

Teaching pronunciation with confidence

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Abstract: *This article discusses the methods of teaching the rules of pronunciation in English classes and the results achieved when these methods are taught to schoolchildren and modern educational technologies.*

Keywords: *pronunciation, speech, method, technology, education, and speech development.*

Education has always been considered as an important issue in the upbringing of the future generation. Every parent wants their child to grow up to be a physically healthy, well-developed, intellectually mature person who will take his place in social life. A child first learns to speak through interaction with his parents, and then through interaction with the world around him. They learn words, phrases, and speech by learning their mother tongue. The ability to think, feel, hear, see, and speak in a normal way is essential for a child's development.

Speech is a tool of communication between people, a national treasure, and a powerful educational is a tool. Therefore, everyone should learn how to express his opinion fully and clearly. A child learns to pronounce sounds and words correctly at an early age by imitating adults.

The problem of how to represent a pronunciation unit alone, in a word or sentence, is objectively this is important in the formation of pronunciation skills. When teaching pronunciation, a lot depends on knowing the methodical explanation of the concept of introducing students to the pronunciation unit. Introduction is when the phonetic unit is spoken by the teacher and heard by the

students. All of these approaches have their own distinct pros and cons. In teaching foreign language pronunciation in Uzbek schools, the optimal methodological approach has been proven in practice, in which the teacher acts from the general to the particular, and the student moves from the specific to the general.

There are three ways to represent pronunciation in a foreign language: alone, in words, and in sentences hearing . Methods of teaching pronunciation depend on the difficulty/ease ratio of the sound. For example, a learner can distinguish between similar, related, and dissimilar entities from the point of view of native language (or language experience). Vowels and consonants alone are very difficult, vowels and consonants in words are of medium difficulty, and vowels and consonants in sentences form easy phonetic units. A new sound that is considered difficult passes through the learning stages of pronunciation.

1. Speaking of a speech sample in the performance of a teacher and listening to it by students phase . Readers focus on understanding the meaning of the sentence and the meaning of the new word in it It's all about getting. The teacher introduces the new sound first in a sentence, then in words, and the students do the same they listen and understand.

2. From synthetic (unique) perception of phonetic units to analytical (in parts) I'm going to sit down and listen. The teacher identifies the new sound in the word and articulates it It's a short rule-of-thumb, a short rule-of-thumb. (The pronunciation rule is explained below.) The teacher instructs the students to train their speech organs to say this sound. The teacher's pronunciation and explanations help with this. The second stage is preparing the sound to be spoken out loud, ensuring that it is spoken internally.

3. It's the transition from listening and understanding and talking inside to speaking out. The new sound is sampled by the teacher, and the students rehearse it together and individually. So, through analysis and imitation, we learn the pronunciation of a new sound in isolation.

4. It's the process of combining a new sound with others. Sound studied It's a combination of sounds. Where possible, the gluteal and tendon joints are trained.

5. A new sound is said in a word. Following the example of the teacher, the students sing in choir and solo. They're pronouncing it like that. If there are two new sounds in a word, the first of them is learned carefully, and then the second one is said (following the criterion of the distribution of difficulties). Finally, the word is pronounced. This stage focuses on teaching the phoneme, the semantic property of a sound.

6. Now the new sound is pronounced in the context of a sentence. The sound and meaning of a word are formed directly in the sentence. In this stage, speaking sentences is practicing the exchange of information.

7. This is the consolidation phase of the newly learned sound. In different pronunciation settings, i.e. The sound being studied is freely used in small and large contexts, as well as alone, in words and sentences.

8. Students should not confuse new sounds with existing sounds in their language experience (comparison with the sound of the mother tongue and the second language and previously (e.g. comparison with the sounds of a foreign language). Comparisons and contrasts are practiced on the basis of sounds spoken alone, in words, and in sentences. In this final stage, the exercises are also performed under the guidance of the teacher.

The eight-step introduction to teaching the proposed new phonetic pronunciation is illustrated below by the English phonetic unit [w]. Teacher What is your name? And he says, "I'm going to do it". He repeats the word what a few times in the exercise. Once the meaning of the sentence and the meaning of the word are revealed, the new sound in that word is repeated several times. By listening to a sample of a sound in the teacher's pronunciation, students develop a first-hand perception of the sound. Receptive training. Hearing a foreign-language speech at an early age there's a lot of emphasis on the development of skills. The Importance of Noise Distinction it's a methodology that's backed up by solid evidence. Without performing a specific listening exercise students are not able

to recognize their pronunciation errors. That's why hearing loss is one of the most common causes of pronunciation errors. Reproductive training exercises. It is aimed at forming the initial pronunciation skills of speech units in a foreign language.

English is difficult for beginners because of all the rules of pronunciation that you have to memorize. The first step in this challenging task is transcription. This is due to the significant differences between how the word looks in writing and how it is pronounced. English is characterized by the presence of unreadable letters and many exceptions. It can be invaluable to work with language distortion to make speech clear, understandable, and understandable. They're the best way to achieve fluency at any pace, because you can't go faster than you can bend your tongue. To improve or correct pronunciation, we suggest the following steps to work with language curves.

The first stage is the demonstration or presentation of tongue twisting. First of all, the tongue twist is about how quickly it sounds, how it's pronounced. And then, slowly, the joint is lifted. The second step is to work on the content of the language curve. It's important not to pronounce the curve of the tongue mechanically, but to pronounce it meaningfully. Students need to know what they're talking about. Some words can be deciphered with signals, antonyms, and explanations. You can use illustrations or offer several options to translate the language twisters. The third step is to work on pronunciation. You have to work out each sound ?? separately, then the words that contain that sound, then the phrases, and finally, the language as a whole. First, the tongue twist is read carefully, then it is spoken quietly with the precise articulation repeatedly emphasized, then it is whispered slowly, quietly, aloud. And then the tongue twisting, which makes the sound, together, but still very slowly, and finally, loudly and quickly. There are a lot of interactive technologies today, including the following:

- technology for working with pairs or trios “**Aquarium**” technology; technology “**Braun's movement**” ; “**Snow tree**” technology, “**Carousel**” technology, “**Mental attack**” technology, and others.

Let's take a closer look at each of these technologies. The technology of the aquarium is a spectacle-like thing where the audience plays the role of observer, expert, critic, and analyst. A handful of students act out the situation inside the circle, while the rest of the class observes and analyzes it. The dialog text can be anything.

Pronunciation is one of the most difficult aspects of learning English. People usually ignore it. And yet, the perfect pronunciation is your calling card, because it's what you say that makes the first impression. The following tips will help you learn how to improve your pronunciation in English today.

Listen to Others

Try to listen more to native speakers, especially how they express sounds. Find native English speakers on language sites and ask them to help you with your pronunciation problem. Watch more English-language TV series, YouTube channels, listen to audiobooks, and try to imitate the speech of foreigners.

Listen to yourself

Notice how you pronounce words and how you use intonation. If you're having difficulty, record your voice on a voice recorder and listen to it over and over again. So you can identify your own weaknesses and work on the problematic sounds and intonations.

Practice in front of the mirror

Learn the rule of regularly talking to yourself in front of the mirror. Monitor your speech ?? how the articulation of the tongue and lips is changing. You can also learn through media discourse, and then replicate your own discourse against media discourse, and then compare whether the words match the articulation. There are also many exercises that can be done in front of the mirror.

Read it out loud

Read magazines and books out loud. This may sound funny, but read it out loud as much as you can. You can hear yourself better and you can pronounce it better.

Practice makes a man perfect

Practice pronunciation regularly with your friends or with yourself. You can't improve pronunciation just by listening to others. Speak more, and if you're not sure how the words sound, repeat them a few times.

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