглилик касб этади. «ЎТА». [3j, 299b]
13	Pronunciation	<i>/prəˌnɑːnsiˈeɪʃn/ noun</i> 1.[U,C] the way in which a language or a particular word or sound is pronounced: a guide to English pronunciation There is more than one pronunciation of 'garage' 2. [sing] the way in which a particular person pronounces the words of a language: Your pronunciation is excellent [p.1164]	The way in which a language or a particular word is pronounced. [p.1152]	Т А Л А Ф Ф У З [арабча - сўзлаш, айтиш] Товуш ёки сўзнинг айтилиши, айтилиш хусусияти. Унли товушлар-нинг талаффузи. Сўзни тўғри талаффуз қилиш. «Олинолин» эмас, «олинголинг» — «берите, кушайте» деган сўз, — деди Элмурод. -

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				<p>Ҳа, талаффузи кийин экан. Майли, ўрганиш мумкин. Ишқилиб, менга ўзбекча ўргатасиз, — деди Михайлов. П. Турсун, Ўқитувчи . Киши исмлари имлосига хос бўлган яна бир хусусият шундаки, баъзи сўзлар исмга кўчгач, сўзнинг талаффузида ҳам айрим ўзгаришлар юз беради. Э. Бегматов, Киши исмлари имлоси. [3j, 649b]</p>
14	Stress	<p>/stres/ noun, verb 4.[U,C] (phonetics) an extra force used when pronouncing a particular word or syllable: <i>we worked on pronunciation, stress and intonation; primary/secondary stress ; in 'strategic' the stress falls on the second syllable</i> –compare INTONATION. [p.1463]</p>	<p>*[U, C] (PHONETICS) The manner in which stresses are distributed on the syllables of a word - called also word accent</p>	<p>У Р Ф У тли. Турли фонетик воситалар (мас, овозни кучайтириш) орқали бўгин ёки сўзни ажратиш, шу ажратишга хоскучли талаффуз. Урғу белгиси Урғули унли устига қўйиладиган диакритик белги. Урғу бермок Нутқ жараёнида б и р о р сўз ёки унинг қ и с м и г а алоҳида диққат жалб этиш мақсадида уни бошқаларидан ажратиб , кучлироқ айтиш. <i>Мамажон ака унинг [инженернинг] «ўртоқ» сўзига урғу берганини сезди. А. Мухтор, О п а - с и н г и л л а р . Рўпарадаги оиҳона ойнасидан мўралаган оишпаз хотин «д» ҳарфига урғу бериб деди: “Келдила Сиддиқ акангиз.” «Муштум».</i> [4j, 445b]</p>
15	Stressed	<p>/strest/ adj. 2. (of a syllable) pronounced with emphasis OPP UNSTRESSED [p.1463]</p>	<p>*(of a syllable) pronounced with stress</p>	<p>У Р Ф У Л И Урғуга эга, урғу тушган , урғу билан айтиладиган. <i>Урғули</i></p>

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				бўгин. Ургули унли [4j,445b]
16	Triphthong	<i>/'trɪfθɒŋ/'trɪpθɒŋ</i> <i>NAmE</i> <i>/'trɪfθɔːŋ/</i> (n) a combination of three vowel sounds or vowel letters, for example the sound [aɪə] <i>fire</i> . [p. 1581]	(n) a single syllable may contain three vowel sounds that quickly glide together; a combination of two vowel sound. [p. 1617]	* <i>Triptong</i> – [yun..triphthongs - uch unlili] <i>lingv.</i> Til tovush tizimida uch unlining bir bo`g`inda birikishidan hosil bo`lgan yaxlit murakkab birlik;
17	Unstressed/ Atonic (un-stressed)	<i>/,ʌn'strest/ /ei'tɒnɪk/ NAmE /ei'ta:nɪk/ adj</i> (of a syllable) pronounced without emphasis OPP STRESSED [p.1620]	*(of a syllable) not bearing a stress or accent	У Р Ф У С И З Ургуси йўк, ургу тушмаган. <i>Ургулисиз бўгин.</i> [4j, 446b]
18	Unvoiced (un-voiced)	<i>/,ʌn'vɔɪst/ adj.</i> 2. (of consonants) produced without moving your VOCAL CORDS; not VOICED SYN: VOICLESS; unvoiced consonants such as 'p' and 't'. [p.1622]	Unvoiced consonants are produced without moving the vocal cords: for example [d] and [g] are voiced consonants, and [t] and [k] are unvoiced. [p.1590]	ЖАРАНГСИЗ 1Жарангламай-диган. <i>Жарангсиз ниёла.</i> 2 <i>тли.</i> Товуш пайчаларининг иштирокисиз ҳосил бўладиган, шовкинли. <i>Жарангсиз ундош (товуш).</i> [2j.74b]
19	Uvular	<i>/'ju:vjələ(r)/ adj.</i> (of a consonant) produced by placing the back of the tongue against or near the uvula. [p.1629]	A consonant that is articulated with the back of the tongue against or near the uvular, that is , further back in the mouth than velar consonants. [p.1597]	*og`iz bo`shlig`ining uvula (kichik til) qaarama-qarshi qismida yoki yaqinidagi til orqada hosil bo`luvchi undosh tovush;
20	Velar	<i>/'vi:lə(r)/ noun.</i> a speech sound made by placing the back of the tongue against or near the back part of the mouth, for example /k/ or /g/ in English words <i>key</i> and <i>go</i> - velar <i>adj.</i> [p.1635]	A velar consonant such as [k] or [g] is pronounced with the back of your tongue close to the soft part of the top of your mouth. [p.1603]	* tilning orqa qismi orqali talaffuz qilinadigan nutq tovushi (sayoz til orqa undoshlari. Misol uchun, <i>k,g,ng;</i>)
21	Vocal cords	<i>/'vəʊkl kɔːdz/ NAmE /'voʊkl kɔːrdz/ noun</i> [pl] the thin strip TISSUE in the throat that are moved by the flow of air to produce the voice [p.1645]	Thin pieces of muscles in your throat that produce sounds when you speak. [p.1613]	* tovush paychalari ПАЙЧА: товуш пайчалари <i>анат.</i> Бўғизнинг ён деворларига жойлашган ва овозчикариш учун хизмат қиладиган иккита ўзаро параллел эластик мушакча. [3j, 204b]
22	Voiced	<i>/vɔɪst/ adj.</i> (of consonants) produced by moving your VOCAL CORDS. For example, the consonants /b/, /d/, and /g/ are voiced. OPP UNVOICED. [p.1646]	Voiced sounds are made using the vocal cords, for example	Ж А Р А Н Г Л И 1 <i>айн.</i> жарангдор. - <i>Нигоранинг кулиши бундан ҳам</i>

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			[d] and [g] are voiced consonants. [p.1613]	жарангли, — деди ўзига-ўзи Шербек. С. Анорбоев, О қ с о й . 2 тли. Товушпайчаларининг иштироки билан ҳосил бўладиган, овозли. <i>Жарангли ундош.</i> [2j, 73b]
23	Voiceless (voice-less)	<i>/ˈvɔɪsləs/NAme /ˈvɔɪsləs/ adj. (of consonants) produced without moving your VOCAL CORDS. For example, the consonants /p/, /t/, /k/ are voiceless. SYN UNVOICED OPP VOICED [p.1646]</i>	Voiceless sounds are made without using vocal cords, unvoiced, For example [p] and [k] are voiceless consonants. [p.1613]	ЖАРАНГСИЗ 1 Жарангламайдиган. <i>Жарангсиз ниёла.</i> 2 тли. Товуш пайчаларининг иштирокисиз ҳосил бўладиган, шовкинли . <i>Жарангсиз ундош (товуш).</i> [2j.74b]
24	Vowel	<i>/ˈvaʊəl/ noun. Phonetics. 1. a speech sound in which the mouth is open and the tongue is not touching the top of the mouth, the teeth , etc., for example /a:, ə, ɔ:/;vowel sounds; Each language has a different vowel system. – see also CARDINAL VOWEL 2. a letter that represents a vowel sound. Compare CONSONANT- see also DIPHTHONG [p.1648]</i>	One of the speech sounds that you make by letting your breath flow out without closing any part of your mouth or throat. [p.1616]	У Н Л И : унли товуш тли. Оғиз ва бўғиз бўшлиғид а ҳечкан дай тўсиққа учрамай ҳосил бўладиган, таркиби овоздан иборат (шовкин деярли иштирок этмайдиган) товуш. М а с , а, и, о товушлари. [2j.290b]

III. CONCLUSION/RESULT

Based on the given information, we come to the following conclusion:

1. Phonetics is concerned with the human noises. Phonetics studies the sound system of the language that is segmental phonemes, word stress, syllabic structure and intonation. The scientific study of a language involves an explanation of a mass of notions in terms of a rigorously organized and highly patterned system - the link between the units.
2. The English and Uzbek phonetic terms have similarities and differences as we showed at the table above. We can see that not all terms have their adequate pairs in both languages. Their articulations are also different from each other.
3. If there is the event in the language, there can be that term which reflects , describes it, and clarifies clearly (for example, because of not being had the event as alveolar and triphthong, there is no lexicographical analysis of those terms;)
4. In both languages` explanatory dictionaries there is a hint for noticing that is scientific term which connects with linguistics. It is shown by special abbreviations such as “тли” (милиунослик), “фон.” (фонетика) in an Uzbek dictionary, and as “ling.” (linguistics), “phonetics” in an English dictionary;
5. In an English explanatory dictionary there is given pronunciation of a term, but there is not in Uzbek. (In my point of view, because the letters and their pronunciation, stress of English words (terms) are different, but in Uzbek they are almost the same);
6. In the uzbek explanatory dictionary the etymology of words is given, In English isn` t, but English terms are given as separated into morphemes such as “phon-eme” that means “phon” is base “eme” is suffix;
7. The parts of speech of the defining words are always given in the English dictionary, they are sometimes given in Uzbek one;
8. In both languages` dictionaries pure phonetic terms are given by scientific examples;
9. If a term is homonymic or polysemantic, there are given its all meanings in both Uzbek and English explanatory dictionaries;
10. There are many more terms in the English dictionary than the Uzbek dictionary. It means

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that the Phonetics of the English language is more complicated and pronunciations of phones are various.

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