

DICTIONARIES OF PHONETIC TERMS IN ENGLISH DESCRIPTIONS

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Abstract

The Dictionary of Phonetics is an invaluable reference book for anyone looking to learn more about the pronunciation of words. This dictionary provides detailed information on the sounds of words, including the International Phonetic Alphabet, syllable stress, and the phonetic transcription of words. With its comprehensive coverage of phonetics, the Dictionary of Phonetics is an essential resource for linguists, teachers, and language learners alike.

Keywords: encyclopedic dictionaries, linguistic dictionaries, monolingual spelling dictionary, dictionary of proper words phraseological dictionary.

Lexicology deals with important issues such as the total number of words in the language, their history, explanation, and spelling. Perfectly structured dictionaries and dictionaries contain the wealth of a language. Dictionaries have been created since ancient times. For example, "Devonu-lugatit-turk" created by Mahmud Kashgari in the 20th century is known to us from history.

Dictionaries are divided into two groups: 1. Encyclopedic dictionaries provide information about famous people, scientific, political, literary, and production-specific concepts, objects, and events. a) Uzbek national encyclopedia; b) Health encyclopedia; c) Who is he, what is this encyclopedia. such dictionaries are among them. 2. Linguistic dictionaries are monolingual and multilingual. Monolingual dictionaries include: a) spelling dictionary (helps to write words correctly) b) reverse dictionary (words are placed in alphabetical order by the last letter) c) orthoepic dictionary (helps to pronounce words correctly) g) morpheme dictionary (helps to divide words into stems and suffixes) d) dictionary of proper words (words entered from foreign languages are defined) e) phraseological dictionary (dictionary of phrases) o) terminological dictionary (terms in a certain field of science are explained) j) explanatory dictionaries (in the language existing words are explained) z) frequency dictionaries (provides information about the level of use of words in certain works) i) dictionary of paronyms

(pronounced words that exist in the language provides information about). In this article, I want to talk about some terms in the English dictionary.

Accent (n.) (1) the cumulative auditory effect of pronunciation features that identify where a person is from, regionally or socially. In the linguistics literature, it is argued that this term refers only to pronunciation and is therefore distinct from dialect, which also refers to grammar and vocabulary. The study of the ways in which accents differ from one another is sometimes called accent studies. A regional accent refers to any area, including rural and urban communities within a country (e.g., "West Country," "Liverpool"), can also refer to national groups that speak the same language (for example, "American", "Australian") and our language. Social accent is related to the cultural and educational level of the speaker. Countries with well-defined traditional social-class systems, such as India and Japan, reflect these divisions in language, and accent is often a marker of class. Britain The best example of a social emphasis in India is the regionally neutral emphasis associated with public-school education and associated professional areas such as the Civil Service, the Courts, the Court and the BBC – so "labels". Queen's English', 'BBC English', etc. Received Pronunciation (RP) is the name given to the accent, and because of its regional neutrality, RP speakers are sometimes thought to be 'accentless'.

However, this is incorrect. 'true interpretation': linguistics says that everyone should have an accent, even if it does not indicate regional origin. The popular label "broad accent" is an accent that differs significantly from RP 'refers to them. (2) The stress that distinguishes a particular word or syllable in the flow of speech - especially the stress on a stressed sound/word/syllable or phrase/sentence pattern. The term is usually used in discussions of meter, where it refers to the "beats" in a line of poetry—as opposed to unstressed syllables. lighter, accented syllables. But any style of speech can be characterized by the relative weight (accent) of its syllables 3 emphasis: for example, a politician's "strong accent" speech can be spoken. Technically, stress is not only a matter of pitch, but also pitch and duration, especially pitch: the verb (I'm going to write a tune) and the noun (I have a note), comparing the contrast between the note and the note in the word accent height, length and height is carried out through joints that differ in movement. In the phonological analysis of these languages, the concept of pitch is also applied to situations where there is a limited pitch distribution within words (in Japanese). A similar use of these variables is found in the concept of sentence stress (also called "contrastive stress"). This is an important aspect of linguistic analysis, especially intonation, because it can affect the reception, meaning or presuppositions of a sentence, e.g. Is he wearing a red hat? could be heard as an answer to the question, whereas, Is he wearing a red hat, is he wearing a green hat? However, the term stress is often used for this type of contrast (as in the expressions "word stress" and "contrastive stress"). It is also possible to analyze in terms of accent (see below). The general system of stresses in a language is

sometimes called the accentual system and forms part of the study of phonology. Coin accentology is sometimes used in European linguistics to study accents. (3) In graphology, an accent is a mark placed over a letter that indicates how the letter is pronounced. For example, French accents include the distinction between é, è, and ê. Accent is a type of diacritics.

Acoustic phonetics (a branch of physics devoted to the study of sound) is a branch of phonetics that studies the physical properties of speech sound transmitted between the mouth and the ear based on the principles of acoustics. It depends entirely on the use of instrumental research methods, particularly electronics, and some background in physics and mathematics is a prerequisite for advanced study of the subject. Its importance for phoneticians is that acoustic analysis provides clear, objective information for the study of speech - the physical "facts" of speech. There has been a long-standing debate about the relative merits of physical (i.e. acoustic) as opposed to psychological (i.e. auditory) resolution of such problems and how to resolve specific conflicts of this type.

Exclusive (adj.) (1) (exceptional) A term used with respect to pronouns to refer to a first-person role in which the addressee is not included with the speaker (as opposed to inclusive), e.g. exclusive we = "me and others but not you". (2) A term borrowed from formal logic (as opposed to inclusive) to refer to a type of disjunction in semantics: in an exclusive interpretation, a disjunction is true only if one or the other proposition is true.

Instance (n.) A term derived from cognitive psychology and used in psycholinguistics as part of the theory of language acquisition and retention. Exemplary theories assume that people represent categories by storing particular instance(s) of the category in memory; classification of a new sample proceeds by evaluating its similarity to previous ones. In exemplar 177 phonetics, the approach assumes that lexical representations consist of phonetically detailed memories; the information from which the learner abstracts the phonological system is viewed as a population of variant forms, some of which are used more frequently than others and thus have greater impact. In syntax, the approach assumes that grammatical constructions emerge not through the application of a set of rules, but rather as a result of a series of similar generalizations constructed from stored memories of previously encountered situations.

Misderivation (n.) A term applied to a type of tongue slip with an affix, as in kingdom for kingdom. mot (n.) /mvä/ (M) (as in French, mot "word") A term sometimes used in metrical phonology for the prosodic level assigned to lexical group words. For example, the phrase fat cat can have two mots (prosodic words):

Network (n.) In sociolinguistics, a term that describes the linguistic interactions a speaker has with others. In the Uniplex network, people connect with each other in only one way - through family, work, church or sports activities. In a multiplex network, people connect with each other in a variety of ways, repeatedly renewing their connections by sharing a series of social activities.

Palatograph (n.) an instrument used in articulatory phonetics to study articulations made against the palate. Palatography used several methods to accurately describe the relationship of the tongue with the palate - palatograms. An early palatographic technique involved spraying the roof of the mouth with a dark powdery substance; then articulated, if in the palatal or alveolar area, rubs off some of the substance: the roof of the mouth is then photographed to determine the place of articulation. In addition to the inconvenience of this method, its biggest drawback was that it was static: it did not allow to observe the movement of the tongue in connected speech. More Recently, electropalatographic techniques have been developed that allow continuous recording of language contact in this area.

pandialectal (adj.) A term used primarily in dialectology and sociolinguistics to describe any linguistic feature, rule, etc., that applies to all dialects of a language.

Period (n.) A term derived from the study of the physics of sound and used in acoustic phonetics, referring to the time it takes for a cycle of pressure changes in a sound wave to repeat itself. The shorter the period, the more cycles there are in a given unit of time, and therefore the higher the frequency. Waveforms that show a repeating pattern of oscillation are periodic waves; those that are not are aperiodic. Speech uses both types of waveforms: vowels have periodic waveforms; fricatives, for example, contain aperiodic waveforms.

Periodicity (n.) In metrical phonology a term used for the repetition of elements in a metric grid. For example, for a returned car, elements at the lower level in the grid appear four times (car - re - turned), and elements at the next level periodicity 357, higher in the grid, appear twice (car - turned). . Thus, this concept is relevant for reports of the speaker's sense of the rhythmic structure of speech. A term for a verb that changes its root vowel when it changes tense, as in sang.

Structural (adj.) In linguistics, a term that refers to any approach to language analysis that pays particular attention to ways of describing linguistic features in terms of structures and systems (structural or structuralist linguistics). In a general Saussurean sense, structuralist ideas permeate every school of linguistics.

Dictionary, reference book that lists words in order—usually, for Western languages, alphabetical—and gives their meanings. In addition to its basic function of defining words, a dictionary may provide information about their pronunciation, grammatical forms and functions, etymologies, syntactic peculiarities, variant spellings, and antonyms. A dictionary may also provide quotations illustrating a word's use, and these may be dated to show the earliest known uses of the word in specified senses. The word dictionary comes from the Latin dictio, "the act of speaking," and dictionarius, "a collection of words." Although encyclopaedias are a different type of reference work, some use the word dictionary in their names (e.g., biographical dictionaries).

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