

## SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE PHONETIC SYSTEM

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***Abstract.** When learning a language, it is first necessary to learn the phonetic system and structural rules of that language. If you study the phonetic system and rules of both languages (mother tongue and foreign language) comparing each other, you can reach your goal faster. Therefore, for this, first of all, the student must master phonetics, grammar, and lexicology aspects of his native language, so that he can learn a foreign language perfectly.*

***Keywords:** phonetics, phonology, segmental elements, supersegmental elements, sentence, word, syllable, sound, tone, intonation, accent, consonant sound, vowel sound, shengmu, yunmu, assimilation, erization.*

**Introduction.** In the linguistics of the Chinese language, phonetics and phonology are taught first. Unlike phonetics, hieroglyphics, grammar and lexical aspects are taught step by step over several years depending on the course and level. All students, beginning, intermediate, or advanced, should have a thorough mastery of phonetics. A teacher should teach phonetics for 35-40 hours before starting to teach Chinese. Because the correct pronunciation of words in Chinese is the most important requirement. If there is a mistake in pronunciation, the Chinese may not understand the meaning of the word spoken by the student or may misunderstand it in another way.

During the 35-40 hours allocated above, students will learn the basic articulatory rules of this language, musical pronunciation and tone system, changes in sounds during pronunciation, pronouncing a sentence into several parts, and complete accents. they will learn how to shoot.

**Literature review.** For information about the structure of the phonetic system of the Chinese language, see 邵敬敏. 《现代汉语》, 黄伯荣, 廖序东. 《现代汉语》, Speshnev N.A. “Phonetics of the Chinese language”, Zadoenko T. P. “Fundamentals of the Chinese language. Introductory course”, Kubarich A. M. “Suprasegmental units of Chinese”.

**Research methodology.** When writing this article, we mainly used the following research methodology: the method of linguistic description (to analyze and describe the phonological variants of words in modern Uzbek and Chinese languages).

**Main part.** The Chinese phonetic system consists of phonetic units, like the Uzbek language, and it is divided into segment and supersegment elements. In Chinese, segment elements consist of sentences, words, syllables, and sounds, and supersegment elements consist of tones, tones, and accents. We will discuss them in detail below.

First of all, let's talk about the sounds of the segment elements.

There are a total of 22 consonants in the Chinese alphabet, 21 of which are used in the form of Shengmu. A consonant sound is a unit formed as a result of the analysis of a phoneme. Shengmu are sounds that start with a consonant at the beginning of a word. The reason for their separation is the dissimilarity of the scope and results of the analysis. If the student thoroughly learns the consonant sound and its usage, then Shengmu can be easily learned.

In Chinese, a syllable does not always start with a consonant sound, but it can also start with a vowel sound, i.e. Yun mu. For example: 安, 恩, 欧 etc. In the Chinese alphabet, there are w and y sounds, which are not completely consonant letters, but come separately from consonants and do not appear at the beginning of syllables like consonants.

**Structure and types of consonants in Chinese.** If the air flow is obstructed in the oral cavity during pronunciation, such sounds are called consonants. There are 22 consonants in Chinese: b, p, m, f, z, c, s, d, t, n, l, zh, ch, sh, r, j, q, k, ng, h. When

pronouncing consonants, the air flow encounters different types of obstacles in the oral cavity.

In Chinese, consonants at the beginning of syllables are pronounced through the nose. The reason why an articulatory consonant is pronounced through the nose is that during pronunciation, the small tongue falls down, and as a result, air is forced to pass through the nose. When speaking at a faster tempo (speed), the last consonants in the syllable (both of front and back sounds) rarely undergo reduction. But the consonants that come before it are pronounced through the nose. For example:

蓝→lán→blue;

狼→láng→wolf.

In the first of the above examples, the first "l" sound, and in the next example, the last "ng" sound is pronounced through the nose. Consonants coming at the end of more syllables in words are pronounced nasally, especially in syllables ending with the letter "n". For example: 很好→hénhǎo→very good, in this word, the vowel "n" at the end of the syllable "hen" is pronounced through the nose.

In the Chinese language, in the process of pronunciation, there is a state of adaptation of any sound in the word to another sound, and it is called assimilation. Assimilation is divided into two parts:

- progressive assimilation;
- regressive assimilation.

The adaptation of any sound to the preceding sound in a word is a progressive adaptation. Conversely, if a sound adapts to the next sound, it is regressive assimilation.

In the process of assimilation, both consonants and vowels and even tones can adapt to each other.

Progressive assimilation is almost non-existent in Chinese. On the contrary, regressive assimilation can be found a lot.

Regressive assimilation refers to the place where the sound is produced in pronunciation:

- complete;

- divided into partial adaptations.

Changes in quantity and quality in word pronunciation depend not only on the structure and order of sounds, but also on accent and pronunciation speed (tempo). An accented sound is pronounced more vividly and with clear articulation than an unaccented sound. In Chinese, vowel and consonant changes in quality and quantity mainly depend on whether the syllable is unstressed or toneless (zero tone). After the reduction phenomenon, open vowels become closed vowels, and the pressure of the organs during pronunciation is relatively reduced. In pronunciation, the weakening of sounds is also found in consonants, and the reason for this is that this syllable does not have a tone. In the pronunciation of consonants, the explosiveness is somewhat reduced, and the lightness, which is important for the Chinese language, also disappears. As a result, the Chinese believe that the process of breathing in pronunciation is lost. And polyphonic sounds generally turn into monophonic sounds. As a result of the complete reduction of the sounds, the syllable may be completely lost in pronunciation. Often, if the last syllable in a word is voiceless, it is completely reduced and dropped from pronunciation. Here are some examples of vowels and consonants that undergo reduction in Chinese:

奶奶→*nǎi nǎi*→ [*nǎi nǎ*]→ *grandmother*;

打扮→*dǎ bǎn*→ [*dǎ bǎn*]→ *to take care of oneself, to put in order, to make up*;

怎么→*zěn me*→ [*zě m*]→ *how*.

Above, we considered the phenomenon of reduction occurring in toneless syllables in Chinese. In the Chinese language, there are also cases where words with a weak tone and even with a strong tone sometimes undergo a reduction phenomenon. In such words, the sounds at the end of the syllable are reduced and are lost in pronunciation or disappear altogether. The reason for this is that the Chinese try to pronounce certain words that are difficult to pronounce more conveniently, easily, and quickly. For example:

当啷→*dāng lāng*→ [*dā lā*]→ *metal bong, metal slang*;

半拉→bàn lǎ→[bàlǎ]→ half.

There are words in the Chinese language that are formed by shortening several words to form one new word. The newly formed word does not differ from the previous one, that is, the first sound of the word is the first letter of the previous word, and the end of the new word is the last letter of the second or last syllable of the previous word. This phenomenon, similar to the phenomenon of reduction, forms a group of words that are shortened for use in oral communication. We can cite the following words as an example:

不要→búyào→别→bié→ no, it's not necessary;

不用→búyòng→甬→béng→ no.

In Chinese, if the end of the first syllable ends with a sonant and the second syllable begins with a vowel sound, the sonant sound is doubled during pronunciation and added to the beginning of the second syllable. For example:

很爱→hěnnài→ hěnnài→ love hard;

方案→fāngàn→fāngngàn→ project, program.

In the Chinese language, there are additional words (mejdometie) that, when they are added to the end of a word, the preceding sonant is pronounced twice. For example:

真好看啊→zhēnhǎokànǎ→zhēnhǎokànǎ→ so beautiful!

别忙啊→biémángǎ→biémángngǎ→ don't rush!

When an adverb (mejdometie) is added to a word, if the preceding syllable ends with a vowel sound a, e, i, a suffix is added between the vowel and the adverb (mejdometie) The sound "y" is added. For example:

我真渴啊→wǒzhēnkěǎ→wǒzhēnkěyǎ→ I'm very thirsty;

有趣啊→yǒuqǔǎ→yǒuqǔyǎ→ interesting;

来啊→láiyǎ→láiyǎ→ come far.

In some cases, when the syllable ends with the vowel sound u and the suffix "a" is added to it (mejdometie), the pronunciation is read by adding the sound "w" before the suffix .

别哭啊→*biékūā*→*biékūwǎ*→ *do not Cry!*

好啊→*hǎoǎ*→*hǎowǎ*→ *okay, ok.*

When an additional word (mejdometie) is added after the syllables zhi, chi, shi, ri, sometimes there is no change in pronunciation at all, and sometimes the sound "r" is added. is pronounced. If an additional word is added after the syllables zi, ci, si, there is no change. For example:

吃啊→*chīǎ*→*chīrǎ*→ *eat;*

是啊→*shìǎ*→*shìrǎ*→ *of course.*

Usually the syllable preceding the adverb has its own tone, and the adverb is pronounced like a fourth tone, slightly longer. will be done.

There is another condition in the pronunciation of the Chinese language that is unique to the Chinese, especially the Beijingers, and it is called erization. In this case, it is pronounced by adding the suffix "er" “儿” to the end of the word. This suffix is usually added only to certain words, and those added to nouns come in the meaning of diminutive and caressing. The sound "r" is written with the hieroglyph “儿”. When "r" is added to the end of the word, it can be written and read differently. In some cases, only the "r" sound is added to the end of the word: 花儿→*huār*, 小孩儿→*xiǎoháir*. In some cases, after the addition of "r", a sound is dropped in the pronunciation, for example: *yìdiǎnr* is pronounced as 一点儿, and when written it is written as "yìdiǎner".

In the process of pronunciation, in Chinese, sometimes there is a shift in the volume scale, and it is called register. As a result of the shift of the register forward or backward in the sentence, the meaning of the sentence also changes. There are two types of register push:

1. As a result of the register being moved forward in the sentence, it expresses the meaning of wondering, doubting, exclaiming, re-asking, commanding, for example:

1) 怎么? 你一点儿也不知道?→*zěnmě? nǐ yìdiǎnr yě bù zhīdào?* → *How?*

*Didn't you know?*

2) 会不会? → *huìbùhuì* → *can you do?*

1. As a result of the register being pushed back in the sentence and the pitch of the voice falling, it means exclamation, please, serious-solemn, persuasion. Here are some examples:

1) 红花绿叶有多么好看啊! → *hóng huā lǜ yè yǒu duō me hǎo kàn a!* → *red flowers and green leaves are so beautiful!*

2) 老张还是原谅他拉 → *lǎo zhāng, hái shì yuán liǎng tā la* → *Old man Zhang, forgive him!*

So, it is possible that the position of the register in the sentence determines the structure of the word. In some cases, we were able to observe that it even affects its meaning.

**Conclusion and recommendations.** Chinese is one of the most difficult languages in the world to learn. In order to learn this language, students are required to be intelligent, diligent and patient. The most important thing is to never stop, always try to learn new knowledge, even if it is a small amount every day. A language learner needs to repeat what he has learned every day, so that his knowledge will be strengthened even more. It is not for nothing that our people say, "Repetition is the mother of knowledge!" they didn't say.

As we mentioned above, the Chinese language ranks first among world languages in terms of difficulty level. In order to learn this language well, the student must first learn his mother tongue thoroughly and diligently. A student who has mastered his native language can learn Chinese more easily than his native language.

The phonetic system of the Chinese language is structurally composed of segment and supersegment elements like the Uzbek language. On the other hand, segment elements consist of sentences, words, syllables, sounds, and supersegment elements consist of accents, tones, and tones. In this language, vowels and consonants are used in a slightly different way, that is, in the form of shengmu and yunmu.

If in the process of pronouncing a word in Chinese there are difficulties, then such words undergo progressive assimilation and regressive assimilation events to adapt to the pronunciation and make it more comfortable for pronunciation. In

Chinese, the phenomenon of dropping sounds in unstressed words, i.e. reduction, is also often observed. In addition, Chinese-speaking Chinese often add the suffix "er" to the end of words to pronounce.

The above-mentioned information about the specific structure of the phonetic system of the Chinese language, its constituent elements, the methods and rules used to make the pronunciation of words more convenient during the pronunciation process is the starting point for learning the Chinese language. We hope that it will be one of the resources that students can use.

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