

PHONETIC FEATURES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Annotation

The relevance of this topic lies in the fact that English is an international language that is used almost everywhere, and phonetics plays an important role in the study of this language (the section of linguistics that studies the sounds of speech and the sound structure of the language), on the literacy of which it depends, they will understand you or not. The aim of the work is to study and identify the most important and necessary phonetic rules. To achieve the goal, it was necessary to solve the following tasks: to identify the classification of English sounds, to describe the peculiarities of pronunciation, to establish intonation coloring.

Keywords: sound structure of the language, phonetic rules, classification of English sounds, pronunciation features, intonation coloring.

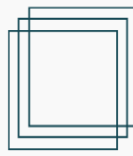
During the training, a lot of time is devoted to such sections of the language as grammar and vocabulary. Phonetics is present only in the early stages, in the role of the so-called "reading rules". However, phonetics is not only the correct pronunciation of letters, it is also the ability to correctly identify transcriptional symbols, the selection of intonations and much more. Consider the classification of English sounds:

Consonants

If the organs of speech (tongue, lips, teeth, alveoli) close up so that they completely block the passage for air, then we pronounce the occlusive consonant. Such consonants are also called explosive, since a small explosion is heard when the speech organs are opened. The consonants [p, b, t, d, k, g] belong to the stop plosive sounds. If air passes out through the nasal cavity, then such occlusive sounds are called nasal sounds. Examples of nasal occlusive sounds are [n, m, ŋ]. (1; 82)

If the organs of speech do not close completely, but leave a narrow passage - a gap for air, then we pronounce a slit consonant. In English, slit sounds are [θ, ð, s, z, h, f, v, w, r, j, l]. Among the consonants, there are slotted sounds. They are called so because the opening of the barrier occurs slowly; the complete obstruction passes into the slit. These are the sounds [t, d]. An obstruction in the path of exhaled air can be formed by various organs of speech. If the lower lip approaches the upper lip, then labial consonants appear. These are the sounds [p, m, w]. If the lower lip touches the upper teeth, then such consonants are called labiodental. These are the sounds [f, v]. If the tip of the tongue is between the lower and upper front teeth, then the interdental consonant is pronounced: [θ, ð]. (1; 96)

English consonants [t, d, l, s, z] are alveolar, since the tip of the tongue touches or rises to the alveoli, in contrast to Russian, dental consonants, since the end of the tongue rises



to the inner surface of the upper teeth. According to the work of the vocal cords, deaf and voiced consonants are distinguished. When pronouncing voiceless consonants, the glottis is opened and the exhaled air passes through the larynx silently. With voiced consonants, the vocal cords are drawn together and tense. The exhaled air causes them to vibrate, resulting in a voiced consonant sound. In English, voiced sounds include: [b, v, g, d, z, l, m, n, r], voiceless sounds - [k, p, s, t, f, t, θ, h]. (4; 68)

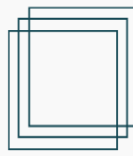
Vowels

To classify vowels, various positions of the tongue relative to the hard palate are considered, as well as which part of the tongue is involved in articulation and how high the back of the tongue rises to the hard palate. Vowels of the front row are distinguished, when the tip of the tongue rests against the base of the lower teeth, and the back of the tongue is quite close to the hard palate: the vowel [i:]. (8; 144)

If the tongue is pulled back and the tip of the tongue is lowered, and the back of the tongue is raised to the soft palate, we pronounce the back vowels: the English sound [a:]. The quality of the vowel depends on the tension of the muscles of the speech organs: the more intense the articulation, the clearer and brighter the sound. Accordingly, a distinction is made between tense and non-tense vowels. For example, the English vowel [i:] is pronounced with more tension than [i]. (5; 43) Thus, we see how diverse the phonetic structure of the English language is. But much also depends on the correct pronunciation and its features, which is described in the next section of this work. In English, articulation, i.e. pronunciation of vowels is almost unaffected by consonants. The vowel sound is the leading one in articulation. In this regard, it is recommended to combine as many different consonants as possible with the vowel when setting the English pronunciation. (7; 124)

So, we examined the features of the pronunciation of English sounds. The next skill needed is to label them in writing. This is what the next section is about. Transcription Transcriptions are special characters that represent actual spoken speech sounds. The need to master transcription is due to the discrepancy between spelling and pronunciation in English. There are a large number of words that have either unreadable letters or exceptions to the rule. In the English pronunciation system, there are 48 sounds, therefore, there are 48 transcription symbols. (2; 49) Two vertical dots after the vowel in the transcription indicate the longitude of the sound. (10; 14)

So, having considered the classification of sounds, pronunciation and transcription, you can confidently move on to the placement of logical stress and intonation. Intonation In any language, intonation serves for the external design of a sentence. With the help of intonation, our listener understands whether the sentence is a story, a question, a request, or an exclamation. Intonation also expresses our emotions: surprise, irritation, joy, discontent, etc. Each language has its own special, characteristic intonation, which is noticeably different from the intonation of other languages. In English, intonation plays a particularly important role due to the highly analytical nature of the language.



(In analytical languages, relations between words are expressed not with the help of endings, as in Russian, but with the help of official words: prepositions, articles, auxiliary verbs, and also with the help of intonation). (6; 117)

The constituent elements of intonation are:

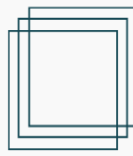
- the melody of speech, which is carried out by raising or lowering the voice in a phrase (compare the pronunciation of a declarative and an interrogative sentence);
- the rhythm of speech, i.e. alternation of stressed and unstressed syllables;
- pace, i.e. speed or slowness of speech and pauses between speech segments (compare slow speech and tongue twister);
- timbre, i.e. sound coloration, which gives speech certain emotional and expressive shades;
- phrasal and logical stress, serving as a means of highlighting individual words in a sentence. (4; 97)

As mentioned above, long sentences are divided into separate semantic groups, which depend on the general meaning of the sentence, its grammatical structure and speech style. Each semantic group has a certain intonation, which indicates the completeness or incompleteness of thought in it. Usually, only the last semantic group indicates that the thought in this sentence is complete; in the previous semantic groups, intonation is used, which speaks of the incompleteness of thought. (5; 144)

The number of semantic segments in a sentence depends on the rate of speech, i.e. whether we speak sentences quickly or slowly. For example, when dictating sentences, the rate of speech will be significantly slower than in colloquial speech. Thus, there will be more semantic segments during dictation, and they will be shorter. (9; 53) So, we see that phonetics does not only consist of transcription or pronunciation. Phonetics is a collection of all the categories presented.

Conclusion

Having studied the literature on this topic, we can formulate some conclusions. And the first thing I would like to draw your attention to is the definition of phonetics. Phonetics is a branch of linguistics that studies the sounds of speech and the sound structure of the language. In phonetics, categories such as the classification of sounds, their pronunciation, logical stress and intonation are considered. The purpose of the work was realized, since the most significant and necessary phonetic rules and features were identified in it. Having studied this topic, I deepened my knowledge in this area and turned my attention to some aspects that were unknown to me before starting work. In the future, I plan to study the methodology of teaching English in primary and secondary schools. The materials of this research work can be useful to all people who are just starting to learn the language, as well as to everyone who wants to deepen their knowledge of the phonetic features of this foreign language.



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