

KARAKALPAK LEARNERS' PHONOLOGICAL ERRORS IN LEARNING ENGLISH LANGUAGE, THEIR REASONS CONSEQUENCE

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Annotation

Phonology is one of the most challenging part of any language, one phoneme can considerably change the meaning of the sentence . Over the past ten years in the teaching of foreign languages, and primarily English, there has been a significant update of methodological training lessons and teaching materials. According to the well-known methodologist, graduates of Karakalpak schools know English Grammar much better than productive skills , but yet a poor pronunciation that sets them apart from the pronunciation of Europeans. But, despite this, most of them avoid contact with native speakers of foreign languages, even when they are the initiators of communication. Europeans communicate easily, without complexes about their pronunciation, using no more than 3-4 types of tense forms in speech and not special worrying about the presence of errors in your speech.

Introduction

As for the meaning of articulation can be defined variously, PHONETICS claims that the formation of a speech sound by constriction of the air flow in the vocal organs at a particular place (e.g. the tongue, teeth, or palate) and in a particular way (as a plosive, affricate, etc.)

Another noteworthy fact that clarity in the production of successive notes is also defined articulation in musical sphere. At a glance at Merriam-Webster dictionary, articulation refer to speaking in a clear and understandable way, fully pronouncing each word .

In phonology, epenthesis (/ɪˈpɛnθəsis, ɛ-/; Greek ἐπένθεσις) means the addition of one or more sounds to a word, especially at the beginning (prothesis) or at the end (paragoge). The word epenthesis comes from epi- "in addition to" and en- "in" and thesis "putting". Epenthesis may be divided into two types: excrescence for the addition of a consonant, and for the addition of a vowel, svarabhakti (in Hindi, Bengali and other North Indian languages, stemming from Sanskrit) or alternatively anaptyxis (/ˌænəpˈtɪksɪs/). The opposite process, where one or more sounds are removed, is referred to as elision, the addition of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word, as in Spanish escuela derived from Latin scola.

Language is a tool for people to communicate, exchange information that is why it takes huge role in the society. Language allows people to socialize, expand their horizons and broaden worldview. In our current life, knowing second language as English takes first place among Karakalpak learners. According to the Presidential degree, English is taught as a foreign language from the first grade of school. Furthermore English is one of the compulsory subject of entrance to a higher education of Uzbekistan. More and more Karakalpak learners are interested in learning English ever before. Any language learners can struggle with the difficulties of target language as well as Karakalpak learners.

Like many other languages, English has wide variation in pronunciation and dialects. Among other things, there are most peculiarities in Phonology which Karakalpak learners deals with the language units such as set of vowel reduction, unstressed syllables and affricates, fricatives of the tongue whereas Karakalpak language users do not reduce the vowel, affricates. In addition to that, a phoneme of English language is an abstraction of a speech sounds which are perceived to have the same function by speakers of that particular language. For example: the English word "through" consisting of three phonemes, the initial "th" sound "r" sound vowel; "misbehave" the last letter "e" is omitted in pronunciation ; whereas in Karakalpak language, the voiced sound "e" is articulated from the front of the tongue; the position of the tongue is much horizontal comparing with the narrow-voiced [i , u, U'] "beneficial" transcribed as |benɪ'fɪj(ə)| "cial" is pronounced as |j(ə)|. As we see the samples above the phonemes in the words and many other English words do not always correspond directly to the letters used to spell them.

According to the latest study shows that in contrast to Turkey language English language device underlying word final, voiced obstruent targets English maintains a surface contracts between voiced and voiceless.

Although English and karakalpak languages share a similar alphabet, it is easy to reveal two languages are compared with a great number of differences in Phonology. We will look through the distinguishing sides of Articulation of words. In English language, many phonologists and phoneticians use the term 'palatoalveolar', but the chart of symbols used by the International Phonetics Association uses the term 'post-alveolar'. It will suffice for our purposes if the student takes the two terms to be interchangeable. There are no rigid physiological divisions between the alveolar ridge and the hard palate; the transition from one to the other is a continuum. And the range of articulations which can be made in between the two is relatively varied, leading some phoneticians to distinguish alveo-palatal from palato-alveolar articulations. We will simplify by ignoring these details. Many speakers of English do not have a voiced dental fricative; rather, the sound lacks friction: it is a voiced dental approximant.

Let's look at the articulation of an [ɹ] kind of articulation in some American and West Country accents is also referred to by some as retroflex approximant. The term

‘retroflex’ means that the blade and tip of the tongue are curled upwards and backwards to some extent, so that the underside of a part of the tongue forms the relevant articulation. Somewhat inaccurately, we will use [ɻ] for these sounds.

Comparing with English language, none of Turkish words consonants can not be occurred side by side at the beginning of the word unlike English such as think, though, theme and soon. But Russian borrowed words like stakan. Sxema, spirt may be faced with prosthesis or epenthesis, (istakan, isxema, ispirit) which adds sound, syllable at the beginning of a word without changing the meaning or the rest of words’ structure.