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**THE CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF MODERN
CHINESE AND UZBEK CONSONANTS**

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Abstract: this paper adopts the four steps of "comparative analysis"?First of all, it summarizes the consonants of Chinese and Uzbek, and then compares and analyzes the similarities and differences between the two languages on the basis of consonants. Finally, based on the similarities and differences between the consonants of two languages?and predict problems that Uzbek learners may have in their Chinese consonants learning and make relevant teaching suggestions.

Key words: Chinese language; Uzbek language; phonetics; consonants; comparative analysis.

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1. Introduction

The so-called "contrast analysis" refers to a method of linguistic analysis that compares the systems of the two languages to reveal their similarities and differences. In 1957, Lado pointed out in the book *Intercultural Linguistics* that projects that are similar to the learner's mother tongue are easier for them, and it is difficult to learn from their different mother tongue projects(Liu Xun,2000). Therefore, a systematic comparison of the two languages can predict where the learner may or may not have difficulty in learning the target language, thus adopting more effective second language teaching

measures in the teaching. The process of comparative analysis generally has four steps: description, selection, comparison, and prediction.

First, description. The target language and the learner's first language are described in detail and in detail as the basis for comparison. In this paper, the modern Chinese consonants and Uzbek consonants are described in detail.

Second, selection. Choose some meaningful language projects or structures to compare between the two languages. This paper selects the consonants in Chinese and Uzbek pronunciation for comparative analysis.

Third, comparison. Compare the selected language items or language structures in the two languages to find the same points and differences between the two languages. Through the comparative analysis of consonants in Chinese and Uzbek, this paper aims to find out the similarities and differences of consonants in the two languages of Chinese and Uzbek.

Fourth, prediction. On the basis of comparison, predict the difficulties and errors that may occur in the learning of second language learners (Liu Wei 2000). This paper is based on the similarities and differences between the two languages of Chinese and Uzbek in the consonants, and predicts the problems that Uzbek learners may have in their Chinese consonants learning, and proposes relevant teaching suggestions.

At present, there are few studies on Uzbek in China. This paper is the first to make a comparative study of Chinese and Uzbek consonants. Since there is no such thing as "Sheng Mu" in the Uzbek alphabet, the international common "consonant" is used to classify the phonetic alphabets of the two languages in this paper. In addition, the "International Phonetic Alphabet" is used for the phonetic

analysis of the two languages.

2. Overview of Chinese and Uzbek consonants

2.1 Overview of Chinese and its consonants

Chinese, also known as Mandarin, belongs to the Sino-Tibetan language family. The earliest markers of Chinese pronunciation were "direct method" and "anti-tangential method", followed by "phonetic notation". Since the promulgation of the "Chinese Pinyin Scheme" in 1958, Latin letters have been used to mark Chinese pronunciation. The Chinese consonants discussed in this paper are based on the phonetic alphabets in the Chinese Pinyin Scheme.

Consonant, also known as "Zi Yin", refers to the phoneme produced by the obstruction of airflow through the mouth or throat during the pronunciation process (Huang Borong, Liao Xudong, 2006:20). The basic unit of Chinese phonetics is syllable. Consonants usually appear at the beginning and end of the syllable (the end is usually limited to n and ng). There can be no consonants in the syllable, such as "I, coat". There are generally no two consonants connected in the syllable. There are 22 consonants in Chinese Pinyin. See the table below for details.

Table 2-1: International Phonetic Alphabet of Consonants of Pinyin

No.	Consonant letter	International phonetic	No.	Consonant letter	International phonetic
1	b	[p]	12	j	[ɨ]
2	p	[pʰ]	13	q	[t͡ʃʰ]
3	m	[m]	14	x	[ɕ]
4	f	[f]	15	z	[ʈ]
5	d	[t]	16	c	[t͡ʃ]
6	t	[tʰ]	17	s	[s]
7	n	[n]	18	zh	[ʈʂ]
8	l	[l]	19	ch	[t͡ʃʰ]
9	g	[k]	20	sh	[ʃ]
10	k	[kʰ]	21	r	[ʐ]
11	h	[x]	22	ng	[ŋ]

The consonants in Chinese Pinyin have the following classifications:

(1) Classification by pronunciation part

- ① double lip sound b[p], p[pʰ], m[m]
- ② lip tooth f[f]
- ③ tip of the tongue: z[z], c[t͡ʃ], s[s]
- ④ tip of the tongue: d[t], t[tʰ], n[n], l[l]
- ⑤ tongue tip sound (volume tongue): zh[ʈʂ], ch[t͡ʃʰ], sh[ʃ], r[ʐ]
- ⑥ tongue front sound: j[t͡ɕ], q[t͡ʃʰ], x[ɕ]
- ⑦ Post-tongue (root root): g[k], k[kʰ], h[x], ng[ŋ]

(2) Classification according to the obstacles in the pronunciation method

- ① Stop: b[p], p[pʰ], d[t], t[tʰ], g[k], k[kʰ]
- ② Wipe: f[f], s[s], sh[ʃ], r[ʐ], x[ɕ], h[x]
- ③ squeak: z[t͡ʃ], c[t͡ʃʰ], zh[ʈʂ], ch[t͡ʃʰ], j[t͡ɕ], q[t͡ʃʰ]
- ④ nasal sounds: m[m], n[n], ng[ŋ]
- ⑤ side sound: l[l]

(3) According to whether the vocal cords are vibrating

① clear consonants: b [p], p [pʰ], d [t], t [tʰ], f [f], g [k], k [kʰ], h [x], j [t͡ɕ], q [t͡ʃʰ], x [ɕ], z [ts], c [t͡ʃ], s [s], zh [ʈʂ], ch [t͡ʃʰ], sh [ʃ]

② voice consonants: m [m], n [n], l [l], ng [ŋ], r [ʐ]

(4) When the consonant pronunciation is pronounced, the air and unvoiced sounds are distributed.

- ① air supply tone: p [p], t [t], k [k], c [t͡ʃ], ch [t͡ʃʰ], q [t͡ʃʰ]
- ② Unvoiced sound: b [p], d [t], g [k], z [ts], zh [ʈʂ], j [t͡ɕ]

Table 2-2 Chinese Pinyin Consonant Alphabet pronunciation classification table

Method Location	Lips		Lip tooth		Tip of the tongue		Tip of the midrange tongue		Behind the tip of the tongue		Front of the tongue		Behind the tongue	
	unvoiced	voiced	unvoiced	voiced	unvoiced	voiced	unvoiced	voiced	unvoiced	voiced	unvoiced	voiced	unvoiced	voiced
Nasal		m [m]					n [n]							ng [ŋ]
Plosive	unaspirated	b [p]					d [t]							g [g]
	aspirated	p [pʰ]					t [tʰ]							k [kʰ]
Affricate	unaspirated						z [ʈ]						j [tʃ]	
	aspirated						c [tʃʰ]						q [tʃʰ]	
Fricative							f [f]	s [s]					sh [ʃ]	x [x]
Lateral													l [l]	

2.2 Overview of Uzbek and its consonants

Uzbek (Latin letter: O'zbek tili , Cyrillic: Ўзбек тили) belongs to the Altaic language and is the national and official language of Uzbekistan. Uzbek language has a history of more than 1,200 years of use. Ancient Uzbek is used in the Sogdian, Daxia and Huazizi models. Since the 8th century, Uzbek has been written in Arabic letters. In 1930 to 1940, the Latin alphabet was used. Since 1940, the Cyrillic alphabet was adopted due to the influence of the former Soviet Union. After independence, Uzbekistan began to promote the Latin alphabet in 1993 . The Uzbek language discussed in this article is written and marked in Latin.

There are 23 consonants in Uzbek language. Except for consonant "ng" can only be used in the middle and ending, other consonants can be used in the beginning, middle and ending. There can be two connected consonants in the syllable. In addition, each consonant is pronounced separately and is not spelled in combination with vowels. The following is the international phonetic reference table for Uzbek consonants:

Table 2-3: International Phonetic Alphabets of Uzbek Consonants and Comparison with Chinese Alphabets

No.	Uzbek consonants	International phonetic	Chinese Consonants
1	b	[b]	b
2	d	[d]	d
3	f	[f]	f
4	g	[g]	g
5	h	[h]	/
6	j	[dʃ]	j
7	k	[kʃ]	k
8	l	[l]	l
9	m	[m]	m

10	n	[n]	n
11	p	[p□]	p
12	q	[q]	/
13	r	[□r]	/
14	s	[s]	s
15	t	[t]	t
16	v	[v]	/
17	x	[x]	h
18	y	[j]	y
19	z	[z]	z
20	g'	[□]	/
21	sh	[□]	sh
22	ch	[t□]	ch
23	ng	[ŋ]	ng

According to the classification of consonants in Chinese Pinyin, the author classifies the consonants in Uzbek as follows:

(1) Classification by pronunciation part

- ① double lip sound b[b], p[p□], m[m]
- ② lip tones f[f], v[v]
- ③ tip of the tongue: z[z], s[s]
- ④ tip of the tongue: d[d], t[t], n[n], l[l], r[□r]
- ⑤ tip of the tongue (no tongue): ch [t□], sh [□]
- ⑥ tongue front sound: j[d□]
- ⑦ Tongue midrange: y[j]
- ⑧ lingual posterior: g[g], k[k□], x[x], ng[ŋ]
- ⑨ small tongue sound: q[q], g'[□]
- ⑩ throat sound: h[h]

(2) Classification according to the obstacles in the pronunciation method

- ① Stop: b[p], p[p□], d[d], t[t], g[k], k[k□], q[q]
- ② squeaking: f[f], v[v], s[s], sh[□], x[x], h[h], g'[□]
- ③ squeak: z[z], ch[t□], j[d□]
- ④ nasal sounds: m[m], n[n], ng[ŋ]
- ⑤ side sound: l[l]
- ⑥ vibrato: r[□r]
- ⑦ semi-vowel: y[j]

(3) According to whether the vocal cords vibrate can be classified (D.Matkarimova, N.Mamatjonova 2015:6)

① clear consonants: p[p□], f[f], k[k□], h[h], x[x], s[s], sh[□], q[q]

② voice consonants: m[m], b[b], v [v], d[d], t[t], n[n], l[l], z[z], j[d□], y [j], ch[t□], g[g], ng[n]

g' [□], r [□r]

(4) When the consonant pronunciation is pronounced, the air and unvoiced sounds are distributed.

① air supply tone: p[p□], t[t], k[k□], ch[t□]

② non-aspirating sound: b[b], d[d], g[g], q[q], z[z], j[d□]

Table 2-4: Uzbek consonant pronunciation table

Method Location	Lips		Lip tooth		Tip of the tongue		Tip of the midrange tongue		Behind the tip of the tongue		Front of the midrange tongue		Post-tongue		Small tongue		guttural	
	unvoiced	voiced	unvoiced	voiced	unvoiced	voiced	unvoiced	voiced	unvoiced	voiced	voiced	voiced	unvoiced	voiced	unvoiced	voiced	unvoiced	
Nasal		m [m]							n [n]						ng [ŋ]			
Plosive	unaspirated		b [b]						d [d]						g [g]	q [q]		
	aspirated	p [p□]							t [t]						k [k□]			
Affricate	unaspirated													j [d□]				
	aspirated									ch [t□]								
Fricative			f [f]	v [v]	s [s]	z [z]			sh [□]						x [x]	g' [□]	h [h]	
Lateral									l [l]									
vibrato									r [□r]									
Semi-vowel														y [j]				

3. Contrastive analysis of Chinese and Uzbek consonants

Pinyin and Uzbek letters are written in Latin letters, so some letters are pronounced the same or similar. There are 22 consonant letters in Chinese phonetic alphabet and 23 consonant letters in Uzbek alphabet. According to the author's research, there are 8 consonants with the same letters and the same pronunciation. 1 consonant with different letter but the same pronunciation. 8 consonants with the same letters and similar pronunciations. 4 consonants with the same letters but the different pronunciation. 3 consonants are totally different. In addition, the Uzbek consonants v and y are the same and similar to the Chinese pinyin letters v and y, respectively. Among them, the Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet stipulates that v is not used as the spelling of Chinese syllables, only as a spelling of foreign languages, minority languages and dialects. The details are as follows:

Table 3-1: Comparison of Uzbek and Chinese Consonants

No.	Uzbek consonants	International phonetic	Chinese Consonants	Remarks
Same pronunciation				
1	f	[f]	f	Same letters
2	k	[k]	k	
3	l	[l]	l	
4	m	[m]	m	
5	n	[n]	n	
6	p	[p]	p	
7	s	[s]	s	
8	ng	[ŋ]	ng	
9	v	[v]	/	Same as pinyin v
10	x	[x]	h	Different letters
Similar pronunciation				
11	b	[b]	b	Same letters
12	d	[d]	d	
13	g	[g]	g	
14	j	[d]	j	
15	t	[t]	t	
16	z	[z]	z	
17	sh	[ʃ]	sh	
18	ch	[tʃ]	ch	
19	y	[j]	/	Same as pinyin y
Different pronunciation				
20	h	[h]	/	Same letters
21	q	[q]	/	
22	r	[r]	/	
23	/	[ʃ]	x	Different letters
24	g'	[g]	/	
25	/	[tʃ]	zh	
26	/	[tʃ]	c	

From the pronunciation position, both lip sounds are the same. In lip-tooth pronunciation, there are v in Uzbek, but not in Chinese; in tip of the tongue pronunciation, there are c and zh in Chinese, but not in Uzbek; in tongue-front pronunciation, there are q[tʃ], x[ʃ] in Chinese, but not in Uzbek; g[g], k[kh], ng[ŋ] in the posterior lingual sound are the same, but h[x] in Chinese is the lingual sound, and x[x] in Uzbek is a small tongue; there is no small tongue and guttural in Chinese.

According to the classification of obstacles in pronunciation methods, nasal and lateral sounds are the same, while the j pronunciation in Uzbek and Chinese is similar. In the plosive, Uzbek has q[q], Chinese does not; in the fricative sounds, Uzbek has v[v], h [h], g'[g], Chinese does not, but Chinese has r [r], x [ʃ], Uzbek does not; in the affricate sounds, Chinese has c [tʃ], zh [tʃ], q [tʃh], Uzbek no; Uzbek has vibrato r[r] and semi-vowel y[j] (Similar to the Chinese pinyin letter y),but not in Chinese.

From the perspective of voicing consonants, there are 8 unvoiced consonants and 15 voiced consonants in Uzbek, 17 unvoiced consonants and 5 voiced consonants in Chinese. Among them, the letters "m, n, l, n g and r" are all voiced consonants in Chinese and Uzbek, but the letters "b, d, t, g and j" are unvoiced consonants in Chinese, while they are voiced consonants in Uzbek.

From the perspective of aspiration and non-aspiration, there are 4 aspiration sounds and 6 non-aspiration sounds in Uzbek, 6 aspiration sounds and 6 non-aspiration sounds in Chinese. Among them, the letters "p, t, K and ch" are aspirated sounds, while the letters "b, d, g, Z and j" are non-aspirated sounds; but the letters Q are non-aspirated sounds in Uzbek and aspirated sounds in Chinese.

4. Prediction and Suggestions of Chinese Consonants Teaching

Based on the contrastive analysis of consonants between Chinese and Uzbek, the following pronunciation teaching predictions and suggestions are put forward for Chinese learners whose mother tongue is Uzbek:

The consonants "f, k, l, m, n, p, s, ng" with the same letter and the same pronunciation are the easiest to teach, and students generally do not have errors.

It is easier to teach the eight consonants with similar pronunciation "b, d, g, j, t, z, sh, ch" with the same letters, but it is necessary to point out that the letters "b, d, t, g, j" are unvoiced consonants in Chinese and voiced consonants in Uzbek. In addition, the "z" vocal cords in Chinese do not need strong vibration, but in Uzbek is strong vibration. In addition, it should be emphasized with students that "sh" and "ch" in Chinese belong to tongue warping, while "sh" and "ch" in Uzbek are pronounced with flat tongue.

The difficulty of teaching is "h, q, x, r, zh, c", in which the pronunciations of "h[x], q[t□h], x[□], r[□]" are most easily affected by Uzbek language. "[h], [q], [x], [□r]" needs to be emphasized during teaching. "zh, c" does not have these two sounds in Uzbek, but teachers need to pay attention to the fact that students may make a flat voice, "c[□□]" may be influenced by English or Russian into "s[s]".

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