

NON-NATIVE PRONUNCIATIONS OF ENGLISH

Mukhiddinova (Abdullayeva) Dilafruz Mansurovna

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Department of Foreign Languages,

Teacher of the Chair of the English Language and Literature

Phone +998 91 687 05 07

Аннотация

В данной статье основное внимание уделяется неродному произношению английского языка, являющемуся результатом общего языкового явления, при котором неносители любого языка склонны переносить интонацию, фонологические процессы и правила произношения своего первого языка в свою английскую речь. Они также могут создавать новаторское произношение, которого нет в родном языке говорящего.

Ключевые слова

задыхающиеся слова, родной язык, препятствие, стратегии реализации, аналогичный, акцентуация, языковая грамотность, альтернативный (L2) язык, издать звуковой сигнал, нейтрализация различий, фонологическая сила

Abstract

This article focuses on the Non-native pronunciations of English result from the common linguistic phenomenon in which non-native speakers of any language tend to transfer the intonation, phonological processes and pronunciation rules of their first language into their English speech. They may also create innovative pronunciations not found in the speaker's native language.

Keywords

gasp words, mama lingo, hindrance, enforcing strategies, analogous, accentuation, language literacy aptitude, alternate (L2) language, produce an audible release, neutralization of distinctions, phonological force

Abstrakt

Ushbu maqolada asosiy e'tibor ingliz tilining mahalliy bo'lmagan talaffuziga qaratilgan bo'lib, bu umumiy til hodisasi natijasi bo'lib, har qanday tilda so'zlashuvchi bo'lmaganlar o'zlarining birinchi tilidagi intonatsiya, fonologik jarayonlar va talaffuz qoidalari ingliz nutqiga o'tkazishga moyildirlar. Ular so'zlovchining ona tilida mavjud bo'lmagan innovatsion talaffuzlarni ham yaratishi mumkin.

Kalit so'zlar

nafas so'zlari, ona tili, to'siq strategiyalarni amalga oshirish, o'xshash urg'u, til ssavodxonligi qobiliyati, muqobil (L2) til, ovozli chiqarishni hosil qilish, farqlarni neytrallash, fonologik kuch

Non-native English speakers may gasp words else due to not having completely learned English pronunciation. This can be either because they apply the speech rules of their mama lingo to English (hindrance) or through enforcing strategies analogous to those used in first

language accession. They may also produce innovative pronunciations for English sounds not set up in the speaker's first language. The extent to which native speakers can identify non-native accentuation is linked to the age at which individuals begin to immerse themselves in a language. Scholars differ on the precise nature of this link, which might be told by a combination of factors, including neurological malleability, cognitive development, provocation, psychosocial countries, formal instruction, language literacy aptitude, and the operation of their first(L1) and alternate (L2) languages. English is unusual in that speakers infrequently produce an audible release between consonant clusters and frequently lap condensation times.

Speaking English with a timing pattern that's dramatically different may lead to speech that's delicate to understand. Phonological differences between a speaker's native language and English frequently lead to neutralization of distinctions in their English. Also, differences in sound force or distribution can affect in delicate English sounds being substituted or dropped entirely.

This is more common when the distinction is subtle between English sounds or between a sound of English and of a speaker's native language. While there's no substantiation to suggest that a simple absence of a sound or sequence in one language's phonological force makes it delicate to learn, several theoretical models have presumed that non-native speech comprehensions reflect both the abstract phonological parcels and phonetic details of the native language.

Non-native speech patterns can be passed on to the children of learners, who'll also parade some of the same characteristics despite being native speakers themselves.

It appears to be intimidating to practice speaking English. Common excuses for not wanting to speak English include not knowing enough vocabulary or being afraid of pronouncing words incorrectly. Even yet, the capacity to speak English comes from having the will to take risks, not from having the aptitude or knowing a large vocabulary. We will not become more proficient if we do not take the risk to continue studying. It won't be an issue if we want to try and maintain learning to get used to it, no matter where we are or that we weren't born in a native speaker setting. A few of them have nearly identical experiences.

English speakers can be divided into various categories according to their dialect or accent. We will discuss the first group, which is made up of people who were born abroad and picked up their native tongue(s) before learning English. Their first language(s) may have an accent in their English. People born in foreign nations where English is taught in schools may fall into this category. The issue with utilizing accents in non-native speaker contexts is that they are sometimes regarded as overbearing. In actuality, accents are only considered beautiful when speaking and sounding like native speakers, even though pronunciation is more significant.

All you need to do is decide on your preferred English accent type and thoroughly study dialect, vowels, and pronunciation. Speaking English is the thing that people fear doing the most, according to the survey. The surroundings of non-native speakers is one element. Furthermore, even when we speak English, the environment shapes an innate dialect. Regarding accents, they may not be significant; rather, they serve merely as a decorative element when speaking and sounding natural. All you need to do is decide on your preferred English accent and thoroughly study dialect, vowels, and pronunciation.

Фойдаланилган манба ва адабиётлар:

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/348304633> **THE PROBLEM OF USING ACCENTS IN ENGLISH FOR NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS IN THE COMMUNITY**