

**FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI
HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.03/30.12.2019.Fil.05.02 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH**

FARG‘ONA DAVLAT UNIVERSITETI

YORMATOVA YOQUTXON NURMATOVNA

TILNING INTONATSION SISTEMASI VA INTERFERENSIYA

10.00.11 – Til nazariyasi. Amaliy va kompyuter lingvistikasi

**FILOLOGIYA fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI**

Farg‘ona-2023

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**Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по
филологическим наукам**

Yormatova Yoqutxon Nurmatovna

Tilning intonatsion sistemasi va interferensiya.....3

Yormatova Yokutkhon Nurmatovna

Intonational system of the language and interference.....23

Ёрматова Ёкутхон Нурматовна

Интонационная система языка и интерференция.....41

E‘lon qilingan ishlar ro‘yxati

List of published works

Список опубликованных работ45

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KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Jahon tilshunosligida globalizatsiya va raqamli iqtisodiyot sharoitida turli madaniyatlar o'rtasidagi jarayonlarning faollashuvi natijasida til va u bilan bog'liq muammolar yechimiga qaratilgan qator tadqiqotlar yaratilmoqda. Ayniqsa, tilshunoslikning fonetika sathiga oid intonatsiya, interferensiya va bilingvizm masalalari tahliliga alohida e'tibor qaratilmoqda.

Dunyo tilshunosligida intonatsion hodisalar, interferensiya va uning o'ziga xos jihatlari hamda uni yuzaga chiqaruvchi til birliklarining tadqiq etilishi psixolingvistika, sotsiolingvistika va kontakt lingvistika kabi tilshunoslikning turli sohalari rivoji uchun xizmat qilmoqda. Hozirga qadar jahon tilshunosligida amalga oshirilgan izlanishlarda asosiy e'tibor muammoning nazariy xususiyatlarini o'rganishga qaratilgan bo'lib, ingliz tilini xorijiy til sifatida o'rganuvchilar nutqiga doir qiyosiy-eksperimental tadqiqotlarda o'zbek tili sohiblarining interferensiya holatlari yetarlicha tadqiq qilinmagan.

Mamlakatimizda tilshunoslik va tillararo aloqalarni o'rganish borasida qator ilmiy izlanishlar olib borilmoqda. Bu kabi tadqiqotlarda til kontaktlarining namoyon bo'lishida diskursiv vaziyatning xilma-xilligi, nutqdagi psixologik va lingvistik jihatlarni ajratish masalalari yoritilgan bo'lib, o'zbek tili sohiblari nutqidagi interferensiya holatlarini yoritish hozirgi o'zbek tilshunosligi oldida turgan muhim vazifalardan biridir. Yurtimizda bugungi kunda "Davlat tilining sofliqini saqlash, uni boyitib borish, ilm-fan tili sifatidagi nufuzini oshirish, zamonaviy axborot texnologiyalari va kommunikatsiyalariga faol integratsiyalashuvini ta'minlash, xalqaro miqyosdagi o'rni va nufuzini oshirish, xorijiy hamkorlik aloqalarini rivojlantirish"¹ kabi masalalarga alohida e'tibor qaratilishi milliy tilni ilmiy-nazariy va ilmiy-amaliy asosda tadqiq qilishni yangi bosqichga ko'tarishga, turli-tuman vazifalarni va ular bilan bog'liq bo'lgan masalalarni belgilab berishga xizmat qiladi. O'zbekiston jahonga yuz tutar ekan, tilshunoslik sohasida nazariy jihatdan yetakchi yo'nalishlar bilan hamqadam bo'lgan umumnazariy tadqiqotlar olib borish, o'zbek tili egalarining ingliz tili matnlarini talaffuz qilishdagi prosodik muammolari tillararo qiyosiy lingvistik tavsifini yaratish muhim hisoblanadi.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2017-yil 17-fevraldagi PQ-2789-son "Fanlar akademiyasi faoliyati, ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlarini tashkil etish, boshqarish va moliyalashtirishni yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida", 2017-yil 20-apreldagi PQ-2909-son "Oliy ta'lim tizimini yanada rivojlantirish to'g'risida"gi, 2019-yil 4-oktabrdagi PQ-4479-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasining "Davlat tili haqida"gi Qonuni qabul qilinganligining o'ttiz yilligini keng nishonlash to'g'risida", 2019-yil 8-oktabrdagi PF-5847-son "O'zbekiston Respublikasi oliy ta'lim tizimini 2030-yilgacha rivojlantirish konsepsiyasini tasdiqlash to'g'risida"gi, 2020-yil 20-oktabrdagi PF-6084-son "Mamlakatimizda

¹ Мирзиёев Ш.М. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг ПФ-6084-сонли Фармони. Мамлакатимизда ўзбек тилини янада ривожлантириш ва тил сиёсатини такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида. –Тошкент, 2020 йил 20 октябрь.

o‘zbek tilini yanada rivojlantirish va til siyosatini takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2020-yil 6-noyabrdagi PF-6108-son “O‘zbekistonning yangi taraqqiyot davrida ta’lim-tarbiya va ilm-fan sohalarini rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”, 2021-yil 19-maydagi PQ-5117-son “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida xorijiy tillarni o‘rganishni ommalashtirishni sifat jihatidan yangi bosqichga olib chiqish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi, 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022-2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi Farmon va qarorlari, shuningdek, mazkur faoliyatga tegishli boshqa huquqiy-me‘yoriy hujjatlarda belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirish mexanizmlarini takomillashtirishga ushbu dissertatsiya muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Dissertatsiya respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining “Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatni ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy, madaniy, ma’naviy-ma’rifiy rivojlantirishda innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” ustuvor yo‘nalishiga muvofiq bajarilgan.

Mavzuning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Jahon tilshunosligida intonatsiya va uni tadqiq etish muammosini Jon Xart, R.Kingdon, J.J.Russo, L.Armstrong va I.S.Uord, G.E.Palmer, V.Kuk kabi olimlarning izlanishlari²da, XX asrning 50-yillaridan boshlab esa rus tilshunosligida N.S.Trubetskoy, A.M.Peshkovskiy, T.M.Nikolayeva, M.I.Matusevich, N.D.Svetazarova, N.V.Cheremisina, A.M.Antipova, L.A.Kanter, Y.A.Brizgunova, L.R.Zinder, L.V.Shcherba, L.K.Seplitis, N.V.Cheremisina-Enikolopova, N.I.Jinkinlar o‘z tadqiqotlari³da yoritishga harakat qilganlar.

² Hart J. 1551: The Opening of the Unreasonable Writing ... > Danielsson, B. ed. 1955; P. Кингдон. Практика в английской интонации. 1958г., 184 стр.; Руссо Ж.Ж. Избранные сочинения. т. 1 М.: Госполитиздат, 1961, 851 с.; Armstrong L.E., Ward I.C. A Handbook of English Intonation Текст. / L.E.Armstrong, I.C.Ward. Cambridge CUP, 1963. – 236 p.; Palmer H. E. English Intonation with Systematic Exercises / H. E. Palmer. – Cambridge : Heffer, 1924. – 105 p.; Cook V. Active Intonation. – London: Longmans, 1968. *» 99 p.

³ Трубецкой Н.С. Основы фонологии. – М.: Ин.Лит. 1960, 372 с.; Пешковский А.М. Русский синтаксис в научном освещении. – М., 1959, 252 с.; Матусевич М.И. Современный русский язык. Фонетика. – М.: Просвещение, 1979. – 288 с.; Николаева Т.М. Лингвистика: избранное. – Москва: Языки славянской культуры, 2013. – 621 с.; Николаева Т. М. Фразовая интонация славянских языков. – Москва: Наука, 1977. – 277, [1] с.; Матусевич М. И. Современный русский язык: Фонетика. – Москва: Просвещение, 1976. – 288 с.; Светозарова Н.Д. Интонационная система русского языка. – Ленинград: Изд-во ЛГУ, 1982. – 175с. – Режим доступа: <http://dropdoc.ru/doc/453528/intonacionnaya-sistema-russkogo-yazyka>; Светозарова Н.Д. Просодическая организация высказывания и интонационная система языка : дис. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Ленинград, 1983. - 515 с.; Антипова А.М. Ритмическая система английской речи. – М.: Высш. школа, 1984. – 119 с.; Антипова А.М. Система английской речевой интонации. – Москва: Высшая школа, 1979. - 129, [2] с.; Кантер Л. А. Системный анализ речевой интонации. – Москва: Высш. шк, 1988. - 127, [2] с.; Брызгунова Е.А. Звуки и интонация русской речи. – Москва: Рус. яз., 1981. – 279 с.; Брызгунова Е.А. Интонация и синтаксис. – Москва, 1999. – С. 869-902; Зиндер Л.Р.Общая фонетика. – Москва: Высш. шк, 1979. - 312 с.; Щерба Л.В. Избранные работы по языкознанию и фонетике. – Ленинград: Изд-во Ленингр. ун-та, 1958. - Т. 1. - 1958. - 182 с.; Цеплитис Л.К. Анализ речевой интонации / Цеплитис Л.К. – Рига, 1974. -270 с.; Черемисина Н. В. Законы и правила русской интонации: учеб. пособие: Для студентов и преподавателей-филологов, журналистов / Н. В. Черемисина-Ениколопова. – Москва: Флинта: Наука, 1999. – 515, [1] с; Миртожиев М. Ўзбек тили фонетикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013; С.Салижанов. Силлабическая и акцентная структуры слова в разносистемных языках. Монография. –А.Step by step, 2021, – 113 с. Ҳақимов М.Х., Газиева М. Прагмалингвистика асослари: дарслик. – Фарғона: Classic, 2020 – Б. 91.

Shu bilan birga turkologiyada ham qator ilmiy ishlar koʻzga tashlanadi. Jumladan, gapning kommunikativ tiplari intonatsiyasiga bagʻishlangan A.U.Turkbenbayev, Sh.K.Kaliyev, I.E.Alekseyev, S.Kurenov, A.Nurmuxamedov, A.Sapayev, O.D.Roziyeva, I.Chanakov, J.Duyishev⁴ kabi olimlarning ishlarini koʻrsatish mumkin. Oʻzbek tilshunosligida ham intonatsiya masalalarini fonetik eksperimentlar orqali oʻrganish A.Mahmudov, D.Niyozov, H.Yoʻldosheva, M.Yusupova, N.Hayitmetov, M.Mirtojiev, S.Solijonov, M.Hakimov va M.Gaziyeva⁵ larning ilmiy faoliyatida koʻzga tashlanadi. Dunyo tilshunosligida bilingvizm masalalari Boduen de Kurtene, N.S.Trubetskoy, L.V.Shcherba, E.Xaugen, Y.D.Polivanov, U.Vaynrayx, A.E.Karlinskiy, Y.M.Vereshagin, V.Y.Rozensveyg, V.A.Bogorodiskiy, S.I.Bernshteyn, A.A.Reformatskiy, V.A.Avrarin, Y.D.Desheriyev, V.V.Vinogradov, M.K.Isayev, G.N.Lebedeva, N.A.Lyubimova, A.A.Metlyuk kabi olimlarning ilmiy izlanishlari⁶da, oʻzbek

⁴ Туркбенбаев А.У. Интонация простых вопросительных предложений в казахском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Алма Ата, 1966; Калиев Ж.К. К вопросу об интонации повествовательной фразы в казахском языке. – В кн.: Фонетика казахского языка. Алма-Ата, 1969. – с. 101-107; Алексеев И.Е. Вопросительные предложения в якутском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Алма Ата, 1983; Куренов С., Нурмухамедов А., Сапаев А. Туркмен дилинде йўнекей хабар ве сораг созлемелеренин интонациясы. – Ашгабат, 1975; Розиева О.Д. Интонация повествовательного предложения в современном туркменском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ашхабад, 1975; Дуйишев Ж. Интонация повествовательного предложения в киргизском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Фрунзе, 1975; Чанаков И. Интонация вопросительного предложения в киргизском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Фрунзе, 1980.

⁵ Миртожиев М. Ўзбек тили фонетикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013; С.Салижанов. Силлабическая и акцентная структуры слова в разносистемных языках. Монография. -А. «Step by step», 2021, 113 стр; Ҳақимов М.Х., Газиёва М. Прагмалингвистика асослари: дарслик. – Фаргона: “Classic”, 2020 – Б. 91;

⁶ Бодуэн де Куртенэ И. А. Избранные труды по общему языкознанию: [в 2 т.] / [вступ. статьи действ.чл. АН СССР В. В. Виноградова, действ. чл. Польской акад. наук В. Дорошевского]; сост.: В. П. Григорьев, А. А. Леонтьев; Акад. наук СССР. Отд-ние литературы и языка. - Москва: Изд-во Акад. наук СССР, 1963. - Т. 1: Избранные труды по общему языкознанию. - 384 с. Щерба, Л. В. О понятии смешения языков // Избранные работы по языкознанию и фонетике / Л. В. Щерба; Ленинград.гос. ун-т им. А.А. Жданова. – Ленинград, 1958. - С. 40-52. Трубецкой, Н. С. Основы фонологии / Н. С. Трубецкой. – Москва: Изд-во иностр. лит. 1960. – 972 с. Хауген, Э. Языковой контакт / Э. Хауген // Новое в лингвистике / сост., ред., вступ. статья и коммент. В. Ю. Розенцвейга. – Москва, 1972.-Вып. 6. -С. 61-81. Ч. 2: Консонантизм. - 1977. - 254 с.: ил. Вайнрайх, У. Одноязычие и многоязычие / У. Вайнрайх // Языковые контакты: [сб. ст.]: [пер. с англ., фр., нем. и итал.] / сост., ред., вступ. статья и коммент. В. Ю. Розенцвейга. – Москва : Прогресс, 1972. - С. 25 - 60. 46. Вайнрайх У. Языковые контакты: состояние и проблемы исследования / У. Вайнрайх; пер. с англ. И коммент. Ю. А. Жлуктенко; вступ. ст. В. Н. Ярцевой. - Киев: В. школа, 1979. - 263 с. Карлинский А. Е. Основы теории взаимодействия языков и проблема интерференции: дис. ... д-ра. филол. наук: 10.02.19 / А. Е. Карлинский. - Алма-Ата, 1980. - 350 с. Верещагин Е. М. Понятие интерференции в лингвистической и психологической литературе. – Москва, 1968. – Вып. 4. - С. 103-110. Розенцвейг В. Ю. Проблемы языковой интерференции: дис. ... д-ра. филол. наук. – Москва, 1975. – 386 с. Реформатский А. А. Обучение произношению, и фонология // Философские науки. – 1959. – № 2. – С. 145-156. Аврорин В.А. Двужычие и школа // Тезисы Научной конференции, посвященной проблемам двужычия и многоязычия. – Москва, 1969. – С. 4-5. Дешериев Ю.Д. Введение. В кн: Развитие национально- русского двужычия. – Москва: Наука, 1976. – 22 с; Бернштейн С. И. Вопросы обучения произношению // Вопросы фонетики и обучения произношению. – Москва, 1975. – С. 17-27. Виноградов В.А. О фонологическом механизме иностранного акцента. – Москва: Высшая школа, 1973. – С. 253-254. Исаев М.К. Акцентуационная интерференция при казахско-английском искусственном двужычии. – Иваново, 1989. - С. 61-64. Лебедева, Г.Н. Восприятие гласных неродного языка (экспериментальнофонетическое исследование на материале английского и русского языков): автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. - Ленинград, 1982. - 16 с. Любимова Н. А. Фонетическая интерференция и общение на неродном языке: Экспериментальное исследование на материале финско-русского двужычия: дис. ... д-ра филол. наук. - Санкт-Петербург, 1991. – 375 с. Метлюк А. А. Взаимодействие просодических систем в речи билингва. – Минск: Вышэйшая школа, 1986. – 110 с. Метлюк А. А. Взаимодействие просодических систем в речи билингва: теоретическое и кспериментально-фонетическое исследование: дис. ... д-ра филол. наук. - Минск, 1989. - 308 с.

tilshunosligida Alisher Navoiy, Abdurauf Fitrat, Y.D.Polivanov, A.K.Borovkov, F.Abdullayev, U.Tursunov, V.V.Reshetov, M.M.Mirzayev, K.Yusupov, K.Rahmonberdiyev, N.G‘ulomova, H.G‘ulomov, A.M.Begmatova, M.B.Fayzullayev, M.I.Gadoyeva, M.A.Saliyeva, K.O.Saparova, M.T.Zokirov, Sh.I.Asqarova, S.M.Zokirovalarning tadqiqotlari⁷da fonetik interferensiya masalalari esa N.N.Rogoznaya, Y.V.Naumova, G.M.Vishnevskaya kabi olimlarning ishlari⁸da o‘z aksini topgan.

Bugungi kunga qadar olib borilgan izlanishlarda xorijiy til sifatida ingliz tilidagi intonatsiya muammosi, uning o‘ziga xos qiyosiy-tipologik tadqiqi, bilingvizm va interferensiya hodisalariga hamda bu borada fonetik eksperimentlar o‘tkazishga yetarlicha e‘tibor qaratilmagan.

Tadqiqotning dissertatsiya bajarilgan oliy ta‘lim muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Tadqiqot Farg‘ona davlat universiteti tilshunoslik kafedrasida ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejasiga muvofiq “Zamonaviy tilshunoslik muammolari” mavzusi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi ingliz tilini xorijiy til sifatida o‘rganayotgan o‘zbek tili egalari nutqini fonetik-eksperimental jihatdan tadqiq etishdan iborat.

Tadqiqot vazifalari:

intonatsiya va interferensiya hodisalarini jahon, rus, turkologiya hamda o‘zbek tilshunosligida o‘rganilganlik darajasini aniqlash;

ingliz tilini xorijiy til sifatida o‘rganishdagi fonetik interferensiya muammolarini ochib berish;

⁷ Аlisher Navoiy. Muhoqamatu-l-lu‘gatain. Asarlar. 14-tom. - Toshkent, 1967. - 156 b; Polivanov E.D. Вокализм говора гор. Самарканда (глава из описания двуязычной системы). – Ленинград: Акад. наук СССР, 1928, №14. – С.306-312; Боровков А.К. По поводу «иранизации» узбекского языка. – Т., 1956, №8; Абдуллаев Ф. Тил қандай ривожланади? - Т.: Фан, 1972. - 66 б; Турсунов У., Ўринбоев Б., Алиев А. Ўзбек адабий тили тарихи. - Тошкент: Ўқитувчи, 1995. – 264 б; Мирзаев М. Ўзбек тилининг Бухоро шевалари. - Т., Фан, 1969. - 156 б; Юсупов К. Ўзбек ва тожик тилларининг ўзаро таъсири. – Тошкент: Фан, 1974. – 116 б; Гулямов Х. Узбекско-таджикские языковые связи. – Тошкент: Фан, 1983. – 168 с; Раҳмонбердиев К. Ўзбек тили контактлари. – Тошкент: Фан, 1989. – 94 б; Гулямова Н.Г. Русские лексические заимствования в узбекском языке. – Тошкент: Фан, 1985. - 112 с.; Бегматова А.М. Сравнительно-типологический анализ причастий русского и узбекского языков: Автореф.дис... канд. филол.наук. – Ташкент, 1999. – 31 с.; Файзуллаев М.Б. Сравнительно-типологические особенности лексико-семантических групп глаголов психического состояния в русском и узбекском языках: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1994. – 30 с.; Гадоева М.И. Типологическая категория неопределенности и способы её выражения в разносистемных языках (на материале английского и узбекского языков): Ав-тореф.дис. канд. филол.наук. – Ташкент, 1990. – 31 с.; Салиева М.А. Сравнительно-типологи-ческий анализ фонологической структуры слова в английском и узбекском языках: Автореф.дис... канд.филол.наук. – Ташкент, 2002. – 32 с.; Сапарова К.О.Сопоставительно-типо-логическое исследование фоностилисти-ки русского и узбекского языков (на материале фоновариантов слов): Автореф...д-ра филол.наук. – Ташкент, 2009. – 50 с.; Зокиров М.Т. Лингвистик интерференция ва унинг ўзбек – тожик билингвизмида намоён бўлиши. Дис. Ф.ф.н. – Тошкент, 2007. – 148 б.; Асқарова Ш.И. Об особенностях языковой интерференции (на примере изучения немецкого языка по Ферганской области): дис. д-ра философии по фил.наукам (PhD) – Фергана, 2022. – 131 б.; Зокирова С.М. Тиллар тадқиқида контрастив лингвистика илмий парадигмасининг ўрни. Фарғона – 2021.

⁸Наумова Е. В. Просодико-интонационная интерференция в речи билингвов: на материале русского языка и языка суахили: дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 2002. – 187 с. ил.; <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/intonatsiya-kak-obekt-lingvisticheskoy-interferentsii>; Вишневская Г.М. Интерференция и акцент (на материале интонационных ошибок при изучении неродного языка): Дис. д-ра филол.наук. Спб. 1993. - 481с.

ingliz tilini xorijiy til sifatida o'rganuvchilar nutqi borasida qiyosiy-eksperimental tadqiqotlar o'tkazish;

o'zbek tili egalari nutqida bilingvizm va lisoniy interferensiyaning intonatsion hodisalarini tadqiq etish;

o'zbek tili egalarining interferensiya holatlarini fonosintaktik darajada o'rganish.

Tadqiqotning obykti sifatida IPA (Xalqaro fonetik assotsiatsiya) tomonidan tavsiya etilgan Ezopning "Shimol shamoli va quyosh" nomli masalining audioyozuv fayllari olindi.

Tadqiqotning predmeti ingliz tilini xorijiy til sifatida o'rganayotgan talabalar va umumiy o'rta ta'lim maktablarining ingliz tili o'qituvchilari nutqidagi intonatsion interferensiyaning eksperimental tadqiqotlar orqali o'rganishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning usullari. Dissertatsiya ishini bajarishda qiyosiy, chog'ishtirma, kuzatish, eksperimental-tajriba metodlaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

o'zbek-ingliz tillarida gipodifferensiatsiya, giperdifferensiatsiya, fonetik substitutsiya, fonetik reinterpretatsiya hodisalari nutq jarayonida fonetik interferensiya hamda aksentga olib kelishi asoslangan;

turli tizimga oid til egalarining til bilimlari talaffuz jarayonida ohang tebranishiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatishi, matn mazmunini anglagan holatdagina fonetik birliklar – nutq tempi, balandlik, pastlik va boshqa turli emotsional birliklar haqiqiy ma'noda ahamiyat kasb etishi aniqlangan;

ingliz tilini xorijiy til sifatida o'rganuvchi til egalarining o'zga tilni o'rganish va talaffuz qilish ko'nikmalari matn mazmuni tushunmagan holda o'qilganda intonatsion birliklarni noto'g'i qo'llab, faqat, harflarni tanish orqali o'qilganligi fonetik tajribalar asosida dalillangan;

ingliz tilini xorijiy til sifatida o'rganuvchi o'zbek tili egalari nutqida bilingvizm va interferensiya hodisalari fonetik-eksperimental audial yozuvlar asosida isbotlangan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchligi muammoning aniq qo'yilishi, xulosalarning qat'iyligi, nutqning fonetik tahliliga eksperimental asosda yondashilganligi, nutqqa oid leksik birliklarni izohlashda sohaga oid lug'atlarga tayanilganligi bilan asoslanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati. Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati shundaki, unda intonatsiya, interferensiya va bilingvizm hodisalari sotsiolingvistika, psixolingvistika doirasida tadqiq etilgan bo'lib, u fonetika, nutqiy aktlar nazariyasi, terminologiya bilan bog'liq ilmiy-nazariy qarashlarni to'ldiradi va kengaytiradi. Dissertatsiya natijalari o'zbek tilshunosligi fonologiyasining nazariy jihatdan taraqqiy topishiga xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati shundaki, dissertatsiya natijalaridan o'zbek tilshunosligi, psixolingvistika, sotsiolingvistikaga doir tadqiqotlarda foydalanish mumkin.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Intonatsiya, interferensiya, bilingvizm masalalarining tadqiqi yuzasidan olingan ilmiy natijalar asosida:

o‘zbek-ingliz tillarida gipodifferensiatsiya, giperdifferensiatsiya, fonetik substitutsiya, fonetik reinterpretatsiya hodisalari nutq jarayonida fonetik interferensiya hamda aksentga olib kelishi xususidagi xulosalar hamda tajriba asoslari aks etgan diagrammalar “Belorus Respublikasi Oliy ta’limini modernizatsiya qilish” (Filologiya yo‘nalishi: Informatsion texnologiyalar yordamida talabalarning xorijiy til ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirish muammolari) mavzusidagi amaliy loyihasida foydalanilgan (Belorus davlat texnika universitetining 2022-yil 14-fevraldagi 92-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada bilingvizm va sun’iy bilingvizm fenomenlariga doir ilmiy qarashlar hamda mazkur tushunchalarga oydinlik kirituvchi misollar loyihaning amaliy va ilmiy ko‘rsatmalari uchun xizmat qilgan;

ingliz tilini xorijiy til sifatida o‘rganuvchi til egalarining o‘zga tilni o‘rganish va talaffuz qilish ko‘nikmalari matn mazmuni tushunmagan holda o‘qilganda intonatsion birliklarni noto‘g‘ri qo‘llab, faqat, harflarni tanish orqali o‘qilganligi fonetik tajribalarga asoslangan xulosa va tavsiyalardan Rossiya Federatsiyasi Perm davlat milliy tadqiqot universitetining “STEAM – metodlari orqali gumanitar (filologiya) fanlari bo‘yicha ta’lim dasturlarini takomillashtirish” mavzusidagi amaliy tadqiqotni bajarishda foydalanilgan (Irkutsk davlat texnika universitetining 2022-yil 10-fevraldagi 618802-EPP-1-2020-1-DE-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada to‘plangan audio yozuv fayllari oliy ta’lim muassasalari talabalari nutqidagi intonatsion va fonetik interferensiya hodisalari haqidagi bilimlarni boyitishga, shuningdek, mazkur tadqiqotning nazariy va amaliy natijalari asosida oliy ta’lim muassasalarida ma’ruza hamda seminar mashg‘ulotlarida foydalaniladigan materiallar to‘ldirilib, uslubiy tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi;

turli tizimga oid til egalarining til bilimlari talaffuz jarayonida ohang tebranishiga katta ta’sir ko‘rsatishi, matn mazmunini anglagan holatdagina fonetik birliklar – nutq tempi, balandlik, pastlik va boshqa turli emotsional birliklar haqiqiy ma’noda ahamiyat kasb etishiga doir xulosalaridan Farg‘ona viloyat teleradiokompaniyasining “Xayrli kun”, “Adabiy muhit”, “Ma’naviyat sarchashmasi” ko‘rsatuvlari hamda “Yoshlar kundaligi” nomli radioeshittirishlar ssenariysini tayyorlashda foydalanilgan (Farg‘ona viloyat teleradiokompaniyasining 2023-yil 27-martdagi 01-02/68-son ma’lumotnomasi). Natijada mazkur ko‘rsatuv va eshittirishlar ilmiy va amaliy jihatdan boyigan, ijtimoiy xususiyatlari ortgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Ushbu tadqiqot natijalari 7 ta ilmiy-amaliy anjumanda, jumladan, 3 ta xalqaro va 4 ta respublika miqyosidagi konferensiyalarda ma’ruza ko‘rinishida bayon etilgan va aprobatsiyadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya mavzusi bo‘yicha 14 ta ilmiy ish chop etilgan, jumladan, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasi tomonidan doktorlik dissertatsiyalarining asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish uchun tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 7 ta maqola, ulardan 3 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Dissertatsiya kirish, uch asosiy bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan adabiyotlar ro‘yxati va ilovalardan iborat. Tadqiqot ishining umumiy hajmi 173 sahifani tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati asoslangan, tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalari rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi, mavzuning o‘rganilganlik darajasi yoritilgan, tadqiqotning maqsadi, vazifalari, obyekti, predmeti, ilmiy yangiligi, amaliy natijasi va ularning ishonchligi, natijalarning ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati va ularning joriy qilinishi, aprotatsiyasi, natijalarning e‘lon qilinishi hamda dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi haqida ma‘lumot berilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning birinchi bobi **“Tillar intonatsion tizimining tipologik tavsifi”** deb nomlanib, unda intonatsiyaning fonetika doirasida o‘rganilishi hamda uning boshqa bir qator sohalarning ham obyekti ekanligi, intonatsiyaning tadqiq etilishida integrallik va differentsiallik haqida fikr yuritilgan.

Birinchi bobning birinchi fasli **“Intonatsion birliklar paradigmasi”** deb nomlanadi, unda intonatsion birliklar va ularning nutqdagi o‘rni talqin etilgan. Tilning intonatsion sistemasini o‘rganishga bag‘ishlangan ishlar ichida til sohibining poliglotlik qobiliyati bilan bog‘liq kuzatishlarni maxsus eksperimentlar yordamida olib borish eng optimal tadqiqot usuli sanaladi. Bunday tadqiqotlarning dolzarbligi shundaki, poliglot til sohiblarining yillar davomidagi ona tili bilim va ko‘nikmalari, nutq organlarining ona tili tovush sistemasiga ko‘nikishi, talaffuz jarayonida nutq organlari tarkibiga kiruvchi har bir nutq a‘zosining ona tili tovush tizimiga moslashishi, boshqa yoki chet tillarini o‘rganishga to‘siq bo‘lib xizmat qiladi. Ona tili ko‘nikmalari ikkinchi til tovush sistemasiga, begona til tovushlarining talaffuzi bilan bog‘liq amaliy jarayonlarga, nutq organlarining o‘rganilayotgan til talaffuz jarayoniga to‘la mos kelmaydi. O‘rganilayotgan o‘zga tilning ona tili paradigmasi maqomiga yetguniga qadar artikulyatsion strukturadagi yetakchi til nutq a‘zolarining yangi harakat holatiga yon berishi biroz qiyin kechadi. Bundan tashqari, xalqaro standart bo‘yicha poliglot til sohiblarida ona tili tushunchasi borliqdagi narsa, hodisa va voqealar haqidagi tasavvurlar, assotsiatsiyalar fikrlanayotgan (etalon) tilga nisbatan belgilanadi. Biz nazarda tutgan mazkur dissertatsiya mavzusining mohiyati poliglot bo‘lgan til sohiblarining o‘zbek va ingliz tili bilan bog‘liq intonatsion strukturasi, interferensiya va bilingvizm hodisalari misolida yoritiladi. Mavzuning dolzarbligi ham shu masalalarda o‘z ifodasini topadi.

“Adabiy-badiiy intonatsiyaning til sathlaridagi o‘rni” deb nomlangan birinchi bobning ikkinchi faslida intonatsiya nazariyasi ritorika, notiqlik san‘ati, publitsistik nazariya va sahna nutqi⁹, musiqa hamda lingvistika sohalarining asosiy obyekti ekanligi haqidagi masalalar yoritilgan. Qadimda musiqa intonatsiyasi va nutq intonatsiyasi borasida juda ko‘plab tadqiqotlar amalga

⁹Газиева М. Просодика. – Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2019, 18-бет.

oshirilgan. Bu tadqiqotlarda musiqa va nutq intonatsiyasi yuzasidan umumiy paradigmalari, ikki sohaga taalluqli bo‘lgan intonatsion strukturadagi o‘xshashliklar aniqlangan. Tilshunos olim J.J.Russo esa har bir xalq musiqasi o‘sha xalq tili ohangiga asosan aniqlanadi¹⁰, degan xulosaga kelgan. Antik davr notiqlik san‘ati vakillari ham intonatsiya masalasiga qiziqqanlar. Ular notiqning nutqi barcha uchun tushunarli, aniq, ravon bo‘lishi kerak deb hisoblaganlar. Bundan deyarli ikki ming yil avval Mark Fabiy Kvintilian “... eng asosiy masala notiqning nima haqida gapirayotgani emas, balki qanday gapirayotganligidadir... . Nutq esa aniq, ravon, tushunarli va go‘zal bo‘lishi kerak. Buning uchun notiq grammatika va buyuk shoirlar, yozuvchilarning ijodiy ishlarini o‘rganishi talab etiladi. Intonatsiya muammosi o‘rta asrlarda omma nutqi nazariyotchilarini o‘ziga tortdi. XVII-XIX asrlarda esa teatr san‘ati rivojlandi va intonatsiyaga sahna nutqining asosiy elementi sifatida qaray boshladilar. Rus teatr sahnasi nazariyotchisi K.S.Stanislavskiy fikricha, intonatsiyaning xarakteri, ovozning bo‘yoqdorligi unli va undosh tovushlarni qanday talaffuz qilishga bog‘liq bo‘ladi. “Unlilar – daryo, undoshlar esa qirg‘oqdir”¹¹, deb ta’kidlaydi olim. Uning nazarida undoshlarni bo‘sh, mujmal, noaniq tarzda talaffuz qilish go‘yo qirg‘oqsiz daryoga o‘xshatiladi, undoshlar oqim bo‘ylab botqoqqa quyilib keladi va so‘zlar ana shu botqoqqa tiqilib, cho‘kib ketadi. So‘nggi yillarda xorijiy tilni o‘rganishga bo‘lgan ehtiyoj tufayli og‘zaki nutqning roli va ahamiyati sezilarli darajada oshganligini ko‘rish mumkin. Bu esa o‘z navbatida intonatsiya masalasini o‘rganishni kuchaytirmoqda. Chunki chet tilini etalon til (o‘z ona tilidek) o‘zlashtirmoqchi bo‘lgan o‘rganuvchilarga eng katta muammolar aynan fonetika bo‘limida – intonatsiyalarda uchraydi. Tilshunos olim R.Kingdon ta’kidlaganidek, “intonatsiya – tilning yuragidir”¹². Tilshunoslikda intonatsiyani o‘rganishga bo‘lgan qiziqish uzoq yillarga borib taqalsa-da, mazkur hodisa bilan bog‘liq muammolar, yechimini kutayotgan masalalar va to‘ldirilishi lozim bo‘lgan kemptik joylar talaygina.

“Intonatsion birliklar tadqiqi: integrallik va differentsiallik” deb nomlangan uchinchi faslda intonatsion birliklar tadqiqidagi integrallik va differentsiallik hodisasi yoritilgan. So‘nggi yillarda Y.G.Volskaya, N.B.Volskaya, O.F.Knivnova kabi tilshunoslar¹³ nutqning sintagmatik bo‘linishi mezonlarini aniqlashga o‘z diqqatlarini qaratishgan bo‘lsa, S.V.Kodzasov¹⁴ning ilmiy ishlarida intonatsion belgilarni qidirishga bo‘lgan urinishlar ko‘zga tashlanadi. Shuningdek, intonatsiyaning ma’no farqlash kategoriyasini aniqlashga bo‘lgan qiziqishlar

¹⁰Russo Ж.Ж. Избранные сочинения. т. 1. – М.: Госполитиздат, 1961. – 851 с.

¹¹<https://studfile.net/preview/1101532/page:25/> (murojaat sanasi 24.05.2022)

¹²Kingdon R. The Groundwork of English Intonation. L. Longmans. Green and Co., 1958 -182 p.

¹³Вольская Е.Г. О нетрадиционных способах интонационного оформления синтагм //100 лет экспериментальной фонетике в России. -Спб. 2001. -С.49-53. Вольская Н.Б. Особенности интонации и синтагматического членения вопросительных высказываний разной длины // 100 лет экспериментальной фонетике в России. Спб. 2001. - С.54-57. Кривнова О.Ф. В развитие идей Л.В.Щербы о фонетическом членении речи 100 лет экспериментальной фонетике России: Материалы международной конференции. Спб, 1-4 февраля 2001 г. Спб, 2001. -С.113-116.

¹⁴Кодзасов С.В. Комбинаторная модель фразовой просодии – М., 1996. - С.85-123. Кодзасов С.В. Фонетика интенсификации // 100 лет экспериментальной фонетике России: Материалы международной конференции. Спб, 1-4 февраля 2001 г. Спб, 2001. - С. 105-108.

N.D.Svetozarova¹⁵ va boshqa olimlarning tadqiqotlarida, intonatsiyaning emotiv jihatdan ifodalanishi esa L.A.Piotrovskaya¹⁶ kabi olimlarning izlanishlarida o‘z aksini topgan. Turkologiyada ham intonatsiya masalalariga bag‘ishlangan qator ilmiy ishlar ko‘zga tashlanadi. Bu borada gapning kommunikativ tiplari intonatsiyasiga bag‘ishlangan A.U.Turkenbayev, Sh.K.Kaliyev, I.E.Alekseyev, S.Kurenov, A.Normuhamedov, A.Sapayev, O.D.Roziyeva, I.Chanakov, J.Duyishevning ishlari¹⁷ misol bo‘la oladi. Bundan tashqari intonatsiya masalalarini eksperimental-fonetik asosda tadqiq etish sanoqli bo‘lib, bunday izlanishlar o‘zbek tilshunosligida A.Mahmudov¹⁸, D.Niyozov¹⁹, H.Yo‘ldasheva²⁰, M.Yusupova²¹, N.Hayitmetov²², U.To‘ychiyev²³, M.Mirtojiyev²⁴, S.S.Solijonov²⁵, M.M.Gaziyeva²⁶ kabi olimlarning ilmiy faoliyatida ko‘zga tashlanadi. Bugungi kunda ham mazkur mavzuga bo‘lgan qiziqish ortib bormoqda. Aynan o‘zbekzabon o‘rganuvchilarning ingliz tili matnlarini talaffuz qilishdagi prosodik muammolariga bag‘ishlangan mazkur tadqiqot ham aynan lisoniy interferensiyaning fonetik darajasidagi masalalarni qamrab olgan. Mazkur muammolar fonetik eksperimental tadqiqotlarga asoslanganligi, ingliz matnlari talaffuzidagi kamchilik va nuqsonlarni bartaraf etishning amaliy va nazariy masalalari tadqiqiga bag‘ishlanganligi bilan ahamiyatlidir.

Ikkinchi bob **“Bilingvizm va intonatsion interferensiya”** deb nomlanib, unda bilingvizm va lisoniy interferensiya masalalari, turli tizimga oid intonatsion

¹⁵Светозарова Н.Д. Ответы на анкету "Об основах теории интонации" //Проблемы фонетики. П.-М., 1995. -С.193-196.

¹⁶Пиотровская Л.А. Лингвистическая природа эмотивных высказываний (на материале русского и чешского языков): Автореф. дис. док. филол. наук. – М., 1995.

163. Пиотровская Л.А. Роль интонации в противопоставлении эмотивных и вопросительных высказываний // Язык. Функции. Жизнь. СПб. -М., 2000. -С. 115-124.

¹⁷ Туркбенбаев А.У. Интонация простых вопросительных предложений в казахском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Алма Ата, 1966; Калиев Ж.К. К вопросу об интонации повествовательной фразы в казахском языке. – В кн.: Фонетика казахского языка. Алма-Ата, 1969. – с. 101-107; Алексеев И.Е. Вопросительные предложения в якутском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Алма Ата, 1983; Куренов С., Нурмухамедов А., Сапаев А. Туркмен дилинде йўнекей хабар ве сораг созлемелеренин интонациясы. – Ашгабад, 1975; Розиева О.Д. Интонация повествовательного предложения в современном туркменском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ашхабад, 1975; Дуйишев Ж. Интонация повествовательного предложения в киргизском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Фрунзе, 1975; Чанаков И. Интонация вопросительного предложения в киргизском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Фрунзе, 1980.

¹⁸Махмудов А. Словесное ударение в узбекском языке. – Ташкент: Фан, 1960.

¹⁹Ниязов Д.М. Интонация повествования в современном узбекском литературном языке. Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1989.

²⁰Юлдашева Х. Интонация вопросительных фраз современного узбекского литературного языка: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1988.

²¹Юсупова М. Ўзбек тилида синтагманинг интонацион хусусиятлари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1979, 1-сон. – Б. 78-82.

²²Ҳайитметов Н. Алишер Навоий ғазалларида мантиқ урғусининг берилиши: Филол.фан.номз. ... дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 1989.

²³Тўйчиев У. Ўзбек арузини экспериментал фонетика усули билан текшириш // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1993, 4-сон. – Б. 13-21.

²⁴Миртожиев М. Ўзбек тили фонетикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013.

²⁵С.Салижанов. Силлабическая и акцентная структуры слова в разносистемных языках. – Андижан:Step by step, 2021. – 113 с.

²⁶Газиева М. Просодика. – Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2019. – Б.65.

qurilmalar, til kontaktida ona tilining va o'zlashtirilgan xorijiy tilga ta'siri hamda sodda va murakkab interferensiya turlari batafsil yoritilgan.

Mazkur bobning **“Bilingvizm lisoniy interferensiya omili sifatida”** nomli birinchi faslida bilingvizmning lisoniy interferensiyaga ta'siri masalalari tadqiq etilgan. Til aloqalari shiddat bilan rivojlanayotgan bugungi kunda tilshunoslikdagi til kontaktlari, o'zlashmalar, polilingvizm, bilingvizm, interferensiya muammolari va ularning yechimiga qaratilayotgan masalalar alohida ahamiyatga ega bo'lib bormoqda. Bu muammolarning dolzarbligi, birinchidan, xorijiy tillarni o'rganishga ehtiyojning ortayotganligi bo'lsa, ikkinchidan, xorijiy tillarni o'zlashtirish va ularni mukammal bilish, bu tillarda ona tili ko'nikmalariga ega bo'lgandek muloqotga kirishish bilan bog'liqdir. Turli tizimga oid tillarda muloqot qilish, ikki va undan ortiq tillarda so'zlashish ko'nikmasiga ega bo'lgan til egalari nutqini lingvistik planda o'rganish, ikki va ko'ptillilik sohasidagi muammolarni intonatsion aspektida tadqiq etish har ikki sohadagi hodisalar mohiyatini o'rganishga yo'l ochmoqda. Zamonaviy tilshunoslikda juda ko'plab tadqiqotchilar tomonidan “bilingvizm” atamasiga ko'plab ta'riflar berilgan hamda mazkur tushunchaga turlicha yondashilgan. Barcha ta'rif va tavsiflarni, olimlarning qarashlarini ikki qarama-qarshi guruhga ajratish mumkin: birinchi guruh tarafdorlari bilingvizm ikkinchi yoxud chet tilini o'z ona tili darajasiga yaqinroq darajada bilish, egallash deb talqin qiladilar, ikkinchi guruh vakillari esa ikkinchi tildan foydalanishda sezilarli farq bo'ladi, deb hisoblaydilar. Bilingvizm hodisasi bo'yicha yuqoridagi olimlarning qarashlari o'zaro farqlansa-da, muloqotga kirishish amaliyoti uchun har ikki tilni mukammal bilish talab etilmaydi. Biroq tilshunos sifatida shuni alohida qayd etish kerakki, boshqa sohalarda bo'lgani singari tillarni, jumladan, xorijiy tillarni o'zlashtirishda mukammallikka intilish zarurdir.

Ikkinchi bobning ikkinchi fasli **“Intonatsion struktura”** deb nomlanadi. O'zbek va ingliz tili sohibi bo'lgan so'zlashuvchilar muloqotida sintaktik birliklar talaffuzidagi til ko'nikmalarining o'zaro ta'siri keskin ko'zga tashlanadi. Ona tili sohibi nutqida (qaysi til sohibi bo'lishidan qat'i nazar) o'zga tilning grammatik birliklar talaffuzida intonatsion nomuvofiqliklar yuzaga keladi. Buni sintaktik interferensiya deb nomlash mumkin bo'ladi. Ko'rinadiki, ona tili, xorijiy ilmiy paradigmalarda negizida bilingvizmga xos talaffuz me'yorlari bilan bog'liq interferensiyaning fonetik, leksik va grammatik turlarini o'rganish tilning intonatsion muammolariga oid yangi yo'nalishdir. Intonatsiya masalalariga oid tadqiqotlar yo'nalishida asosiy e'tibor ko'p hollarda nutq melodikasi tahliliga qaratiladi. Intonatsiya masalalariga bag'ishlangan tadqiqotlarni ikki guruhga ajratish mumkin. Ularning birinchi guruhida “intonatsiya” termini tor ma'noda tavsiflanadi. Bu guruhdagi ishlarga ko'proq ingliz va amerika tilshunosligida amalga oshirilgan tadqiqotlar mansub bo'lib, ularda asosan melodika tahliliga tortiladi. Ular intonatsiyani asosan melodika kesimida tadqiq qilishgan. Misol uchun, ingliz adabiy tilida ham ikkita asosiy, ya'ni ko'tariluvchi va pasayuvchi melodika hamda ton mavjud. Pasayuvchi ohang fikrning qat'iy tugal ma'no anglatishini ifodalaydi. Ingliz tilidagi buyruq va darak ma'nosidagi gaplar pasayuvchi ohang bilan aytiladi. Aynan shu jihat ingliz tilining xarakteriga xos

deya baholanadi. Masalan: ↗Really? – *Rostdan-a/mi?* Yuqoridagi soʻz tinglovchida soʻzlovchining nutqiga boʻlgan qiziqishni, tinglayotgan paytdagi ikkilanishni, odatiy muloyimlikni bildirsa, ayrim hollarda bu jumla tinglovchi uchun soʻzlovchining nutqi zerikarli emasligini bildiradi, “hayronlik”, baʼzan esa “hayrat” maʼnosini ifodalaydi. “That would be great!” – “*Bu ajoyib boʻlar edi!*” Mazkur jumla esa keng koʻlamdagi hissiyotlarga boy boʻlib, uni zoʻr ishtiyoq, achchiq kinoya, tasalli berish, zerikish kabi mazmundagi ohang bilan aytish mumkin. Bu ohang, albatta, tilning oʻziga xos intonatsion strukturasi va funksional xususiyatlariga bogʻliq ravishda yuzaga chiqadi.

Ikkinchi bobning “**Turli tizimga oid tillarning intonatsion qurilmalari**” deb nomlangan uchinchi faslida turli tizimga oid tillarning intonatsion qurilmalari va modellari talqin etilgan. Har bir tilning oʻziga xos intonatsiyasi mavjud va ular oʻzaro farqlanadi. Ohang kishiga tinglayotgan qoʻshiqni anglashga yordam bergani kabi intonatsiya ham xorijiy tilda aytilgan axborot mazmunini anglashga xizmat qiladi. Qoʻshiqda ohang oʻzgarsa, uni tushunish qiyinlashadi. Shuning uchun ham ona tilidagi intonatsion koʻnikmani ingliz tilida muloqot qilish davomida mazkur xorijiy tilga qoʻllash vaqtida tinglovchi uchun muayyan qiyinchiliklar tugʻiladi. Buning sababalaridan biri intonatsiya til egasi tomonidan tovushlarga qaraganda bilmasdan yaʼni qoidalarga asoslanmay qoʻllaniladi. Shuning uchun ham ingliz tilini xorijiy til sifatida oʻrgangan oʻzbek tili sohibi nutqida prosodik interferensiya intonatsiya yoki melodika nazariyasi, ayni paytda ingliz tili melodik tarkibi amaliyoti koʻnikmasi yoʻqligi uchun prosodik-intonatsion interferensiya yuzaga keladi. Bu fikrlar tilning prosodik sistemasida sintaktik fonetika muhim oʻrin tutishidan dalolat beradi. J.OʻKonnor va G.Arnold kabi tilshunoslar ingliz adabiy tili intonatsiyasi tarkibiga kiruvchi asosiy ton harakatini olti xil modelda tasniflaydi. Tilshunos olim Y.A.Brizgunova rus tili intonatsiyasi borasida oʻzining yagona tasnifini ishlab chiqqan boʻlib (rus tilshunosligida bu termin «ИНТОНАЦИОННАЯ КОНСТРУКЦИЯ»²⁷ deb yuritiladi), uning tasnifi oʻzining sodda, aniq, ravshan, ishonchli misollar bilan dalillanganligi hamda yuqori nazariy asosga ega ekanligi bilan ahamiyatga molikdir. Bir necha til sohibi boʻlishga intiladigan har bir til vakili xorijiy tillarni oʻrganish davomida koʻplab muammolarga duch keladi. Bu muammolardan birinchisi til vakilining turli sistemaga mansub boʻlgan xorijiy tilga duch kelishidir. Ikki va undan ortiq til sohibining talaffuzida ikki til nutq aʼzolarining artikulyatsiyasi oʻzaro bir-biriga taʼsir koʻrsatadi, natijada fonetik, leksik-semantik va grammatik interferensiya yuz beradi. Bularning barchasida lisoniy birliklar intonatsiyasi muhim oʻrin tutadi.

Ikkinchi bobning “**Interferensiya, til kontakti va ilmiy definitiv paradigma**” nomli toʻrtinchi faslida til kontaktlari nazariyasining asosiy kategoriyalari hisoblanadigan “interferensiya”, “bilingvizm” va “polilingvizm” hodisalari va ularni yuzaga keltiruvchi omillar tahlil etilgan. Til sohiblarining oʻz ona tili elementlarini oʻzlashtirgan xorijiy til elementlariga beixtiyor qoʻllab yuborish jarayoni psixolingvistika doirasida ham oʻrganiladi. Mazkur til elementlari hamda ularning talaffuz koʻnikmalari bilan bogʻliq artikulyatsion

²⁷Брызгунова Е.А. Звуки и интонация русской речи. – Москва: Рус. яз., 1981. – 279 с.

strukturani oʻzga tilga koʻchishi jarayonida kommunikantlarning talaffuz psixikasi sohaning tadqiqot obyekti sifatida qaraladi. Bunda talaffuz qilinayotgan tovushlarning ona tili koʻnikmalari ruhiyati bilan ifodalanishi, lisoniy birliklar talaffuzida har ikki tildagi birliklarning psixologik xususiyatlari psixolingvistikaning mundariyasi hisoblanadi. Tilshunoslikda esa interferensiya muammosiga til kontaktlari nuqtayi nazaridan qaraladi. Interferensiya mohiyati bilingv (ikki til sohiblari) tomonidan amalga oshirilayotgan tillar kontakti jarayonida namoyon boʻladi, bunda interferensiya hodisasi muayyan til normalarining buzilishi, konkret til normasini bilmaslik, notanish til talaffuz qoidalarining buzilishi hisobiga sodir boʻladi. Shuningdek, L.V.Shcherba, Y.M.Vereshchagin, V.Y.Rozensveyg, A.A.Reformatskiy, V.A.Avrarin, Y.D.Desheriyev, V.A.Vinogradov, V.V.Alimov, M.T.Zokirov, Sh.I.Asqarova, S.M.Zokirovalarning mazkur tushunchaga doir ilmiy izlanishlari va tadqiqotlarining tahlili natijasida interferensiya hodisasi yuzaga kelishi uchun, albatta, ikkitalilik va til kontakti sharoiti zarur degan xulosaga kelish mumkin. Lingvistik interferensiya markazida turgan inson esa chet tilida ogʻzaki yoki yozma nutq orqali muloqotga kirishganda yoxud bir tildan boshqa tilga tarjima qilish vaziyatida u bir til sistemasining elementlarini, tushunchalarini va funksiyalarini boshqa bir til sistemasining elementlari, tushunchalari va funksiyalari bilan qoʻshimcha tarzda toʻldirishga harakat qiladi va natijada mazkur holat koʻplab xatoliklar, til meʼyorlarining buzilishini keltirib chiqaradi. Umuman olganda, interferensiya va unga berilgan taʼriflardan koʻrinadiki, bu hodisa til va nutq tizimidagi meʼyorlarning buzilishi va koʻpincha tillarning sofligiga salbiy taʼsir etuvchi hodisa sifatida baholanadi.

Ikkinchi bobning “**Intralingvistik va ekstralingvistik interferensiya**” nomli beshinchi faslida interferensiyaning tillararo va bir til doirasida oʻrganilishi masalalari yoritilgan. Oʻzbek tili sohibi nutqida qoʻllanayotgan ingliz tili tovushlari talaffuzining oʻzgarishi bu tilning fonetik tizimiga taʼsir koʻrsatadi, bu esa soʻz lugʻaviy maʼnosining oʻzgarishiga yana ham aniqrogʻi soʻz grammatik maʼnosining oʻzgarishiga olib keladi. Masalan, ingliz tilida *thing* soʻzi *narsa*, *buyum* maʼnosini anglatadi va ot soʻz turkumiga mansubdir. Mazkur soʻzni ona tili koʻnikmalari asosida *sing* tarzida notoʻgʻri talaffuz qilish natijasida bu soʻz *kuylamoq* maʼnosini anglatadi va u feʼl soʻz turkumidagi soʻzga aylanadi. Tilshunos S.A.Abdigaliyev²⁸ interferensiya turlarini zaif, oʻrtacha va kuchli interferensiya deb uch turga ajratadi. Rus tilshunos olimlari²⁹ esa interferensiyaning kommunikativ jihatdan taʼsir etish mezoniga koʻra kommunikativ-relevant (kommunikativ jihatdan ahamiyatli) va kommunikativ – norelevant (kommunikativ jihatdan ahamiyatsiz) interferensiya turlarini farqalaydilar. Biz esa oʻz

²⁸ Абдыгалиев С.А. Пути преодоления лексической интерференции при обучении немецкому языку: автореф. ... дис. канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1975. – 17 с.

²⁹ Метлюк А.А. Взаимодействие просодических систем в речи билингва. – Минск: Высшая школа, 1986. – 110 с.; Вольская Н.Б. Релевантные признаки интонационной интерференции: экспериментально-фонетическое исследование на материале акцентирования ошибок русских студентов в английской речи: дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ленинград, 1985. – 193 с.; Вишневская Г.М. Интерференция и акцент: (на материале интонационных ошибок при изучении неродного языка): дис. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Санкт-Петербург, 1993. – 373 с

tadqiqotimizda ikki til sohibi bo'lgan bilingv nutqini o'zlashtirgan xorijiy til egasi tomonidan uning nutqini tushunish va uni anglash darajasiga ko'ra sodda va murakkab interferensiya turlariga ajratdik.

Intonatsion interferensiya turli tillar doirasiga mansub tillarning og'zaki muloqot jarayonida kuzatiladigan talaffuz ko'nikmalarining ikkinchi tilga ta'sirini anglatadi. Bu belgi tillarning fonetik tabiati bilan bog'liq bo'lib, so'zlashuvchilarning tabiiy va ijtimoiy belgilariga chambarchas bog'liqdir. Intonatsion interferensiya tillarning o'zaro qarindoshlik yoki noqarindoshlik belgisiga aloqador bo'ladi. Qarindosh tillar o'rtasida muayyan o'xshashliklar mavjud bo'lib, turli tizimli tillarda bu farq sezilarli darajada yuqori bo'ladi. Intonatsion interferensiya muloqotda o'ta muhim bo'lishi bilan birga nutqiy jarayonda eng sekin o'zgaruvchan xususiyat sanaladi. Aynan uning o'zgaruvchanligi oliy nerv sistemasi harakatlari bilan bog'liq bo'lib, u so'zlovchi nutqidagi aktsentologik belgilarni ifoda etadi. Intonatsion interferensiyaning yuzaga chiqish omillari globallashuv jarayonining jadallashuvi natijasida kamayib boradi.

Dissertatsiyaning uchinchi bobi "**O'zbek va ingliz artikulyatsion bazasining o'zaro ta'siri**" deb nomlanadi. Unda segment birliklarning tipologik xususiyatlari, aksentning interferensiya hosilasi sifatida namoyon bo'lishi hamda fonetik-eksperimentga asoslangan fonosintaktik interferensiya masalalari tadqiq etilgan.

Uchinchi bobining "**Segment birliklarning tipologik xususiyatlari**" nomli birinchi faslida tovushlar artikulyatsiyasiga oid masalalar o'rganiladi. Tovushlar artikulyatsiyasiga oid qoidalarni bilmaslik, fonematik tinglash va tushunishdagi xatoliklar, talaffuz ko'nikmalarining yetarli darajada o'zlashtirilmaganligi ingliz tili tovushlarining noto'g'ri talaffuz qilinishiga olib keladi. Talaffuzda eng ko'p ko'zga tashlanadigan xatoliklar va qiyinchiliklar bu o'zbek tili fonetikasida o'z analogiga ega bo'lmagan ingliz tilidagi tovushlar va harf birikmalarini talaffuz qilish hodisasidir.

Tilshunos Y.A.Tregubova³⁰ fonetik interferensiyaning *gipodifferensiya*, *giperdifferensiya*, *fonetik substitutsiya* va *reinterpretatsiya* kabi to'rt turini farqlaydi. O'zbek tili sohiblarining ingliz tilidagi og'zaki nutqni o'rganish jarayonida *gipodifferensiya* (terminning o'zagi bo'lgan differensiya so'zi lot.differentia³¹ – "farq", rus tilida "недодифференциация" farqlay olmaslik) hodisasi, ya'ni ayrim ingliz va o'zbek fonemalarini bir-biridan farqlay olmaslik holatlarini uchratish mumkin. Masalan: weather - ['weðə] so'zidagi [w] tovushi o'rniga [v] yoki very - ['veri] so'zidagi [v] tovushi o'rniga [w] tovushini talaffuz etish yuqoridagi fikrimizga isbot bo'la oladi. *Fonetik substitutsiya* (tilshunoslikda bir tovushni boshqa bir tovush bilan o'rin almashish hodisasi)³² – bu talaffuz

³⁰ Трегубова Ю.А. Интерференция согласных фонем в английской речи русских билингвов (на материале устной английской речи русских учащихся) // Филологические науки. Вопросы теории и практики. 2017. №5-2 (71). УРЛ: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/interferentsiya-soglasnyh-fonem-v-angliyskoy-rechi-russkih-bilingvov-na-materiale-ustnoy-angliyskoy-rechi-russkih-uchaschihsya> (дата обращения: 22.07.2022).

³¹ [https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/\(murojaat_sanasi_04.08.2022\)](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/(murojaat_sanasi_04.08.2022))

³² [https://ru.wiktionary.org/wiki/субституция_\(murojaat_sanasi_04.08.2022\)](https://ru.wiktionary.org/wiki/субституция_(murojaat_sanasi_04.08.2022))

qilinishi kerak bo'lmagan fonemalarni talaffuz qilish hisoblanadi. Masalan, *heir, heiress, hour* soʻzlarida [h]; *know, knock* soʻzlarida [k]; *island, islander, islet* va *isle* soʻzlarida [s] tovushlarining talaffuz qilinishi. **Giperdifferensiya** (terminning oʻzagi boʻlgan differensiya soʻzi lot.differentia³³ – “farq”, rus tilida “сверхдифференциация”) hodisasiga soʻz oxirida uchraydigan –d undosh tovushining jarangsizlanishini misol qilib keltirishimiz mumkin. Masalan, ingliz tilidagi *bad, spend, and* soʻzlarining *bat, spent, ant* kabi talaffuz qilinishi maʼno oʻzgarishiga olib keladi. **Fonetik reinterpretatsiya** (dastlab talqin qilingan axborotning mazmun-mohiyatini yoki maʼnosini aniqlashtirish, oʻzgartirish)³⁴ ingliz fonemasini ikki mustaqil tovushga ajratish holatlarida kuzatiladi. Masalan, **th** harf birikmasini [ð] yoki [θ] sifatida emas, balki [th] deb talaffuz qilish.

Oʻzbek tili sohiblarining ingliz tilidagi nutqida uchraydigan fonetik interferension xatoliklar (unli tovushlar misolida)ni quyidagi misollarda koʻrib chiqamiz:

Ingliz adabiy tilidagi qisqa va choʻziq **i** allofonlari oʻzbek tili sohiblari nutqida koʻproq interferensiyaga uchraydigan tovushlar qatoriga kiradi. Misol uchun **i** unli tovushi **beet** - “lavlagi” [bi:t] deb talaffuz qilinadi. Talaffuz qilish jarayonida [i:] transkripsiyasida berilgani kabi choʻziq talaffuz qilinmasa yoki qisqa talaffuz qilinsa, mazkur soʻz maʼnosi butunlay oʻzgaradi va **bit** – “boʻlak” [bit] soʻziga aylanib qoladi. Shuningdek, *sheep* [ʃi:p] – “qoʻy” – *ship* [ʃip] – “kema”; *meed* [mi:d] – “maqtov” – *mid* [mid] “oʻrta” yuqoridagi fikrlarimizga misol boʻla oladi.

Mazkur misollarda [i] unli tovushi oʻzining qisqa yoki choʻziqligiga koʻra maʼno farqlash xususiyatiga ega boʻldi. Bundan tashqari maʼnosi oʻzgargan soʻzlar bir soʻz turkumiga, yaʼni ot soʻz turkumiga mansub boʻldi. Quyida tahlilga tortiladigan soʻzlardagi [i] unli tovushi soʻzlardagi maʼnoni farqlashdan tashqari, soʻzlarni bir soʻz turkumidan boshqa bir soʻz turkumiga oʻtishi uchun xizmat qiladi. Masalan: **lead** - [li:d] – *yetaklab bormoq, boshqarmoq* (feʼl soʻz turkumi), **lid** - [lid] – *qopqoq* (ot soʻz turkumi), **steal** -[sti:l] – *oʻgʻirlamoq* (feʼl soʻz turkumi), **still** - [stil] – *kadr, surat* (ot soʻz turkumi), *ohista, osuda* (sifat soʻz turkumi) *hali ham, hamon, hanuz* (ravish soʻz turkumi)

Shuningdek, ingliz tilidagi [ɔ] - [ɔ:] va [ʌ] – [a:] kabi qisqa hamda choʻziq tovushlarini farqlamaslik holatlari oʻzbek tili sohiblarining ingliz tilidagi nutqida maʼlum bir xatoliklarga olib keladi. Masalan, *shot* [ʃɔt] – (*oʻq uzish, otish; surat, kadr*) soʻzidagi [ɔ] tovushi choʻziq [ɔ:] deb talaffuz qilinsa *short* [ʃɔ:t] (*qisqa; pakana, past boʻyli*); *sought* [ʃɔ:t] (*qidirmoq* (oʻtgan zamon) soʻzidagi [ɔ] tovushi choʻziq [ɔ:] deb talaffuz qilinsa *sot* [ʃɔ:t] (*spirtli ichimliklarni muntazam isteʼmol qiluvchi shaxs*) soʻziga aylanib qoladi. Shuningdek, *corn* [kɔ:n] – *urugʻ* soʻzidagi [ɔ:] choʻziq fonema qisqa [ɔ] deb talaffuz qilinsa, *con* [kɔn] *firibgar, qallob* soʻziga, *cud* [kʌd] saqich soʻzidagi qisqa talaffuz qilinishi kerak boʻlgan [ʌ] fonemasi choʻziq [ɑ:] deb talaffuz qilinsa, *card* [kɑ:d] *karta, otkritka* soʻziga, *hut*

³³ <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/> (murojaat sanasi 04.08.2022)

³⁴ <https://ru.wiktionary.org/wiki/> реинтерпретация (murojaat sanasi 04.08.2022)

[hʌt] *kulba* soʻzidagi qisqa talaffuz qilinishi kerak boʻlgan [ʌ] fonemasi choʻziq [ɑ:] deb talaffuz qilinsa *heart* [ha:t] *yurak* soʻziga aylanib qoladi.

Yuqorida ingliz tili unli fonemalari qisqa va choʻziqligiga koʻra maʼno farqlash xususiyatiga ega ekanligi, shuningdek, ona tili fonetik sathida oʻxshash boʻlgan unli tovushlar talaffuzi aynan fonetik interferensiyaga eng koʻp uchraydigan tovushlar ekanligini bilish mumkin. Ingliz tilidagi quyidagi unli tovushlar lakunar unlilar [a:] [u:] [ə:] [æ] [ei] [ai] [ɔi] [ai] [iə] [iə] [eə] [ɔə] hisoblanadi. Ingliz tilida muloqot qiladigan oʻzbek tili egalari koʻp hollarda ingliz tili diftonglarini alohida fonemalardan iborat deb hisoblaydilar va oʻz nutqlarida ularni ajratib alohida fonema sifatida talaffuz qiladilar. Shu bilan birga oʻzbek tilidagi [oʻ] hamda rus tilidagi [ы] fonemalari ingliz adabiy tili uchun lakunar tovush hisoblanadi. Bundan tashqari ingliz tilidagi [ʃ], [dʒ], [tʃ], [j], [r] tovushlarni talaffuz qilishda ham maʼlum bir qiyinchiliklar koʻzga tashlanadi. Oʻzaro kontaktga kirishuvchi tillarning turli til tizimlariga mansub ekanligi, turli xildagi tovush tarkibiga ega boʻlishi, fonemalarning talaffuz etilishidagi oʻrni va ularning oʻzaro mutanosibliigi hamda intonimlashishdagi xilma-xillikda yaqqol koʻzga tashlanadi.

Uchinchi bobning **“Leksik interferensiyaning intonatsion jihatlari”** nomli ikkinchi faslida fonetik interferensiya natijasida yuzaga chiqadigan nutqdagi intonatsion xatoliklari yoritilgan. Tilshunoslar X.E.Palmer, V.Kuk, A.A.Martinken, G.M.Vishnevskaya³⁵ lar, oʻzga tildagi aksent koʻp hollarda aynan intonatsiyada koʻzga tashlanishini aytib oʻtadilar. Koʻplab ingliz millati vakillari xorijliklar nutqidagi grammatik xatolikni kechiradilar. Sababi mazkur xatolik soʻzlovchining nutqi notoʻgʻri talqin qilinishiga olib kelmaydi. Biroq intonatsiyadagi xatolik madaniyatlar oʻrtasidagi muloqot jarayonining buzilishiga taʼsir etishi mumkin deb hisoblab, bu xatoni jiddiy qabul qiladilar. Nutqqa “intonatsion libos” kiydirilmas ekan, ingliz millati vakili soʻzlovchi xorijlik ekanligini osongina tushunib oladi. Biz ushbu tadqiqotimizda ingliz tilidagi segmental va supersegmental birliklarning juda ham koʻp qismini qamrab olgan IPA (Xalqaro fonetik assotsiatsiya) tomonidan tavsiya etilgan Ezopning “The North Wind and the Sun” (Shimol shamoli va quyosh) nomli masalining audioyozuv fayllardan foydalandik. Mazkur masal 144 boʻgʻin, 113 soʻz, 8 bosh va 5 ergashgan gaplardan, 5 mustaqil gaplardan, 3 satrdan hamda ingliz tilidagi jami 44 fonemalardan iborat. Ushbu masal 169 nafar (69 nafar erkak va 100 nafar ayol kishilar) respondent tomonidan oʻqilgan. Respondentlar 20-35 yosh atrofidagi, ingliz tilini xorijiy til sifatida kamida oʻn yildan buyon oʻrganib kelayotgan talabalar va oʻrta taʼlim maktablarining ingliz tili oʻqituvchilari nutqini B2 daraja xalqaro baholash mezonini boʻyicha tahlilga tortilgan. Tilshunos olim N.A.Lyubimova fonetik interferensiya “birinchi navbatda soʻzlovchining ongida fonetik tizimlar va talaffuz

³⁵ Palmer H. E. *English Intonation with Systematic Exercises*. – Cambridge: Heffer, 1924. – 105 p.; Cook V. *Active Intonation*. – London: Longmans, 1968. – 99 p.; Мартинкенас А.А. Сравнительный анализ эффективности использования визуальных опор в процессе обучения иноязычной интонации (немецкий язык, языковой вуз): Автореф. дис. . канд. филол. наук. – М., 1988. – 23 с.; Вишневецкая Г. М. Интерференция и акцент: (на материале интонационных ошибок при изучении неродного языка) : дис. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Санкт-Петербург, 1993. – 373 с.

me'yorlarining o'zaro ta'siri natijasida ikkinchi til tizimi va uning me'yorlarini buzish orqali namoyon bo'ladi", deb ta'kidlaydi³⁶. Olimaning bu ta'rifi interferensiya hodisasiga psixolingvistik jihatdan yondashishni taqozo etadi. Bilingv nutqidagi fonetik interferensiya tilning tovush sistemasidagi barcha birliklarni: *tovush, so'z, takt, fraza, matnga* ta'sir etadi va "salbiy til materialini"ni hosil qiladi. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, til egasi tomonidan fikrni tushunishiga to'sqinlik qiladi va natijada muloqotni anglash darajasi pasayib ketadi. Shu bois xorijiy tilni o'zlashtirayotgan til egasi mazkur tilning fonetik qoidalarini to'liq o'zlashtirishi, tovushlar artikulyatsiyasi va akustikasiga e'tibor berishi talab etiladi.

Bobning "**Aksent interferensiya hosilasi sifatida**" deb atalgan uchinchi faslida dominant tilning o'zlashtirilayotgan xorijiy tilga ta'siri natijasida yuzaga keladigan aksent hodisasi haqida fikr yuritilgan. Til kontaktlari sharoitida bilingv nutqida paydo bo'ladigan aksent ko'proq fonetik sathda namoyon bo'ladi. Bunday muammolar A.A.Metlyuk, G.M.Vishnevskaya, M.K.Isaev³⁷ kabi olimlarning tadqiqotlarida o'rganilgan. Mashhur tilshunos olim U.Vaynrayx izlanishlarida interferensiyani ikkinchi til qoidalaridagi buzilish hodisasi deb ta'riflaydi. Olimlar U.Vaynrayx, M.M.Galeeva, A.I.Rabinovich ham interferensiyani "prosodik, fonetik va artikulyatsion tizimlarni qamrab oluvchi tilni fonetik me'yorlarining buzilishidir", deb izohlaydilar. Bizning fikrimizcha ham, interferensiya hodisasi aksent kabi bilingv nutqining buzilishi va til kontaktiga salbiy ta'sir etuvchi omil hisoblanadi. Aynan til muhitiga yoshlikdan ega bo'lmagan kishilarda keyinchalik talaffuz bilan bog'liq muammolar vujudga keladi. Bu tilshunoslikda "aksent" deb nomlanadi. O'zbek so'zlovchilari nutqida ona tili tovushlari faolligi va aniqligi sababli ingliz tilidagi murakkab tovushlar – diftonglar, triftonglar, yozilsa-da, o'qilmaydigan tovushlar talaffuzida aksent hodisasi kuzatiladi. Bunday hodisani aniqlash uchun ingliz adabiy tilining namunasi sifatida e'tirof etilgan Ezopning "The North Wind and the Sun" (Shimol shamoli va quyosh) masali va uning tarkibidagi jumalarning ingliz adabiy tili sohiblari hamda o'zbek so'zlovchilari nutqidagi talaffuzi va uning audial varianti asosida eksperimentlar o'tkazildi.

Uchinchi bobning to'rtinchi "**Sintaktik interferensiya**" deb nomlangan faslida o'zbek respondentlari nutqidagi fonetik interferensiya fonetik-eksperimental tadqiqotlar asosida tahlilga tortilgan. Fonetik sathga oid birliklar sintaktik sath uchun ham asos bo'lib xizmat qilishi fonetik-eksperimental tadqiqotlarimizda quyidagicha namoyon bo'ldi. Jumladan:

Declarative (darak gap) birliklarning funksional-sintaktik differentsiatsiyasi.

"It was a fine but very cold winter's day as the Sun shone down on the snow-covered earth below"

³⁶ Любимова Н. А. Фонетическая интерференция и общение на неродном языке: Экспериментальное исследование на материале финско-русского двуязычия: дис. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Санкт-Петербург, 1991. - 375 с.

³⁷ Метлюк А.А. Просодия белорусского языка в условиях двуязычия. – Минск, 1982. - 106 с.; Вишневская Г.М. Лингвистические предпосылки возникновения русского акцента в английской интонации // Фонетическая интерференция. Иван. гос. ун-т. Иваново, 1985. - С. 38 - 50.; Исаев М.К. Фонетическая интерференция при казахско-английском искусственном двуязычии. – Алма-Ата, 1986. – 121 с.

(Qishning ajib, biroq sovuq kuni edi. Quyosh qor bilan to'shalgan yerga qarab nur sochardi)

“It was a fine but very cold winter’s day as the Sun shone down on the snow-covered earth below” jumlasida (1-rasm. **Kate Stonham**) jumla ingliz respondent tomonidan quyidagi ko‘rsatkichlar bilan talaffuz qilingan. 293 gers melodik cho‘qqi “fine” bo‘lagiga tushgan. Ifodada mantiqiy urg‘u ham “fine” bo‘lagiga tushgan bo‘lib, 82.9 db urg‘u olgan (1-diagramma). Ifoda talaffuzi uchun 6389 msek vaqt sarflangan (2-diagramma). Mantiqiy urg‘u tushgan “fine” bo‘lagi uchun 671 msek vaqt sarflangan bo‘lsa (3-diagramma), undagi tovushlarning o‘rta arifmetik qiymati uchun 134.2 msek vaqt sarflangan. Rasmda intonatsiyaning komponentlari ossillogramma, formant, melodik va intensiv harakatlar, pauza va tempni qamrab oluvchi temporal komponentlar aks etgan. Intonatsiya komponentlarining akustik parametrlari ko‘rsatilgan. Rasmdagi jumlaning eksperimental-fonetik kuzatuv natijasiga ko‘ra ilmiy xulosalash mumkin.

Yuqoridagi jumla o‘zbek talabasi tomonidan esa quyidagi ko‘rsatkichlar bilan talaffuz qilingan. ***“It was a fine but very cold winter’s day as the Sun shone down on the snow-covered earth below”*** (2-rasm. **Akmaljonova Ruxshona**) 500 gers melodik cho‘qqi “was” bo‘lagiga tushgan bo‘lib, 75.36 db. urg‘u olgan (4-diagramma). Ifoda talaffuzi uchun 6747 msek vaqt sarflangan (5-diagramma). “was” 671 msek. vaqt sarflangan bo‘lsa, (6-diagramma), undagi tovushlarning o‘rta arifmetik qiymati uchun 134.2 msek. vaqt sarflangan. Ko‘rinib turibdiki, o‘zbek tili sohibi bo‘lgan respondent mazkur jumlaning sezilarli darajadagi farq bilan talaffuz qilgan. Bu farqlanishlarni esa fonetik eksperiment uchun tanlab olingan manbadagi jumla talaffuzi natijalarini o‘zaro qiyoslash orqali ko‘rishimiz mumkin. Jumladan, ***“It was a fine but very cold winter’s day as the Sun shone down on the snow-covered earth below”*** ifodasini talaffuz qilgan ingliz tili sohibi nutqida mantiqiy urg‘u ***“fine”*** bo‘lagiga tushgan bo‘lsa, o‘zbek tili sohibi esa o‘z nutqida mantiqiy urg‘uni ***“was”*** bo‘lagiga tushirgan. Muallif mazkur gapda *qor bilan qoplangan, qahraton qish sovug‘i* hukm surayotgan paytni tasvirlashda *quyosh charaqlab turgan ochiq (fine) havoga* urg‘u bermoqchi ekanligini hisobga olsak, o‘zbek respondent tomonidan esa gapdagi ***“was”*** bo‘lagiga urg‘u bergan. Buning sababi esa ingliz tilidagi fe’llarning tuslanish hodisasi bo‘lib, o‘zbek respondent tomonidan tuslanishidagi ***“was”*** yordamchi fe’liga urg‘u berish orqali grammatik xatolikka yo‘l qo‘ymaslik maqsadida shu so‘zga urg‘u bergan. Ingliz tili sohibi bo‘lgan respondent uchun mazkur hodisa, ya’ni fe’llarning tuslanishi odatiy ko‘nikmaga aylangani sababli u ifodaning ***“fine”*** bo‘lagiga urg‘u bergan.

Xuddi shu jumla yana bir o‘zbek talabasi tomonidan quyidagi ko‘rsatkichlar bilan talaffuz qilingan. ***“It was a fine but very cold winter’s day as the Sun shone down on the snow-covered earth below”*** (3-rasm. **Qodirov Murodil**) 111.8 gerts melodik cho‘qqi ***“snow-covered”*** bo‘lagiga tushgan bo‘lib, 66.93 db. urg‘u olgan (7-diagramma). Ifoda talaffuzi uchun 9189 msek. vaqt sarflangan (8-diagramma), ***“snow-covered”*** 671 msek vaqt sarflangan bo‘lsa (9-diagramma), undagi tovushlarning o‘rta arifmetik qiymati uchun 131.27 msek. vaqt sarflangan. ***“Was”*** va ***“snow-covered”*** so‘zlarida pauzalar mavjud bo‘lib, respondent

“*snow-covered*” so‘zi chiziqcha bilan yozilganiga pauza bilan o‘qigan deyish mumkin. *Covered* so‘zi [‘kʌvəd] deb talaffuz qilinishi kerak. O‘zbek respondentlari esa mazkur so‘zdagi [o] fonemasini qanday yozilgan bo‘lsa, xuddi shunday talaffuz qilgan.

Interrogative (so‘roq gap) birliklarning funksional-sintaktik differentsiatsiyalanishi

“*Why do you have to cause misery and chaos all the time?*”

(*Nega sen doim falokat va tartibsizliklar sababchisi bo‘lishing kerak?*)

“*Why do you have to cause misery and chaos all the time?*” (4-rasm. Kate Stonham) so‘roq gapining talaffuzida ingliz tili sohibi 298 gers melodik cho‘qqi “*Why*” bo‘lagiga tushgan. Ifodada mantiqiy urg‘u ham “*Why*” bo‘lagiga tushgan bo‘lib, 71.25 db urg‘u olgan (10-diagramma). Ifoda talaffuzi uchun 3.711 msek vaqt sarflangan (11-diagramma). Mantiqiy urg‘u tushgan “*Why*” bo‘lagi uchun 0.086 msek vaqt sarflangan bo‘lsa (12-diagramma), undagi tovushlarning o‘rta arifmetik qiymati uchun 0.086 msek vaqt sarflangan. Gap mazmuniga ko‘ra maxsus so‘roq gap bo‘lgani uchun mantiqiy urg‘u “*Why*” so‘roq olmoshiga tushgan va shunga mos tarzda jumla yakunida esa ohang pasaygan.

“*Why do you have to cause misery and chaos all the time?*” (5-rasm. Akmaljonova Ruxshona) so‘roq gapining talaffuzida o‘zbek tili sohibi 394 gers melodik cho‘qqi “*Why*” bo‘lagiga tushgan. Ifodada mantiqiy urg‘u “*do*” bo‘lagiga tushgan bo‘lib, 75.39 db urg‘u olgan (13-diagramma). Ifoda talaffuzi uchun 4000 msek vaqt sarflangan. Mantiqiy urg‘u tushgan “*Why*” bo‘lagi uchun 1.08 msek vaqt sarflangan bo‘lsa (14-diagramma), undagi tovushlarning o‘rta arifmetik qiymati uchun 93.02 msek vaqt sarflangan (15-diagramma). Gap mazmuniga ko‘ra maxsus so‘roq gap bo‘lgani uchun mantiqiy urg‘u “*Why*” so‘roq olmoshiga tushirilishi kerak, biroq o‘zbek respondentlari mantiqiy urg‘uni gapdagi “*do*” so‘ziga qo‘ygan. Ingliz tilidagi maxsus so‘roq gaplarda mantiqiy urg‘u shu gapdagi so‘roq olmoshiga tushirilishidan respondent xabardor emas. Jumla yakunida ohang pasaygan. Matndagi Quyosh va Shamolning dialogidan navbatdagi jumla Quyoshning shamolga qarata **“*Why do you have to cause misery and chaos all the time?*” (Nima uchun doim)** deb Shamolga savol bilan murojaat qilgan Quyoshning gapidagi ohangda respondent chindan ham Quyoshning Shamolga nisbatan murojaati mungli, iltijo ohangida berilgan. Biroq so‘zdagi fonemalar to‘liq ingliz tili fonetik qoidalariga asosan talaffuz qilinmagan. Jumladan, *th* – harf birikmasi o‘zbek tilidagi *z* undoshi kabi, *all* so‘zidagi *l* undoshi yumshoq talaffuz qilingan, *time* so‘zidagi *t* undoshi ham o‘zbek tilidagi *t* undoshi kabi talaffuz qilingan.

“*Why do you have to cause misery and chaos all the time?*” (6-rasm. Qodirov Murodil) so‘roq gapining talaffuzida o‘zbek tili sohibi 80.72 gerts melodik cho‘qqi “*Why*” bo‘lagiga tushgan. Ifodada mantiqiy urg‘u “*Why*” bo‘lagiga tushgan bo‘lib, 66.34 db urg‘u olgan (16-diagramma). Ifoda talaffuzi uchun 5751 msek vaqt sarflangan. Mantiqiy urg‘u tushgan “*Why*” bo‘lagi uchun 0.096 msek vaqt sarflangan bo‘lsa (17-diagramma), undagi tovushlarning o‘rta arifmetik qiymati uchun 133.7 msek vaqt sarflangan (18-diagramma). Gap

mazmuniga ko‘ra maxsus so‘roq gap bo‘lgani uchun mantiqiy urg‘u “*Why*” so‘roq olmoshiga tushirilgan. Ifoda pasayuvchi ohang bilan aytilgan. Jumladagi “*and*” – *va* so‘zidan keyin pauza bor, aslida pauzasiz aytilishi kerak. Balki respondent uchun “*and*” so‘zidan keyingi “*chaos*” so‘zining talaffuz qilish qiyinchilik tug‘dirgan yoki uni qoidaga ko‘ra to‘g‘ri o‘qish o‘ylantirgani sabab “*and*” so‘zidan keyin to‘xtalishga majbur bo‘lgan deyish mumkin. Maxsus so‘roq gaplardagi so‘roq olmoshiga tushirilgan urg‘u to‘g‘ri qo‘yilgan, lekin gap mazmuniga ko‘ra Quyosh va Shamol o‘rtasidagi dialog bo‘lgani, Shamoldan nima sababdan doim chang-to‘zon ko‘tarib hamma joyni ostin-ustun qilib yuborishi so‘rayotgan jumlada umuman emotsional-ekspressiv bo‘yoq yo‘q. Gap oddiy kayfiyatda, past temp va tembrda aytilgan. Jumladagi boshqa so‘zlar ham talaffuz normalariga muvofiqdir.

Imperative (buyruq gap) birliklarning funksional-sintaktik differentsiatsiyalanishi

“Out of my way, Sun”, roared the Wind

(“Yo‘limdan qoch Quyosh”, deb o‘shqirdi Shamol)

Ingliz tili sohibi “***Out of my way, Sun”, roared the Wind*** (7-rasm. **Kate Stonham**) ifodasini quyidagi ko‘rsatkichlar bilan talaffuz qilgan. 193 gerts melodik cho‘qqi “*way*” bo‘lagiga tushgan. Ifodada mantiqiy urg‘u ham “*way*” bo‘lagiga tushgan bo‘lib, 72.67 db urg‘u olgan (20-diagramma). Ifoda talaffuzi uchun 2533 msek vaqt sarflangan. Mantiqiy urg‘u tushgan “*way*” bo‘lagi uchun 671 msek vaqt sarflangan bo‘lsa (21-diagramma), undagi tovushlarning o‘rta arifmetik qiymati uchun 97.42 msek vaqt sarflangan (22-diagramma). “*Yo‘limdan qoch, quyosh*”, -deb o‘shqirdi shamol” jumlasini kuchli intonatsiya bilan, har bir so‘z to‘liq talaffuz va buyruq ohangida, go‘yo o‘zidan ming marotaba kuchsiz raqibga qarata uni mensimaslik ohangida aytilgan. Gap buyruq-istak maylida shakllangan. Gap pasayuvchi ohang bilan aytilgan. “*way*” so‘zidan keyin vergul pauza bor, “*roared*” so‘zidan keyin ham pauza qo‘yilgan.

O‘zbek respondentini esa “***Out of my way, Sun”, roared the Wind*** (8-rasm. **Akmaljonova Ruxshona**) jumlasini quyidagicha talaffuz qilgan. 170 gerts melodik cho‘qqi “*sun*” bo‘lagiga tushgan. Ifodada mantiqiy urg‘u ham “*sun*” bo‘lagiga tushgan bo‘lib, 72.67 db urg‘u olgan (23-diagramma). Ifoda talaffuzi uchun 3457 msek vaqt sarflangan. Mantiqiy urg‘u tushgan “*sun*” bo‘lagi uchun 671 msek vaqt sarflangan bo‘lsa (24-diagramma), undagi tovushlarning o‘rta arifmetik qiymati uchun 132.96 msek vaqt sarflangan (25-diagramma). Jumla talaffuzi uchun ko‘p vaqt sarflangan. Aslida buyruq va istak ma‘nosida aytilishi lozim bo‘lgan jumla yalinib-yolvorish ohangida aytilgan. Gap pasayuvchi ohang bilan aytilgan. Muallif gapidagi buyruq va istak ma‘nosi umuman yo‘q. Mantiqiy urg‘u tushgan “*sun*” bo‘lagi qisqa [sʌn] deb o‘qilishi kerak [sʌ:n] cho‘ziqroq talaffuz qilingan, “*sun*” so‘zidan keyin pauza bor.

Yana bir o‘zbek respondentini talaffuzida “***Out of my way, Sun”, roared the Wind*** (9-rasm. **Qodirov Murodil**) ifodasini 130 gerts melodik cho‘qqi “*my*” bo‘lagiga tushgan. Ifodada mantiqiy urg‘u “*out*” bo‘lagiga tushgan bo‘lib, 65.01 db urg‘u olgan (26-diagramma). Ifoda talaffuzi uchun 3070 msek vaqt sarflangan

(27-diagramma). Mantiqiy urg‘u tushgan “out” bo‘lagi uchun 671 msek vaqt sarflangan bo‘lsa (28-diagramma), undagi tovushlarning o‘rta arifmetik qiymati uchun 118.07 msek vaqt sarflangan. “Sun” va “roared” so‘zlaridan keyin pauza bor. Jumla nihoyatda past ohangda, bir maromda talaffuz qilingan. Ko‘chirma gap va muallif gaplari bir xil intonatsiya bilan aytilgan. Ko‘chirma gapdagi buyruq va istak ma‘nosi umuman yo‘q. Ifoda pasayuvchi ohang bilan aytilgan. Jumla yakunidagi *The wind* so‘zi ingliz respondentni talaffuziga yaqin, o‘xshash aytilgan. Jumladagi boshqa so‘zlar ham talaffuz normalariga muvofiq talaffuz qilingan, biroq nutqqa emotsional-ekspressiv bo‘yoq berilmagan.

Xulosa qilib aytish mumkinki, talaffuz jarayonida so‘zlovchining til bilimlari ohang tebranishiga katta ta‘sir ko‘rsatadi. So‘zlovchi matn mazmunini anglagan holatdagina fonetik birliklar – nutq tempi, tonning balandligi yoki pastligi, gapning ifoda maqsadiga ko‘ra turlarini differentsiatsiyalaydi. Ayni paytda predikativ birliklarning tarkibida emotsional-ekspressiv strukturani ham shakllantiradi. Tajribalarda kuzatilganidek, ingliz respondentni ohang va pauzalarni matn mazmuni bilan bog‘lagan bo‘lsa, o‘zbek respondentni asosan so‘zni to‘g‘ri o‘qish maqsadida vaqtni noto‘g‘ri sarflagan.

XULOSA

1. Intonatsiya nutqiy jarayonda voqelanishi bilan birgalikda til birligi sifatida ham muayyan belgilarga egaki, ular tilshunoslikda hali to‘liq ilmiy asoslangan emas. Tilshunoslikka oid tushunchalar izohida intonatsiya bilan bog‘liq birliklar yetarlicha qamrab olinmagan. Intonatsiya ilmiy paradigmasiga tegishli sintagma, nutq melodikasi, pauza, ritm, temp, ohang tushunchalarining turli tizimli tillar kesimidagi tadqiqi zamonaviy tilshunoslik rivojida muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi.

2. Tillarning xususiy masalalarini qiyoslash asosida o‘rganish til nazariyasining boyishi uchun xizmat qiladi. Muayyan tillarning eksperimental prosodik tadqiqini amalga oshirish tilshunoslikning yondosh sohalari lingvomadaniyatshunoslik, lingvopoetika, hamda antropotsentrik xarakterdagi turkum yo‘nalishlar (psixolingvistika, etnolingvistika, entalingvistika, areal lingvistika, kognitiv lingvistika) rivojiga hissa qo‘shadi.

3. Har bir tilning muayyan grammatik qoidalari bo‘lgani kabi prosodik talablari mavjud. Prosodika intonatsiyaning nutqiy jarayondagi ifodasi bilan bog‘liq holatlarni o‘rganadi. Shu ma‘noda uning birliklari faqat fonetika sohasiga emas, tilning yuqori sath birliklariga ham tegishli bo‘ladi. Ular orqali tillararo interferensiyaning ilmiy asoslanishi til ko‘nikmalarini shakllantirish, chet tilda talaffuz me‘yorlarini aniq tasavvur qilishni ta‘minlash imkoni tug‘iladi.

4. Prosodik-intonatsion interferensiya turli tillar doirasiga mansub tillarning og‘zaki muloqot jarayonida kuzatiladigan talaffuz ko‘nikmalarining ikkinchi tilga ta‘sirini anglatadi. Bu belgi tillarning fonetik tabiati bilan bog‘liq bo‘lib, so‘zlashuvchilarning tabiiy va ijtimoiy holatlariga chambarchas bog‘liqdir.

5. Prosodik-intonatsion interferensiya tillarning o‘zaro qarindoshlik yoki noqarindoshlik belgisiga aloqador bo‘ladi. Qarindosh tillar o‘rtasida muayyan

o'xshashliklar mavjud bo'lib, noqarindosh tillarda esa bu farq sezilarli darajada yuqori bo'ladi.

6. Chet tilini o'rganishda fonetik sathdan yuqori birliklar ma'no anglatganligi sababli ham muayyan shakl va ko'rinishni saqlay oladi. Ammo prosodik birliklar muayyan shaklga ega emasligi va bu ko'nikmalarni o'zlashtirish til muhiti bilan bog'liqligi sababli ulardagi farqlanishlarni tuzatish murakkablashgan tarzda kechadi. Bu masalalar esa tilning pragmatik aspektiga doir universalialarni ilmiy asoslari bilan bog'liq.

7. Prosodik-intonatsion interferensiya muloqotda o'ta muhim bo'lishi bilan birga nutqiy jarayonda eng sekin o'zgaruvchan xususiyat sanaladi. Aynan uning o'zgaruvchanligi oliy nerv sistemasi harakatlari bilan bog'liq bo'lib, u so'zlovchi nutqidagi aksentologik belgilarni ifoda etadi. Prosodik-intonatsion interferensiyaning yuzaga chiqish omillari globallashuv jarayonining jadallashuvi natijasida kamayib boradi.

8. Intonatsiya ham fonetikaning supersegment birliklari sifatida nutqdagi ijtimoiy-madaniy ma'lumotni yetkazib beruvchi vosita hisoblanadi. Eksperimental metodlarning qo'llanilishi fonetikaning tildagi aniq fanlardan biri ekanligini asosladi. Bu metodlar qator tillarning tovush tarkibini, ularning intonatsiyasini aniq va ishonchli dalillar asosida tadqiq etish imkonini berdi.

9. So'zlovchining til bilimlari talaffuz jarayonida ohang tebranishiga katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. So'zlovchi matn mazmunini anglagan holatdagina fonetik birliklar – nutq tempi, balandlik, pastlik va boshqa turli emotsional birliklar haqiqiy ma'noda ahamiyat kasb etadi. Matn mazmuni anglashilmagan holda esa fonetik birliklar ta'siri nol darajada bo'ladi va ular matnda to'ldiruvchilik vazifasini bajarmaydi.

10. Tajribalarda matn mazmunini anglagan holda o'qilganda undagi ohang, ritm, intonatsiya va pauzalar o'z o'nida, talaffuz me'yorlariga ko'ra ishlatilgani matn mazmuni tushunilmagan holda o'qilganda intnatsion birliklarni noto'g'i qo'llab, faqat, harflarni tanish orqali o'qilganligi aniqlandi. Bu esa og'zaki va yozma matnlarning mazmun-mohiyatini anglashda fonetik birliklar va intonatsion hodisalar muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanligini ko'rsatadi.

11. Tilning intonatsion sistemasi va interferensiya hodisasi xorijiy tilni mustaqil hamda muayyan ta'lim tizimi bilan bog'lagan holda o'rganuvchilar uchun muhim amaliy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

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AT FERGHANA STATE UNIVERSITY**

FERGHANA STATE UNIVERSITY

YORMATOVA YOKUTHON NURMATOVNA

**INTONATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE LANGUAGE AND
INTERFERENCE**

10.00.11 – Language theory. Applied and computer linguistics

**DISSERTATION ABSTRACT FOR DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (PhD) IN
PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES**

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INTRODUCTION (abstract of the dissertation of the doctor of Philosophy (PhD))

The actuality and significance of the dissertation work. As a result of the activation of processes between different cultures in the context of globalization and digital economy in world linguistics, a number of studies aimed at solving language and related problems are being created. Special attention is paid to the analysis of intonation, interference and bilingualism issues related to the phonetic level of linguistics.

In international linguistics, the study of intonational phenomena, interference and its specific aspects, as well as the language units that create it, serves for the development of various fields of linguistics, such as psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and contact linguistics. Until now, the main attention in the research carried out in world linguistics has been focused on studying the theoretical features of the problem, and in the comparative-experimental research on the speech of students of English as a foreign language, the cases of interference of Uzbek speakers have not been sufficiently studied.

In our country, a number of scientific researches are being carried out on the study of linguistics and interlinguistic relations. In such studies, the diversity of the discursive situation in the manifestation of language contacts, the issues of separating the psychological and linguistic aspects of speech are highlighted, and the clarification of interference situations in the speech of Uzbek speakers is one of the important tasks facing Uzbek linguistics today. Today, in our country, special attention is paid to issues such as "Maintaining the purity of the state language, enriching it, increasing its prestige as a language of science, ensuring its active integration into modern information technologies and communications, increasing its position and prestige at the international level, and developing foreign cooperation relations"³⁸. The focus will serve to raise the research of the national language on a scientific-theoretical and scientific-practical basis to a new level, to define various tasks and issues related to them. As Uzbekistan is facing the world, it is important to carry out general theoretical research in line with theoretically leading directions in the field of linguistics, to create a cross-linguistic comparative linguistic description of the prosodic problems of Uzbek speakers in pronouncing English texts.

The given dissertation has been fulfilled according to the requirements of the following laws and regularities as the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-2789 of February 17, 2017 "On measures to further improve the activities of the Academy of Sciences, the organization, management and financing of scientific and research activities", dated February 20, 2017 "Thirty years after the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan", No. PD-2909 "On Further Development of the Higher Education System", No. PQ-4479 of October 4, 2019 "On the State Language" on the wide celebration of the

³⁸Мирзиёев Ш.М. Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг ПФ-6084-сонли Фармони. Мамлакатимизда ўзбек тилини янада ривожлантириш ва тил сиёсатини такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида. –Тошкент, 2020 йил 20 октябрь.

anniversary", No. PD-5847 of October 8, 2019 "On approval of the concept of development of the higher education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030", No. PF-6084 of October 20, 2020 "On measures to further develop the Uzbek language in our country and improve the language policy", No. PF-6108 of November 6, 2020 "Education in the period of new development of Uzbekistan on measures to develop the fields of education and science", No. PD-5117 of May 19, 2021 "Measures to bring the popularization of learning foreign languages to a qualitatively new level in the Republic of Uzbekistan Decree and Decision No. PD-60 of January 28, 2022 "On the development strategy of new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026", and other regulatory legal documents related to this activity.

The appropriateness of the research to the prior directions of the development of science and technologies. This study was carried out in accordance with the priority direction of the republican science and technology development I. "Formation of a system of innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic, cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and democratic state."

The scope of study of the problem. The problem of intonation and its research in world linguistics is the research of scientists such as John Hart, R. Kingdon, J.J. Russo, L. Armstrong and I.S.Ward, G.E.Palmer, W.Cook³⁹ and from the 50s of the 20th century in Russian linguistics⁴⁰ N.S.Trubetskoy, A.M.Peshkovsky, T.M.Nikolayeva, M.I.Matusevich, N.D.Svetazarova, N.V.Cheremisina, A.M.Antipova, L.A.Kanter, Y.A.Brizgunova, L.R.Zinder, L.V.Shcherba, L.K.Seplitis, N.V.Cheremisina-Enikolopova, N.I.Jinkin tried to clarify the researches.

At the same time, a number of scientific works can be seen in Turkology. In particular, the works of scientists such as A.U.Turkbenbayev, Sh.K.Kaliyev,

³⁹ Hart J. 1551: The Opening of the Unreasonable Writing ... > Danielsson, B. ed. 1955; P. Кингдон. Практика в английской интонации. 1958г. 184 стр. Руссо Ж.Ж. Избранные сочинения. т. 1 М.: Госполитиздат, 1961, 851 с.; Armstrong L.E., Ward I.C. A Handbook of English Intonation Текст. / L.E.Armstrong, I.C.Ward. Cambridge CUP, 1963. – 236 p.; Palmer H. E. English Intonation with Systematic Exercises / H. E. Palmer. – Cambridge : Heffer, 1924. – 105 p.; Cook V. Active Intonation. – London: Longmans, 1968. *» 99 p.

⁴⁰ Трубецкой Н.С. Основы фонологии. – М.: Ин.Лит. 1960, 372 с.; Пешковский А.М. Русский синтаксис в научном освещении. – М., 1959, 252 с.; Матусевич М.И. Современный русский язык. Фонетика. – М.: Просвещение, 1979. – 288 с.; Николаева Т.М. Лингвистика: избранное. – Москва: Языки славянской культуры, 2013. – 621 с.; Николаева Т. М. Фразовая интонация славянских языков. – Москва: Наука, 1977. – 277, [1] с.; Матусевич М. И. Современный русский язык: Фонетика. – Москва: Просвещение, 1976. – 288 с.; Светозарова Н.Д. Интонационная система русского языка. – Ленинград: Изд-во ЛГУ, 1982. – 175с. – Режим доступа: <http://dropdoc.ru/doc/453528/intonacionnaya-sistema-russkogo-yazyka>; Светозарова Н.Д. Просодическая организация высказывания и интонационная система языка : дис. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Ленинград, 1983. - 515 с.; Антипова А.М. Ритмическая система английской речи. – М.: Высш. школа, 1984. – 119 с.; Антипова А.М. Система английской речевой интонации. – Москва: Высшая школа, 1979. - 129, [2] с.; Кантер Л. А. Системный анализ речевой интонации. – Москва: Высш. шк. 1988. - 127, [2] с.; Брызгунова Е.А. Звуки и интонация русской речи. – Москва: Рус. яз., 1981. – 279 с.; Брызгунова Е.А. Интонация и синтаксис. – Москва, 1999. – С. 869-902; Зиндер Л.Р.Общая фонетика. – Москва: Высш. шк. 1979. - 312 с.; Щерба Л.В. Избранные работы по языкознанию и фонетике. – Ленинград: Изд-во Ленингр. ун-та, 1958. - Т. 1. - 1958. - 182 с.; Цеплитис Л.К. Анализ речевой интонации / Цеплитис Л.К. – Рига, 1974. -270 с.; Черемисина Н. В. Законы и правила русской интонации: учеб. пособие: Для студентов и преподавателей-филологов, журналистов / Н. В. Черемисина-Ениколопова. – Москва: Флинта: Наука, 1999. – 515, [1] с; Миртожиев М. Ўзбек тили фонетикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013; С.Салижанов. Силлабическая и акцентная структуры слова в разносистемных языках. Монография. –А.Step by step, 2021, – 113 с. Ҳакимов М.Х., Газиева М. Прагмалингвистика асослари: дарслик. – Фарғона: Classic, 2020 – Б. 91.

I.E.Alekseyev, S.Kurenov, A.Nurmukhamedov, A.Sapayev, O.D.Roziyeva, I.Chanakov, J.Duyishev⁴¹ dedicated to the intonation of communicative types of sentences can be shown. In Uzbek linguistics the issues of intonation was studied through phonetic experiments by scientists such as M.Mirtojiev, S.Solijonov, M.Gaziyeva⁴². Issues of bilingualism in world linguistics were researched by Baudouin de Courtenay, N.S.Trubetskoy, L.V.Shcherba, E.Haugen, Y.D.Polivanov, U.Weinreich, A.E.Karlinsky, Y.M.Vereshagin, V.Y.Rozentsweig, V.A.Bogoroditsky, S.I.Bernstein, A.A.Reformatsky, V.A.Avrarin, Y.D.Desheriev, V.V.Vinogradov, M.K.Isaev, G.N.Lebedeva, N.A.Lyubimova, A.A.Metlyuk⁴³, and in Uzbek linguistics those issues were studied by researches such as A.M.Begmatova, M.B.Fayzullayev, M.I.Gadoyeva, M.A.Saliyeva, K.O.Saparova,

⁴¹ Туркбѐнбаев А.У. Интонация простых вопросительных предложений в казахском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Алма Ата, 1966; Калиев Ж.К. К вопросу об интонации повествовательной фразы в казахском языке. – В кн.: Фонетика казахского языка. Алма-Ата, 1969. – с. 101-107; Алексеев И.Е. Вопросительные предложения в якутском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Алма Ата, 1983; Куренов С., Нурмухамедов А., Сапаев А. Туркмен дилинде йўнекей хабар ве сораг созлемелеренин интонациясы. – Ашгабат, 1975; Розиева О.Д. Интонация повествовательного предложения в современном туркменском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ашхабад, 1975; Дуйишев Ж. Интонация повествовательного предложения в киргизском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Фрунзе, 1975; Чанаков И. Интонация вопросительного предложения в киргизском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Фрунзе, 1980.

⁴² Миртожиев М. Ўзбек тили фонетикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013; С.Салижанов. Силлабическая и акцентная структуры слова в разносистемных языках. Монография. -А. «Step by step», 2021, 113 стр; Ҳақимов М.Х., Газиева М. Прагмалингвистика асослари: дарслик. – Фаргона: “Classic”, 2020 – Б. 91;

⁴³ Бодуэн де Куртенэ И. А. Избранные труды по общему языкознанию: [в 2 т.] / [вступ. статьи действ.чл. АН СССР В. В. Виноградова, действ. чл. Польской акад. наук В. Дорошевского]; сост.: В. П. Григорьев, А. А. Леонтьев; Акад. наук СССР. Отд-ние литературы и языка. - Москва: Изд-во Акад. наук СССР, 1963. - Т. 1: Избранные труды по общему языкознанию. - 384 с. Щерба, Л. В. О понятии смешения языков // Избранные работы по языкознанию и фонетике / Л. В. Щерба; Ленинград.гос. ун-т им. А.А. Жданова. – Ленинград, 1958. - С. 40-52. Трубецкой, Н. С. Основы фонологии / Н. С. Трубецкой. – Москва: Изд-во иностр. лит. 1960. – 972 с. Хауген, Э. Языковой контакт / Э. Хауген // Новое в лингвистике / сост., ред., вступ. статья и коммент. В. Ю. Розенцвейга. – Москва, 1972.-Вып. 6. -С. 61-81. Ч. 2: Консонантизм. - 1977. - 254 с.: ил. Вайнрайх, У. Одноязычие и многоязычие / У. Вайнрайх // Языковые контакты: [сб. ст.]: [пер. с англ., фр., нем. и итал.] / сост., ред., вступ. статья и коммент. В. Ю. Розенцвейга. – Москва : Прогресс, 1972. - С. 25 - 60. 46. Вайнрайх У. Языковые контакты: состояние и проблемы исследования / У. Вайнрайх; пер. с англ. И коммент. Ю. А. Жлуктенко; вступ. ст. В. Н. Ярцевой. - Киев: В. школа, 1979. - 263 с. Карлинский А. Е. Основы теории взаимодействия языков и проблема интерференции: дис. ... д-ра. филол. наук: 10.02.19 / А. Е. Карлинский. - Алма-Ата, 1980. - 350 с. Верещагин Е. М. Понятие интерференции в лингвистической и психологической литературе. – Москва, 1968. – Вып. 4. - С. 103-110. Розенцвейг В. Ю. Проблемы языковой интерференции: дис. ... д-ра. филол. наук. – Москва, 1975. – 386 с. Реформатский А. А. Обучение произношению, и фонология // Философские науки. – 1959. – № 2. – С. 145-156. Аврорин В.А. Двужычие и школа // Тезисы Научной конференции, посвященной проблемам двужычия и многоязычия. – Москва, 1969. – С. 4-5. Дешериев Ю.Д. Введение. В кн: Развитие национально- русского двужычия. – Москва: Наука, 1976. – 22 с; Бернштейн С. И. Вопросы обучения произношению // Вопросы фонетики и обучения произношению. – Москва, 1975. – С. 17-27. Виноградов В.А. О фонологическом механизме иностранного акцента. – Москва: Высшая школа, 1973. – С. 253-254. Исаев М.К. Акцентуационная интерференция при казахско-английском искусственном двужычии. – Иваново, 1989. - С. 61-64. Лебедева, Г.Н. Восприятие гласных неродного языка (экспериментальнофонетическое исследование на материале английского и русского языков): автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. - Ленинград, 1982. - 16 с. Любимова Н. А. Фонетическая интерференция и общение на неродном языке: Экспериментальное исследование на материале финско-русского двужычия: дис. ... д-ра филол. наук. - Санкт-Петербург, 1991. – 375 с. Метлюк А. А. Взаимодействие просодических систем в речи билингва. – Минск: Вышэйшая школа, 1986. – 110 с. Метлюк А. А. Взаимодействие просодических систем в речи билингва: теоретическое и кспериментально-фонетическое исследование: дис. ... д-ра филол. наук. - Минск, 1989. - 308 с.

M.T.Zokirov, Sh.I.Askarova, S.M.Zokirova⁴⁴ and phonetic interference issues was reflected in the scientific works of many scientists, in the studies of N.N. Rogoznaya, Y.V. Naumova, G.M.Vishnevskaya⁴⁵.

However, in these sources, the problem of intonation in English as a foreign language, its specific comparative-typological study, bilingualism and interference phenomena, and phonetic experiment were not importance, it was not paid more attention.

The relevance of the research to the research plans of the higher education institution where the dissertation was completed. The research of the dissertation was carried out in accordance with the research plan of Fergana State University in the direction of "Actual problems of Uzbek linguistics".

The aim of the research is to study the speech of native speakers of the Uzbek language, who study English as a foreign language, from phonetic and experimental points of view.

The tasks of the research:

clarifying the level of study of intonation and interference phenomena in world, Russian, Turkology and Uzbek linguistics;

analyzing the problems of phonetic interference in learning English as a foreign language;

studying the comparative-experimental research on the speech of students learning English as a foreign language;

researching the intonation phenomena of bilingualism and linguistic interference in the speech of Uzbek speakers;

revealing the of interference cases of Uzbek speakers at the phonosyntactic level.

⁴⁴Бегматова А.М. Сравнительно-типологический анализ причастий русского и узбекского языков: Автореф.дис... канд. филол.наук. – Ташкент, 1999. – 31 с.; Файзуллаев М.Б. Сравнительно-типологические особенности лексико-семантических групп глаголов психического состояния в русском и узбекском языках: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1994. – 30 с.; Гадоева М.И. Типологическая категория неопределенности и способы её выражения в разносистемных языках (на материале английского и узбекского языков): Ав-тореф.дис. канд. филол.наук. – Ташкент, 1990. – 31 с.; Салиева М.А. Сравнительно-типологический анализ фонологической структуры слова в английском и узбекском языках: Автореф.дис... канд.филол.наук. – Ташкент, 2002. – 32 с.; Сапарова К.О.Сопоставительно-типологическое исследование фоностилистики русского и узбекского языков (на материале фоновариантов слов): Автореф...д-ра филол.наук. – Ташкент, 2009. – 50 с.; Зокиров М.Т. Лингвистик интерференция ва унинг ўзбек – тожик билингвизмида намоён бўлиши. Дис. Ф.ф.н. – Тошкент, 2007. – 148 б.; Аскарлова Ш.И. Об особенностях языковой интерференции (на примере изучения немецкого языка по Ферганской области): дис. д-ра философии по фил.наукам (PhD) – Фергана, 2022. – 131 б.; Зокирова С.М. Тиллар тадқиқида контрастив лингвистика илмий парадигмасининг ўрни.Фарғона – 2021.

Наумова Е. В. Просодико-интонационная интерференция в речи билингвов: на материале русского языка и языка суахили: дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 2002. – 187 с. ил.; <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/intonatsiya-kak-obekt-lingvisticheskoy-interferentsii>; Вишневская Г.М. Интерференция и акцент (на материале интонационных ошибок при изучении неродного языка): Дис. д-ра филол.наук. Спб. 1993. - 481с.

⁴⁵Наумова Е. В. Просодико-интонационная интерференция в речи билингвов: на материале русского языка и языка суахили: дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 2002. – 187 с. ил.; <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/intonatsiya-kak-obekt-lingvisticheskoy-interferentsii>; Вишневская Г.М. Интерференция и акцент (на материале интонационных ошибок при изучении неродного языка): Дис. д-ра филол.наук. Спб. 1993. - 481с.

The object of the research was taken audio recording files of Aesop's fable "The North Wind and the Sun" recommended by the IPA (International Phonetic Association).

The subject of the research is to study intonation interference in the speech of students learning English as a foreign language and English teachers of general secondary schools through experimental research.

Research methods. Methods such as description, classification, comparison, contrast, substantive and pragmatic analysis were used to clarify the topic.

The scientific novelty of the research is:

based on the fact that the phenomena of hypodifferentiation, hyperdifferentiation, phonetic substitution, phonetic reinterpretation in the Uzbek-English languages lead to phonetic interference and accentuation in the speech process;

that the linguistic knowledge of speakers of different systems has a great influence on tone fluctuations in the process of pronunciation and phonetic units - the rate of speech, rise and fall of tone and other emotional units become real only when they understand the content of speech and text;

proved by the experiments of phonetic facts that native speakers of a foreign language who study English as a foreign language use incorrect intonational units when reading, not understanding the content of the text, and read letters only by acquaintance;

determined on the basis of phonetic-experimental audio recordings, the phenomenon of bilingualism and interference in the speech of Uzbek speakers who study English as a foreign language has been proved.

The practical results of the study are as follows:

theoretical information about the intonation level of linguistic interference is based on the fact that it serves to improve the textbooks and training manuals created in the field of language theory and linguistics;

it is proven that the results and conclusions obtained as a result of the phonetic research in learning English as a foreign language can be used in conducting research in such fields as modern linguistics, contact linguistics, pragmatic linguistics, cognitive linguistics;

research conducted on the phonetic level of linguistic interference, analysis methods and it has been proven that it serves as one of the main sources for researching interference phenomena at other levels of linguistics;

The reliability of the research results is based on the fact that the problem is clearly stated, the conclusions are firm, the phonetic analysis of the speech is approached on an experimental basis, and the dictionaries of the field are used in the interpretation of the lexical units related to the speech.

Scientific and practical significance of research results. The scientific significance of the research results is that the phenomena of intonation, interference and bilingualism are studied on a sociolinguistic and psycholinguistic basis, which complements and expands the scientific-theoretical views related to phonetics, the theory of speech acts, and terminology. The results of the

dissertation contribute to the theoretical development of the phonology of Uzbek linguistics.

The practical significance of the research results is that the results of the dissertation can be used in research on Uzbek linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics.

Implementation of research results. Based on the scientific results obtained from the study of intonation, interference, bilingualism issues:

ideas about the phenomenon of intonation and intonation units in languages belonging to different systems, as well as conclusions based on experimental-phonetic experiments and diagrams showing the bases of experience of the accent formed as a result of phonetic interference "Modernization of higher education of the Republic of Belarus" (Philology direction: Problems of developing students' foreign language skills with the help of information technologies) was used in the practical project (reference No. 92 of February 14, 2022 of the Belarusian State Technical University). As a result, scientific views on the phenomena of bilingualism and artificial bilingualism, and as well as examples clarifying these concepts served as practical and scientific instructions of the project.

scientific conclusions and recommendations were used in the implementation of a practical study of the Perm State National Research University of the Russian Federation on the topic "Improving educational programs in humanities (philology) through STEAM methods" (reference No.EPP 618802 of Irkutsk State Technical University dated February 10, 2022 -1-2020-1-DE-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP). The audio recording files collected as a result enrich the knowledge about intonation and phonetic interference phenomena in the speech of students of higher education institutions, as well as based on the theoretical and practical results of this research Materials used in lectures and seminars in higher education institutions were completed and methodological recommendations were developed.

the problems of language relations in the dissertation, the issues aimed at their solutions, especially the study of interference and bilingualism issues, it is important to compare the speech of Uzbek speakers who study English as a foreign language in the study of linguistic interference and bilingualism issues in world linguistics until now -experimental method of research and through this method, the differences between these two languages in the conditions of language contact were determined and the scientific conclusions about them were found in the programs "Xayrli kun", "Adabiy muhit", "Ma'naviyat sarchashmasi" of the Fergana Regional Television and Radio Company and It was used in radio broadcasts called "Yoshlar kundaligi" (reference No. 01-02/68 dated March 27, 2023 of the Fergana region television and radio company). The use of the results of this dissertation in the programs and broadcasts of the television and radio company have a positive influence, the programs have been enriched scientifically and practically, and their social characteristics have increased.

Approbation of research results. The results of the research were presented and approved in 7 scientific and practical conferences, including 3 international and 4 national level conferences.

Publication of research results. Fourteen scientific works on the dissertation were published, including seven articles in scientific publications recommended by the High Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan (including seven in national and three foreign journals).

The structure and volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three main chapters, a conclusion, a list of used literature and an application. The total volume of the research work is 173 pages.

MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introductory part, the relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic is based, the relevance of the research to the priority directions of the development of science and technology of the republic, the level of research of the topic is highlighted, the purpose, tasks, object, subject of the research, scientific innovation, practical results and their reliability, the scientific and practical significance of the results and information about their introduction, approval, publication of results and the structure of the dissertation.

The first chapter of the dissertation is called "**Intonational system of languages and its typological description**", it discusses the study of intonation within the framework of phonetics and the fact that it is also the object of a number of other fields, the integrality and differentiation in the study of intonation.

The first part of the first chapter is called "**Paradigm of general phonetics and intonation units**", in which intonation units and their place in speech are interpreted. Among the works dedicated to the study of the intonation system of the language, the most optimal research method is to conduct observations related to the polyglot ability of the language owner with the help of special experiments. The relevance of such research is that the native language knowledge and skills of polyglot speakers over the years, the habituation of the speech organs to the sound system of the native language, the adaptation of each speech organ that is part of the speech organs to the sound system of the native language in the process of pronunciation, other or foreign languages serves as an obstacle to learning.

Native language skills are not fully compatible with the sound system of the second language, practical processes related to the pronunciation of foreign language sounds, and the process of pronunciation of the studied language of the speech organs. It is somewhat difficult for the speech organs of the leading language in the articulatory structure to yield to a new state of motion until the studied foreign language reaches the status of a native language paradigm. In addition, according to the international standard, the concept of the mother tongue of polyglot speakers is determined in relation to the (standard) language in which they think about existing things, phenomena and events, and associations. The essence of the topic of this dissertation, which we have in mind, is covered by the example of the intonation structure, interference and bilingualism phenomena

related to the Uzbek and English languages of polyglot speakers. The relevance of the topic is also reflected in these issues.

In the second part of the first chapter called "**The place of literary and artistic intonation at the level of language**", the issues that the theory of intonation is the main object of the fields of rhetoric, oratory, journalistic theory and stage speech, music and linguistics⁴⁶ are highlighted. In ancient times, a lot of research was done on music intonation and speech intonation. In these studies, common paradigms regarding the intonation of music and speech, and similarities in the intonation structure related to the two fields have been identified. The linguist scientist J.J.Russo⁴⁷ came to the conclusion that the music of each nation is determined based on the melody of that nation's language. Representatives of the oratory art of antiquity were also interested in the issue of intonation. They believed that the speaker's speech should be understandable, clear and fluent for everyone. Almost two thousand years ago, Marcus Fabius Quintilian said that "... the most important thing is not what the speaker is talking about, but how he is talking about it..."⁴⁸. Speech should be clear, fluent, understandable and beautiful. For this, it is necessary to study eloquent grammar and creative works of great poets and writers. The problem of intonation attracted public speech theorists in the Middle Ages. In the 17th and 19th centuries, the art of theater developed and they began to consider intonation as the main element of stage speech. According to K.S.Stanislavsky, the theoretician of the Russian theater stage, the character of intonation, the coloring of the voice depends on how to pronounce vowels and consonants. "The vowels are the river, and the consonants are the shore," says the scientist. In his opinion, pronouncing consonants loosely, vaguely, vaguely is like a river without a bank, consonants flow along the stream into the swamp, and words are stuck in this swamp and drown. In recent years, due to the need to learn a foreign language, it can be seen that the role and importance of oral speech has increased significantly. This, in turn, strengthens the study of intonation. Because the biggest problems for learners who want to learn a foreign language as a reference language (like their mother tongue) are in the phonetics department - intonations. As noted by linguist R. Kingdon, "intonation is the heart of language"⁴⁹ Although the interest in the study of intonation in linguistics dates back to many years, there are many problems, issues waiting to be solved, and gaps that need to be filled.

The third chapter, entitled "**Research of intonation units: integrality and differentiation**", covers the phenomenon of integrality and differentiation in the study of intonation units. In recent years, linguists such as Y.G.Volskaya, N.B.Volskaya, O.F.Knivnova⁵⁰ have focused their attention on determining the

⁴⁶Газијева М. Просодика. – Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2019, 18-бет.

⁴⁷Руссо Ж.Ж. Избранные сочинения. т. 1. – М.: Госполитиздат, 1961. – 851 с.

⁴⁸<https://studfile.net/preview/1101532/page:25/> (murojaat sanasi 24.05.2022)

⁴⁹ Kingdon R. The Groundwork of English Intonation. L.: Longmans. Green and Co., 1958 -182 p.

⁵⁰Вольская Е.Г. О нетрадиционных способах интонационного оформления синтагм //100 лет экспериментальной фонетике в России. -Спб., 2001. -С.49-53. Вольская Н.Б. Особенности интонации и синтагматического членения вопросительных высказываний разной длины // 100 лет экспериментальной фонетике в России. Спб., 2001. - С.54-57. Кривнова О.Ф. В развитие идей Л.В.Щербы о фонетическом

criteria of syntagmatic division of speech, while in the scientific works of S.V.Kodzасov⁵¹, efforts to search for intonation signs are visible. Also, the interest in determining the meaning differentiation category of intonation was reflected in the researches of N.D.Svetazarova⁵² and other scientists, and the emotive expression of intonation was reflected in the researches of scientists such as L.A.Piotrovskaya⁵³. In Turkology, a number of scientific works devoted to intonation issues are also noticeable. In this regard, the works of A.U.Turkenbayev, Sh.K.Kaliyev, I. E.Alekseyev, S.Kurenov, A.Normuhamedov, A.Sapayev, O.D.Roziyeva, I.Chanakov and J.Duyishev⁵⁴ devoted to the intonation of communicative types of sentences, are examples. In addition, research into intonation issues on an experimental-phonetic basis is rare, and such researches in Uzbek linguistics include A.Mahmudov⁵⁵, D.Niyozov⁵⁶, H.Yoldasheva⁵⁷, M.Yusupova⁵⁸, N.Hayitmetov⁵⁹, U.Toychiyev⁶⁰. It is prominent in the scientific activities of scientists such as M.Mirtojiyev⁶¹, S.S.Solijonov⁶² and Khakimov V.Kh and M.M. Gaziyeva⁶³. Even today, the interest in this topic has not faded. This study devoted to the prosodic problems of Uzbek-speaking learners in pronouncing English texts, also covered the issues of the phonetic level of linguistic

членении речи 100 лет экспериментальной фонетике России: Материалы международной конференции. Спб, 1-4 февраля 2001 г. Спб, 2001. -С.113-116.

⁵¹Кодзасов С.В. Комбинаторная модель фразовой просодии – М., 1996. - С.85-123. Кодзасов С.В. Фонетика интенсификации // 100 лет экспериментальной фонетике России: Материалы международной конференции. Спб, 1-4 февраля 2001 г. Спб, 2001. - С. 105-108.

⁵²Светозарова Н.Д. Ответы на анкету "Об основах теории интонации" //Проблемы фонетики. П.-М., 1995. -С.193-196.

⁵³Пиотровская Л.А. Лингвистическая природа эмотивных высказываний (на материале русского и чешского языков): Автореф. дис. док. филол. наук. – М., 1995. – С.163. Пиотровская Л.А. Роль интонации в противопоставлении эмотивных и вопросительных высказываний // Язык. Функции. Жизнь. Спб., -М., 2000. -С. 115-124.

⁵⁴Туркбенаев А.У. Интонация простых вопросительных предложений в казахском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Алма Ата, 1966; Калиев Ж.К. К вопросу об интонации повествовательной фразы в казахском языке. – В кн.: Фонетика казахского языка. Алма-Ата, 1969. – с. 101-107; Алексеев И.Е. Вопросительные предложения в якутском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Алма Ата, 1983; Куренов С., Нурмухамедов А., Сапаев А. Туркмен дилинде йўнекей хабар ве сораг созлемелеренин интонациясы. – Ашгабат, 1975; Розиева О.Д. Интонация повествовательного предложения в современном туркменском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ашхабад, 1975; Дуйишев Ж. Интонация повествовательного предложения в киргизском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Фрунзе, 1975; Чанаков И. Интонация вопросительного предложения в киргизском языке: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Фрунзе, 1980.

⁵⁵Махмудов А. Словесное ударение в узбекском языке. – Ташкент: Фан, 1960.

⁵⁶Ниязов Д.М. Интонация повествования в современном узбекском литературном языке. Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1989.

⁵⁷Юлдашева Х. Интонация вопросительных фраз современного узбекского литературного языка: Автореф. дисс. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ташкент, 1988.

⁵⁸Юсупова М. Ўзбек тилида синтагманинг интонацион хусусиятлари // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1979, 1-сон. – Б. 78-82.

⁵⁹Ҳайитметов Н. Алишер Навоий ғазалларида мантик урғусининг берилиши: Филол.фан.номз. ... дисс.автореф. – Тошкент, 1989.

⁶⁰Тўйчиев У. Ўзбек арузини экспериментал фонетика усули билан текшириш // Ўзбек тили ва адабиёти. – Тошкент, 1993, 4-сон. – Б. 13-21.

⁶¹Миртожиев М. Ўзбек тили фонетикаси. – Тошкент: Фан, 2013.

⁶²С.Салижанов. Силлабическая и акцентная структуры слова в разносистемных языках. – Андижан:Step by step, 2021. – 113 с.

⁶³Газиева М. Просодика. – Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2019. – Б.65.

interference. These problems are significant in that they are based on phonetic experimental studies, and are devoted to the study of practical and theoretical issues of eliminating deficiencies and defects in the pronunciation of English texts.

The second chapter is called "**Bilingualism and prosodic-intonational interference**" and it describes in detail the issues of bilingualism and linguistic interference, intonation devices related to different systems, the influence of the native language and the acquired foreign language in language contact, and simple and complex types of interference.

In the first part of, this chapter entitled "**Bilingualism as a factor of linguistic interference**", the issues of bilingualism's influence on linguistic interference are studied. Language contacts, acquisitions, polylingualism, bilingualism, interference problems and their solutions in linguistics are becoming especially important today, when language communication is rapidly developing. The relevance of these problems is related, firstly, to the growing need to learn foreign languages, and secondly, to mastering foreign languages and knowing them perfectly, to communicate in these languages as if having native language skills. Communicating in languages of different systems, studying the speech of speakers who have the ability to speak two or more languages on a linguistic level, researching problems in the field of bilingualism and multilingualism from the intonation aspect, studying the essence of phenomena in both areas paving the way. In modern linguistics, many researchers have given different definitions to the term "bilingualism" and approached this concept in different ways. All definitions and descriptions, views of scientists can be divided into two opposing groups: supporters of the first group interpret bilingualism as knowing and acquiring a second or foreign language at a level close to one's native language, while representatives of the second group believe that there is a significant difference in the use of the second language. They think that it is. Although the views of the above scientists on the phenomenon of bilingualism differ, perfect knowledge of both languages is not-required for the practice of communication. However, as a linguist, it should be noted that, as in other fields, it is necessary to strive for excellence in learning languages, including foreign languages.

The second part of the second chapter is called "**Linguointoferent and intonation structure**". In the communication between Uzbek and English speakers, the interaction of language skills in the pronunciation of syntactic units is clearly visible. In the speech of a native speaker (regardless of which language the speaker has), intonation inconsistencies occur in the pronunciation of grammatical units of a foreign language. This can be called syntactic interference. It seems that the study of phonetic, lexical and grammatical type's of interference related to the pronunciation norms specific to bilingualism on the basis of the native language and foreign scientific paradigms is a new direction in the intonation problems of the language. In the field of research on intonation issues, the main attention is often focused on the analysis of speech melodicy. Studies on intonation can be divided into two groups. In their first group, the term "intonation" was described in a narrow sense. The works of this group mostly include researches carried out in

English and American linguistics, in which melody is mainly analyzed. They studied intonation mainly in the melodic section. For example, the English literary language also has two main ones, i.e. rising and falling melody and tone. The descending tone expresses the strict meaning of the thought. Imperative and indicative sentences in English are spoken with a falling tone. It is this aspect that is considered characteristic of the English language. For example: **Really?** "Rostdan-a/mi?" If the above word expresses interest in the speaker's speech, hesitancy while listening, usual politeness, in some cases this sentence means that the speaker's speech is not boring for the listener, it expresses surprise and sometimes surprise. **"That would be great!"** "Bu ajoyib bo'lar edi!" This sentence is rich in a wide range of emotions, and it can be said with a tone of great passion, bitter sarcasm, consolation, boredom. This tone, of course, appears depending on the specific intonation structure and functional features of the language.

In the third part of the second chapter entitled **"Intonation patterns of languages of different systems"** the intonation devices and models of languages of different systems are explained. Every language has its own intonation and they differ from each other. Just as the melody helps a person to understand the song he is listening to, intonation serves to understand the content of information spoken in a foreign language. If the melody changes in a song, it becomes difficult to understand it. That is why certain difficulties arise for the listener when applying the intonation skills of the mother tongue to this foreign language during communication in English. One of the reasons for this is that intonation is used by the speaker without knowledge of the sounds, that is, without being based on the rules. Therefore, prosodic interference occurs in the speech of an Uzbek speaker who has learned English as a foreign language due to the lack of intonation or melodic theory, and at the same time, prosodic-intonational interference. These points indicate that syntactic phonetics plays an important role in the prosodic system of the language. Linguists such as J.O'Connor and G.Arnold classify the main tone movement that is part of the intonation of the English literary language into six different models. The linguist scientist Y.A. Brizgunova has developed her unique classification of the intonation of the Russian language (in Russian linguistics this term is called «интонационная конструкция»⁶⁴), her classification is proven by its simplicity, accuracy, clarity, reliable examples and a high theoretical basis is important because it has Every linguist who strives to become a master of several languages faces many problems while learning foreign languages. The first of these problems is when a language representative encounters a foreign language belonging to a different system. In the pronunciation of a speaker of two or more languages, the articulation of the parts of speech of two languages affects each other, resulting in phonetic, lexical-semantic and grammatical interference. In all of these, the intonation of linguistic units plays an important role.

⁶⁴ Брызгунова Е.А. Звуки и интонация русской речи. – Москва: Рус. яз., 1981. – 279 с.

The third part of the second chapter entitled "**Interference, language contact and scientific definitive paradigm**" analyzes the phenomena of "interference", "bilingualism" and "polylingualism", which are the main categories of the theory of language contact, and the factors that cause them. The process of involuntarily transferring the elements of the native language to the elements of the foreign language is also studied in psycholinguistics. In the process of transferring the articulatory structure related to these language elements and their pronunciation skills to another language, the pronunciation psyche of communicants is considered as a research object of the field. The content of psycholinguistics is the mental representation of the sounds that are pronounced by the native language skills, and the psychoanalytical characteristics of the units in both languages in the pronunciation of linguistic units. In linguistics, the problem of interference is considered from the point of view of language contacts. The essence of interference is manifested in the process of language contact carried out by bilinguals (bilinguals), in which the phenomenon of interference occurs due to the violation of specific language norms, ignorance of specific language norms, violation of the rules of pronunciation of an unfamiliar language. Also, as a result of the analysis of scientific researches and studies of L.V.Shcherba, Y.M.Vereshchagin, V.Y.Rozentsweig, A.A.Reformatsky, V.A.Avrarin, Y.D.Desheriye, V.A.Vinogradov, V.V.Alimov, M.T.Zokirov, Sh.I.Askarova, S.M.Zokirova on this concept, the occurrence of interference phenomenon for, of course, it can be concluded that bilingualism and language contact conditions are necessary. When a person who is in the center of linguistic interference communicates in a foreign language through oral or written speech or in the situation of translating from one language to another language, he additionally fills the elements, concepts and functions of one language system with the elements, concepts and functions of another language system and as a result, this situation causes many mistakes and violations of language norms. In general, interference and its definitions show that this phenomenon is evaluated as a violation of the norms of the language and speech system and often has a negative impact on the purity of languages.

The fourth part of the second chapter entitled "**Intralinguistic and Extralinguistic Interference**" covers the issues of interlinguistic and monolingual interference. The change in the pronunciation of the English sounds used in the speech of the Uzbek speaker affects the phonetic system of this language, which leads to a change in the lexical meaning of the word, more precisely, the grammatical word causes a change in meaning. For example, in English, the word thing means a thing and belongs to the noun group. As a result of mispronunciation of this word in the form of sing based on native language skills, this word means to sing and it becomes a verb. Linguist S.A.Abdigaliyev⁶⁵ divides the types of interference into three types: weak, medium and strong interference. Russian

⁶⁵ Абдыгалиев С.А. Пути преодоления лексической интерференции при обучении немецкому языку: автореф. ... дис. канд. филол. наук. – Москва, 1975. – 17 с.

linguists⁶⁶ distinguish communicative-relevant (communicatively significant) and communicative-irrelevant (communicatively insignificant) types of interference according to the criterion of communicative impact of interference. In our research, we divided the speech of a bilingual bilingual into simple and complex types of interference according to the level of understanding and comprehension of the foreign language speaker's speech.

Intonational interference refers to the influence of pronunciation skills observed in the process of oral communication of languages belonging to different linguistic groups on the second language. This sign is related to the phonetic nature of languages and is closely related to the natural and social characteristics of the speakers. Intonational interference is related to the sign of mutual kinship or non-kinship of languages. There are certain similarities between related languages, and this difference is significantly higher in languages with different systems. While intonation interference is very important in communication, it is considered the slowest changing feature in the speech process. Its variability is related to the actions of the higher nervous system, which expresses accentological signs in the speaker's speech. The factors that cause intonation interference decrease as a result of the acceleration of the globalization process.

The third chapter of the dissertation is called **"Interaction of Uzbek and English articulation"**. In it, the typological characteristics of segmental units, the manifestation of accent as an interference derivative, and phonosyntactic interference issues based on phonetic-experiment are researched.

In the first part of the third chapter entitled **"Comparative-typological characteristics of segmental units"**, issues related to the articulation of sounds are studied. Ignorance of the rules for the articulation of sounds, errors in phonemic listening and understanding, insufficient acquisition of pronunciation skills lead to incorrect pronunciation of English sounds. The most noticeable errors and difficulties in pronunciation are the pronunciation of English sounds and letter combinations that do not have their analogues in the phonetics of the Uzbek language.

Linguist Y.A.Tregubova⁶⁷ distinguishes four type's of phonetic interference: hypodifferentiation, hyperdifferentiation, phonetic substitution and reinterpretation. The phenomenon of hypodifferentiation (the root word of the term differentiation is Latin *differentia*⁶⁸ - "difference", in Russian "недодифференциация" in the

⁶⁶Метлюк А.А. Взаимодействие просодических систем в речи билингва. – Минск: Высшая школа, 1986. – 110 с.; Вольская Н.Б. Релевантные признаки интонационной интерференции: экспериментально-фонетическое исследование на материале акцентирования ошибок русских студентов в английской речи: дис. ... канд. филол. наук. – Ленинград, 1985. – 193 с.; Вишневская Г.М. Интерференция и акцент: (на материале интонационных ошибок при изучении неродного языка): дис. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Санкт-Петербург, 1993. – 373 с

⁶⁷Трегубова Ю.А. Интерференция согласных фонем в английской речи русских билингвов (на материале устной английской речи русских учащихся) // Филологические науки. Вопросы теории и практики. 2017. №5-2 (71). УРЛ: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/interferentsiya-soglasnyh-fonem-v-angliyskoy-rechi-russkih-bilingvov-na-materiale-ustnoy-angliyskoy-rechi-russkih-uchaschihsya> (дата обращения: 22.07.2022).

⁶⁸[https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/\(murojaat_sanasi_04.08.2022\)](https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/(murojaat_sanasi_04.08.2022))

process of learning oral speech in English) of Uzbek speakers, that is, some it is possible to meet cases of not being able to distinguish between English and Uzbek phonemes. For example: pronunciation of [w] instead of [w] in the word weather - ['weðə] or [w] instead of [v] in the word very - ['veri] can prove our point. Phonetic substitution⁶⁹ is the pronunciation of phonemes that should not be pronounced. For example, in the words heir, heiress, hour [h]; in the words know, knock [k]; Pronunciation of [s] sounds in the words Iceland, Islander, Islet and Isle. We can cite the phenomenon of hyperdifferentiation⁷⁰ (the core of the term, the word differentiation is Latin differentia - "difference", in Russian "сверхдифференциация") phenomenon, we can give an example of the de-voicing of the -d consonant sound at the end of the word. For example, the pronunciation of the English words bad, spend, and as bat, spent, ant leads to a change in meaning. Phonetic reinterpretation (clarification, change of the essence or meaning of the originally interpreted information)⁷¹ is observed in the case of dividing the English phoneme into two independent sounds. For example, pronouncing the letter combination th as [ð] or [θ], but as [τ].

We will consider the following examples of phonetic interference errors (in the case of vowels) in the English speech of Uzbek speakers:

Short and long i allophones in the English literary language are among the sounds that are more likely to interfere in the speech of Uzbek speakers. For example, the vowel i is pronounced beet - "beet" [bi:t]. In the process of pronunciation, if the long one is not pronounced or it is pronounced short, as given in the transcription [i:], the meaning of this word changes completely and becomes the word bit - "piece" [bit]. Also sheep [ʃi:p] - "sheep" - ship [ʃip] - "ship"; meed [mi:d] – “praise” – mid [mid] “middle” can be an example of our above points.

In these examples, the vowel sound [i] has the characteristic of distinguishing meaning according to its shortness or longness. In addition, the words whose meaning has changed belong to one word group, that is, to the noun group. The vowel sound [i] in the words to be analyzed below, in addition to differentiating the meaning of words, serves to move words from one word group to another word group. For example: lead - [li:d] – to lead, lead (verb), lid - [lid] – cover (noun), steal -[sti:l] – steal (verb), still - [style] – frame, picture (noun), quietly, calmly (adjective) still, still, still (adjective)

Also, cases of not distinguishing short and long sounds in English, such as [ɔ] - [ɔ:] and [ʌ] - [a:], lead to certain errors in the speech of Uzbek speakers in English. For example, the sound [ɔ] in the word shot [ʃɔt] – (shot, shot; photo, frame) is pronounced as long [ɔ:] and short [ʃɔ:t] (short; small, short); sought [ʃɔ:t] (the [ɔ] sound in the word sought (past tense) becomes the word sot [ʃɔ:t] (a person who regularly consumes alcohol) if it is pronounced as a long [ɔ:]. Also, if the long phoneme [ɔ:] in the word corn [kɔ:n] is pronounced as short [ɔ], the phoneme [ʌ] that should be pronounced short in the word con [kɔn] fraudster, swindler, cud

⁶⁹<https://ru.wiktionary.org/wiki/субституция> (murojaat sanasi 04.08.2022)

⁷⁰<https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/> (murojaat sanasi 04.08.2022)

⁷¹<https://ru.wiktionary.org/wiki/реинтерпретация> (murojaat sanasi 04.08.2022)

[kʌd] in the word chewing gum is long [a:], card [kɑ:d] becomes the word card, postcard, and the phoneme [ʌ] in the word hut [hʌt], which should be pronounced short, becomes heart [hɑ:t] when it is pronounced long [a:].

Above, it is possible to know that English vowel phonemes have the characteristic of distinguishing meaning according to their length and length, and also that the pronunciation of vowels that are similar at the phonetic level of the mother tongue are the most common sounds that are subject to phonetic interference. The following vowel sounds in English are lacunar vowels [a:] [u:] [ɜ:] [æ] [ei] [ai] [ɔi] [ai] [iə] [iə] [ɛə] [əə]. Uzbek speakers while communicating in English often consider English diphthongs to be separate phonemes and pronounce them as separate phonemes in their speech. At the same time, the phonemes [o'] in Uzbek and [y] in Russian are lacunar sounds for the English literary language. In addition, there are certain difficulties in pronouncing the following sounds [ʃ], [dʒ], [tʃ], [j], [r] in English. The fact that the languages in contact belong to different language systems, have different sound content, the place of phonemes in pronunciation and their mutual proportion, and diversity in intonation is clearly visible.

In the second part of the third chapter entitled "**Intonational Form of Linguistic Interference**" the intonation errors in speech caused by phonetic interference are highlighted. Linguists H.E.Palmer, V.Cook, A.A.Martinkenas, G.M.Vishnevskaya⁷² the accent in a foreign language is often visible in the intonation. Many English people forgive grammatical mistakes in the speech of foreigners. The reason is that this error does not lead to a misinterpretation of the speaker's speech. However, they take this mistake seriously, considering that a mistake in intonation can affect the communication process between cultures. As long as the "intonational dress" is not put on the speech, a representative of the English nation can easily understand that the speaker is a foreigner. In this study, we obtained audio files of Aesop's fable "The North Wind and the Sun" recommended by the IPA (International Phonetic Association), which covers a large number of segmental and supersegmental units in the English language. This parable consists of 144 syllables, 113 words, 8 main and 5 subordinate clauses, 5 independent clauses, 3 lines and a total of 44 phonemes in the English language. This parable was read by 169 respondents (69 men and 100 women). Respondents aged 20-35, students who have been learning English as a foreign language for at least ten years, and the speech of English teachers of secondary schools were analyzed according to the B2 level international assessment criteria. The linguist scientist N.A.Lyubimova⁷³ states that phonetic interference "primarily appears in

⁷²Palmer H. E. English Intonation with Systematic Exercises. – Cambridge: Heffer, 1924. – 105 p.; Cook V. Active Intonation.-London: Longmans,, 1968. – 99 p.; Мартинкена А.А. Сравнительный анализ эффективности использования визуальных опор в процессе обучения иноязычной интонации (немецкий язык, языковой вуз): Автореф. дис. . канд. филол. наук. – М., 1988. – 23 с.; Вишневская Г. М. Интерференция и акцент: (на материале интонационных ошибок при изучении неродного языка) : дис. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Санкт-Петербург, 1993. – 373 с.

⁷³Любимова Н. А. Фонетическая интерференция и общение на неродном языке: Экспериментальное исследование на материале финско-русского двуязычия: дис. ... д-ра филол. наук. – Санкт-Петербург, 1991. - 375 с.

the speaker's mind as a result of the interaction of phonetic systems and pronunciation norms, by violating the second language system and its norms." This definition of the scientist requires a psycholinguistic approach to the phenomenon of interference. Phonetic interference in bilingual speech affects all units of the sound system of the language: sound, word, tact, phrase, text and creates "negative language material". This, in turn, prevents the speaker from understanding the meaning, and as a result, the level of communication comprehension decreases. Therefore, a foreign language learner should fully master the phonetic rules of this language, pay attention to the articulation and acoustics of sounds.

The third part of the chapter, called "**Accent as a product of interference**", discusses the phenomenon of accent that occurs as a result of the influence of the dominant language on the foreign language being acquired. The accent that appears in the speech of the learner in the conditions of language contact is manifested more on the phonetic level. Such problems were studied in the researches of scientists such as A.A.Metlyuk, G.M.Vishnevskaya, M.K.Isaev⁷⁴. In his research, the famous linguist U.Weinreich defines interference as a violation of the rules of the second language. Scientists U.Weinreich, M. M.Galeeva and A. I. Rabinovich explain interference as "a violation of the phonetic norms of the language, which includes the prosodic, phonetic and articulatory systems". In our opinion, the phenomenon of interference, like an accent, is a factor that has a negative impact on speech and language contact. It is people who do not have a language environment from a young age that later have problems with pronunciation. This is called "accent" in linguistics. In the speech of Uzbek speakers, the accent phenomenon is observed in the pronunciation of complex sounds in the English language - diphthongs, triphthongs, sounds that are illegible when written, due to the activity and accuracy of the sounds of the native language. To clarify this phenomenon, Aesop's fable "The North Wind and the Sun", which is recognized as an example of the English literary language, and the pronunciation of the sentences in it in the speech of English speakers and Uzbek speakers and its audio version based on experiments were conducted.

In the fourth part of the research, "Phonosyntactic interference", the phonetic interference that occurs according to the communicative types of sentences in the speech of Uzbek respondents is analyzed on the basis of phonetic-experimental research. It was shown in our phonetic-experimental studies that the units related to the phonetic level serve as the basis for the syntactic level as well. Including:

Functional-syntactic differentiation of declarative units.

**"It was a fine but very cold winter's day
as the Sun shone down on the snow-covered earth below"**

⁷⁴Метлюк А.А. Просодия белорусского языка в условиях двуязычия. – Минск, 1982. - 106 с.; Вишневская Г.М. Лингвистические предпосылки возникновения русского акцента в английской интонации // Фонетическая интерференция. Иван. гос. ун-т. Иваново, 1985. - С. 38 - 50.; Исаев М.К. Фонетическая интерференция при казахско-английском искусственном двуязычии. – Алма-Ата, 1986. – 121 с.

In the sentence **"It was a fine but very cold winter's day as the Sun shone down on the snow-covered earth below"** (Figure 1. Kate Stonham), the sentence was pronounced by the English respondent with the following indicators. The melodic peak of 293 Hz falls on the *"fine"* section. In the expression, the logical accent fell on the *"fine"* segment and received an accent of 82.9 db (Diagram 1.). It took 6389 msec to pronounce the expression (Diagram 2.). It took 671 msec for the logically stressed *"fine"* fragment (Diagram 3.), and 134.2 msec for the arithmetic mean of the sounds in it. In the figure, the components of intonation are oscillogram, formant, temporal components covering melodic and intensive movements, pause and tempo. Acoustic parameters of intonation components are shown. All scientific conclusions can be given based on the results of experimental phonetic observations of the sentence in the picture.

The above sentence was pronounced by an Uzbek student with the following indicators. **"It was a fine but very cold winter's day as the Sun shone down on the snow-covered earth below"** (Figure 2. Akmaljonova Rukhshona) 500 hertz melodic peak fell on the *"was"* section, 75.36 db accented (Diagram 4.). It took 6747 msec to pronounce the expression (Diagram 5.). *"was"* 671 msec (Diagram 6.) if the time spent is 134.2 msec for the arithmetic mean value of the sounds in it. time spent. It can be seen that the respondent, who is an Uzbek speaker, pronounced this sentence with a significant difference. We can see these differences by comparing the results of sentence pronunciation in the source selected for the phonetic experiment. For example, in the speech of an English speaker who uttered the expression *"It was a fine but very cold winter's day as the Sun shone down on the snow-covered earth below"*, the logical emphasis fell on the phrase *"fine"*, while in Uzbek and the native speaker in his speech dropped the logical emphasis on the *"was"* clause. Taking into account that the author wants to emphasize the clear (fine) air in which the sun is shining when describing the time when the snow-covered, bitter winter is prevailing in this sentence, the Uzbek respondent emphasized the *"was"* part of the sentence. The reason for this is the declension of English verbs, and the Uzbek respondent emphasized the auxiliary verb *"was"* in order to avoid grammatical errors. For the English-speaking respondent, this phenomenon, that is, conjugation of verbs, has become a common skill, so he emphasized the *"fine"* part of the expression.

The same sentence was pronounced by another Uzbek student with the following indicators. **"It was a fine but very cold winter's day as the Sun shone down on the snow-covered earth below"** (Figure 3. Kadyrov Muradil) 111.8 hertz melodic peak fell on the *"snow-covered"* section, 66.93 db accented (Diagram 7.). 9189 msec spent time for the pronunciation of the expression (Diagram 8.). *"snow-covered"* took 671 msec, and for the arithmetic mean of the sounds in it (Diagram 9.), 131.27 msec. time spent. Pauses in *"was"* and *"snow-covered"*. The word *"snow-covered"* may have been read with a pause as it was hyphenated. Covered should be pronounced [ˈkʌvəd]. The Uzbek respondent pronounced the phoneme [o] in this word exactly as it was written.

Functional-syntactic differentiation of interrogative units

"Why do you have to cause misery and chaos all the time?"

"Why do you have to cause misery and chaos all the time?" (Figure 4. Kate Stonham) in the pronunciation of the interrogative sentence, the English speaker has a melodic peak of 298 hertz in the *"Why"* segment. In the expression, the logical accent fell on the part *"Why"* and received 71.25 db accent (Diagram 10.). It took 3.711 msec to pronounce the expression (Diagram 11.). It took 0.086 msec for the logically stressed *"Why"* fragment, and 0.086 msec for the arithmetic mean of the sounds in it (Diagram 12.). Due to the special interrogative sentence according to the content of the sentence, the logical emphasis fell on the interrogative pronoun *"Why"* and accordingly the tone decreased at the end of the sentence.

"Why do you have to cause misery and chaos all the time?"(Figure 5. Akmaljonova Rukhshona) in the pronunciation of the interrogative sentence, the Uzbek speaker's melodic peak of 394 hertz falls on the *"Why"* fragment. In the expression, the logical accent fell on the part *"do"* and received an accent of 75.39 db (Diagram 13.) 4000 msec time was spent on the pronunciation of the expression. 1.08 msec was spent on the logically stressed part (Diagram 14.) *"Why"*, while 93.02 msec was spent on the arithmetic mean value of the sounds in it (Diagram 15.). Since the sentence is a special interrogative sentence according to the content, the logical accent should be placed on the interrogative pronoun *"Why"*, but the Uzbek respondent placed the logical accent on the word *"do"* in the sentence. The respondent is not aware that in special interrogative sentences in English, the logical emphasis is placed on the interrogative pronoun in this sentence. The tone is lowered at the end of the sentence. The next sentence from the dialogue between the Sun and the Wind in the text is *"Why do you have to cause misery and chaos all the time?"* (Why always) in the tone of the Sun's speech, the answer to the wind is really expressed in a mournful, pleading tone. However, the phonemes in the word are not pronounced exactly according to the phonetic rules of the English language. For example, the letter combination *r* is pronounced like the *z* consonant in Uzbek, the *l* consonant in the word *all* is pronounced softly, and the *t* consonant in the word *time* is pronounced like the *t* consonant in Uzbek.

"Why do you have to cause misery and chaos all the time?" (Figure 6. Kadyrov Murodil) in the pronunciation of the interrogative sentence, the Uzbek speaker has a melodic peak of 80.72 hertz in the *"Why"* segment. In the expression, the logical accent fell on the part *"Why"* and received an accent of 66.34 db (Diagram 16.). It took 5751 msec to pronounce the expression. It took 0.096 msec for the logically stressed part (Diagram 17.), *"Why"* while 133.7 msec was spent for the arithmetic mean value of the sounds in it (Diagram 18.). Because it is a special interrogative sentence according to the content of the sentence, the logical emphasis is placed on the interrogative pronoun *"Why"*. The expression is uttered with a falling tone. There is a pause after the word *"and"* in the sentence, in fact, it should be said without a pause. Maybe the respondent found it difficult to pronounce the word *"chaos"* after the word *"and"* or it was thought to be read

correctly according to the rule, so he stopped after the word "and" forced. The emphasis on the interrogative pronoun in special interrogative sentences is correctly placed, but according to the content of the sentence, it is a dialogue between the Sun and the Wind, why does the wind always see dust and dust? There is no emotional-expressive color in the sentence asking to turn the whole place upside down. It is spoken in a simple mood, low tempo and timbre. Other words in the sentence also follow the pronunciation norms.

Functional-syntactic differentiation of imperative units

"Out of my way, Sun", roared the Wind

An English speaker has pronounced this expression "**Out of my way Sun**", **roared the Wind** (Figure 7. Kate Stonham) with the following indicators. The melodic peak of 193-hertz falls on the "way" section. In the expression, the logical accent fell on the part "way" and received an accent of 72.67 db (Diagram 20.). It took 2533 msec to pronounce the expression. 671 msec time was spent (Diagram 21.) for the "way" fragment with a logical accent, and 97.42 msec time was spent for the arithmetic mean value of the sounds in it (Diagram 22.). "*Out of my way, sun*", *roared the wind*" with a strong intonation, each word with full pronunciation and a commanding tone, as if in a tone of contempt for a thousand times weaker opponent. The sentence is formed in the imperative mood. It is said in a descending tone. There is a comma after the word "way", and there is also a pause after the word "roared".

And the Uzbek respondent pronounced the sentence "**Out of my way, Sun**", **roared the Wind** as follows (Figure 8. Akmaljonova Rukhshona). The 170-hertz melodic peak falls on the "sun" section. In the expression, the logical accent fell on the part "sun" and received an accent of 72.67 db (Diagram 23.). It took 3457 msec to pronounce the expression. 671 msec time was spent (Diagram 24.) for the logically stressed "sun" fragment, and 132.96 msec time was spent (Diagram 25.) for the arithmetic mean value of the sounds in it. He spent a lot of time on pronouncing sentences. In fact, the sentence that should be said in the sense of command and desire is said in a pleading tone. The sentence ends with a falling tone. There is absolutely no sense of command and desire in the author's sentence. The logically stressed part "sun" should be read as short [sʌn] pronounced longer [sʌ: n], there is a pause after the word "sun".

The Uzbek respondent put the expression "**Out of my way, Sun**" (Figure 9. **Kadyrov Muradil**), roared the Wind at 130 hertz melodic peak "my". In the expression, the logical accent fell on the part "out" and received an accent of 65.01 db (Diagram 26.). It took 3070 msec to pronounce the expression (Diagram 27.). It took 671 msec for the logically stressed part "out" (Diagram 28.), while 118.07 msec was spent for the arithmetic mean value of the sounds in it. There is a pause after the words "sun" and "roared". The sentence is uttered in a very low tone, in a rhythm. The excerpt and the author's sentences are spoken with the same intonation. There is absolutely no sense of command and desire in the excerpt. The expression is uttered with a falling tone. It is said similar to the pronunciation of the English respondent in the word "*The wind*" at the end of the sentence. Other

words in the sentence were pronounced according to pronunciation norms, but intonation - emotional-expressive coloring was not reflected at all.

In conclusion, it can be said that in the process of pronunciation, the speaker's knowledge of the language has a great influence on the tone vibration. Only when the speaker understands the content of the text, he differentiates phonetic units - speech tempo, high or low tone, types of speech according to the purpose of expression. At the same time, it also forms an expressive-emotional structure in the composition of predicative units. If the content of the text is not understood, the effect of phonetic units is zero and they do not serve as fillers in the text. As observed in the experiments, the tone and pauses of the English respondent were related to the content of the text, while the Uzbek respondent was mainly concerned about reading the words correctly.

CONCLUSION

1. Intonation, together with its occurrence in the speech process, also has certain characteristics as a language unit, which are not yet fully scientifically based in linguistics. In the explanation of concepts related to linguistics, the units related to intonation are not sufficiently covered. The study of the concepts of syntagma, speech melody, pause, rhythm, tempo, and tone related to the scientific paradigm of intonation in the section of different systematic languages is of great importance in the development of modern linguistics.

2. Comparative study of specific issues of languages serves to enrich linguistic theory. The experimental prosodic study of certain languages contributes to the development of the related field's of linguistics, linguocultural studies, linguopoetics, and a series of directions of an anthropocentric character (psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics, entalinguistics, arealinguistics, cognitive linguistics).

3. Each language has specific grammatical rules as well as prosodic requirements. Prosody studies cases related to the expression of intonation in the speech process. In this sense, its unit's belong not only to the field of phonetics, but also to, the higher level unit's of the language. Through them, the scientific justification of interlingual interference, the formation of language skills, and the provision of a clear idea of pronunciation standards in a foreign language will be made possible.

4. Prosodic-intonational interference refers to the influence of pronunciation skills observed in the process of oral communication of languages belonging to different linguistic groups on the second language. This sign is related to the phonetic nature of languages and is closely related to the natural and social characteristics of the speakers.

5. Prosodic-intonational interference is related to the sign of mutual kinship or non-kinship of languages. There are certain similarities between related languages, and in unrelated languages, this difference is significantly higher.

6. When learning a foreign language, units above the phonetic level can retain a certain form and appearance because of their meaning. However, due to the fact

that prosodic units do not have a specific form and the acquisition of these skills is related to the language environment, correcting their differences is complicated. These issues are related to the scientific foundations of universals regarding the pragmatic aspect of language.

7. While prosodic-intonational interference is very important in communication, it is considered the slowest changing feature in the speech process. Its variability is related to the actions of the higher nervous system, which expresses accentological signs in the speaker's speech. The factors of prosodic-intonational interference decrease as a result of the acceleration of the globalization process.

8. Intonation, as supersegmental unit's of phonetics, is a means of delivering socio-cultural information in speech. The use of experimental methods proved that phonetics is one of the exact sciences of language. These methods made it possible to study the sound structure of a number of languages, their intonation on the basis of clear and reliable evidence.

9. The speaker's knowledge of the language has a great influence on the vibration of the tone during the pronunciation process. Only when the speaker understands the content of the text, phonetic units - pace of speech, pitch, pitch and other emotional units gain real meaning. If the content of the text is not understood, the effect of phonetic units is zero and they do not serve as fillers in the text.

10. In the experiments, the tone, rhythm, intonation and pauses in the text are used in their proper place, according to the pronunciation standards, when reading the text while understanding the content, otherwise, the intonation units are incorrect when the text is read without understanding the content using it, it was found that only the letters were read through recognition. This shows that phonetic unit's and intonation phenomena are important in understanding the content of spoken and written texts.

11. The intonation system of the language and the phenomenon of interference are of great practical importance for those who learn a foreign language independently and in connection with a specific educational system.

**НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc. 03/30.12. 2019.Fil.05.02 ПО
ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УСНЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ФЕРГАНСКОМ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОМ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЕ**

ФЕРГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

ЁРМАТОВА ЁКУТХОН НУРМАТОВНА

ИНТОНАЦИОННАЯ СИСТЕМА ЯЗЫКА И ИНТЕРФЕРЕНЦИЯ

10.00.11 – Теория азыка. Прикладная и компьютерная лингвистика

**АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
ДИССЕРТАЦИИ ДОКТОРА ФИЛОСОФИИ (PhD) ПО
ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИМ НАУКАМ**

Фергана – 2023

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссии В2021.3.PhD/Fil2023.

Диссертация выполнена в Ферганском государственном университете.

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С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Информационно-ресурсном центре Ферганского государственного университета (зарегистрирована под № 218). Адрес: 100151, г. Фергана, улица Мураббийлар, 19. Тел.: (99873) 244-71-28.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ (Аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Целью исследования состоит из сравнительно-экспериментального исследования речи носителей узбекского языка, изучающих английский язык как иностранный.

Объект исследования были использованы файлы аудиозаписей басни Эзопа “The North Wind and the Sun” (Северный ветер и солнце) рекомендованные IPA (Международной фонетической ассоциацией).

Предметом исследования является изучение интонационной интерференции путем экспериментального исследования в речи учащихся изучающих английский язык как иностранный и учителей английского языка общеобразовательных школ

Научная новизна исследования:

основан на том, что явления гиподифференциации, гипердифференциации, фонетической субституции, фонетической реинтерпретации в узбекско-английских языках приводят к фонетической интерференции и акцентуации в речевом процессе;

выявлено, что языковые знания носителей разных систем имеют большое влияние на колебания тона в процессе произношения, а фонетические единицы - темп речи, повышение и понижение тона и другие эмоциональные единицы приобретают реальное значение только тогда, когда они понимают содержание речи и текста;

доказано опытами фонетических фактов, что носители иностранного языка, изучающие английский язык как иностранный, употребляют при чтении неправильные интонационные единицы, не понимая содержания текста, и читают буквы лишь по знакомству;

на основе фонетико-экспериментальных аудиозаписей доказано явление двуязычия и интерференции в речи узбекоязычных, изучающих английский язык как иностранный.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных результатов, полученных при изучении вопросов интонации, интерференции, двуязычия:

выводы и экспериментальные основы явлений гиподифференциации, гипердифференциации, фонетической субституции, фонетической реинтерпретации в узбекско-английских языках, приводящих к фонетической интерференции и акцентированию в речевом процессе, были использованы в практическом проекте «Модернизация высшего образования республики Беларусь» (направление «Филология: Проблемы формирования у студентов навыков иностранного языка с помощью информационных технологий») использовалась в практическом проекте (справка № 92 от 14 февраля 2022 г. Белорусского государственного технического университета). В результате научные взгляды на явления двуязычия и искусственного двуязычия, а также примеры, разъясняющие эти понятия, послужили практическими и научными указаниями проекта.

носители языка изучающие английский язык как иностранный язык, неправильно используют интонационные единицы при чтении, не понимая содержания текста, и читают буквы только через знакомство, на основе опыта выполнен кейс на тему «Совершенствование образовательных программ по гуманитарным (филологическим) наукам» (Иркутский государственный технический университет № 618802-ЭПП-1-2020-1-DE-EPPKA2-SVNE-JP). В результате собранные файлы аудиозаписей используются для обогащения знаний об интонационных и фонетических явлениях интерференции в речи студентов высших учебных заведений, а на основе теоретических и практических результатов этого исследования используются материалы лекций и семинаров в вузах заполнены, разработаны методические рекомендации.

выводы что знание языка носителями разных систем оказывает большое влияние на колебания тона в процессе произношения фонетические единицы - темп речи, высота, низость и другие эмоциональные единицы обретают реальное значение только при понимании содержания текста о значимости различных эмоциональных единиц в реальном смысле использовались при подготовке сценария программ «Хайтли кун», «Adabiy muhit», «Ma'naviyat sarchashmasi» Ферганской областной телерадиокомпании и было использовано в радиопередачах под названием «Yoshlar kundaligi» (справка № 01-02/68 от 27 марта 2023 года Ферганской областной телерадиокомпании). Использование результатов диссертации в программах и передачах телерадиокомпании дало положительный эффект, программы обогатились научно и практически, повысились их социальные характеристики.

Структура и объем диссертации. Диссертация состоит из введения, трех основных глав, заключения, списка использованной литературы и приложений. Общий объем исследовательской работы составляет 173 страниц.

E'LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO'YXATI
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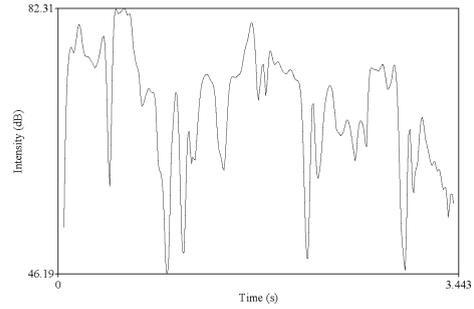
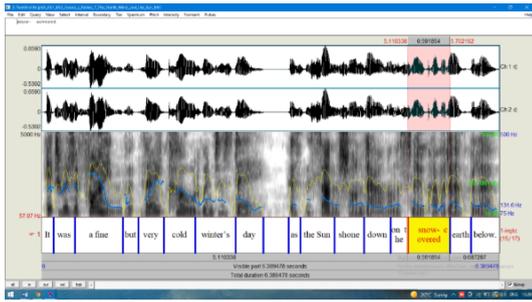
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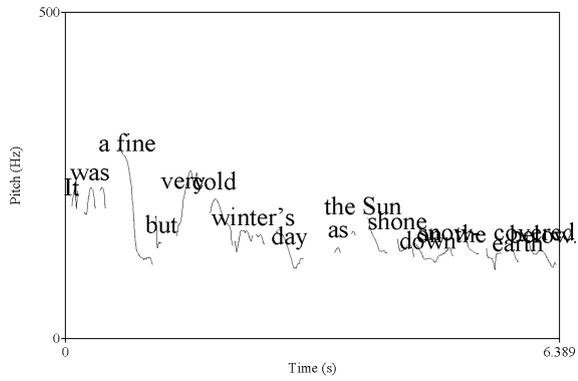
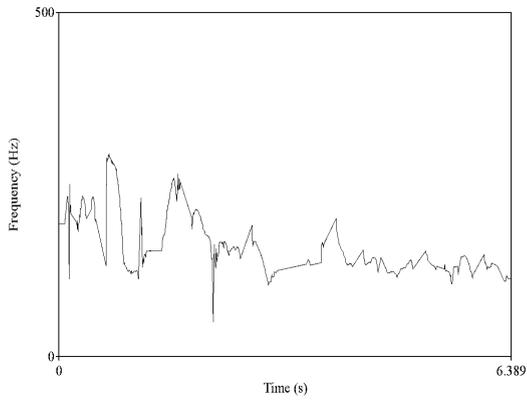
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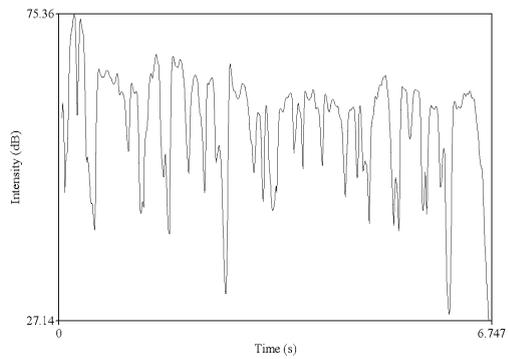
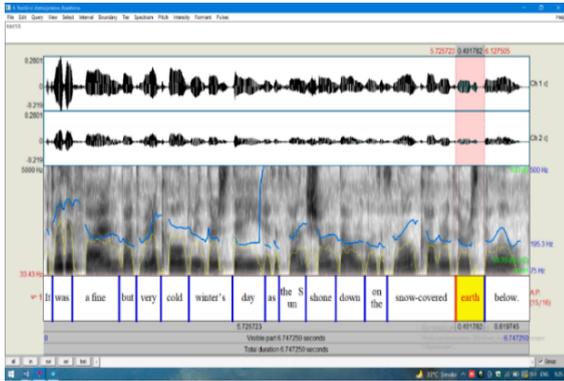
1-rasm

1- diagramma



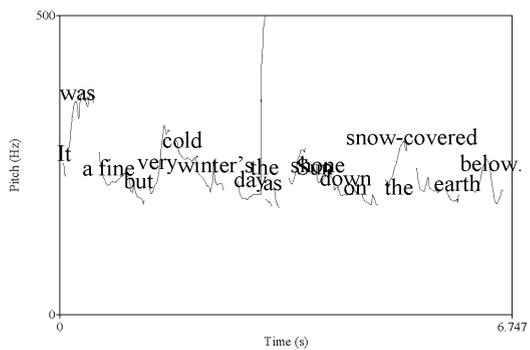
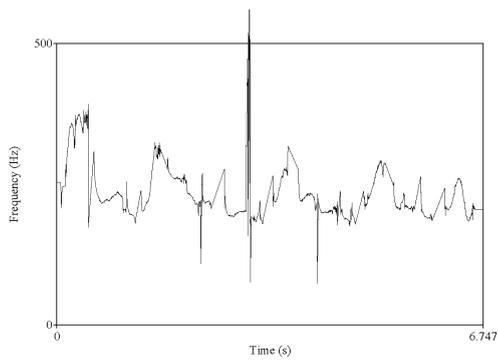
2- diagramma

3-diagramma



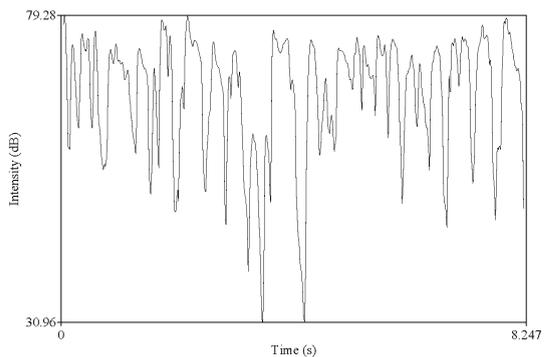
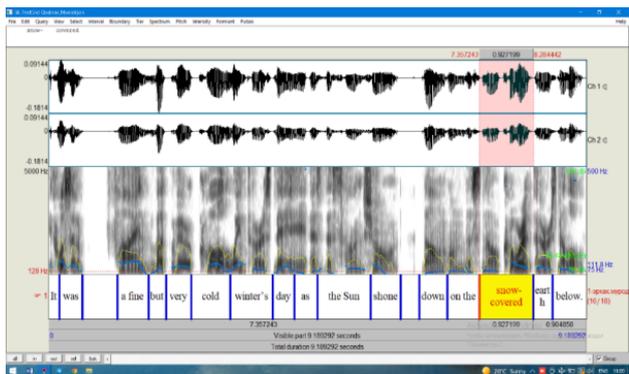
2-rasm

4- diagramma



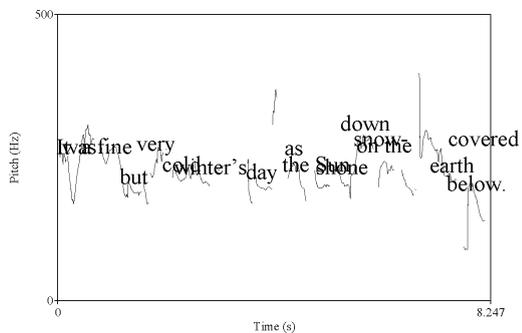
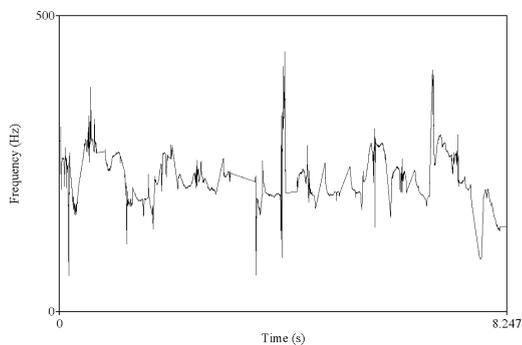
5- diagramma

6- diagramma



3-rasm

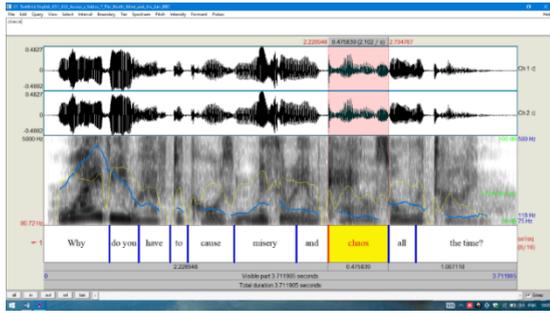
7-diagramma



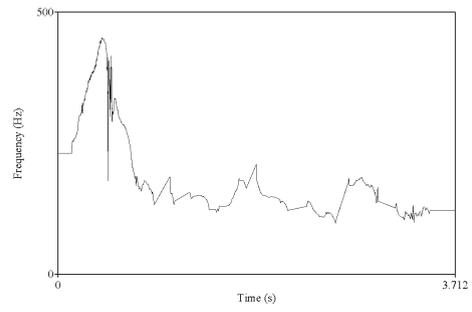
8-diagramma

9-diagramma

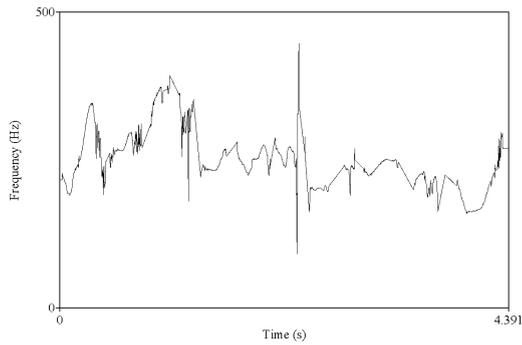
“Why do you have to cause misery and chaos all the time?”
 (Nega sen doim falokat va tartibsizliklar sababchisi bo‘lishing kerak?)



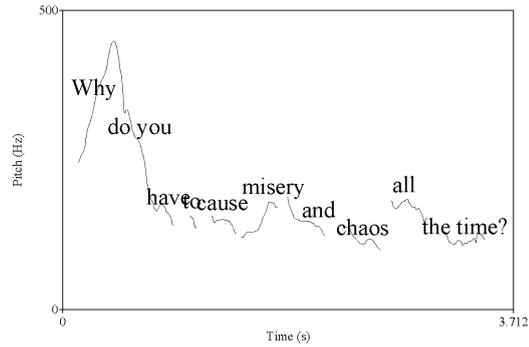
4-rasm



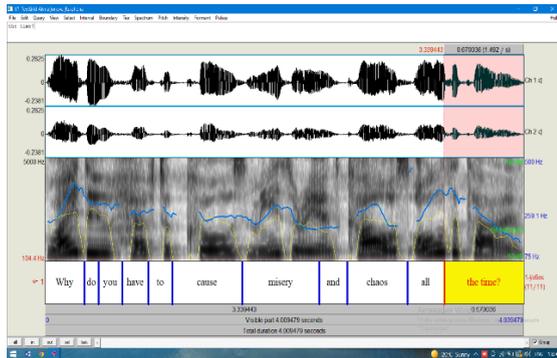
10- diagramma



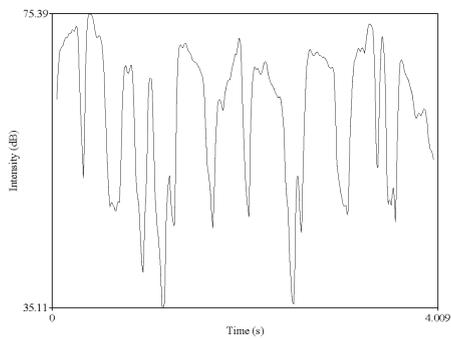
11- diagramma



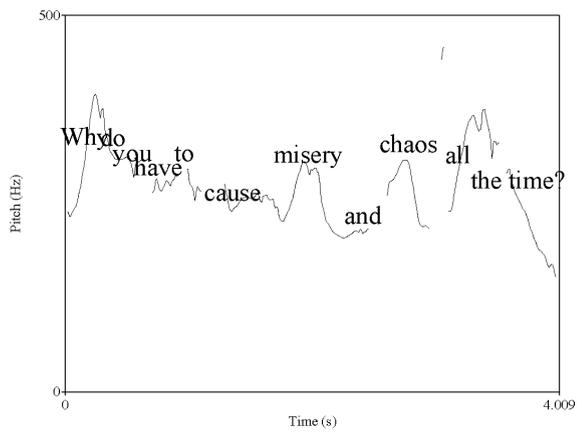
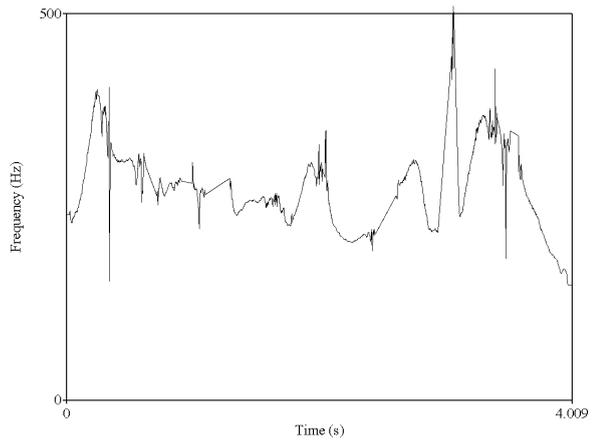
12- diagramma



5-rasm

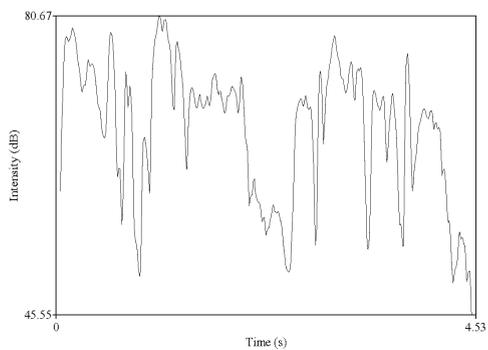
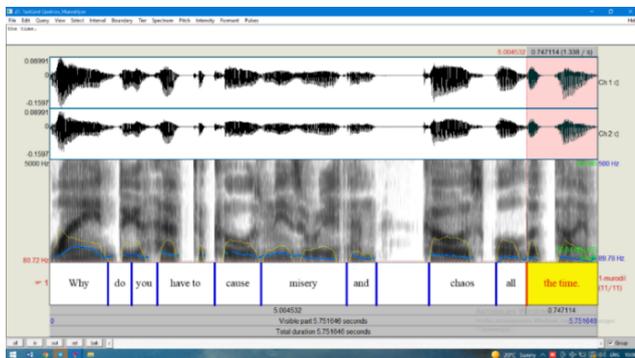


13-diagramma

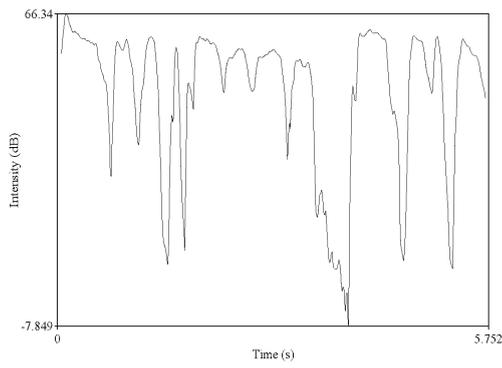


14- diagramma

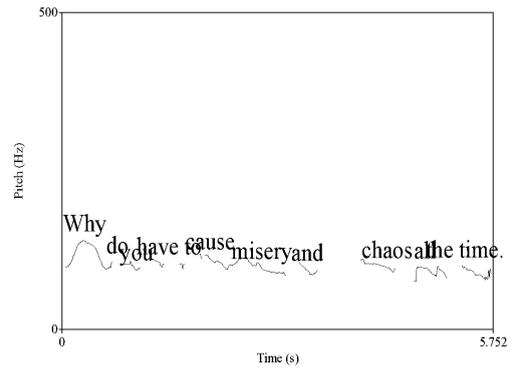
15- diagramma



6-rasm



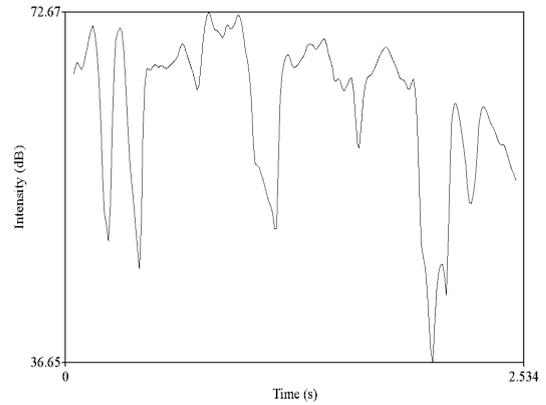
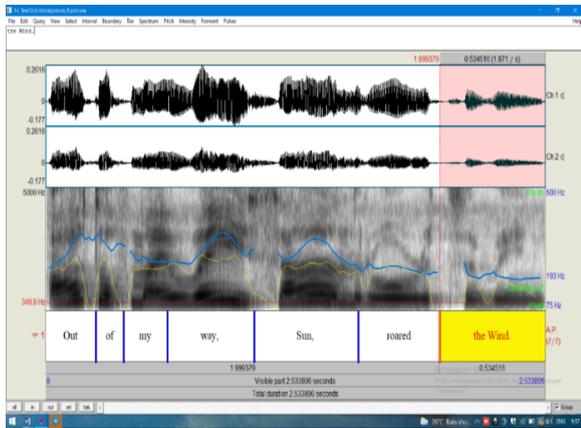
16-diagramma



17-diagramma

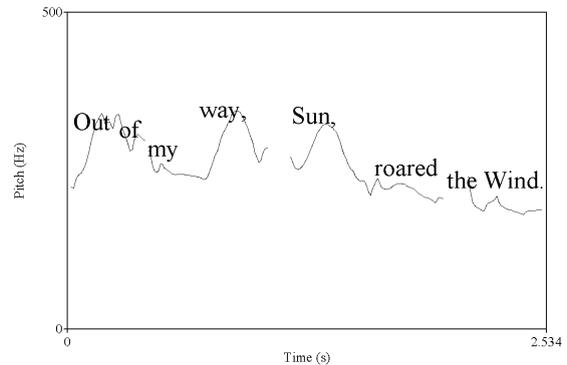
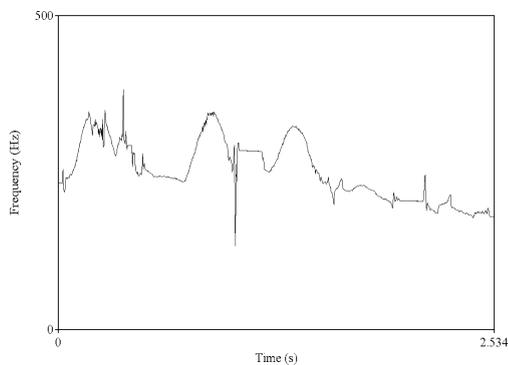
18-diagramma

*“Out of my way, Sun”, roared the Wind
 (“Yo ‘limdan qoch Quyosh”, deb o‘shqirdi Shamol)*



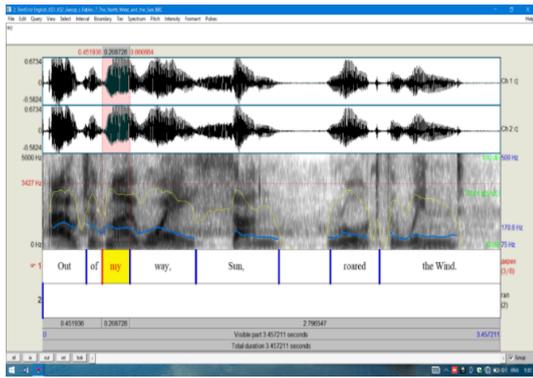
7-rasm

20- diagramma

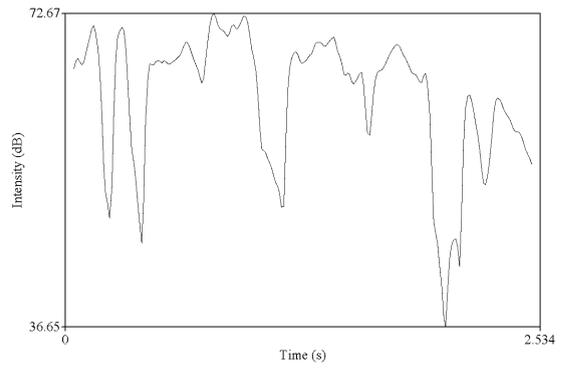


21- diagramma

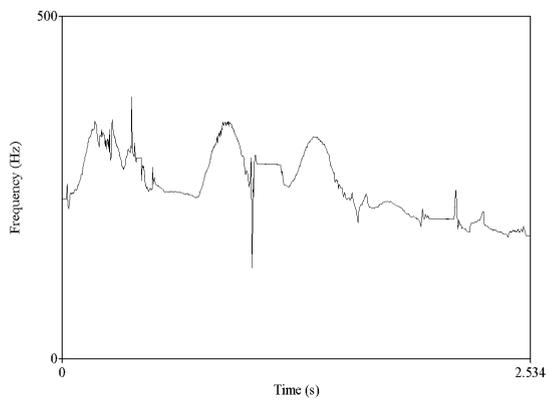
22- diagramma



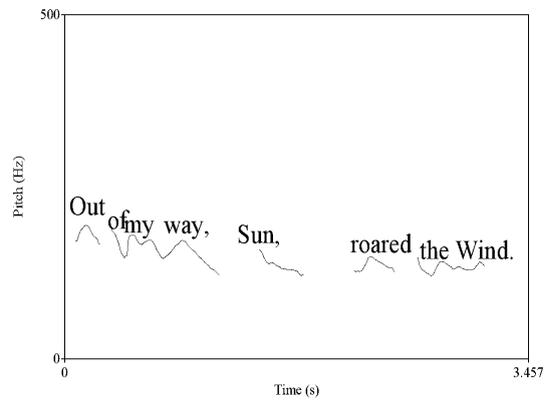
8-rasm



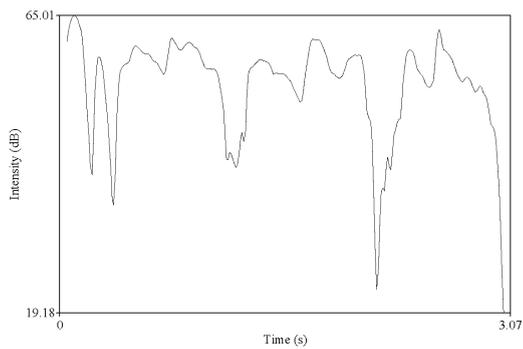
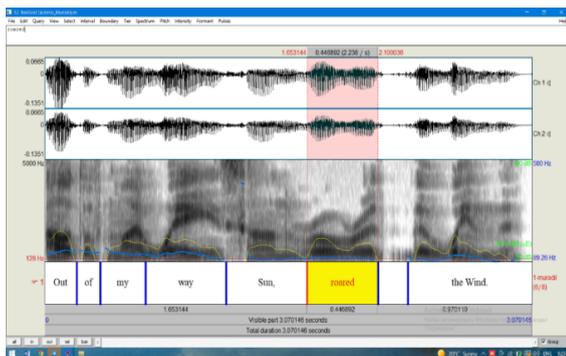
23-diagramma



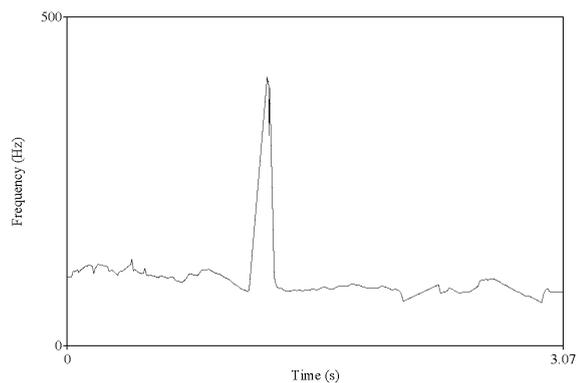
24- diagramma



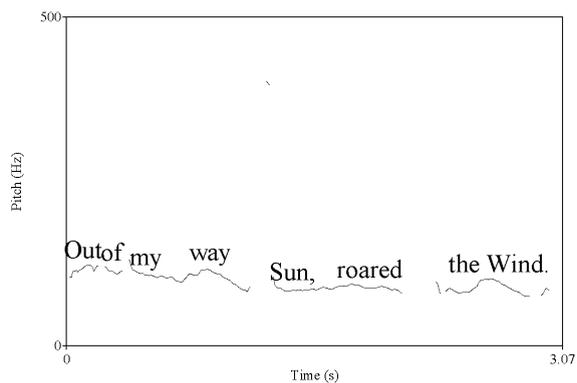
25- diagramma



9-rasm



26- diagramma



27- diagramma

28- diagramma

Avtoreferat Farg‘ona davlat universiteti “Lingvistik tahrir va tarjimashunoslik” markazida tahrirdan o‘tkazildi

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