



## ONE CONJUNCTIVE WORDS IN FRENCH STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES

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### Annotation

This article discusses single-syllable words in French and their structural and phonetic features. In particular, the interrelation of their open and closed syllables with vowel and consonant phonemes is analyzed.

**Keywords:** single-syllable words, structural features, open and closed syllables, vowel and consonant phonemes, combination of phonemes. In French, one-syllable words make up the majority. In this article, we would like to make some comments on the fact that such words have different phonetic, semantic, lexical and structural features on the basis of a single syllable.

According to the existing theory of syllable separation in linguistics, a particular syllable consists of phonemes, and in the formation of a syllable, of course, the presence of a vowel sound is taken into account [1:54]. An analysis of French single-syllable words and their phonetic components, that is, the number of phonemes, revealed the presence of single-syllable words ranging from one phoneme to five phonemes.

If words with one syllable, but different in the number of phonemes that make it up, are analyzed in a French dictionary, there are 3 phonemes in a single syllable. It is known that words make up 43%, words with four phonemes - 30%, words with one phoneme with 2 phonemes - 17%. The remaining 10 percent of single-syllable words are words with 1 phoneme and 5 phonemes.

In French, there is a reduction of some words and an increase in the number of sounds in the genus Jensky, so by dividing single-syllable words into 1-2, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5 phonemic words. should be analyzed. For example: un [œ̃] -une [yn], m '[m] -me [ma], ras [ra] -rase [raz], sourd [sur] - sourde [surd], tiers [tjers] -tierce [ tjers] and so on.

A syllable is the minimum unit of pronunciation. Depending on the composition of the sounds in the syllable, the relative position of the vowels and consonants in

it, the syllable is open and closed. A syllable ending in a vowel is called an open syllable, and a syllable ending in a consonant is called a closed syllable [2: 294].

For example:

vos [vo], vous [vu], veau [vo];  
 verste [verst], voir [vwar], vers [ver].

In French, the separation of syllables takes place within a syntagm, which ensures the continuity of the flow of speech.

The basis of a syllable is a vowel sound, and therefore the vowel sound is called the main element that forms the syllable. The more vowels in a word, the more syllables there are:

For example: element [e-le-mã-te: r]

In French, open syllables are more common. They make up 80-85% of a single syllable. Depending on the mutual combinations of phonemes that make up the joint, the structures of the joint are determined: V, CV, CCV, VC, VCC, CVC, CCVC, CVCC, CCCVCC. (Here "C" means consonne, which means a consonant, and "V" means voyelle, which means a vowel). The CV structure is typical of these types of joints. Because this phonological structure is the most common syllable in the language [3: 76-77].

If we analyze the existing single-syllable word structure in French, that is, in terms of structural forms, we can see that CVC and CVCC structural forms are common among them. For example, if you look at the following table, you can get a better idea of the structural forms of single-syllable words in a dictionary:

Structural forms:	B	C	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	TOTAL:
C/CV/(CVC)	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	4
CV	10	11	13	7	7	-	6	1	5	9	69
CV/CVC	2	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	3	1	14
CVC	30	51	16	19	15	1	6	-	18	28	184
CVC/ CVCC	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
CVCC	13	28	2	12	9	-	2	-	9	16	91
CVCCC	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	5	9
CVV	3	2	1	5	-	-	4	-	4	3	22
CVV/ CVVC	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
CVVC	2	4	2	3	-	-	4	-	-	2	17
CVVCC	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3
CCV	6	7	2	3	5	-	-	-	3	2	28
CCV/ CCVC	2	2	-	3	4	-	-	-	1	-	12
CCVC	16	15	3	11	18	-	1	1	1	1	67
CCVCC	3	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	10
CCVV	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
CCVV/CCVVC	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
CCVVC	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2



Geminates, or double consonants, usually occur inside or in the middle of words. For example: une nappe [yn-nap], cette table [set-tabl]

Two identical consonant letters in a word usually represent the same sound and have three phases of articulation: the position of the speech organs in the state of pronunciation of the sound being read, the maintenance of their certain state and the change of the state of these organs [4 : 136].

For example: apporter [apɔrte]

However, two adjacent consonant letters can also be read as double consonants. For example: illégale [il-legal]

The difference between double consonants and single consonants is that their second phase, ie keeping the organs in a certain position, is twice as long. This phenomenon occurs as a result of the disappearance of the phase of the first consonant and the phase of the second, in which the organs of speech are placed in the position of the pronunciation of the sound being read.

When we analyze single-syllable words by double consonants, this phenomenon does not occur in single-syllable words.

French vowels have a long pronunciation in certain phonetic situations. This phenomenon is called the length of vowels. Vowels in the accented syllable are pronounced longer than vowels in the unstressed syllable. All French vowels and [a-o-ø] oral vowels have a historical length, but these sounds are also pronounced a little shorter in the unstressed syllable. Therefore, the length of vowels in French can be divided into three lengths: full length, half length and short length.

In transcription, two dots [:] are placed after the full-length vowel, and half-length is represented by one dot [·]. There is no special sign for short pronunciation of vowels, so it is important to remember that vowels in the open syllable at the end of a word are always pronounced short.

The length is pronounced when any French sound has a rhythmic accent and comes before the compound consonants [r-z-v-ʒ-] and [vr] at the end of the word: rare [ra: r], rose [ ro: z], rive [ri: v], rouge [ru: ʒ], suivre [sqi: vr].

This length is called rhythmic length because it depends not on the quality of the vowels, but on the rhythm of stress and speech. It should be noted that the historical long vowels that come before any consonant in the accented closed syllable also have another long rhythmic length. This form of historical length in the accented syllable serves as a phenomenon of the French rhythmic group [3: 34-35].



The following table provides an analysis of the length of a single syllable in French. According to him, the length of the vowel phoneme that precedes the [r] sound is 70% in single-syllable words. The remaining 30% are consonants [z - v - ʒ] and long vowels preceded by [vr]:

R	Z	V	ʒ	Vr
70%	10%	7%	8%	5%

If one-syllable words in French are analyzed in terms of the state of long pronunciation when they come before the consonant sounds [r-z-v-ʒ] and [vr], then when the vowel comes before the consonant [r] it can be seen that the pronunciation is much more common than the rest. Consequently, unlike other languages, that is, the long pronunciation of vowels that precede the specific [r] consonant in French helps to make French more pleasant and resonant as a musical tone. That's why single-syllable French words are not without such a prosodic means. In particular, despite the fact that a word consists of a single syllable, the unique sound and musical tone of its phonetic structure reflect many phonetic features in such words.

The phonetic properties of single-syllable words in French can be analyzed on the basis of other types of phonological observations. This type of phonetic observation can, of course, be important in the process of teaching French or in the study of a particular theoretical perspective. In particular, the study of syllable theory and its study in the context of the French language allows us to find solutions to certain phonetic problems.

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