

**BOOK OF ENGLISH PHONETICS**

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**Abstract:** *This article provides extensive information about the phonological layer in the English language, specific types of phonology linguistics, and phonetic units. In addition, examples are given through scientific analysis of the units that make up phonetics.*

**Key words:** *phonetics, phonology, dialect, reduction, sound, vowel, consonant, stress, phonetic variant, pronunciation variant, transcription, orthoepic norm.*

Any language is, first of all, a sound. Learning any language starts with learning the sounds. Like many other languages, English has wide variations in pronunciation, both historically and from dialect to dialect. English phonetics includes classical pronunciation, ie. "clean", correct pronunciation of words and phrases, taking into account clear rules. However, in real life, you will not meet a single native speaker who pronounces every sound correctly with expressive diction. As a rule, in colloquial speech, the pronunciation of words and phrases changes: various phonetic deformations occur, which makes it difficult for an inexperienced learner of English to hear the speech of native speakers. Phonetics studies the external form of language; it deals with sound issues, examines phonetic phonemes and allophones, syllable structure stress distribution and intonations. He is interested in the sounds produced by the human speech organs, because these sounds play a special role in language. So, if we consider this limited sound range as a phonic tool, and individual sounds in this range are speech sounds, then phonetics can be defined as a science that studies the ways of making, transmitting and receiving speech sounds of a person. Phonetics deals with the study of the placement of sounds in the system of units and the change of units in all types and styles of oral speech. As we all know, oral speech can differ in different aspects everywhere. Language forms distinguished by such differences are called dialects. The color of language is conventionally traced back to language communities ranging from small language groups to large-scale nations. When we talk about certain peoples, we refer to the national variants of the language. According to the well-known linguist and translation scholar A.D.

Schweitzer, the national language is a historical category arising from the conditions of economic and political concentration and serves as a factor describing the formation of the nation. There is a great deal of variety in spoken English, and this is particularly evident in terms of pronunciation. Although each national variety of English has significant differences in pronunciation, they all have much in common. Each national variety of language is divided into regional or regional dialects. Dialects are distinguished from each other by differences in pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary. We use the term accent only when we refer to differences in pronunciation. Thus, local accents share many of the features of common pronunciation and may be merged into regional or regional accents. It is worth noting that for certain reasons one of the dialects becomes the nation and its standard language: the pronunciation or accent is the standard pronunciation. Literary speech form has its own national standard of pronunciation. A standard can be defined as "socially accepted language variety established by a codified standard of correctness" (K.Macanalay). The standard national pronunciation is sometimes called the "orphoepic norm", while phoneticians prefer to call it the term "literary pronunciation". In general, regional dialects of English have a largely similar (but not identical) phonological system. Among other things, most dialects have complex phonological features that distinguish vowel shortening in unstressed syllables and fortis and lenis consonants (stops, affricates, and fricatives). Phonological analysis of English often focuses on or uses as a reference point one or more authoritative or standard accents, such as Received Pronunciation for England, General American for the United States, and General Australian (Australia). However, many other dialects of English are spoken that have developed independently of these standardized accents, particularly regional dialects. This standardized accent information serves as a limited guide to all English phonology. does, it can be extended later after familiarizing with many other dialects of English. A phoneme of a language or dialect is an abstraction of a speech sound or group of different sounds that are all perceived by speakers of that language or dialect as having the same function. For example, through English, sound consists of three phonemes: the initial th sound, the r sound, and the vowel sound. The phonemes in these and many other English words do not always correspond directly to the letters used to write them (English spelling is not as strongly phonemic as in other languages). The number and distribution of phonemes in English varies from dialect to dialect and is also subject to the interpretation of the

individual researcher. The number of consonant phonemes is usually set at 24 (or slightly more depending on the dialect). The number of vowels may vary more; The system presented on this page has 2025 vowel phonemes in Received Pronunciation, 1416 in Common American, and 1921 in Australian English. Pronunciation keys used in dictionaries usually use a little more characters than this to account for some of the sounds used in foreign words and, more specifically, some significant differences that may not be phonemic. contains z. English, like other Germanic languages, has a particularly large number of vowel phonemes, and in addition, English vowels vary considerably across dialects. Consequently, the corresponding vowels can be represented by different symbols depending on the dialect in question. Looking at the English language as a whole, lexical sets are often used, each of which contains the corresponding vowel or vowels. is called z. For example, the set LOT consists of words that have /ɒ/ in Received Pronunciation and /ɑ/ in General American, such as lot. "LOT vowel" then refers to the vowel sound that occurs in those words, regardless of the dialect in question, or (at a more abstract level) the diaphoneme that represents that dialectal correspondence. A common system of lexical sets developed by John C. Wells is given below; For each set, the corresponding phonemes for RP and General American are given using the symbols used on this page. Phonetics is a branch of linguistics that studies the characteristics of speech sounds and provides methods for their description, classification, and imitation. It is related to the pronunciation of happy speech sounds in the world language. It is a system that imitates sounds in linguistics. These units are called phonemes. Phonetics is the scientific study of speech sounds, which involves describing and classifying human sounds, understanding how sounds are made, comparing and contrasting sounds diagonally. There are two main types of English that we speak in the world today: British English and American English. British dialectologists (P. Trudgil, J. Hanna, A. According to Hughes et al.), the following variants of the English language belong to the group based on the English language: British English, Welsh English, Australian English, New Zealand English; To the American-based group: United States English, Canadian English. According to M. Sokolova and others, British English, Welsh English, Scottish English and Northern Irish English should be united closer to the English subgroup, there are these variants of pronunciation in terms of political, geographical, cultural units that have more similarities: we tried to use transcription (IPA) symbols for description, because they are standard in sound description and ensure accuracy. Phonetic transcription is written in square brackets, and

letter names are written in Roman font. Coming back to the main differences between British English and American English, they can be summarized as follows. 1. Presence of rhotic accent. 2. Differences in the pronunciation of vowels. The most relevant ones are diphthong change [əʊ], [ɒ] change, [æ] change and [ju:] change. 3. Differences in the pronunciation of consonants. This mainly involves different pronunciations of the letter t. 4. Changes in stress. This includes word stress and some suffixes such as -ate and -atory. 5. Differences in articulation. American English tends to pronounce unstressed syllables.

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