



METHODS OF TEACHING PHONETICS IN OTHER LANGUAGE GROUPS

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Annotation:

Modern methods of teaching in other language groups, recommendations for use in the teaching process of the phonetics department.

Keywords: phonetics, linguistic level, explosive-sliding sound.

Phonetics is understood as both the lowest linguistic level and the field of linguistics that studies this level. Phonetics (Greek *phonetikos* - meaning sound, sound-specific), unlike other branches of linguistics, organizes not only the functional side of the source of learning, but also the pronunciation apparatus that produces speech sounds, as well as their acoustic properties and perception by speakers. In phonetics the connection of other branches of linguistics with such disciplines as literature, physiology, physics, psychology becomes more obvious.

Among the linguistic levels, phonetics is distinguished as the smallest constituent and the unit that provides the material basis for the units of other levels. Human speech activity takes place through the units of speech - sound or sound system - that are felt on the basis of the sensory organs. Speech sound manifests itself as a complex speech unit that combines three aspects. They are:

- a) A product of the central nervous system controlled by the organs of pronunciation (physiological):
- b) Has an acoustic nature (physical, acoustic aspect) like any sound in nature:
- c) Means of human communication (functional, social, linguistic).

The real and important aspect of speech sound is its functional aspect. There is no uniformity in the question of the study of the three aspects mentioned in linguistics as





a whole or in isolation. Some experts argue that the physiological aspect of speech sound is the subject of biology, the acoustic aspect is the subject of physics, and the linguist should examine only its functional aspect, while others argue that all three aspects are inseparable and should be studied as a whole. relies on belief. As a result of the struggle of these views, two branches of linguistics - phonetics and phonology - were separated. As a result, phonetics became the study of the speech variant (specificity), and phonology became the study of the linguistic variant (generality).

General phonetics is the general conditions for the formation of speech sounds based on the capabilities of the human pronunciation apparatus (e.g., differentiation of lip, tongue, throat consonants according to the place of formation, explosive, slippery, depending on the method of formation, detection of explosive-sliding sound properties), as well as the general acoustic properties of sound are studied. It is also concerned with giving an internal classification based on universal and distinctive features of speech sound, partly based on articulatory, partly on acoustic sign. General phonetics are the laws of sound combination, the nature of the effect of one sound on another (different manifestations of accommodation and assimilation), the nature of the syllable, the law of sound combination in the syllable, the conditions of division into syllables, the phonetic structure of words, partial also examines issues of emphasis and synharmonism. General phonetics also examines issues such as the means used for intonation (volume, strength (intensity), length, speed (tempo), pause, timbre.

In linguistics, the concepts of sound and phoneme differ from each other. This distinction reflects a relationship of specificity and generality that is very important to science. In direct observation, the features are felt by the sensory organs. By comparing one property to another, it is determined what similarities and differences exist between these properties. On the basis of similarities, each property is combined into a certain commonality - a class. Similarly, a person hears sounds directly in the speech process. A phoneme is the smallest unit of a language that forms units that are superior to itself in the language, i.e., words, word forms, and morphemes, and serves to differentiate them. takes into account those who distinguish one sound from another among the unlabeled vowels. In this respect, phonetics and phonology work with the same terms (front of the tongue, back of the tongue, open, closed, labial, non-





labial, explosive, slippery, etc.). If these terms are phonetically related to the general properties of sounds, for phonology these terms are considered to be distinctive distinguishing elements when phonemes are contrasted with each other. A phoneme is the smallest unit of a language that forms units that are superior to itself in the language, i.e., words, word forms, and morphemes, and serves to distinguish them.

For example, the phonemes in the Uzbek language serve to differentiate the words bir-bar-ber-bur-bor-bor. In English, for example; The consonant phonemes in ben-ten - pen-men-red-bed-led serve to distinguish them. Words that indicate the contrast of one phoneme to another in such a particular place (such as bur-boryo or English led-bed) are called quasi-homonyms (L.V. Sherba term) or words in minimal pairs. Usually the number of phonemes in a language is determined by quasi-homonyms, and their distinguishing elements are classified by contrasting one phoneme with another. For example: tol-sol and two phonemes in the English words tend (tent) - send (send) | t | va | s | has explosive sliding differentiation elements. They are both obedient, silent, noisy consonants, and these signs are called indistinguishable elements.

It is these unifying characters that help to unite a particular particularity into commonalities. The commonality will be present in the memory of the tuner and the listener. Therefore, although this commonality is pronounced differently, it leads to the same understanding between the tuner and the listener. The smallest piece of speech that is realistically pronounced in the speech process, audible to the ear, and indivisible to the other small child is considered a sound. In direct observation, a phoneme is the smallest linguistic unit that is not sequentially divided into other tiny parts, which is dedicated to the task of forming and distinguishing a word and its semantic units that are pronounced through several sounds.

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