



THE ROLE OF MODERN EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGIES IN TEACHING PHONETICS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the role of phonetics in teaching a foreign language in higher education and the role of communicative methods in teaching pronunciation.

Keywords: learning, phonetics, pronunciation, educational methods, phonetic exercises, communicative method.

Introduction

The goal of learning a foreign language is to communicate clearly and fluently in that language. Mastery of the language studied does not happen by itself. That is, complete mastery of the grammatical rules of the language, the acquisition of a wide range of vocabulary and the ability to pronounce sounds correctly. Foreign language teaching focuses on the types of oral activities (speaking, listening, self-learning and reading). Therefore, demonstrations, explanations, narratives, audio and video broadcasts, exercises, role plays, conversations, questions and answers, dialogues, debates, discussions and other types of learning are widely used to develop appropriate skills. It is recommended to use more phonetic exercises during the lesson in order to increase the pronunciation of the learner.

Phonetics teaches a learner of a language not only to pronounce correctly, but also to spell (spelling correctly). A student who is fluent in the sounds of speech will have no problem with written speech. Especially children with speech problems (phonetic language) are of great help in directing the pronunciation of the language. Especially joint exercises, lips, tongue, teeth, jaws, oral cavity, it is advisable to pronounce more words with the help of various exercises.

One of the problems these days is that children under the age of 12 and over, who have no pronunciation defect but have had a pronunciation defect since childhood, are often unable to pronounce sounds correctly. This indicates a lack of attention to pronunciation (phonetic) standards in family, preschool and secondary schools. A student who does not master the pronunciation standards in his native language continues to be a student to master foreign languages in higher education.





Note that if the student has an advanced knowledge of his subject, his speech is not fluid. Especially if he's a future linguist?! Isn't this also one of the problems of language teaching today?

The main solution to these problems is to pay more attention to the phonetics of the mother tongue and the phonetics of the foreign language taught in every educational institution, whether it is preschool or higher education. . Nowadays, phonetics occupies the second place in the teaching of languages. Because the main objective remains for the learner to express his opinion in one way or another to the listener and to understand it. This leads to a violation of the standards of pronunciation of the literary language. Even in state television and radio broadcasts in our native Uzbek language, the dialects of the literary language were mixed.

As long as the language exists, the linguists of the world have left many scientific works on the lexical, grammatical and especially phonetic changes of each language during its historical development.

Currently, several technologies and educational methods work well to increase the cognitive potential of the student. The promotion of the phonetics of foreign languages by communicative and interactive methods is also an effective method.

I. Adapt the members of the speech to the pronunciation of the sounds of the language studied, master the pronunciation exercises and repeat them at each lesson. For example, exercises of the organs involved in the pronunciation of the French vowels a, o, u, i, e, y, or exercises of the speech organs in the pronunciation of the consonants p, b, d, l, f, k, m, n and other sounds.

II. Do lots of phonetic exercises related to the pronunciation of each sound and control their fluent pronunciation.

1. Pronounce a series of vowels and consonants after the speaker.
2. Repeat and memorize the sentences after the narrator.
2. Record the memorized sentences on a magnetic tape and correct your mistakes.
3. Perform intonation exercises.
4. a) an exercise to express the appearance of different meanings of a sentence.

Affirmative: You like French.

Interrogative: Do you like French?

Imperative: You like French

Consider the use of emphasis, methodology, timbre, pause, temporal means, range in memorized or studied texts. A student who understands the need to control the reduction, increase, or normal pronunciation of a tone in a tone of speech will be observed in their interactions with each other. The rules of French phonetics are as





follows: letters and combinations of letters, the sounds are represented by different letters, read, read texts and dialogues in the main part, read and translate technical texts and special terms that are relevant 'are there by means of technical means.

III. Introducing the above phonetic exercises through communicative and interactive methods is an effective step towards the intended goal. To this day, it is only natural that there are conflicting answers to the ideas listed above.

For example:

1. These techniques are very outdated and may not be suitable for an oral presentation.
2. Methods are not necessary in teaching phonetics because the teacher has more responsibility.
3. Phonetics does not have to be taught when learning a foreign language. The learner can hear and control
4. This science is very boring etc.

On the contrary, phonetics is the foundation of language, and the structure of language cannot be imagined without a defined foundation, that is, without phonetics. If we had had enough time for phonetics in foreign language teaching in high schools and universities today, we would have achieved our goal. That is to say, we would have trained a lot of specialists who could perfectly meet the pronunciation standards of the foreign language studied.

Let us recall a very simple phonetic exercise.

The pupil listens to the text several times (at the discretion of the pupil), (teacher or audio-speaker) observes and repeats the norms of pronunciation of each sound, the phonetic connections between them (typical of French), the use of 'phonetic or prosodic events mean. If the student feels the need again, he will listen.

We write the text on paper. Reads with correct pronunciation, imitating the narrator. Writes the text he reads on a tape. He compares the narrator's pronunciation with his own pronunciation recorded on the tape. Find errors. We repeat many times on the pronunciation of the sound that poses a problem. Simple exercises like this should be done frequently.

The exercises mentioned above can be used not only in phonetics lessons, but also in lessons such as speaking and writing. In addition, puzzles, action games, puzzles and various interesting didactic and authentic information in the lessons will help the learner to form the correct pronunciation.

In educational and psychological sources, the effectiveness of learner recollection is demonstrated in the following skills:

- 1.10% per audience
- 2.10% by reading





3.20% on protection

4. See and hear - 30%

5. 40% by chatting

6.50% by reading, writing and speaking

7. When reading, writing, discussing and demonstrating - 75%

8. 90% when teaching these learning materials to others

The role of the communicative method in teaching a foreign language is invaluable. By using the communicative method in phonetic exercises, several good results can be obtained.

1. When regulating breathing

2. By comparing and contrasting sounds

3. By classifying the sounds of speech

4. In the study of joints

5. In the study of the link

6. In the study of tone and in the acquisition of all phonetic knowledge

The main objective of education is to give high efficiency in the organization of courses with the help of modern pedagogical technologies in teaching the phonetics of foreign languages.

It is clear that these skills are key factors in language learning. Learning a foreign language means getting to know the culture, history and social life of this country. It is the basis of the education of the young generation to be cultivated, knowledgeable and perfect

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