



## THE IMPORTANCE OF TEACHING THE PHONETICS

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### Annotation

Phonetics is a branch of linguistics that studies the methods and acoustic properties of the formation of speech sounds, the articulation, the parts of speech that are separated by pauses. At the same time, some linguists further expand the object of its study, adding to the framework of phonetics both the expressions of sound units in writing (graphics) and the rules for writing meaningful units. Within phonetics in Uzbek linguistics, mainly speech sounds (their articulatory, acoustic, perceptive) and functional aspects and tone (syllable, syntagma, accent, etc.) are studied. In this article, opinions and reflections on the importance of teaching the phonetics are kept.

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Any speech sound is pronounced, first of all, due to the movement of the organs of speech, that is, it has a physiological nature. It is formed by the vibration of the air of a certain elastic aspect; this means that it has an acoustic (physical) aspect. Together with the meaning side of a particular word and morpheme, the sound shell is formed in the human mind, after all, a person perceives the meaning on his ground, while hearing a certain set of sounds, which is considered a perceptive (psycho-phonetic) feature. Finally, the most important thing is that speech performs a certain task, consequently, has a functional value. Speech sounds can be studied from different points of view according to their above characteristics. Phonetics is divided into the following types from the point of view of which it studies (aims) the sound system of a language:

1. general phonetics;
2. historical (diachron) phonetics;
3. fine (synchronous) phonetics;
4. comparative phonetics;
5. experimental phonetics.

Along with the above, private phonetics is also distinguished, in which all phonetic features are studied using the example of a specific language. General phonetics studies phonetic features common to all languages (the formation of speech sounds, their universal classification, the laws of the combination of sounds, the influence of





one of the adjacent sounds on the other, etc.). General phonetics is based on materials from private phonetics. Historical phonetics studies the phonetic system of the language in its historical development, in the process of its development. Pictorial phonetics, on the other hand, studies the current state of the phonetic system of a particular language. Comparative phonetics studies the phonetics of two languages, the sound system of related languages by analogy with each other. Experimental phonetics studies speech sounds, phonetic phenomena using certain technical means. The importance of the knowledge gained from phonetics in the acquisition of oral and written speech of younger students is great:

- a) based on phonetic knowledge, students in 1 grade will learn to read and write during the writing learning period;
- b) phonetic knowledge will form the basis of the correct pronunciation of a word (correct pronunciation of sound, differentiation of an accented syllable, adherence;
- c) phonetic knowledge is necessary in order to correctly say a sentence according to its tone, to observe the logic accents and stops in the construction of a sentence;
- d) knowledge of the sound roof moment of a word is important for understanding its meaning and conscious application in speech; now and now, the difference in the meaning of the words atlas and atlas is To visualize the sound roof of a word is necessary in order to distinguish words in pronunciation, correctly pronounce and apply certain words.

Phonetics is associated with other areas of the language, since there is no syllable, word, word combination and ran without sound, accent and tone. Thanks to this, phonetics is considered a language stage associated with lexicon, morphology, syntax and Stylistics. It will be correct to start the transition of the topic" sound of speech and letter " by dividing the sentence given in the assignment into words, words into syllables, and syllables into sounds. Readers will learn that the smallest, smallest part of oral speech that is not divided into small pieces is the sound of speech, and the expression of sound in writing is a letter. They will have an understanding of the expression of a sound with one letter or with two letters.

After that, the topics "vowel sounds", "consonant sounds" are studied. Students learn the similar and different aspects of vowels and consonants. Given words divide the sounds contained in them into vowels and consonants. Through the topic" members of speech", students are informed about how the sound of speech is formed and the participation of members of speech in their formation. Students learn to distinguish speech sounds from other physical sounds in nature. Sounds are allocated to lip sounds and tongue sounds according to the participation of speech members. Lip sounds are formed with the participation of the lips, and tongue sounds with the



participation of the tongue. Sounds like M, n, ng are nasal sounds, while H is the sound of a syllable.

It is also envisaged to teach the task of distinguishing the meaning of speech sounds, students realize that the main task of speech sounds is to distinguish the meaning of words through the analysis of words such as Horn – King, iodine-yacht, grow up-advanced, Willow-stone-roof, stay-snow-strong. After that, students will have knowledge of the Uzbek Alphabet. One of the objectives envisaged in teaching phonetics is to provide orthographic knowledge to students. There are great opportunities to provide spelling knowledge both in teaching vowel sounds and in teaching consonant sounds. Called "vowel pronunciation and spelling". Readers gain orthographic knowledge by learning the pronunciation and spelling of the vowels u and i, a and o, o', e. For example, in connection with the pronunciation and spelling of the vowels u and I, readers will have the following knowledge of how to write words correctly: in the first syllable of words, the vowel i, which came before the consonants r, l, is written in writing with the letter I, even if it is pronounced noticeably – unknowingly. For example: however, with, but, and etc.

Under the influence of the vowel he, labelled in the first syllable of two-syllable words, the vowel i in the second syllable is written in writing, although it is pronounced in that case. With such writing, in the second syllable it differs from the nouns to which it is written: War-hit, March-walk, worm-dry. The first part of these pairs is given by words belonging to the category of nouns, while the words given in the second part belong to the category of verbs.

Thus, it is necessary for readers to know what words require verification and what is its cause, what words are considered a verifying word and why. Readers believe that when a consonant sound with a pair comes at the end of a word, it requires a word verification, by comparing words that differ in the pronunciation of the spelling and that the consonant sound in the word is represented by a letter corresponding to it. Relying on verification, to provide an opportunity to write, readers always write the verifying word before the verifiable word: generation - Generation, book - book.

Work on the chimney. Since a syllable is a complex concept, in elementary grades its rule is not given. According to the program, students are required with the task of forming the skill of dividing a word into syllables. Readers are based on the notion that when dividing a word into syllables, the more vowels there are in a word, the more syllables. They form this concept as early as the period of teaching literacy. From the written word, children first find a vowel letter, then, how many vowels are in the word, divide it into as many parts (syllables).





In Grade I, in the first half of the school year, exercises for dividing into syllables in an oral and written way, as well as for choosing a specific syllable word according to the teacher's assignment, are held every day. The formation of the ability to correctly and quickly divide the word into syllables is among the important exercises that are carried out in the 1st grade. This is the skill that students rely on when mastering the reading and writing process. In Uzbek graphics, the syllable principle is the leading principle. In order for the reader to write the word correctly, he first divides it into syllables. The interaction of sounds in syllables determines the effect on each other, uses the necessary letters to represent consonant and vowel sounds. The reader will discuss as follows:

**In conclusion**, the knowledge, skills and abilities accumulated by the student in phonetics serve as the main resource in the study of all sections of linguistics. Because the material shell that forms Language units is the sounds of speech. Therefore, it is necessary to master the samples of phonetic knowledge and analysis, along with all sections of linguistics. This is the same term for the cultivation of speech, its expressive and eloquent statement. In the acquisition of such knowledge, skills and abilities of students as these, it is permissible for the teacher's level of knowledge, creativity, pedagogical skills to meet the requirements of the times.

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