

PRACTICAL PHONETIC PROCESSES IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

Toshpo'latov Bekzod Shuxrat o'g'li

Denov Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy,

Faculty of English Philology and Language Teaching, 1st-year students

E-mail: btoshpolatov204@gmail.com

Phone number: +998944686222

Turdimurodova Madina

E-mail: turdimurodovamadina19@gmail.com

Phone number: +998770410425

Abstract: This article examines the critical role of practical phonetic processes in language learning. It highlights phonetics' central position in developing accurate pronunciation skills and enhancing listening comprehension among students. The paper addresses common phonetic challenges faced by language learners, including native language interference and difficulties in acquiring the target language's unique sound system. Furthermore, effective pedagogical approaches for teaching practical phonetics, such as articulatory exercises, intonation practice, and working with minimal pairs, are proposed. Ultimately, the deep integration of practical phonetics into language teaching curricula is underscored as a prerequisite for successful language acquisition.

Keywords: Practical Phonetics, Language Learning, Pronunciation, Listening Comprehension, Articulation, Intonation, Phonetic Processes, Language Acquisition

Аннотация: Данная статья анализирует ключевую роль практических фонетических процессов в изучении языка. В ней освещается центральное место фонетики в формировании точных произносительных навыков и улучшении понимания речи на слух у студентов. В работе рассматриваются общие фонетические трудности, с которыми сталкиваются изучающие язык, включая интерференцию родного языка и проблемы в освоении уникальной звуковой системы целевого языка. Также предлагаются эффективные педагогические подходы к преподаванию практической фонетики, такие как артикуляционные упражнения, практика интонации и работа с минимальными парами. В конечном итоге подчеркивается, что глубокая интеграция практической фонетики в учебные программы по языку является необходимым условием для успешного овладения языком.

Ключевые слова: Практическая Фонетика, Изучение Языка, Произношение, Понимание На Слух, Артикуляция, Интонация, Фонетические Процессы, Овладение Языком.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola til o'rganish jarayonida amaliy fonetik jarayonlarning muhimligini tahlil qiladi. Unda talabalarning to'g'ri talaffuz ko'nikmalarini shakllantirish va tinglab tushunish qobiliyatini oshirishdagi fonetikaning markaziy o'rni yoritilgan. Maqolada til o'rganuvchilar duch keladigan fonetik qiyinchiliklar, jumladan, ona tilining interferensiyasi va yangi tilning o'ziga xos tovush tizimini o'zlashtirishdagi muammolar ko'rib chiqiladi. Shuningdek, amaliy fonetikani o'qitishda samarali usullar, masalan, artikulyatsion mashqlar, intonatsiya amaliyoti va minimal juftliklar bilan ishlash strategiyalari taklif etiladi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, amaliy fonetikaning til o'qitish dasturlariga chuqur integratsiyasi muvaffaqiyatli til o'zlashtirish uchun zaruriy shart ekanligi ta'kidlanadi.

Kalit soʻzlar: Amaliy Fonetika, Til Oʻrganish, Talaffuz, Tinglab Tushunish, Artikulyatsiya, Intonatsiya, Fonetik Jarayonlar, Til Oʻzlashtirish

Introduction: Language learning is a complex and multifaceted process that requires not only the mastery of grammatical rules and vocabulary, but also a deep understanding and practical application of phonetic processes. Pronunciation and intonation, which are the basis of effective communication, play a crucial role in developing listening comprehension skills, as well as in expressing personal thoughts clearly and confidently. Ignoring these phonetic elements can lead to misunderstandings and a significant decrease in communication efficiency, which negatively affects the language learning process.

Research shows that learning a language at an early age, especially between the ages of 0-6, has great advantages in acquiring phonetic skills, because during this period children have a strong memory and they quickly master the rules of the language through game-based activities. This, in turn, helps language learners to increase their self-confidence and to bridge linguistic gaps encountered in communication through communicative and pragmatic compensation strategies, while allowing dialogues to continue. Correct pronunciation not only ensures clear expression, but also serves to provide a deeper understanding of the cultural context, which is a prerequisite for effective intercultural communication.

This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the role of applied phonetic processes in language learning, their essence and types. It also examines common difficulties faced by language learners and effective ways to overcome them. The article presents methodologies for teaching applied phonetics, modern technological solutions, and practical recommendations for assessing and developing pronunciation skills. The goal is to provide a comprehensive approach aimed at significantly increasing the oral fluency and communicative competence of language learners.

Main body: Phonetics is a branch of linguistics that studies the formation, acoustic properties, and perception of speech sounds. Applied phonetics applies this knowledge to language learning and helps to effectively master the pronunciation system of the target language. In the process of speech, sounds do not occur in isolation, but in interaction, giving rise to phonetic processes. These processes are crucial in ensuring the fluency, naturalness, and intelligibility of speech. The main phonetic processes include assimilation (the change of one sound under the influence of neighboring sounds), elision (the omission of sounds), and reduction (the reduction of unstressed vowels). These processes increase the speed of speech and facilitate pronunciation. In addition to segmental phonetics, suprasegmental phonetics is also an integral part of applied phonetics, which includes elements such as stress, intonation, rhythm, and pause. Stress plays an important role in differentiating the meaning of a word or sentence, while intonation plays an important role in determining the overall tone of the sentence and expressing different meanings. Rhythm and pause regulate the natural flow of speech. Understanding and practicing these processes allows language learners to pronounce the target language as naturally and fluently as their native tongue, and also significantly improves their listening comprehension skills. Each language has its own phonetic processes, and mastering them is an important condition for increasing language competence.

There are different methods of assessment. The most common is teacher assessment, in which the teacher observes the learner's speech and provides feedback. Self-assessment and

peer-assessment encourage learners to think critically. Standardized tests and assessment scales help to measure pronunciation more objectively.

Continuous and purposeful practice is necessary for development. Repetition and practice are among the main methods. The technique of "shadowing" (word-for-word imitation) helps to master intonation, rhythm and stress. Feedback mechanisms play an important role, and constructive feedback helps the learner to correct his mistakes. Interactive activities and role-playing games allow learners to practice their pronunciation in a variety of communication situations. Familiarization with and imitation of different speech styles of native speakers through the extensive use of multimedia resources [5] also improves pronunciation. Finally, it is important to develop and apply strategies that are appropriate to the age and level of language learners, taking into account their individual needs. This comprehensive approach serves to systematically develop pronunciation skills and significantly increase oral competence.

Conclusion: This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the crucial importance of practical phonetic processes in language learning. It emphasizes that correct pronunciation, intonation, and suprasegmental features are the basis for effective communication, listening comprehension, and cultural understanding. It highlights the importance of communicative methodologies, modern technological solutions, including artificial intelligence-based tools, and constant practice to overcome native language interference and cognitive difficulties. An integrated approach to assessing and developing pronunciation skills can significantly improve language learners' oral fluency and overall communicative competence.

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