PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY IN LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

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Abstract: Phonetics and Phonology are two important branches of linguistics. Phonetics studies speech sounds in terms of their formation, physico-acoustic properties, and hearing. Phonology, on the other hand, analyzes the role of sounds in the language system, function and differentiation of meaning. Hence, phonetics illuminates the external and Phonology the internal systematic side of sounds.The role of phonetics and Phonology in Language Teaching is incomparable. These two areas are important in developing students ' phonemic hearing, eliminating pronunciation errors, and improving oral speech skills. The purpose of this article is to highlight the role and importance of phonetics and Phonology in Language Teaching, especially in the process of correct pronunciation formation, to explain the relationship of these two areas on a scientific basis.

Keywords: Phusico-acoustic, systematic, Greek phōnētikōs, wavelength, timbre, spectrograph, oscillograph, rhythm, classification, doctrine elongated, articulatory, juxtaposition, phonemic hearing, pronunciation, techniques, phonetics, dialects , tongue twisters, seashells, participation, articulatory, intonation, interprets, melody, accentuation.

General understanding of phonetics. Phonetics (from Greek phōnētikós – "concerning the voice") is a branch of linguistics that studies speech sounds in terms of their generation, hearing, and physical properties. In linguistics, phonetics deals with the external aspect of the language system, that is, it examines how sounds are articulated, acoustically shaped, and perceived through hearing.Main branches of phonetics Articulatory phonetics-studies the process of formation of sounds with the help of speech organs (tongue, lip, palate, hoarseness, etc.k.). Acoustic phonetics-studies the physical properties of sound (vibration frequency, wavelength, strength, timbre). Auditor phonetics-analyzes how the human ear perceives sounds and how they are processed in the brain. Experimental phonetics-examines sounds using special apparatus (spectrograph, oscillograph, etc.). Object of study of phonetics, Speech sounds are vowels and consonants. A syllable is the smallest rhythmic branch of speech. Stress (stress) – stronger pronunciation of a particular syllable. Intonation is the tone, rhythm and melody of a sentence. Pause-interruptions in speech Functions of phonetics Classification and interpretation of language sounds. Development of pronunciation standards.Expression of speech sounds in writing (transcription). Determination of the importance of the sound system in language learning and teaching. Importance of phonetics For linguistics – important in the identification of phonemes and phonological system. Language plays a key role in teaching – pronunciation, accentuation and intonation. In technique and technology – speech synthesis and familiar (for example, Google Translate, Voice Assistants) are based on phonetics. In speech therapy and medicine – correction of speech defects, knowledge of phonetics will be needed. Phonetics and Phonology difference Phonetics-studies the physical and articulatory properties of sounds. Phonology – the function of sounds in the language system and the distinguishing feature of meaning. Concept of phonology:Phonology (from Greek phōnē – "sound" + logos – "doctrine") is the branch of linguistics that studies speech sounds in terms of their function in the language system and the point of their role in meaning differentiation. If phonetics studies the physical and articulatory aspects of sounds, phonology analyzes the role and function of sounds in the linguistic system. The main object of phonology A phoneme is the smallest sense differentiating unit of sound. For example: the phonemes [p] and [b] in pal – bal differ. Allophone is a variant of phoneme in pronunciation. For example, the phoneme /p/ in English is pronounced like pin [p^h] (aspirated) and spin [p] (unaspirated). Phonological opposites are pairs such as consonant–consonant, elongated–short vowel, nasal–oral vowels. Phonotactics is how sounds can be combined within a language. For example, in English, the word does

not have /ŋ/ at the beginning, while in Uzbek it comes (ngiz).The main tasks of phonology Identification and classification of the phoneme system of the language. Study of the role of sounds in meaning differentiation. Development of phonological rules and phonotactics. Research of accentuation, intonation and phonological features of the joint system.

Phonetics in Language Teaching. Phonetics occupies a special place in the process of Language Teaching. One of the biggest problems of students studying a foreign language is the question of the formation of correct pronunciation. Following the pronunciation norm, clearly and fluently speaking sounds is based on phonetic knowledge. The teacher will first explain to the students the process of formation of sounds, the participation of articulatory organs and their correct use. Phonetics also develops the skills of hearing and saying speech sounds in students. The exercise of being able to hear sounds clearly, distinguishing them, pronouncing them and repeating them again encourages students to actively participate. Audio materials, speech recordings, sound discrimination exercises are important in this process.Another area of phonetic exercise in Language Teaching is the teaching of stress (stress), intonation, and rhythm. Each language has its own accent rules and tone system. For example, in English, stress does not fall on the last syllable as in Uzbek, but often comes on the first or second syllable (TAble, PREtty). When students learn to say a sentence with intonation, their speech sounds more natural and fluent.In phonetics classes, it is important to use minimal Pairs to effectively organize training. For example, in English, one can show that a single sound difference changes the whole meaning of a word through pairs such as ship – sheep, bat – pat, pen – pan. In addition, listening repetition exercises (listening and repeating) also serve as a key tool in improving pronunciation and developing phonemic hearing in students.

Phonology in Language Teaching. Phonology plays an important role in explaining the function of sounds in the language system to students during Language Teaching. The phonological system of each language is unique, and if the reader does not master it thoroughly, he may have difficulty in pronunciation and understanding speech. Therefore, teaching phonological rules is one of the important conditions for effective teaching of a foreign language.One practical aspect of phonology is the explanation of phonological rules. For example, in English, the plural suffix-s of nouns is pronounced in three different ways: /s/ (cats), /z/ (dogs), /公Z/ (buses). When a teacher interprets these rules to students from a phonological point of view, they learn to correctly apply words not only in writing, but also in pronunciation. Phonology also helps explain phonotactic rules. Each language has its own limitations in the juxtaposition of sounds. For example, English does not have the vowel /ŋ/ at the beginning of a word, while in Uzbek it may come (ngiz). Knowing such differences allows the reader to consciously master the language.Another function of phonological training is the development of phonemic hearing in students. The reader should be able to hear certain sounds and distinguish them from other sounds. For example, in English, distinguishing between bit and beat, fan and van in pronunciation and hearing indicates the formation of phonemic hearing. As this skill develops, students feel much relief in listening and understanding speech and correcting their pronunciation.

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