

ENHANCING PRONUNCIATION THROUGH PHONEMES AND PHONETIC TEACHING METHODS

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Annotation: *This article will teach students how to teach the phonetics department. Information is given on which method is effective and useful. It forms knowledge and skills in students.*

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In phonetics, sounds in the language, page division and structures, documents, state of movement in the formation of program sounds, speech apparatus, acoustic and articulatory properties of speech sounds, various phonetic phenomena of speech sounds that occur during the speech process, phonetic division, appearance of sounds to be phenomena such as communicative role and prosody are studied. So, phonetics is a branch of linguistics that studies the creation of sounds in the broadest sense of the language. It checks for any events related to sounds. Because of this, it is wrong to consider it as a part of the language where only sounds are produced. Every language has its own phonetics. He studies the specific speed of the formation and pronunciation of sounds in this language, issues related to its classification, examines the relationship between pronunciation and writing, as well as stress and syllables. As phonetics studies the system of sounds of a language and any phenomena related to these sounds, it deals with all levels of language, especially lexis and grammar. He also learns the exchange and acquisition of phonetic sounds, literary pronunciation standards, rules of correct pronunciation, syllables and accents, and its types.

Therefore, without having the necessary knowledge of phonetics, it is impossible to carry a load on the regulation of orthography and grammar (morphology and syntax), which are related to correct pronunciation. At the same time, learning phonetics means mastering the rules of orthography (correct pronunciation) and literary pronunciation.

It helps a lot to distinguish between the pronunciation of dialects. So, phonetics is directly related to such departments of linguistics as orthography, orthography, lexicology, grammar, dialectology. Phonetics is closely related to physics (part of acoustics) and physiology. Phonetics relies on acoustics to study the auditory side of sounds, and physiology to study the aspects of pronunciation, pronunciation, and production. In addition, it has constant connections with literary studies (such as syllabary, metric, and affective reading) and the social sciences. Speech sounds can be studied from different angles: from a historical point of view, from a comparative point of view, from the point of view of comparing the speech sounds of the current Uzbek language and local dialects, by experimenting with speech sounds using different instruments, etc. Accordingly, phonetics is theoretically divided into general phonetics and specific phonetics, and in practical terms it is divided into several areas, such as historical phonetics, comparative phonetics, descriptive phonetics, and experimental phonetics.

General phonetics is a department that studies the variety of speech sounds of different types of languages. He deals with issues such as the study of the possibilities of the human speech apparatus to produce sounds in the languages of different systems, the methods of producing sounds with the help of speech organs, and the possibilities of using them in speech. It is created on the basis of a detailed and in-depth study of the phonetic system of separate and related languages and the generalization of the results. Therefore, the more deeply and consistently the phonetic features of languages are studied, the richer the source for general phonetics will be. Special phonetics subordinates the phonetic base and phonetic laws of a particular language to the laws of general phonetics and operates on the basis of its laws. Special phonetics is the applied phonetics of a particular language. It will be free of various assumptions, hypotheses, postulates. It works on the basis of the articulatory base of a particular language, its articulatory possibilities, and the method of acoustic representation. All processes related to the phonetic expression base of this language are studied in special phonetics. Historical phonetics studies the sound system of a particular language in its historical development, that is, the sound in different periods of language development examines the historical changes in the system and the reasons for their changes. Live conversational speech, the results obtained as a result of the study of related languages, written monuments belonging to different periods of language development are the source for historical phonetics. The gradual development of sounds is studied in connection with the history of the people who speak this language, and historical reasons are determined. For example, the Uzbek language now has two variants of the phoneme *v* - lip-lab and lip-tooth. Historical phonetics explains the reasons for the origin of these signs in the phoneme *v* as follows: the variant lab-lab (*v*) is a primary and ancient phoneme for the Uzbek language. Pure Uzbek and original Turkish words use the lip-lab variant of this sound. For example, hunting, water, field, melon, driving, pasture. Later, as a result of the increasing interaction of the Uzbek language with other languages, the lip-tooth variant of this phoneme appears. This variant can be found in words such as promise, farewell, screw, wagon, time, province, borrowed from other languages, in particular, from Arabic, Persian, and Russian languages. Written monuments created in different periods, oral speech materials characteristic of different groups and dialects serve as the main source for historical phonetics. Historical phonetics also uses material related to general phonetics, comparative phonetics, and phonetics of the present language. Comparative phonetics studies the sound system relationships of related languages. For example, comparative phonetics of Turkic languages, like comparative phonetics of Slavic languages. In this, materials of several related languages or several dialects and dialects - vowels and consonants, phonetic changes and so on - are studied on the basis of comparison.

For example, the law of synharmonism is violated in the modern Uzbek literary language, but it is fully preserved in other Turkic languages, as well as in some Uzbek dialects. Based on the comparative study of this material, it can be concluded that the phenomenon of synharmonism was fully present in the Uzbek literary language. Comparative phonetics comparative phonetics, on the one hand, of two languages belonging to the same family comparative phonetics (for example, comparative phonetics of Russian and German

languages), on the other hand, comparative phonetics of two languages belonging to two families (for example, comparative phonetics of Uzbek and Russian languages). Comparative phonetics is based, on the one hand, on the materials of general and descriptive phonetics, and on the other hand, on the materials of historical phonetics. Comparative phonetics also makes good use of written monuments and dialect materials. Descriptive phonetics or phonology deals with the study of the sound system during a certain period of the development of a certain language. Scientific-descriptive phonetics also deals with the dynamics of sounds, it does not ignore the history of the language when forming the phonetic system of the language. Descriptive phonetics studies sounds in the following aspects: - physiological (formation of speech sounds with the help of speech organs - physiology of sounds); -acoustic (affecting auditory impressions with their qualities - acoustics of speech sounds); -linguistic (the role of sounds in the semantic differentiation of words). As a means of communication, the third aspect is considered the main one, adding phonetics to linguistics. Combinatory, positional variants of sounds and their changes are also among the main objects of study in this field. Experimental phonetics studies the physiological and acoustic properties of speech sounds using various equipment. This method of checking makes it possible to clearly determine the specific characteristics of speech sounds. For example, by means of this method, it is the basis for the very precise determination of the length or shortness of vowels, the explosion or sliding of consonants, and the classification of speech sounds. Such branching of the phonetics debate is aimed at describing the speech sounds from the point of view of the current Uzbek language norms, looking at the development process of some speech sounds with the intention of a historical excursion, showing the formation and improvement of the literary pronunciation, replacing the phonemes of the literary language with the speech of the central leading dialects. It requires a step-by-step comparison of sounds. These independent sections of phonetics are strongly interconnected. They work based on each other's materials.

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