



COPY RIGHT



2022 IJIEMR. Personal use of this material is permitted. Permission from IJIEMR must be obtained for all other uses, in any current or future media, including reprinting/republishing this material for advertising or promotional purposes, creating new collective works, for resale or redistribution to servers or lists, or reuse of any copyrighted component of this work in other works. No Reprint should be done to this paper, all copy right is authenticated to Paper Authors

IJIEMR Transactions, online available on 10th May 2022.

Link: <https://ijiemr.org/downloads/Volume-11/Issue-05>

DOI: 10.48047/IJIEMR/V11/I05/7

Title: **FRENCH ONE CONJUNCTIONAL WORDS AS AN OBJECT OF PHONETIC ANALYSIS**

Volume 11, Issue 05, Pages 45-51

Paper Authors: **Suvonova Nigorabonu Nizomiddinovna, Nasimova Dilbar Baxodurovna**



USE THIS BARCODE TO ACCESS YOUR ONLINE PAPER

To Secure Your Paper As Per **UGC Guidelines** We Are Providing A Electronic Bar Code

FRENCH ONE CONJUNCTIONAL WORDS AS AN OBJECT OF PHONETIC ANALYSIS

Suvonova Nigorabonu Nizomiddinovna

Samarkand,Uzbekistan.Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Associate Professor,Candidate of Philological Sciences

Nasimova Dilbar Baxodurovna

Samarkand,Uzbekistan.Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages

Teacher

ABSTRACT: This article analyzes the phonetic features of monosyllabic words in French, examines their place and articulatory aspects at the language level, as well as the types of syllables and their phonetic meaning, and draws appropriate conclusions based on the results of the analysis.

Keywords: syllable, syllable theory, language level, articulation, graphic "a", monosyllabic words, graphic designation, phonetic sound, graphic vowel, phoneticvowel, compound structure.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the younger generation, who grew up under the influence of information technology, has become more illiterate at articulating words in creative writing tasks. For example, young people seem to have poor spelling skills when taking the DELF/DALF test in French. It is true that words can be written without syllables, but syllables and their order are important in any language in the field of phonetics. The syllable is the basic unit of the language, the smallest segment of speech, the language element that makes up the

word and the articulatory unit. When divided into phonemes, the syllable is the part of speech in which the phoneme changes. The syllable is also interpreted as the main means of learning how to read [E. Yu. Kustova: 67].

In linguistics, there are many definitions of a syllable. We would like to draw your attention to this problem from the point of view of the French language, that is, the definitions of the term "*syllabus*" in some sources and dictionaries. Here are some comments from them:

Definition of the French term " <i>syllabe</i> ":	Source described:
<i>Voyelle ou groupe de lettres qui se prononcent d'une seule émission de voix.</i>	Trésor de la Langue Française informatisé (A computerized dictionary of the French language) [9]
<i>Unité phonétique fondamentale intermédiaire entre le phonème et le mot.</i>	
<i>Voyelle ou réunion de phonèmes qui se prononcent par une seule émission de voix.</i>	Wiktionnaire – open online dictionaries network [8]

From these remarks, it can be noted that the syllable was described by the researchers on the basis of two different approaches, namely, in terms of linguistic level units and in terms of articulation. In particular, when interpreted in terms of

linguistic level units, complexity is a fundamental intermediate phonetic unit between a background and a word or between a word and a segment, and from an articulatory point of view is described as a single vowel. In this article, we want to focus on the phonetic and semantic features of monosyllabic words in French, focusing on the second approach of researchers to the theory of the syllable, from an articulatory point of view. In particular, the article takes into account lexical units with one vowel, formed by only one air strike. Since this phonetic problem is discussed in the article, we want to learn only one letter, that is, the letter "A" in French. The main literature on the analysis of monosyllabic French words was Paul Robert's dictionary "*LE PETIT ROBERT de la langue française*", published in Paris in 2015 [P.Robert. Little Robert].

A syllable is the sum of sounds, the smallest unit of pronunciation in phonetics. The syllable is linguistic and is a complex phenomenon in the sound system. Vowels play a key role in the formation of syllables, which means that no syllable is formed without a vowel. In fact, the basis of the syllable is a vowel sound, which is why the vowel sound is called a syllable-former. The more vowels in a word, the more syllables it has. For example: *supplémentaire* [syp-le-mã-tẽ:r] four syllables *aigre* [ẽgr] are monosyllabic.

In French, vowel position is expressed in two ways: phonetic sounds in transcriptional state in the phonetic alphabet, and graphic

symbols in the spelling alphabet. Phonetic vowels represent only one sound while graphic vowels can be used singly or in pairs to represent different sounds in writing [Banque de dépannage <https://bdl.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca/bdl>]. For example, the word *eau* is written in *e-a-u* of three graphic vowels and is entered into the alphabet as a phonetic vowel with the sign [o] denoting one pronounced sound. The structure of sounds in a syllable and the arrangement of vowels and consonants help divide the syllable into open and closed syllables. A syllable ending in a vowel is called an open syllable, and a syllable ending in a consonant is called a closed syllable. For example, *AIS* [ẽ]- is an open syllable; *AIRE* [ẽr]- closed syllable;

In French, open syllables are more common than closed syllables, which make up 80-85% of the total number of syllables in the language. [P.Mertens: 38]. From this point of view, when analyzing the open or closed syllabic status of monosyllabic words using the French letter "A" as an example, out of 62 monosyllabic words of the French letter "A", only 5 are open syllables, the remaining 56 are closed syllables, and 1 word is considered an intermediate link, the word *AOÛT* [u(t)] is an intermediate syllable according to the readable or unreadable sound state [t]. For example:

Open syllable: AH [‘a] / AIL [aj] / AIS [ẽ] / AN [ã] / AïE [aj] / AOÛT [u(t)];

Closed syllable: AMPLE [ãpl] / AIDE [ẽd] / ANCRE [ãkr] / ÂNE [an] / ANGE [ãʒ] / ANSE [ãs] and...

The French graphic vowel "a" can represent not only open - [a] and closed

- [a] sounds, but also different vowel sounds in combination with other graphic vowels. For

example: *au* - [o], *ai* - [ε], *an* - [ã], *am* - [ã] . Among monosyllabic words, the column "a" represents the vowel [u] in only one case, in the word *AOÛT* [u(t)].

In the dictionary "*LE PETIT ROBERT de la langue française*" words written through the graphic "a" contain 17 monosyllabic words starting with the sound

[b] -[a] is one of the most productive sounds, and the sound [o] is one of the least developed sounds. For example:

[a], [ã] 11 with a nasal sound, 10 open with [ε] sound, 9 with closed sound

[a] and 5 with sound [o]. Among monosyllabic words with the French graphic designation "a", the open sound

[a] - ochiq	[ã]	[ε]	[a]-yopiq	[o]
APTE [apt]	ÂNE [an]	AIS [ε]	ÂCRE [akr]	AUTRE [otr]
APHTE [aft]	ANGE [ãʒ]	AIDE [ed]	ÂPRE [apr]	AUGE [oʒ]
AGE [aʒ]	ANGLE [ãgl]	AIGLE [εgl]	ÂME [am]	AUBE [ob]
ARC [ark]	ANSE [ãs]	AILE [εl]	ÂTRE [atr]	AUNE [on]

The phoneme does not acquire lexical or grammatical meaning on its own, but serves to distinguish and identify important units of the language (morphemes and words). In this regard, the combination of consonant phonemes in monosyllabic words in French has an *AIRE* [εr]- *AISE* [εz];

AUGE [oʒ]- *AUNE* [on];

AMBLE [ãbl]- *AMBRE* [ãbr];

AIGLE [εgl]-*AIGRE* [εgr];

AILE [εl]- *AINE* [εn];

ÂPRE [apr]- *APTE* [apt];

differ in their morphological features. In particular, it is important that the word *autre* [otr] belongs to three groups of words (noun, adjective, pronoun) and that most words are noun words. Along with qualitative words, there

important lexico-semantic meaning - the phenomenon of phonetic transformation in the structure of a word. For example, when one phoneme is replaced by another, another word is formed. Here are some examples of observations:

ANSE [ãs]-*ANTE* [ãt];

ÂCRE [akr]-*ACTE* [akt];

AIGLE [εgl]-*AIGRE* [εgr];

ANSE [ãs]-*ANTE* [ãt];

Monosyllabic word

are also onomatopoeic words. However, words belonging to the verb category do not occur at all in a monosyllabic word with a graphic sign "a". Here are some examples of observations:

Words related to the group of nouns:	Adjective:	Pronoun:	onomatopoeic words:
---	-------------------	-----------------	----------------------------

<i>AIS</i> [ε]	<i>ÂNE</i> [an]	<i>ARME</i> [arm]	<i>AIGRE</i> [εgr]	<i>AUTRE</i> [ot]	<i>AH</i> ['a]
<i>AN</i> [ã]	<i>ANGE</i> [ãʒ]	<i>ARRHES</i> [ar]	<i>AMPLE</i> [ãpl]		<i>AiE</i> [aj]

The structure of the syllable is one of the fundamental foundations of the phonetic structure of the language [V. A. Fedorov: 30]. The structure of a syllable is determined by the combination of phonemes that make up the syllable. This structure allows us to identify phonological phenomena, that is, the contextual occurrence of vowels. The combination of vowels and consonants in monosyllabic words consists of 4 different structural forms with the

presence of the graphic symbol "a", including one, two, three and four phonemic structural forms (V / VC / VCC / VCCC). Of these, three- and two-component (VCC / VC) single-syllable words are the most productive, while one- and four- component (V / VCCC) forms are very few. The following are some examples of the results of the analysis (where "C" - consonne, "V" voyelle):

One phoneme:		two phonemes:		three phonemes:	
<i>AH</i> ['a]	V	<i>ACE</i> [εs]	VC	<i>AMPLE</i> [ãpl]	VCC
<i>AIS</i> [ε].	V	<i>AGE</i> [aʒ]	VC	<i>ANCRE</i> [ãkr]	VCC
<i>AN</i> [ã]	V	<i>AIDE</i> [εd]	VC	<i>ANGLE</i> [ãgl]	VCC
<i>AiE</i> [aj]	V	<i>AILE</i> [εl]	VC	<i>ANTRE</i> [ãtr]	VCC
<i>AIL</i> [aj]	V	<i>AINE</i> [εn]	VC	<i>APHTE</i> [aft]	VCC
<i>AOÛT</i> [u(t)]	V	<i>AIR</i> [εr]	VC	<i>ÂPRE</i> [apr]	VCC
		<i>AIRE</i> [εr]	VC	<i>APTE</i> [apt]	VCC
four phonemes:		<i>AISE</i> [εz]	VC	<i>ARC</i> [ark]	VCC
<i>AESCHNE</i> [εskn]	VCCC	<i>ALE</i> [εl]	VC	<i>ARCHE</i> [arf]	VCC
<i>ASTRE</i> [astr]	VCCC	<i>ÂME</i> [am]	VC	<i>ASQUE</i> [ask]	VCC
<i>ASPLE</i> [aspl]	VCCC	<i>AUBE</i> [ob]	VC	<i>ASTHME</i> [asm]	VCC
<i>ARBRE</i> [arbr]	VCCC	<i>ÂNE</i> [an]	VC	<i>ARME</i> [arm]	VCC

The lexical structure of the language is an interpretation of new conceptual lexical units, consisting of a unit of stable elements and created in various ways [L.Charliac., A. Motron: 34]. The presence of words in dictionaries means that words are included in the lexical-semantic structure of the language and are resolved. Words in dictionaries

encourage us to think about the evolution of language and society, about the etymology and structure of words. In the lexical composition of monosyllabic words, you can find several words from the field of *zoology, botany, and mathematics.*

Each language has its own spelling features, which include graphic features in the

spelling of words. Therefore, French graphics reflect the unique variety of features in the process of expressing words in writing. For example, the study of phonetic phenomena by European linguists from the point of view of modern linguistics complements the description of many phonological problems in the language. In particular, their study of spelling issues within lexical units led to the emergence of new phonological rules. [N.Suvonova: 592-597].

The following is a summary of this article:

1.The syllable theory is described in linguistics mainly from two different approaches, language-level units and an articulatory point of view, that it is a fundamental intermediate phonetic unit between a phoneme and a word or between a word and a segment, interpreted as a single vowel or a set of vowels and consonants formed by blowing air .

2.In French, the state of vowels is expressed in two different ways: they are represented by transcription in the phonetic alphabet, and the other by graphic symbols in the spelling alphabet. while phonetic vowels represent one sound, graphic vowels are used singly or in pairs to represent different sounds in writing.

3.The graphic vowel "a" in French represents the vowels [a], [o], [ε], [ã] and [u] in the prepositive form, and most of them are words with closed syllables. Among them, the sound [a] is one of the most productive, and the sound [o] is the least common.

Each of these features of monosyllabic words requires a separate scientific study, and the results of such a study make it possible to identify phonetic, lexical, semantic and structural features based on linguistic tasks.

INTERNET RESOURCES:

7. Banque de dépannage linguistique - Coupure après une syllabe malsonnante

References:

1. Charliac L., Motron A. Progressive phonetics of French. -Italy : CLE International, 2017. – 192 p.
2. Mertens P. Phonetics, phonology and prosody of French. –Paris: KU Leuven, 2019. – 266 p.
3. Robert P. Le Petit Robert. –Paris:New vintage edition ,2015. -1220 p.
4. Кустова Е. Ю. Теоретическая фонетика французского языка: системные и функциональные аспекты. -Пятигорск: Пятигорский государственный лингвистический университет, Издание 3-е, 2011. -128 с. (Kustova E. Yu. Theoretical phonetics of the French language: systemic and functional aspects. Pyatigorsk: Pyatigorsk State Linguistic University, Edition 3, 2011. -128 p.)
5. Феодоров В.А. Теоретическая фонетика французского языка. –Воронеж: Издательско-полиграфический центр Воронежского государственного университета, 2008. –64 с. (Feodorov V.A. Theoretical phonetics of the French language. -Voronezh: Publishing and Printing Center of Voronezh State University, 2008. -64 p.)
6. Сувонова Н. Хозирги замон француз тилидаги икки хил графикали сўзлар хусусида / Молодой учёный. Международный научный журнал - № 18 (308), 2020. –С. 592-597. (Suvonova N.About different graphic words modern French / Young scientist.Inretnational scientific journal - № 18(308),2020.-С.592-597.)

https://bdl.oqlf.gouv.qc.ca/bdl/gabarit_bdl.asp?th=2&id=2205

8. <https://fr.wiktionary.org/wiki/Wiktionnaire>



9. Trésor de la Langue Française informatisé du mot « syllabe »
<https://www.lalanguefrancaise.> Définitions