

PECULIARITIES OF THE SYLLABLE FORMATION AND SYLLABLE DEVISION IN
ENGLISH

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Metodikasi o'qituvchisi

Annotation: *In English, syllables are formed by combining vowels and consonants in various ways, and they can be divided into different types based on their structure and pronunciation.*

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"The time has come to create in Uzbekistan a new system of teaching foreign languages, which will become a solid foundation for the future. Since we set ourselves the goal of building a competitive state, from now on, graduates of schools, lyceums, colleges and universities must be fluent in at least two foreign languages. This strict requirement should become the main criterion for the work of the head of each education institution",

Shavkat Mirziyoyev

Syllable formation and syllable division are important aspects of the English language. A syllable is a unit of sound that consists of one or more vowel sounds, along with any consonant sounds that precede or follow the vowel(s). In English, syllables are formed by combining vowels and consonants in various ways, and they can be divided into different types based on their structure and pronunciation.

One of the most common types of syllables in English is the closed syllable, which consists of a single vowel sound followed by one or more consonant sounds. Examples of closed syllables include "cat," "sit," and "stop." Another type of syllable is the open syllable, which ends with a vowel sound and does not have any consonant sounds following it. Examples of open syllables include "hi," "me," and "go."

In addition to closed and open syllables, there are also other types such as r-controlled, diphthong, and schwa syllables. R-controlled syllables are those in which a vowel is followed by an r sound (e.g., "car" or "bird"). Diphthong syllables contain two vowel sounds that blend together (e.g., "coin" or "boy"). Finally, schwa syllables have an unstressed central vowel sound (the schwa) that is often pronounced as a short u sound (e.g., the first syllable in "sofa").

When dividing words into syllables, there are some general rules to follow. One common rule is to divide between two consonants that appear together in a word (e.g., "hap-py" or "but-ton"). Another rule is to divide before a single consonant that comes after a long vowel sound (e.g., "ba-con" or "fo-cus"). However, there are many exceptions to these rules, so it's important to check a dictionary for the correct syllable division of a word. The phonetic system of a language contains two systems (levels) segmental & suprasegmental (prosodic). Segmental units are sounds, vowels & consonants which form the vocalic & consonantal subsystems. Prosodic units are syllables, accentual (rhythmical) units, and intonation groups, utterances, which form the subsystems of pitch, stress, rhythm, tempo, and pauses.

Segmental & prosodic units serve to form and differentiate units of other subsystems of language, the lexical and grammatical units. The modifications of words and their combination into utterances (sentences) are first of all sound phenomena. The grammatical form of a verb or a noun can be changed only by changing the sounds which compose them. By changing the prosodic structure (in-n) of an utterance one changes the meaning of the utterance. For example, «Well done? » pronounced with the rising tone, is a question, expressing the speaker's uncertainty and desire to get further information. «Well done!", pronounced with the falling tone, wide pitch range and greater loudness, is an exclamation, expressing the speaker's evaluation.

To underline the importance of the sound medium of language H. Gleason notes that to speak any language a person must know nearly all the 100% of its phonetics, while only 50-90% of its grammar and 1% of the vocabulary may be sufficient.

Sound phenomena have different aspects: the articulatory aspect, the acoustic, the auditory and the linguistic aspect.

The articulatory (sound production) aspect - Speech sounds are products of human organs of speech. They result from the activities of the diaphragm, the lungs, the bronchi, and the trachea, the larynx with the vocal cords in it, the pharynx, the mouth cavity with the speech organs in it and the nasal cavity.

Sound production is impossible without, respiration which consists of 2 alternating phases - inspiration and expiration. Speech sounds are based chiefly on expiration, though in some African languages there are sounds produced by inspiration. When the vocal cords, situated in the larynx are tensed and brought loosely together, the air-pressure below the vocal cords becomes very high and the air comes from the lungs in regular puffs making the vocal cords vibrate. Their vibrations are complex, though mainly regular or periodic.

The regular vibrations of the vocal cords are transmitted to the air-stream and the acoustic effect perceived by the human ear is that of a vocal tone. This is what we call voice

.The other part of sound-production is articulation which comprises all the movements and positions of the speech organs necessary to pronounce a speech sound. The movements of speech organs modify the shape, size and volume of the

supralaryngeal cavities (the pharynx, the mouth and nasal cavity) thus modifying the voice which comes from the lungs. As a result, a vowel sound of a certain quality is produced.

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