



METHODOLOGY OF TRAINING PHONETICS

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ABSTRACT

In this article, we discuss the methodology of teaching phonics and the main strategies that teachers can use to effectively teach this complex subject.

Phonetics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the sounds of speech. It is important for language learners to have a strong foundation in phonetics in order to accurately produce and understand the sounds of a language. Training in phonetics involves learning the different sounds of a language, how they are produced, and how they are represented in written form. In this essay, we will discuss the methodology of training phonetics for language learners. One of the first steps in training phonetics is to familiarize oneself with the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). The IPA is a system of symbols that represent the sounds of speech in all languages. By learning the symbols and their corresponding sounds, language learners can accurately transcribe and pronounce words in any language. Another important aspect of training phonetics is learning the different categories of sounds, such as vowels and consonants. Vowels are sounds that are produced without any obstruction of airflow, while consonants are sounds that are produced with some sort of obstruction. By understanding the distinctions between these categories, language learners can improve their pronunciation and comprehension of the sounds of a language. In addition to learning the IPA and the categories of sounds, training in phonetics also involves practicing sound production. This can be done through exercises such as tongue twisters, minimal pairs, and imitation of native speakers. By practicing the sounds of a language, language learners can improve their ability to accurately produce and distinguish between different sounds.

Another important aspect of training phonetics is understanding the phonological rules of a language. Phonological rules dictate how sounds can change in different environments, such as word position or adjacent sounds. By understanding these rules, language learners can improve their accuracy in pronunciation and comprehension of a language. Training in phonetics also involves studying the physical anatomy of speech production. By understanding how sounds are produced in the vocal tract, language learners can better control their articulators and produce sounds accurately. This knowledge can also help

language learners identify and correct pronunciation errors. One effective methodology for training phonetics is using audio resources. Listening to native speakers and practicing imitating their pronunciation can help language learners improve their own pronunciation skills. Additionally, using online resources and apps that provide audio examples and exercises can be a helpful supplement to traditional classroom instruction. Another effective methodology for training phonetics is using visual aids. Visual aids such as charts and diagrams of the vocal tract can help language learners understand how sounds are produced physically. Additionally, using videos of mouth movements and articulator positions can help learners improve their pronunciation accuracy.

Practice and repetition are also key components of training phonetics. Language learners should practice producing and distinguishing between sounds regularly in order to improve their phonetic skills. By consistently practicing phonetic exercises and drills, learners can make significant progress in their pronunciation and comprehension of a language. Feedback is another important aspect of training phonetics. Language learners should seek feedback from teachers, classmates, or language exchange partners to help identify and correct pronunciation errors. By receiving feedback on their pronunciation, learners can target specific areas for improvement and make adjustments to their speech production.

Phonetics is the branch of linguistics that studies the sounds of human speech, how they are produced, and how they are perceived. Training in phonetics is essential for language learners and language teachers, as it helps to improve pronunciation and overall proficiency in a second language. One of the key methods used in training phonetics is the use of auditory training. This involves listening to and imitating native speakers of the target language in order to improve one's pronunciation. By focusing on the sounds and patterns of the language, learners can develop a better understanding of how to produce the sounds accurately. Another important aspect of phonetics training is articulatory training, which involves learning how to physically produce the sounds of the target language. This can be done through activities such as tongue twisters, articulation exercises, and tongue positioning practice. By focusing on the physical movements involved in producing sounds, learners can improve their pronunciation skills. Visual training is also a valuable method for training phonetics. This involves using visual aids, such as diagrams and videos, to help learners understand how sounds are produced. By combining visual and auditory cues, learners can develop a more comprehensive understanding of phonetic principles and improve their pronunciation skills.

In addition to these methods, technology can also play a valuable role in phonetics training. Speech recognition software, online pronunciation guides, and language learning apps can all be used to provide feedback and practice opportunities for learners. By using technology in conjunction with traditional methods, learners can receive immediate feedback on their pronunciation and track their progress over time. One effective approach to training phonetics is a communicative approach, which focuses on using language in real-life situations. By incorporating pronunciation practice into communicative activities such as role-plays, conversations, and presentations, learners can develop their pronunciation skills in a meaningful context. This approach not only helps learners improve their pronunciation but also their overall language proficiency. Another important aspect of phonetics training is the use of contrastive analysis, which involves comparing the sounds of the target language with the sounds of the learner's native language. By identifying the differences between the two languages, learners can focus on the specific sounds that are challenging for them and work to improve their pronunciation in those areas. This method can be especially helpful for learners whose native language has sounds that are not present in the target language.

One technique that can be used in phonetics training is the use of minimal pairs, which are pairs of words that differ by only one sound. By practicing with minimal pairs, learners can focus on the specific sounds that are causing them difficulty and work to improve their accuracy. This method can be particularly useful for learners who struggle with distinguishing between similar sounds in the target language. Role-playing and mimicry activities can also be effective in phonetics training. By imitating native speakers and practicing in a conversational context, learners can improve their pronunciation skills in a natural and engaging way. Role-playing activities can help learners develop their fluency and confidence in speaking the target language, while also providing opportunities for feedback and correction. Overall, the methodology of training phonetics involves a combination of auditory, articulatory, and visual techniques, as well as the use of technology, communicative activities, contrastive analysis, minimal pairs, and role-playing. By incorporating these various methods into phonetics training, learners can improve their pronunciation skills and overall proficiency in the target language. Phonetics training is essential for language learners and language teachers alike, as it helps to bridge the gap between understanding the sounds of a language and being able to produce them accurately.

In conclusion, the methodology of training phonetics involves learning the IPA, understanding sound categories, practicing sound production, studying phonological rules, and learning about speech production anatomy. By using audio resources, visual aids, practice, and feedback, language learners can improve their pronunciation and comprehension of a language. Training in phonetics is essential for language learners to achieve accurate and fluent speech in a second language.

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