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PHONETIC ERRORS IN LEARNING ENGLISH IN NON-LINGUISTIC UNIVERSITIES

Abstract: Learning foreign languages is essential for people of all ages, interests and professions. The world is gradually becoming open and people have the opportunity to establish contacts with representatives of other states remotely, thanks to the development and popularity of the Internet. The need for the study of foreign languages increases in proportion to the growth of cooperation and the development of civilizations. The languages are very different. At the same time, they are similar in the main and have much in common with each other. Each language uses human sounds to express thoughts. Therefore, it became necessary to single out phonetics from many aspects of any language. Teaching phonetics as a productive process requires the student to know the structure of the speech apparatus. Successful mastering of this skill will provide the student with a motivational level and a reliable basis for the formation of other speech activity. In the course of many years of work and research, it was noticed that it is phonetic errors that are a critical obstacle to further successful mastering of a foreign language. In the field of research, special attention is paid to the specifics of learning English. It is in non-linguistic universities that such aspects of mastering phonetics as complexes of phonetic exercises, articulatory gymnastics, rapid assimilation of reading phonetic transcription are touched upon. Important aspects of the phonetics of the English language are diphthongs and the different pronunciation of homographs. Stress can change not only the phonetic transcription of a word, but also its semantic meaning. The subject of phonetics in its narrow sense is the sound substance of broadcasting. Phonetic errors in learning English are manifested when talking to students. Despite their extensive passive vocabulary, erudition and understanding of the rules of elementary grammar, in some cases it is impossible even to understand in what language they are expressed. Therefore, starting with English-speaking kindergartens and continuing with school material, more attention should be paid to phonetics.

Key words: phonetics, transcription, articulation, sound system, speech imitation, phonetic alphabet, communication, sounds, diphthongs, intonation, homographs, language learning, stress, phonetic charging.

Language: English

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Introduction

The study of foreign languages today is relevant for many people of all ages, interests, professions, nationalities and social status in all corners of the globe. This is due to the fact that the world is gradually becoming more open, a flight to other countries takes only a few hours, and people have the opportunity not only to travel more and establish business ties with representatives of other states [1], but also to do it remotely, without leaving from home - thanks to the development and popularity of the international information network Internet.

In our age of a crazy information race, access to any information is no longer a luxury, but a necessity.

“Who owns the information, he owns the world” [4] - not just the words of the world famous financier [5], but the motto of modern society. Today, anyone has the opportunity to find, download or access the required book in the original language, be the first to keep abreast of the latest news and become a participant in events taking place in various countries of the world, sharing impressions through social networks, as well as exchange experiences and opinions with representatives different cultures and

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peoples. The language barrier may be the only obstacle. Despite the fact that every day both computer programs for simultaneous translation and similar virtual on-line services are being improved and developed, which greatly simplify the matter, helping people to understand the main essence of information received in a foreign language, still no artificial intelligence can yet compare with a native speaker, convey all the language nuances. In addition, in order to enter the required information into an international search service with voice recognition of sound, you must at least pronounce the required words correctly. And if a native speaker can still guess what is at issue even from a distorted word form, then a computer program will simply give the value of "zero results" instead of all possible ones, and that's all because of one incorrectly pronounced sound.

The modern world requires the ability to communicate freely and therefore knowledge of English - as a generally accepted means of international communication - has become not only relevant as never before, but also a meaningful necessity, a basic minimum of required knowledge. It is no coincidence that the study of the discipline "Foreign language" is included in the compulsory curriculum of universities in our country, including non-linguistic ones. The need for the study of foreign languages increases in proportion to the growth of scientific, technical, commercial, cultural and other ties, the desire of peoples and governments to develop worldwide cooperation and cooperation of efforts in the development of civilization.

There are about 2800 languages in the world. They are very different, but with all their differences, they are similar in the main and have a lot in common with each other. All languages constitute a single class of phenomena. Each language is the property of some collective. Each language is used to express thoughts with sounds pronounced by a person [3], [4]. It is the sounds that small children begin to pronounce in order to convey this or that desire to the parent. Therefore, it became necessary to single out phonetics from many aspects of any language [2]. The formation of phonetic skills is a prerequisite for an adequate understanding of the speech message. While many aspects of the English language - such as spelling, grammar, syntax, vocabulary - can be learned, pronunciation requires not only memorization and memorization, but much more effort. Learning the correct pronunciation is extremely difficult. Without a correctly set pronunciation, the manifestation of the communicative function of the language is impossible. Teaching phonetics as a productive process requires the student to know the structure of the speech apparatus, which is a complex methodological task, since at this stage this information is the most difficult and requires a lot of time and effort from both the teacher and the student [1]. But if a student masters this skill, then this will

provide him with a motivational level and a reliable basis for the formation of other speech activity.

Phonetics as an aspect of learning is understood as the sound structure of a language - the totality of all sound means that make up its material side (sounds, sound combinations, stress, rhythm, melody, intonation, pauses). Language as a means of communication has arisen and exists, first of all, as a sound language and mastery of its linguistic structure is a prerequisite for communication in any of its forms. Speech will be understood by the listener with difficulty, incorrectly or not at all, if the speaker violates the phonetic norms of the language [2]. The main task of the practical phonetics of the English language comes from the realization of the possibility of speaking correctly and beautifully, expressing a thought in another language. When teaching phonetics, the techniques of conscious and unconscious imitation are used. Deliberate imitation involves telling the rules of pronunciation, for example, where to raise the tip of the tongue and pronounce a specific sound. Unconscious imitation is the assimilation of the sound structure by repetition after the teacher. This is how and only how sounds are assimilated. It is very important to remember how the teacher pronounces words and phrases. The most important thing is that the student does not feel fear for a mistake and strives with all the means at his disposal to realize this or that communicative intention.

It is important to listen to spoken English as often as possible. It is necessary not only to listen to texts and dialogues, but to listen attentively to how the speaker pronounces certain words, modeling his own pronunciation according to the model [3]. At the same time, speech templates should be chosen extremely carefully so as not to spoil your own pronunciation, echoing the speaker's incorrect pronunciation. The world famous polyglot Kato Lomb [8], the number one figure in the world arena of famous translators, being of Hungarian origin, became widely known precisely for her ability in the field of learning a variety of foreign languages, with a special emphasis on the study of phonetics. In addition to her native language, she spoke, read and wrote in English, German, Russian, French, could express herself and understand Italian, Spanish, Japanese, Chinese, Polish speech. And - thanks to the skills of working with transcription and the correct understanding of phonetics - I read with a dictionary in Bulgarian, Danish, Romanian, Slovak, Ukrainian, Latin and Polish. One of her "golden rules" [9], designed specifically to make it easier for others to learn a foreign language, says: "Do not be afraid to speak, do not be afraid of possible mistakes, but ask that they be corrected."

Unlike English, Russian speech is characterized by a general muscular relaxedness of the vocal apparatus, therefore, in order to restructure the

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articulatory base, it is necessary to develop muscular tension of the vocal apparatus and, first of all, the lips, tongue and palatine curtain, for which it is necessary to regularly conduct a series of exercises called articulatory gymnastics [3]. Among the complex of different exercises (including mimic ones) for different linguistic organs, phonetic exercise is of great importance. The most important thing is that this kind of charging does not and cannot have a fixed place, both in the lesson and in life. The material of phonetic charging can be individual sounds, sound combinations, words, sentences and small texts containing phonetic phenomena that need training [2], [3].

The importance of such exercises and their enormous social role in human life was immortalized in 1912 by the 56-year-old outstanding Irish playwright and novelist, Nobel Prize laureate in literature Bernard Shaw, known throughout the world as the author of *Pygmalion*, a story about a poor flower girl from the lower strata of society, which the London professor of phonetics decided to teach the correct classical pronunciation, passing at the end of the story as a duchess. In this play, the author decided to reflect his many years of passion for phonetics. He believed that it was the pronunciation that divides the social groups of England much more than many other factors, and that this injustice must be eliminated [10]. At the same time, Shaw sought to show that there is no impassable chasm between the "lower" and "upper" classes, it is only necessary to teach a person competent oral speech and correct pronunciation.

And here a prerequisite is the study of phonetic transcription, for which you can use the page with the phonetic alphabet, which is located on the first pages of serious dictionaries. It is advisable to choose an Oxford Dictionary, the quality and correctness of which is beyond doubt. Thanks to this, the student will

be able to pronounce correctly even the most difficult words [6]. Moreover, English is a language in which you can never be sure how a word is pronounced without first specifying its phonetic transcription in the dictionary [7], therefore, to achieve a result, first of all, you just need to listen and read as much as possible, memorizing. If we take as a basis for understanding the rules of reading and pronunciation of the standard table of letter combinations of the English language [13]. The principle of the "rule and its exceptions" will become visible in action on the example of the combination of letters (diphthong) "ea" in the words lead, break, bread: although all three words have the same combination of letters and a closed syllable, only the first word "lead" is read according to the main rule like / li: d /. In the word "break" it is already pronounced as | breik |, and in "bread" as | bred |.

Gradually moving from common, familiar to the ear vocabulary (for example, thanks to popular English-language songs playing everywhere), to a more complex, specific terminology of a narrow focus, which is studied by non-linguistic universities in their specialty. When studying vocabulary, you must immediately pay attention to the correct stress of the word. Any English word has a certain intonation and its own stress. In English, stress plays an extremely important role - if a person pronounces a word with the wrong stress, the likelihood that he will not be understood is much higher than if he pronounces one or another sound incorrectly [13].

Conclusion of the research: we briefly examined various aspects of phonetics as the main cause of errors that arise when studying English among students of non-linguistic universities, in order to avoid these errors at the initial stage of training, thereby contributing to the successful mastering of the discipline and achieving the best result.

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